

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review:

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

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1792.

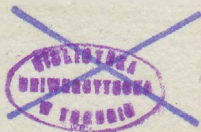


L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell Cornhill 1792.



3337



T H E
European Magazine,
 For J U L Y 1792.

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L O N D O N:
 Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
 and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.
 [Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

F R O N T I S P I E C E .
H E R E F O R D C A T H E D R A L .

THE beautiful Gothic Tower at the West end of this Cathedral, of which we present our readers with a print, is supposed to have been built about the year 1252. It fell down in 1785, with part of the Nave adjoining to it. A front is now building under the direction of the ingenious Mr. WYATT to supply its place, and does honour to his taste and style in Gothic Architecture. Our View is taken from a drawing made at the beginning of the century, when the Tower was in a perfect state.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 7, to July 14, 1792.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES.

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

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	17-29	69	70	S. S. W.
JUNE.						
26-30	15	62	S. S. W.	18-29	72	S.
27-30	11	66	S.	19-29	88	W.
28-30	15	70	S. S. W.	20-30	01	65
29-30	03	69	S. S. W.	21-29	50	55
30-29	87	65	N. W.	22-29	91	57
JULY.						
1-30	00	66	S. W.	23-30	00	60
2-29	96	63	W.	24-29	90	59
3-29	91	66	W.	25-29	80	62
4-29	74	64	W.	26-29	64	64
5-29	28	71	W.	PRICE of STOCKS,		
6-29	95	66	N. W.	June 26, 1792.		
7-30	00	68	S. S. W.	Bank Stock, 205 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do. St. 1778, 121-16th.	
8-30	00	69	S.	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9-29	96	63	W.	5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	209	
10-29	95	64	W.	117 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 118	3 per Cent. Ind. Ann.—	
11-29	85	63	N.	New 4 per Cent. 102 $\frac{3}{8}$	India Bonds, 113s.	
12-29	52	59	N.	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	pr.	
13-29	64	59	N. W.	3 per Cent. red. 92 $\frac{5}{8}$	South Sea Stock, —	
14-30	00	65	W.	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	Old S. S. Ann. —	
15-30	01	69	S. E.	3 per Cent. Conf. shut	New S. S. Ann 91 $\frac{5}{8}$	
16-30	03	71	S.	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ a 92	3 per Cent. 1751, —	
				3 per Cent. 1726, —	Lot. Tick. 161:23.6d.	
				Long Ann, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irish ditto—	

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For J U L Y 1792.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN HENDERSON, B.A.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

OF this much-celebrated young man, whose extraordinary acquirements attracted the notice, and even commanded the respect of Dr. Johnson, several accounts have been published, and much eulogium hath been pronounced. By many he has been supposed to emulate the variety and extent of knowledge possessed by the Admirable Crichton; and, like that eccentric character, he has left little for posterity to form a judgment of the truth of those praises which have been bestowed upon him.

He was born at Bellegarance, near Limerick, in the kingdom of Ireland, on the 27th of March 1757, of very pious and respectable parents. He received his education amongst the Methodists, and at eight years of age he understood Latin so well, as to be able to teach it at Kingswood School. At twelve, he taught the Greek language in the College of Trevecka, in Wales, to men, several of whom were double his age. The Governor of the College at that time was the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, late Vicar of Madely, a clergyman highly distinguished for the fervour of his piety and the liveliness of his imagination. Some disagreement taking place with this gentleman and those who had the superintendance of the College, he was dismissed, together with

young Henderfon, who soon after, at the age of twenty four years, went to Oxford, was entered of Pembroke College, and in due time took the degree of Bachelor of Arts*.

From the time of his entrance into the College, his life passed with little variety and no adventure. His thirst after knowledge appears to have been unabated and unbounded; he was admired and generally respected; and he acquired habits, some of which brought him into the notice of the world almost as much as his talents. Some of these traits of character having been depicted by one who appears to have known him well, we shall give in the words of their author †.

“ His (*i. e.* Mr. Henderfon’s) temper was mild, placable, and humane. He possessed such a spirit of philanthropy, that he was ready to oblige every individual as far as lay in his power. His benevolence knew no bounds, and his liberality was so diffusive, that it submitted with difficulty to the circumscription of a narrow income. He was fond of society, and well qualified to shine in it. He was frank, open, and communicative, averse to suspicion, and untinged with pride and moroseness.

“ His mode of life was singular. He generally retired to rest about day-break,

* By a mistake of our Engraver, the degree of M. A. is added to his name under the portrait of him.

† This gentleman appears to have been of Pembroke College, and he thus describes Mr. Henderfon’s appearance when he first was introduced to him: “ His clothes were made in a fashion peculiar to himself; he wore no stock or neckcloth; his buckles were so small as not to exceed the dimensions of an ordinary knee buckle, at a time when very large buckles were in vogue. Though he was then twenty-four years of age, he wore his hair like that of a school-boy of six.”

and rose in the afternoon; a practice, however, that was frequently interrupted by the occasional attendance which he was obliged to give to the morning service of the College chapel. He spent a great part of the day in smoking; and, except when in company, he usually read while he smoked. He had no objection to the liberal use of wine and spirituous liquors; and, notwithstanding his philosophical self-denial in other respects, he did not always scrupulously adhere to the rules of temperance in this particular.—But this failing, which he did not often practise*, and which never led him into any glaring impropriety of conduct, was lost amidst the general blaze of merit and virtues with which his character was adorned.

“The following remarkable custom was frequently observed by him before he retired to repose:—he used to strip himself naked as low as the waist, and taking his station at a pump near his rooms, would completely sluice his head and the upper part of his body; after which he would pump over his shirt so as to make it perfectly wet, and putting it on in that condition, would immediately go to bed. This he jocularly termed “an excellent cold bath.” The latter part of this ceremony, however, he did not practise with such frequency as the former.

“His external appearance was as singular as his habits of life. He would never suffer his hair to be strewed with white dust (to use his own expression), daubed with pomatum, or distorted by the curling-irons of the friseur. Though under two-and-thirty years of age at his death, he walked, when he appeared in public, with as much apparent caution and solemnity as if he had been enfeebled by the co-operation of age and disease.

“With regard to his moral and religious character, he was a pattern highly worthy of imitation. He was, in the strict sense of the phrase, *integer viute scelesque purus*. He shewed a constant regard to the obligations of honour and justice; and recommended, both by precept and example, an attention to moral rectitude in all its ramifications. He had the courage to reprove vice and immorality wherever they appeared; and though he was sometimes treated on these occasions

with contumely and insult, he bore with a moderation truly Christian so ill a return for his well-meant endeavours. In his principles of religion he was orthodox, without being rigid. His devotion was fervent, without making too near an approach to enthusiasm or superstition. He was perfectly acquainted with the religious dogmas of every different sect, and could readily detect the respective fallacies of each. But however he might differ from these sectarists, he behaved to them on all occasions with great politeness and liberality, and conversed with them on the most amicable terms of general sociability.

“His abilities and understanding were eminently conspicuous. His penetration was so great as to have the appearance of intuition. So retentive was his memory, that he remembered whatever he learned; and this faculty of recollection, combined with a pregnancy of imagination and solidity of judgement, enabled him to acquire a surprizing fund of erudition and argument; a fund ready at every call, and adequate to every emergency.

“His learning was deep and multifarious. He was admirably skilled in logic, ethics, metaphysics, and scholastic theology. Duns Scotus, Thomas Aquinas, and Burgerisdicius, were authors with whom he was intimately conversant. He had studied the healing art with particular attention, and added to a sound theoretic knowledge of it some degree of practice. His skill in this art he rendered subservient to his philanthropy; for he gratuitously attended the valetudinarian poor wherever he resided, and favoured them with medical advice as well as pecuniary assistance. He had a competent knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and every branch of natural and experimental philosophy. He was well acquainted with the Civil and Canon Laws, and the Law of Nature and Nations. In classical learning and the belles lettres he was by no means deficient. He was master of the Greek and Latin tongues, as well as of several modern languages. He affected not elegance either in his Latin or English style; but was happy in a manly, perspicuous, and forcible diction, which he preferred to the empty flow of harmonious periods. He was versed in history, grammar, and rhetoric. In politics he was a firm Tory,

* Truth, however, requires it to be added, had this failing overcome him, that wine is power.

that in the latter part of his life so completely or spirits could not be safely trusted within

and greatly disapproved the general conduct of the Whig Party.

“He spoke of Physiognomy as a science with all the confidence of a Lavater. He pretended to a knowledge of the occult sciences of Magic and Astrology. Whether this was or was not a mere pretence, I leave to the judgment of the enlightened reader. Suffice it to remark, that his library was well stored with the magical and astrological books of the last century.

“His talents of conversation were of so attractive a nature, so various and multiform, that he was a companion equally acceptable to the Philosopher and the Man of the World, to the grave and the gay, the learned and the illiterate, the young and the old of both sexes.”

Such is the eulogium of one who declares himself to have been intimately acquainted with the subject of it, and the testimony of other friends confirm the material and most shining parts of it. With such talents, it is to be lamented that the world received so little benefit from them. Except an Appendix to the Dissertation on Everlasting Punishment, by William Matthews, and some Letters to Dr. Priestley, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, we do not know that any of Mr. Henderson's works are existing.

“Some time before his change came (says Mr. Agutter), he seemed perfectly dead to this world, and abstracted from man. Company could no more engage him. He avoided unprofitable converse and idle speculations. The early hour and the frugal meal prepared him for contemplation and study. He had a full and clear presentiment of his approaching dissolution, and he seemed to withdraw himself from mortals, as he was soon to converse with higher beings.

“When we consider the strength of his mind, the variety of his knowledge, and the excellencies of his soul, we may justly declare that he was a truly great character,

and an original genius. The partiality of friendship must give place to the sacredness of truth; and I do not mean to describe him as a perfect man: His friends lamented his failings, and he himself sincerely repented of them. The God of Heaven does not require more of his fallen creatures; and let us remember *not to be extreme to mark all that is done amiss*, seeing we have much cause for shame and repentance. He was a meek sufferer thro' this world of misery; a sincere and contrite penitent, for time mis-spent and talents misapplied; a humble believer in Christ his Saviour. I saw him in his last sufferings; I heard his last words: He languished under weakness extreme; he laboured under most grievous pains. He was wonderfully patient and resigned; for *he knew in whom he believed*, and *his hope was full of immortality*. He prayed with uncommon fervour to his good God, even to Jesus Christ, in whom all his hopes were placed, and “without whom,” says he, “Heaven would be no Heaven to me.” Death was the wished-for messenger whom he earnestly expected. Three days before that awful event, his pulse ceased to beat, and *the sight of his eyes went from him*—the last struggle is over; *the bitterness of death is past*. There was a humble dignity and composure in that *hour of trial*, worthy the man and the Christian. *Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end (or more properly my hereafter) be like his.*”

He died at Oxford the 2d day of November 1788, and was buried on the 48th at St. George's, Kingwood; the corpse being accompanied by Mr. Agutter, who on the Sunday following preached the sermon from which the above extract is taken, and which contains a character of his friend highly honourable to both the parties.

EXTRACTS from ORIGINAL LETTERS from EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE, JUN. ESQ. to an EMINENT PHYSICIAN in LONDON, dec.

[Concluded from Vol. XXI. Page 421.]

Venice, March 8, 1775.

AS the place I am in does not afford matter for such letters as I should wish to write, and you ought to receive, I must have recourse to frivolous nonsense. I will then tell you something that I have heard just now relating to B—, who has been here on a very extraordinary errand.

He received orders from his sovereign to assist the Venetians in making a peace

with the Algerines.—The peace was made, and he has demanded from the Senate 2000 sequins for his service; and what is more extraordinary, he requires a particular decree of the Senate, that this sum may be employed to buy him a diamond cross, and say that that is their recompense for his services.

I know you love extraordinary things, and I could never have treated you with a

dish of something more extraordinary. You in London are at the source of useful and extraordinary, and it would be but charity to send now and then a little of it to a friend, which title (though I have no pretension to it) I hope you will permit me to assume.

If my name is not amongst the Antiquarians, I should be glad that it was, and to the Society of Arts and Sciences; of which I know not the expence.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from MR. MONTAGUE'S learned and excellent CORRESPONDENT.

London, Sept. 25, 1775.

I SHALL be very glad to see your portrait—I have more than once visited that representing you near the Written Mountain. If we cannot, on account of distance, see our friends, it is no small satisfaction to see their representation. I

most heartily coincide with you in your opinion of the activity and abilities of Lord Sandwich as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Clark is sent home with Omai, who is now so far acquainted with this country, that not long since, and without any person to attend him, he hired a horse, and rode to visit Baron Dimisdale, by whom he was inoculated, at Hertford.

Mr. Maſon, whom the King ſent three years ago to the Cape of Good Hope to collect plants and ſeeds for the garden at Kew, is returned with many new acquiſitions. He travelled near nine hundred miles to the north of the Cape, and has ſeen more of the interior of Africa than has been hitherto viſited by Europeans.

In your voyage to Mecca and Medina I moſt ſincerely wiſh you health, and every gratification your curioſity can expect.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOU may probably not deem the following account of an Improvement in the Management of Bees, which is ſtrongly recommended by thoſe who have practiſed it, unworthy of a place in your Magazine. The improvement is that of having *double ſceps*, the one on the top of the other. When the lower ſcep is filled with honey it is to be removed, after the bees are admitted (through a paſſage which is made to be opened for this purpoſe) into the upper ſcep: in this upper ſcep food muſt be put, and the bees will remain there, and ſil it with honey. When it is filled,

the bees are to be admitted into the former ſcep again, now to be replaced, after food has been put into it, and the full ſcep is to be taken away. By thus alternately removing the ſceps, more honey will be collected than is uſually procured, and the lives of the bees may be ſpared.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,
K. K.

P. S. It may not be improper to add, that the change of the ſceps ſhould be made about Midſummer.

ORIGINAL LETTER of Mr. HAYWARD to Mr. VAUGHAN, Clerk to SIR HARRY HERBERT, Maſter of the Revels to JAMES I. CHARLES I. and CHARLES II.

MR. VAUGHAN,

THE 6th of February laſt I farmed the city and county of York as to the commencement of the Revels of James Ward and Thomas Miles, and had 20l. the firſt quarter beforehand, which I paid the ſame day to Sir Henry Herbert—theſe perſons fought me, and not I them. When they began their work, whether through their indifcretion, or peremptory carriage, they were ſeized by the ſoldiery, and for a time in the Maſhall's hands, and becauſe they could not preſently arrive at their ends, returned home in diſcontent; ſince which time they have been with me to demand their money and charges, as

alſo to pay for their gay clothes, which they provided to vapour withall in the country. I have for ſome time put them off with good words, and promiſed, that if my power was enlarged as to muſic, &c. they ſhould have the fruit of my endeavours, and return into the country. This will not ſerve their turns, whereupon they have petitioned my Lord Chamberlain againſt me, and I am commanded (by a reference to their petition) to wait upon his Lordſhip to-morrow; but I reſolve the contrary, till I have a copy of their petition, that I may know what to answer; and to that end have ſent a letter to Mr. Collings, and a copy there-

of herewith. Let me entreat you to lay before Sir Harry the whole truth of my commission and agreement, which I have sent to you by my servant, and not only take his advice therein, but entreat him either to satisfy my Lord Chamberlain or Mr. Collings in the premises, that I may be safe and not discouraged, when I am at nothing but to enlarge and persevere the power of the Revelis in a sober way. Herein if Sir Henry (after the perusal of my papers) shall think fit to appear by himself or you for my vindication against these pitifull fellows, I shall acknowledge it as a kindness, otherwise I shall be slighted, and the power of the Revells will be so undervalued, that no civill person whatsoever will be able to carry on his business.

I pray you send the letter this afternoon to Mr. Collings, that he may not expect me to-morrow, for I resolve never to meet my adversaries underhand: that were to destroy a good cause, and I am sure mine is not the contrary. Excuse this trouble, and I shall remember your pains and care herein, who am,

Your assured loving friend,

E. HAYWARD.

*St. Paul's Church Yard,
25th of May 1664.*

SUPERSCRPTION.

To my very loving friend, Mr. Walter Vaughan, Clerk to Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, at Lincoln-House, in Tuttle-street, these.

INSCRIBED on a TOMB-STONE in BOLTON CHURCH-YARD, LANCASHIRE.

THOMAS OKEY, the son of God, was born in London 1608—came into this towne 1629—married Mary the daughter of James Crampton, of Brightwel, 1635, with whom he lived comfortably twenty years, and begot four sons and six daughters; since then he lived sole till the day of his death.

In his time were many great changes, and terrible alterations—eighteen years civil war in England, besides many dreadful sea-fights—the crown and command of England changed eight times—Episco-

pacy laid aside fourteen years—London burnt by Papiits, and more stately built again—Germany washed 300 miles—200,000 Protestants murdered by Papiits—this town thrice stormed, once taken and plundered.—He went through many troubles and divers conditions;—found rest, joy, and happiness only in holiness, the faith, fear, and love of God and Jesus Christ.—Died the 29th Aprii, and lieth here buried, 1634.

Come Lord Jesus,
O, come quickly.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R XXXIV.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[*Continued from Vol. XXI. Page 428.*]

LOUIS XIV.

THIS prince was not only an encourager of men of letters and of science amongst his own subjects, but he extended his patronage to foreigners distinguished for their knowledge and literature. The following letter, addressed to Vossius the younger, by Colbert, will shew in what an elegant and liberal manner this patronage was granted.

“ Quoique le Roi ne soit pas votre souverain, il veut néanmoins être votre

bienfaiteur, et m'a commandé de vous envoyer la lettre de change, c'y joindre comme un marque de son estime, et un gage de sa protection. Chacun sait, que vous suivez dignement l'exemple du fameux Vossius votre pere, et qu'ayant reçu de lui un nom qu'il a rendu illustre par ses écrits, vous en se conservez la gloire par les vôtres. Ces choses étant connues de sa Majesté, elle se porte avec plaisir à gratifier votre merite, et j'ai d'autant plus de joie qu'elle m'ayt donné ordre de vous le faire, sçavoir que je puis

me servir de cette occasion pour vous
assurer que je suis

Votre serviteur tres humble,
et tres affectionné,

Paris, COLBERT.

Le 27 Juin, 1663.

Louis would never suffer any one to see the accounts of the money he had spent upon Versailles: he burned them with his own hands. How mortified would he have been had he known that a celebrated antiquarian, now at Rome, has proved, that there are more cubic feet of masonry in Vespasian's amphitheatre in that city, than in all the buildings erected by Louis XIV. taken together.

There is a tradition that he preferred the wretched low and morassy situation of Versailles to the elevated and dry one of St. Germain's, as from the latter place he could see the towers of the Abbey of St. Denis, the place of sepulture for all the Kings of France.

When Louis was ill of a fistula, some Englishman wrote these two lines:

Great Louis, all his splendid victories
past,

Is wounded in the *Netherlands* at last.

On his coffin at St. Denis, by the side of which stands the urn that contains his bowels, some one wrote,

C'y gyst sans entrailles,
Comme il estoit à Versailles,

What little change in men by death is
made!

Louis the Great here bowelleless is laid;
Such as he play'd the tyrant's lofty
part

At proud Versailles, and liv'd *without a*

There is a small book in French, giving an account of the pensions bestowed upon men of letters by this Prince. It does not appear that he spent more in one year in this noble and enlightened munificence, than in some countries is given in a pension to one greedy nobleman, or to some disgraced Minister. Chapelain originally made out the list to Colbert. — One source of the enmity of the wits of his country against him was his receiving a larger pension than they did.

Louis had so little notion of the independence of the State upon himself, that when, in some harangue, the orator mentioned, "Votre Majesté et l'Etat," — "L'Etat!" answered Louis, "c'est moi." It should be remembered, however, to Louis's honour, that during the whole course of his reign he never once broke his word with any of his subjects.

MONSIEUR LE DUC D'ORLEANS

had much more personal courage than his brother Louis XIV. At some engagement in which they were both present, the Duke of Orleans exposed himself to danger so much, that the Monarch said to him, "Mon frere, voulez-vous devenir *fac à terre*?" This behaviour rendered him very popular in the army, from whence Louis seems studiously to have kept him. He used to dress like a woman, and wear ear-rings. He was married to Henrietta Maria, sister to Charles the Second, and was completely innocent of the death of that accomplished and unfortunate Princess. The celebrated Mothe le Vayer was his preceptor, who appears to have instilled into him some love of letters. His son, the Abbé de Vayer, published 1670, in twelves, a translation of Florus, done (as he says) by the Duke of Orleans. All accounts, however, of the literary efforts of Princes and great men are to be taken with much allowance. The late excellent President of the Royal Academy used to say, "That ladies (if there was any credit to be given to what was exhibited as their performances) always drew better in three months time, than a student could in a year,

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SANTEUIL.

One would think that this celebrated Latin Poet had as great a hatred of the ringing of bells as the Turks are said to have, by the following lines he made on the ringers of his Abbey of St. Victor, at Paris:

Qui sonitu horrendo nostras obtunditis  
aures,

Pendula dum longis funibus æra sonant,  
Hi vestris funes manibus quos sæpe  
tenetis,

Aptati collis quam bene conveniunt.

Whilst with your horrid din our ears ye  
wound,

The extended ropes produce the brazen  
sound:

O would these ropes your hateful fingers  
leave,

And to your necks (as well ye merit)  
cleave!

On the organ of the church of his  
convent, he wrote,

Hic dociles venti resonant se carcere solvunt,  
Et cantum acceptâ pro libertate repandunt.

The



The docile air in echoing prison pent,  
 Censin'd in space, here breathes and  
 pants for vent,  
 And grateful pays with many a dulcet  
 strain  
 The fingers that its liberty regain.

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JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH was first presented by his father to be page to the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton. His establishment being small, he was introduced to the Duchefs of York, James the Second's first wife, by which means his sister became acquainted with James the Second; and, perhaps, no less to this circumstance than to that of his possessing very great military talents, we may attribute the great degree of favour in which he was held by that unfortunate monarch. Turenne, in whose army he was a volunteer, speaks of him as a young man of very great promise in the military profession. He was extremely illiterate, but a man of great eloquence in speaking; that is, I suppose, he spake only of what he knew, and delivered himself with that strong good sense and energy that must always characterise a man of his abilities.

The following letter of his has been preserved :

Sept. 3, 1707.

SIR,

THE bearer will acquaint you with what I have *write*, in order to have this business agreed friendly (if possible). I desire the *pillars* may go with my brother, and leave it to your care that they be *originels*.

I am, Sir,  
 Your friend and  
 Humble servant,  
 MARLBOROUGH.

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MARSHAL SAXE,

no less a General than the Duke of Marlborough, was extremely illiterate, as the following letters of his evince. To the honour of his humanity, however, the following story, told of him by M. de Senac, his physician, should be mentioned. The night before the battle of Rancour, M. de Senac, the physician, observed his illustrious patient very thoughtful, and asked him the reason of it. He replied in a passage from the "Andromaque" of Racine,

Songe, songe, Senac, à cette nuit cruelle,  
 Qui fut pour tout un peuple une nuit  
 éternelle.

Songe aux cris des vainqueurs, songe aux  
 cris des *mourans*,  
 Dans la flamme étouffés sous le fer ex-  
 pirans.

Think, think, my friend, what horrid  
 woes

To-morrow's morning must disclose;  
 Think how the dying and the dead  
 O'er yon extensive plain shall spread;  
 Whilst war's fell engines dismal sound,  
 And Desolation stalks around.

Copie d'une Lettre écrite par M. le Mar-  
 chal DU SAXE à Monsieur D'EON,  
 de Tuffé, Censeur Royal, & Doyen des  
 Secretaires du Regent Duc d'Orleans.  
 Oncle de la Chevaliere D'EON actuel-  
 lement à Londres.

MONSIEUR,

JE vous prie *instan mant* de preter  
 une *atansion* favorable a je que Mlle.  
 Sommerville \* vous dira, il ma paru *con*  
 la vexé & *fait* une bonne fille, a qui je  
 serés charmé de *vandre ser-visse*, loiez  
 persuadés que lon *sauret aitre* plus par-  
 faitement,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble & tres obeissant  
 sevitour,

MAURICE DE SAXE.

A Paris le *Mardis*  
*derniers* de Juil-  
 let, 1740.

Copie d'une Lettre du Meme au Meme.

A ———.

JE vous prie *d'aitre persuades*, Mon-  
 sieur, que l'on ne *sauret aitre* plus sensible  
 que je le suis *au* marques de votre souve-  
 nir & de votre *amities*, elle me *seras*  
*toujour* chere, & mais *suçais* acquiere-  
 ront de *nouvos* agrements pour *noy*. *Cant*  
*je saures* que vous vous y *eintereffés*, l'on  
 sauret aitre plus parfaitement,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble & tres obeissant  
 sevitour,

MAURICE DE SAXE.

PRINCE MENZIKOFF, who com-  
 manded the Empress of Russia's armies  
 with such great success, could, I believe,  
 neither read nor write. Of these three great  
 Generals one cannot say as was said of  
 Cæsar, "*Eodem animo quo pugnabant*  
*scribebant.*" Yet I tear, in our times,

\* Actrice de l'Opera Comique.

for the discredit of Literature, it has been found, that in general the better our Generals have written, the worse they have fought.

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#### PRINCE EUGENE

said jokingly one day, when the Duke of Marlborough was talking of his attachment to his Queen, *Regina pecunia*, "Money is his Queen". This great General was a man of letters; he was intended for the Church, and was known at the Court of France by the name of the *Abbé de Savrie*. Having made too free in a letter with some of old Louis the Fourteenth's gallantries, he fled out of France, and served as a volunteer in the Emperor's service in Hungary against the Turks, where he soon distinguished himself by his talents for the military art. He was presented by the Emperor with a regiment, and a few years afterwards made Commander in Chief of his armies. Louvois, the insolent War Minister of the insolent Louis XIV. had written to him to tell him, that he must never think of returning to his country: his reply was, "Eugene entrera un jour en France en depot de Louvois & de Louis." In all his military expeditions he carried with him *Thomas a Kempis de Imitatione*. He seemed to be of the opinion of the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, "that a good Christian always made a good soldier." Being constantly busy, he held the passion of love very cheap, as a mere amusement, that served only to enlarge the power of women, and abridge that of men. He used to say, "Les amoureux sont dans la société que ce les fanatiques sont en religion." The Prince was observed to be one day very pensive, and was asked by his favourite Aid-de-Camp on what he was meditating so deeply? "My good friend," replied he, "I am thinking that if Alexander the Great had been obliged to wait for the approbation of the Deputies of Holland before he attacked the enemy, how impossible it would have been for him to have made half the conquests that he did." What then would this Prince have thought of the chance of a General's being successful in a country where near six hundred persons are controuling and deliberating upon his military operations. This illustrious Conqueror lived to a great age, and being *tam Mercurio quam Marte*, "as much a Scholar as a Captain," amused himself with making a fine collection of books, pictures, and prints, which are now in the Emperor's collection at Vi-

enna. The celebrated Cardinal Passionei, then Nuncio at Vienna, preached his funeral sermon, from this grand and well-appropriated text of Scripture:

"Alexander, son of Philip the Macedonian, made many wars, took many strong holds, went through the ends of the earth, took spoils of many nations: the earth was *quiet* before him. After these things he fell sick, and perceived that he should die." — *Maccabees*.

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#### URBAN VIII.

Barberini was so good a Greek scholar, that he was called the Attic Bee, *Apis Attica*. On Bernini's celebrated statue of Apollo and Daphne he wrote these lines:

Quisquis amans sequitur fugitivæ gaudia  
formæ,  
Fronde namus implet baccas vel carpit  
amaras.

Whoe'er the charms of fleeting beauty  
wooes,

Inanity or ruin but pursues;  
His hands with unsubstantial leaves he fills,  
Or the black berries' poisonous juice dis-  
tills.

He made an edict against taking snuff in churches. Pasquin said of him from Job, "Contra folium quod vento rapitur ostendis potentiam tuam, & stipulam siccam persequeris."

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#### FONTENELLE

had spent an evening with some men who were not very bright, and some ladies who were not very young. On being asked the day afterwards what he thought of the company, he said, "J'ai trouvé les hommes passables & les femmes passées." Fontenelle was an easy good-humoured man; he used to say, "Dans ma vie j'ai eu la sottise de faire bien des Epigrammes, mais je n'ai jamais eu la malignité de les publier." Not long before he died (at the age of ninety-nine years and a half) he was asked what he felt — "Rien qu'un difficulté d'être," replied he.

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#### LE SAGE.

The celebrated Gil Blas of this excellent writer is not taken from any one particular Spanish book, as many persons have supposed. An ingenious Traveller says, that the novel of Gusman Alfarez supplied Le Sage with many incidents for this novel; that the story of Dr. Sangrado was taken from Marco d'Obregon, as well as the story of the enamoured Barber;



Barber; and that Le Sage occasionally called in to his assistance some Spanish comedies. With what a skill the selection has been made, and with what a knowledge of life and of manners the mind of Le Sage abounded, the general favourite of all ranks of people which Gil Blas very soon became, and continues to be, is a very convincing proof. It, perhaps, as nearly as any book,

Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum.

Indeed they are all described in it.

DE CADIÈRE,  
who was assuredly no very great Poet,

THOUGHTS ON PHYSIC AND PHYSICIANS\*.

Dum tentat pulsum venæ, dum stercora versat,

*Fallitur & fallit: sed non discriminis æqua*

Conditio. Ille miser moritur (causamque canendi

———— calvis præbet, caldisque cucullis  
Hic alius, contrâ, sceleris mercede receptâ,

Caufatur superos, & fatis imputat ipsis  
(*Si quis obit*) lætusque implet multo ære crumenam.

*Zodiac. Vit. à Palingenio.*

ANY young Physician who wishes to come into practice very speedily, should always set out with a new theory. If he could attempt to prove that the blood does *not* circulate, he would be most certainly a made man. He should make, too, some wonderful discovery in some little article of diet: for instance, he should attack the wholesomeness of salt, of bread, or of the inside of a sirloin of beef in preference to the outside. He should attempt something singular in his manner; he may be either very brutal or very polished, as he pleases. Ratchiffe told Mead one day, on the latter's starting for practice, "There are two ways, my boy, for a Physician to treat his patients; either to bully or to cajole them, I have taken the first, and done very well, as you see; you may take the latter, and perhaps do as well."

used to fill his library in a very curious as well as cheap method. When any one published a book, he used to lend him a sonnet in praise of it: this always procured him a copy from the author. The French King's library was filled by the necessity every author was under of sending a copy of his work to it as soon as it was printed. This was in consequence of several edicts. Our *British Museum* library, and those of our two Universities, might be kept up without expence, if an Act of Parliament were to pass to order every bookseller to send a copy of every work he published, gratis, to each of these libraries, under a penalty of losing his copy-right if he did not.

Skill in pursuits not very consonant to medical ones, now and then, has a great effect in procuring practice; it has been found to have been of great use to affect fox-hunting, boxing, &c. Singularity\* is what affects the general run of mankind with wonder, and from wonder to admiration the transition is obvious. A Physician too should never affect ignorance of the cause of any complaint; he should even place it in the pancreas, or the pineal gland, if he has no other place ready for it. He must always be ready with an answer to every question that a lady puts to him; the odds are that she will be satisfied with it; he must not care whether there be or be not a possible solution of it. I remember hearing a lady ask her apothecary, from what substance castor oil (the oleum palmæ Christi) was made; he, unembarrassed, said, it was made from the beaver:—I did not expose his ignorance but desired his partner to advise him to be more cautious another time. A lady was one day very anxious to know how long she should be ill.—"Madam," replied the Physician, "that depends on the *duration* of the disease."—"Much obliged to you, Doctor, for your information," was the lady's wife answer.

A Physician should never neglect to

\* See Vol. XXI. p. 343.

\*Dr. Taylor being consulted on the complaint of an infant who had a scirrous liver, forbade the use of potatoes, which he pronounced was a species of the deadly nightshade. The sickly infant is become a stout man, and, in spite of the Doctor, has been as great an eater of potatoes as any Irish Giant.



take his fee; it is astonishing how the *aurum solidum* quickens his faculties, and sets them to work with double effect.

A celebrated Physician at Bath, lately deceased, upon not finding himself better for his own prescriptions, said laughingly to a friend one day, "Come, I think I will give myself a fee, I am sure I shall do better then." The Doctor put his hand with great solemnity into his pocket, and passed over a guinea to the other hand; this had the desired effect. The same Physician, on receiving the last fee he took in this world, a few days before he died, said, holding it up with streaming eyes to a friend that was near him, "*Ultimus Romanorum*, my good friend."—The late Dr. Ward used to call Physicians "the Scavengers of the Human Race," and so indeed they are, when they condescend to visit a dram-drinking woman, or a crapulous man, with the apparent attention with which they would visit a person in a pleurisy or a putrid fever. A late Physician of Bath (who was a fine gentleman, as well as a good scholar and eminent Physician), when sent for to a patient who indulged himself in strong drink, used to enquire of what particular liquor he was fond, and to make him drink it well diluted with water, after he had given him a pretty strong vomit; this, of course, rather indisposed the patient against his beloved potion for some time. Dr. Ratcliffe, who indulged himself not unfrequently with a bottle or two of claret, was once called in to a lady who had the same propensity, but who was drunk. The Doctor, who was in the same situation himself, but who little dreamt of the lady's condition, approached the bedside, and finding himself unable to feel her pulse, stammered out (speaking of himself) "Devilish drunk, indeed!" The lady's maid, who was present, thinking the Doctor had said this of her lady, whispered him, "Indeed, Sir, you have hit upon my mistress's disorder; she is apt now and then to take a little too much wine." The Doctor now had his cue, prescribed as well as he could to her particular complaint some emetic tartar and warm water, and bustled out of the room as well as he could.

A very singular story is told of this celebrated practitioner. He used to go to some coffee-house in the city, where he gave his advice gratis, or for half a fee. A celebrated miser who lived

near London, to save his money, presented himself before him in a shabby coat, and with a very fine nosegay, which he gave to the Doctor (who was very fond of flowers), telling him that he was a poor man, and had nothing better to give him for his advice. The sagacious Physician, who knew him through all his disguise, asked him if he did not live near Chelsea, and if he had ever seen Mr. — (the disguised gentleman's real name). On his telling him that he knew him very well, "Well then," added he, "when you see him, give my compliments to him, and tell him that Old Nick will have him ere three weeks are past."—The person went home, and, as the story goes, died within the time, to complete his friend's prediction.

To some court lady, who was much oppressed with a nervous complaint, then called vapours, who asked him what she was to do to get rid of them, he said, "Your Grace must either eat and drink less, take exercise, take physic, or be sick."

It has always been found of great use to a Physician to be of some sect in religion; he is in general pretty sure of those that belong to it, and to some other patients out of curiosity. He should be a Catholic, a Presbyterian, a Quaker, a Sandemanian, a Swedenborgian, or a Jew (in this country, indeed, he may pick and chuse). The *thee* and *thou* of the late Dr. John Fothergill, of London, was supposed to be worth two thousand pounds a year to him at least. A Physician (if he happens to be sent for by a nobleman or a lady of quality) should never cease telling his poor plebeian patients of his being called in by a person of that rank. He should tell his wondering patients of the compliments that were paid him on his skill by this very discerning person, and should mix up some anecdotes of the great family for his patients with as much nicety as he would compose a box of pills. It has oftentimes been of use to a Physician to give good dinners and suppers, and card-parties and balls at his house; the allure of good-cheer and amusement is very often as good a bait for a patient as a May-fly is for a trout. If, however, he wants immediate practice, and does not very much care whether it is continued or not, a pamphlet attacking some ancient axiom in medicine or diet,

diet, or the mere dressing up old doctrines in a new manner and in a new style, will do extremely well.

A celebrated brochure upon health written some years ago, brought into its author's pocket in three months only one thousand guineas—the Doctor, however, made a full stop there;—and an excellent Physician at Bath (then the father of the waters) said, that in consequence of the excessive temperance into which many foolish persons had too suddenly thrown themselves from the contrary extreme, the salutary springs (over which he presided) were, in the year in which this pamphlet came out, more frequented than he had ever known them. So wonderfully sagacious is crude and in-experimental theory, and so fatal at last to the Doctor as well as to his patient.

With Eton and Westminster, and classical persons, the idea of a Physician's being a good scholar, has great weight; as if the putting together with

difficulty in a particular language what is perhaps not worth telling in any, displayed much strength of thinking or acuteness of mind. This is, however, thought of so much consequence by some Physicians in England, long after they have quitted their classical pursuits, that they pay some indigent scholar to put their thoughts into elegant Latin for them.

So much for the arts, not the *art* of Physic!—that art, so complicated, so difficult, so useful and honourable, when practised with skill and integrity, that the rant of Pliny respecting it is hardly hyperbolic, “*Diis primum inventores suos assignavit medicina caloque dicavit;*” and according to Rhafis (to whom as a professor some allowance might be made when he speaks of his art), “*Medicina tota est Dei, & est res venerabilissima.*”

I may, perhaps, in another letter, have a touch at the patients.

CARBONARIUS.

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T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,  
For J U L Y 1792.

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

Desmond. A Novel, in Three Volumes. By Charlotte Smith. 9s. sewed. Robinsons. 1792.

THE fable or story of this Novel is more simple than that of our Author's former production, “*Emmeline.*” The incidents are consequently freed from perplexity, and the fascination of romance is supported by probability. Desmond, a young Englishman of most amiable manners, entertains a secret but pure affection for Geraldine Verney, a young lady with whose family he lived in habits of intimacy, but who was compelled by an ambitious and proud mother to give her hand in marriage to Verney. Verney is a gambler and a profligate, destitute of all regard for his wife or children, who

by his extravagance are reduced to the greatest distress; a distress aggravated by the senseless and unfeeling conduct of Geraldine's mother and brother. Desmond traces out the various miseries and afflictions of Geraldine, and affords such relief as the delicacy of her situation will permit. Verney's continued dissipation hurries him abroad, where he contracts an intimacy with some profligate *ci-devant* French Noblemen, to one of whom there is reason to think he has sold his wife. From this danger, however, she is saved by the watchful care of Desmond. Verney is mortally wounded in a scuffle with  
the



the National troops, and his wife arrives in time at the *auberge* to receive his dying contrition; he leaves her and her children to the care of Desmond, of whose attachment to his wife he had heard without jealousy, confiding in her honour.

The narrative, which is conveyed in the form of letters, is agreeably enlivened by discussions on the new face of affairs in France. It is not to be expected that much information is to be found here, but our Authoress has certainly vindicated the cause of French liberty with much acuteness. She has thought proper, however, to apologize for the introduction of political matter in a work professedly of another kind. To those who think an apology necessary, this will be sufficient. She is likewise supported by precedents by those of Fielding and Smollett, both of whom introduce more than *allusions* to the political state of their country.

In the delineation of character, Mrs. Smith has been most happy in Desmond Bethel, Fanny, and Geraldine. These are drawn by the hand of a master, and the proper discrimination is preserved. The episodes are rendered subservient to the general interest of the business; the attention is kept up; and the *denouement*, or rather conclusion of the story, is unembarrassed by a crowd of improbabilities huddled together; a fault too common in the last volumes of novels.

The limits of our review will not permit of a large extract, without which, in a work all the parts of which are so closely interwoven, it would not be easy to convey a proper idea of the whole.

A sophism of Dr. Johnson's, related, we believe, in Boswell's Life, is admirably refuted in these words, and will serve as a specimen of the Author's style.

"So, Sir,"—angrily burst forth the Count—"So, Sir!—I must, from all this, conclude, that you consider your footman upon an equality with yourself.—Why then is he your footman \*?"

"Because—though my footman is certainly so far upon an equality with me, as he is a man, and a free-man, there must be a distinction in local circumstances; though they neither render me noble, or him base.—I happen to be born heir to considerable estates; it is his chance to be the

son of a labourer, living on those estates.—I have occasion for his services, he has occasion for the money by which I purchase them: in this compact we are equal so far as we are free.—I with my property, which is money, buy his property, which is time, so long as he is willing to sell it.—I hope and believe my footman feels himself to be my fellow-man; but I have not, therefore, any apprehension that instead of waiting behind my chair, he will sit down in the next.—He was born poor—but he is not angry that I am rich—so long as my riches are a benefit and not an oppression to him.—He knows that he never can be in my situation, but he knows also that I can amend *his*.—If, however, instead of paying him for his services, I were able to say to him, as *bas* been done by the higher classes throughout Europe, and is still in too many parts of it—"You are my vassal—you were born upon my estate—you are my property—and you must come to work, fight, die for me, on whatever conditions I please to impose;"—my servant, who would very naturally perceive no appeal against such tyrannical injustice but to bodily prowess, would, as he is probably the most athletic of the two, discover, that so far from being compelled to stand on such terms behind my chair, he was well able either to place himself in the next, or to turn me out of mine.—"† *Ceux qui disent que tous les hommes sont égaux,*" says Voltaire, "*disent la plus grande vérité, s'ils entendent que tous les hommes ont un droit égal à la liberté, à la propriété de leurs biens, & à la protection des loix.—Ils se tromperaient beaucoup, s'ils croyaient que les hommes doivent être égaux par leurs emplois, puisqu'ils ne le sont pas par leurs talens.*"

Upon the whole we are of opinion, that Mrs. Smith's reputation will receive a very considerable addition by this work. It abounds with touches of nature in the delineation of the passions. The delicate and pure affection of Desmond, struggling amidst numberless difficulties, is finely contrasted to the meek forbearance and dutiful attachment of Geraldine to a husband unworthy of her in every respect. The pride and callous hearts of Geraldine's mother and brother are exposed to due contempt without vulgar railing, and the sensibility and sisterly affection of

\* This argument has been called unanswerable.

† Those who say that all men are equal, say that which is perfectly true; if they mean that all men have an equal right to personal and mental liberty; to their respective properties; and to the protection of the laws: but they would be as certainly wrong in believing that men ought to be equal in trusts, in employments, since nature has not made them equal in their talents."



Fanny are more than a compensation for characters which cannot be viewed without disgust. If we have any objection, it is to the want of *keep* in the character of Desmond; his connection with Josephine ought to have been avoided, and the obscurity in which it is involved is not the least part of our objection. But our Authors may say, she did not intend to make him perfect. Perhaps not, we are not advocates for perfect monsters, but where faults answer little good purpose, they may as well be avoided.

Mrs. Smith's talent for poetry is so universally acknowledged that we had a right to expect some specimens. There

is but one however, "An Ode to the Poppy," but it is a charming one, and may be found in our poetical department.

Desmond, as a Novel, towers far above the common productions of the day; and for its morality, blended so easily and delicately with the sentiments of liberty, it will, we doubt not, be recognized as a work not less useful than entertaining. It is not inferior to any of Mrs. Smith's former productions, and a more close adherence to nature has removed what we formerly thought defective in taste. The style is more pure and simple, and consequently produces more effect on the heart.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester, hitherto imperfectly or never Engraved. No. V. Price 5s. Cadell.

**T**HIS Number of this elegant work contains an Inside View of the Chancel of South Cerney Church. Three Stalls in Belton Church. A View of Campden Church. A View of the Manor House at Wanspell. The Pool House at Wich-

ner. And, A View of that reverent, and, to an Englishman, classical, Gothic fabric, the Abbey of Tewksbury. The work continues to deserve the commendations we gave it at its first appearance.

Letters from France: containing many New Anecdotes relative to the French Revolution, and of the Present State of French Manners. By Helen Maria Williams. Vol. II. 3s. 6d. Robinsons. 1792.

**I**F the French Revolution "has many enemies among that class of persons whose vanity, ambition, or interest, are affected by the suppression of those abuses and errors from which they enjoyed the most partial advantages," it is no less certain that it has many friends, whom its intrinsic value only has procured, who feel its blessings as it were by sympathy, and who express their admiration of it from motives of true patriotism.

Of the latter class is Miss Williams, who has now presented the public with a second volume of remarks on the present state of French manners, drawn from actual observation, enriched with anecdotes, and enlivened by all the charms of a pleasing style. Miss W. is an enthusiast in the cause of liberty, and, having witnessed much of its good effects on the manners of a people heretofore enslaved, she wishes to communicate a portion of that enthusiasm to her readers, as well as to remove the prejudices of ignorance and abate the force of misrepresentation. In this attempt we are of opinion she will not prove unsuccessful. She powerfully interests the affections, she brings the scene close to our eyes, and where she argues, she argues from facts. The result of her observations is highly in

favour of the Constitution of France. The Revolution, however, she observes, is at present viewed too near to excite the same veneration which it will probably awaken in the minds of posterity. It wants that mellowed tint which is produced by time.

Speaking of the Bastille, she remarks, that some critics have laughed at Homer, for making an army of 30,000 men repeat at the same time the same sentiment. Something of this kind actually happened at the taking of the Bastille. The cannoners called out to the people to retire; "For, said they, you will perish in vain." The people, as if animated by one soul, instantly replied, "No, no, it will not be in vain; we will fill up the ditch with our dead bodies."

In Letter IV. we have some curious instances of female *aristocracy*, one of which may be transcribed.

"A beautiful young woman, formerly a Duchess, with whom I was in company at Paris, told me she had remarked, that even the seasons were changed since the Revolution, and that the climate of France had become stormy and disagreeable. I could only smile at her folly, and pity it. But when the wife of a merchant or shopkeeper talks in the same style,

style, you feel provoked instead of diverted by her absurdity."

The ignorance and incapacity of the French Ministry is well illustrated in the following dialogue :

I lately heard an account of a conversation which passed at Versailles on the morning of the 14th of July 1789, and which proves how little the Court were prepared for the memorable event of that immortal day.

"A French gentleman remarkable for his taciturnity and *sang-froid*, things that seldom enter into the composition of a Frenchman, had occasion to go from Paris to Versailles on that morning, in order to have a conference with the Minister upon some private business. He found two of the Ministers together; and when the particular object of his visit was discussed, one of the Ministers said to him with a careless air, "Well, Sir, are there still tumults at Paris?"

"The people talk of going to the *Garde-de-Meubles*," replied the gentleman.

"The *Garde-de-Meubles*!" repeated the Minister; "what, the King's *Garde-de-Meubles*?"

"Yes, and they have already been at the *Hotel des Invalides*."

"And for what purpose?" said the Minister with increasing surprize.

"They seized upon all the arms," resumed the gentleman, preserving his usual *sang-froid*; "and if a man has two fuses, he gives one to his neighbours."

"Well," said the Minister, "and what did they do next?"

"Why, I believe," said the gentleman, "they then went to the District."

"The District!" exclaimed the Minister: "pray what is the District?"

"An invention of yesterday," replied the gentleman. "The people have also another invention, of the same date, I believe, which they call a Permanent Committee; and they have now got cannon."

"Cannon!" repeated the Minister: "and pray what do they propose to do with cannon?"

"Why, they talk of taking the *Bastille*."

"Very good!—excellent!"—said the Minister, bursting into a violent fit of laughter: "this is really a pleasant conceit enough. And pray who is at the head of this rabble?"

"I really do not know," said the gentleman coldly; "but all the people in Paris seem to be of the same mind."

"Well," said the Minister, turning to

his colleague, "I think we had better not mention these disagreeable things to the King."

Notwithstanding this precaution, however, the King a few hours after was let into the whole secret.

Commerce, according to the information Miss W. received, was never so flourishing in France as it has been for a year past, not only in the capital, but throughout the whole kingdom. Paper money has created a spirit of enterprize, and industry and activity are awakened.

Paris affords our Authorefs abundant scope for observation and anecdote. Of that equality which now exists in France there cannot be a more pleasant specimen than this:

"A gentleman, formerly one of the *Garde du Corps*, and who very narrowly escaped from the fury of the people on the 6th of October 1789, came a few days ago to Paris, and immediately sent for a hair-dresser. The officer, while he was dressing, told the man that he thought he remembered his face. "Yes, Sir," said the hair-dresser, and I recollect you perfectly—you were in the *Garde du Corps*; I saw you on the 6th of October." "Faith," said the officer, "I escaped very narrowly; I was very near being hanged."—"Yes indeed, Sir," replied the hair-dresser, "and I held the cord!"

The present National Assembly Miss W. thinks have less ability than the former, but a sufficient stock to go through their business, animated as they are by the most important and exalted objects. In Letter XVI. we find a very ingenious defence of the Jacobins; but for that as well as many other valuable parts of these Letters, we must refer to the work itself. The curious will not be disappointed; the Aristocrate will not be disgusted. The story of Madelaine is beautifully interesting. A novel-writer, as Miss W. observes, might almost spin a volume from these materials, but the *heart* prefers the simple narrative unincumbered with artificial ornament. There is indeed in these Letters, as in the former volume, an artless elegance and an easy volubility that cannot fail to render them popular, and to the politician they will not be less valuable on account of the information they contain and the sentiments they inspire. It is no small praise which this Author extorts from us, that goodness of taste and goodness of heart are united in all her writings.



Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Russia, in the Years 1788, 1789, 1790, and 1791. By A. Swinton, Esq. 8vo. Price in boards 7s. 6d. Robinsons. 1792.

THESE Travels into Scandinavia are dedicated by the Author, Mr. Swinton, to her Imperial Majesty Catherine II. Empress of all the Russias. The reasons that induced this gentleman to communicate the observations and reflections he made on a tour of three years in the North and East he gives in his preface:—"The northern parts of Europe," he observes, "are seldom visited by English travellers; nor have any of these, within the space of fifteen years, two gentlemen only excepted, published their travels. Mr. Wraxall made a tour of 2000 miles around the Baltic, in the course of five months. It is impossible either to disregard the admirable alacrity of this gentleman's movements, or to suppose that he had it in his power to draw many of his reflections from actual observation. Mr. Coxé travelled at a pace somewhat slower, and much more solemn. He has given us many accurate and useful details concerning manufactures, commerce, population, public revenue, military establishments, and the ceremonials observed in various interviews with which he was honoured by nobles, princes, and kings. These, together with historical extracts from a great number of writers, with multiplied experiments on the congelation of mercury, swell his volumes to a respectable size as well as price.

"It is not, however," continues Mr. Swinton, "long details, biographical, historical, or philosophical, that are expected by every reader to form the principal parts of books of travels: What the traveller himself observed, inferred, suffered, or enjoyed—but above all, manners, customs, dress, modes of life, domestic economy, amusements, arts, whether liberal or mechanical, and, in a word, whatever tends to illustrate the actual state of society; and that not only among the great, but the body, and even the very lowest of the people; all this, in the opinion of those who read rather for amusement than the study of either politics or natural philosophy, should enter into those narratives which are supposed to hold a kind of middle rank between the solidity of studied discourse, and the freedom of colloquial conversation.

VOL. II,

"It is on this humble ground (ironically, in allusion to the solemn pomp and pretensions above-stated) that the Author of this volume is induced to offer to the public a variety of observations which he has been enabled to make by frequent voyages to Denmark and a residence of several years in Russia. With regard to what he has written concerning the naval campaigns between Russia and Sweden, he drew his information on that subject from the British, Russian, German; and Swedish officers, who were actually engaged in the scenes described; and as many of our countrymen distinguished themselves in every action which took place, and frequently held the supreme command, the relation becomes to British subjects particularly interesting."

This is an account of the design of this work, which is, what it pretends to be, not a book of history, or politics, or the ceremonials of courts, or experiments in natural philosophy, but a relation of a great many curious and interesting circumstances and remarks, made on a great variety of occasions, on topics that touch the hearts, and engage the curiosity of all men, both learned and unlearned.

Mr. Swinton's work, which is adorned with an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and is divided into forty-four Letters; among an infinite variety of particulars not to be specified in such a sketch as our limits can afford, describes his voyage across the North Sea and up the Baltic, with the natural objects that presented themselves in his progress;—storms—humours of the sailors—Norway—Norwegians—Laplanders—the Republic of Iceland—anecdotes of the Kings and Queens of Denmark—the Prince Royal of Denmark—manners and customs of the modern Danes—the coast of Courland—the Gulph of Livonia—the river Dwina, with the towns situated in those quarters—the Germans inhabiting Riga—anecdotes, character, great actions, and death of the Russian Grand Admiral Greig—the war by sea and land between the Russians and Turks—Revel, Petersburg, and Cronstadt—the winter dress and diversions of the Russians, their manners and customs—a Russian jubilee—ancient and modern dresses of the Russians—a striking

ing assemblage at Petersburg of all nations—the Russian theatre—the native good taste and capacity of the Russians for music—the Russian climate—a Tartar army at Peterfourgh—the former state of Russia—the Tartar nations—the conquest of China by the Tartars—the Finnish nations—their manners, customs, and characters compared with those of the different tribes or nations of Tartars, and those also of the Russians—the different Tartar tribes—their religious ceremonies—love songs—politeness of their women—Russian summer—a picture of modern Russia— anecdotes of illustrious persons, Russians and others—palaces and gardens—the Imperial family—a Russian wedding—description of Petersburg and Cronstadt—the plan adopted by Catherine II. for the gradual emancipation of the Russian peasantry, and the manners and customs of the Russians.

Mr. Swinton, who made frequent excursions from the great cities into the country, describes the soil of the province of Ingria, and the present state of agriculture in that part of Russia—the economy of the peasantry—the attempts of the Grand Duke to emancipate his peasants—and the German colonies that have been planted among the Russians for the improvement of agriculture.

Mr. Swinton does not appear to be very deeply conversant either in literature or philology, but he is intelligent, shrewd, well-informed, and accurate, in his accounts of such events and objects as he undertakes to relate and describe. He is also a bold and original observer, not hesitating, on several occasions, to oppose the highest authorities; as in the instance of what he says on the subject of the hot and cold baths of Russia, which, he insists, have a bad effect on the constitutions of the natives; and that the Russians are enabled to bear cold only by means of warm furs. But what gives the greatest zest and charm to this volume of Travels is, a sprightly liveliness and gaiety of manner; familiar without slovenliness, free without rudeness, pleasant without levity, and, occasionally, grave without affectation. This character, we doubt not, will be abundantly sustained, in the judgment of our readers, by the following short extracts.

#### WINTER MARKET OF PETERSBURGH.

“The Frozen Market in Petersburg is a curiosity peculiar to Russia. It is not held upon the river, but in one of the great bazars, or squares, in the suburbs.

Here is a very extensive picture of dead life, a kind of resurrection of quadrupeds. The peasants, who sell the collection to the inhabitants, place the dead animals, stripped of their skins, upon their legs, and in different postures. A stranger beholds too, with wonder, an innumerable variety of the feathered creation—an extensive collection of zoology:—every tint with which nature has painted the feathered inhabitants of earth and air is strewn around at the foot of tyrant Man! The hare, clothed in his winter robes, is not permitted to wear them long, but dragged to swell the various feast.”

#### LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.

“Wives among all those northern and eastern nations are purchased by the men; and so soon as a Tartar female is marriageable, the mother hangs a white sheet upon the outside of the tent, as a signal to bachelors. The parents in Tartary, as well as in Europe, keep to themselves the privilege of making the bargain. The bride, as custom demands, struggles hard at leaving the family hut; the bridegroom requires assistance in dragging her away; as it would appear forward and ungrateful to seem to go willingly from her parents and household gods, and immodestly to rush into the arms of a strange husband. They at least make a show of

—Innocence, and virgin modesty,  
That wou'd be woo'd, and not unsought  
be won. MILTON.

The bride is carried to bed by force. Among some tribes they set her upon a mat, and taking the corners, carry her into the bed-room, saying to the bridegroom, “Here, wolf, behold thy lamb!” But then comes the ordeal trial: if the bridegroom suspects the virginity of the bride, he returns the wanton to her relations again; allowing, however, the purchase-money.”

“We have a wedding in the post-house—the ship-masters take a peep at the bride, and swear that she is a good piece; adding many sea phrases illustrative of her beauties and of the happiness of the bridegroom. The bride is the daughter of one of the officers of the Posts; the bridegroom is a chorister from one of the churches at St. Petersburg. I went with the company to the church of St. Sergius, to behold the Russian ceremonies at the altar of Hymen. The young couple kissed every saint within the walls, crossing themselves opposite to each. The priest having made several gestures and grimaces,



primaces, joined their hands and kissed them. This was the signal for an universal attack upon the lips of all present.

"I hid myself in a corner, in order to avoid the disagreeable encounter of long beards; however, I soon recollected there was no occasion for this precaution; the Russians permit foreigners to behold every religious ceremony, without demanding any outward respect or attention, either to priest or people, further than remaining uncovered and silent. The bride, from the time she had yielded consent to the day of her nuptials, was attended in her hut by two such virgins as herself, who continued singing with her from morning till night for two or three weeks. If she paid a visit in the neighbourhood, the attendant nymphs, singing as they went along, accompanied her. The bride's acquaintance, male and female, enter the hut during this festival, making what presents they are able to bestow; and in return, they are at liberty to kiss the bride and bridesmaids, who entertain them with songs into the bargain.

"Our cook, in the course of his visits, has fallen a sacrifice to the blue eyes of one of the bridesmaids; but she piques herself upon her family connections, and has refused the poor fellow: she says, she is the Empress's slave, and that the cook is only the slave of a private gentleman!

"The wedding folks, at their return from church, assembled in one of the rooms of the post-house, and Apollo and Daphne, of whom I have formerly made honourable mention, performed upon this as they usually do upon every great occasion. The bridegroom, taking his bride by the hand, led the dance; this ended, he entertained us with his songs; and it is but justice to say, that he sung like a nightingale.

"It was formerly a custom in Russia, nor has it yet become wholly obsolete, for the friends of the young couple, soon after they had retired to rest, to inquire if the marriage articles were completely ratified. I do not know whether or not this question was asked upon the present occasion. The bride of herself declared, next morning, with the tear in her eye, that she had been cheated, and that her husband was good for nothing but for singing hymns. The bridegroom looked very silly. A monk, his acquaintance, who came with the chorister from Petersburg, declared, that he was a very good kind of a man, and that he had lent him thirty roubles to bear the expence of the wedding dinner. The fathers have, perhaps, sent abroad this fyren to charm a few birds into their net."

Mr. Swinton's book abounds with ob-

servations and anecdotes of the Russian peasants, or prædial slaves, calculated to illustrate the folly of all attempts to abolish slavery, and consequently the Slave Trade, otherwise than by the maturation of moral causes; that is, by means fitted to influence and improve the mind of savage and barbarian by degrees. Those observations and anecdotes, in the present day, when so many rash innovators sport with all political establishments, and would turn the world upside down, for the sake of making a political experiment, demand particular attention. For example,

"The complaints of the peasantry upon some estates of the Grand Duke reached his Highness. He ordered them to be put upon the same footing with the English farmers, exacting only a trifling rent, providing them with every implement of husbandry, and giving them instructors to teach them agriculture. The peasants made shift to sell their new property, and drink the value in the course of two years; they failed to pay even the trifling stipulated rent, and petitioned to be put upon their old establishment.

"The new code of laws, before it was published, was reported to contain a very strange kind of freedom; and the more distant from the metropolis, the more ridiculous were the notions entertained of that freedom. The peasantry were impressed with an idea, that they were to have the freedom of enslaving their lords, or to force them to do whatever they required; and they began to put the law in execution by murdering several proprietors of estates.

"The Russians are a fine people, but they are not yet ripe for receiving freedom. Their Sovereigns are doing every thing in their power to prepare them for Liberty, by insuring them to industry and good habits; and this is all that the sober and wise advocates for Liberty can wish for. There are many instances of the unnecessary oppression of the Peasantry; but this is neither the fault of the Sovereign nor of the Proprietors, further than that the Proprietors should be more careful than they sometimes are in appointing Overseers on their estates: these are the tyrants who bring odium upon Government, and upon the Russian Nobles; and there should be some regulations adapted to prevent men without character or feeling from having it in their power to disgrace their country."

These particulars suggest hints of great importance, both to what are called our ABOLITIONISTS, and also our West India Planters. The Colonial Assemblies have,  
E 2 indeed,

indeed, for some years past, been at pains to trace, and to establish regulations for the remedy of grievances.

There is a project recommended to the Empress of Russia by Mr. Swinton, not less ingenious than magnificent. It is a Tableau or Picture of the *Minds* or Characters of all Nations. "The famous John Barclay," says our ingenious and not unlearned Author, "in the beginning of the last century wrote a book which he entitled, '*A Picture of Minds; or, The Characters of Nations.*'" Were such a book as this, or even Short Sketches of National Characters and Customs, accompanied by paintings representing the various *costumes*, dresses, attitudes, ordinary amusements, and occupations of the people of different countries—the study of Modern History, as well as of the influence of climate, food, and manners, in the formation of the countenance, shape, and stature, and that of Physiognomy too, if there be such a science, would be facilitated and greatly advanced.—And, Mr. S. continues, that so striking and instructive an Exhibition may not be confined to one palace, let it be multiplied (for the generous indulgence of the Empress would readily agree to this) by the Polygraphic Art, which, by a course of progressive improvement, has now been carried to incredible perfection. Such a *Tableau* as this, though the most various and comprehensive ever conceived, could not fail to reward the ingenious labour of the Artists.

As Mr. S. proposes certain improvements in the Fine Arts, so he frequently takes occasion to suggest improvements in those that are Useful or Mechanical. For example, he warmly applauds Captain Newte's plan, which is now in agitation, for disseminating knowledge, enterprize, and industry, through the Northern and Western extremities of Britain, by translating one of the superfluous, or *duplicate* Colleges at Aberdeen to *Inverness*, the capital of the Highlands; and converting the empty building, no doubt the Marshal's College, into a Woollen Manufactory. He makes various original observations by way of encouragement of that wise and liberal plan.

In an APPENDIX we are presented with a very curious collection of words common to the ICELANDERS, NORWEGIANS, and DANES, with the Lowland SCOTCH, and the English to the North of the Trent, selected by Professor Thorkelyn, of Copenhagen, a truly learned and ingenious gentleman, well-known, and

highly respected in England, Scotland, and Ireland, not only on account of his publications, but the richness of his conversation, and the urbanity of his manners. This little vocabulary produces a livelier conviction of the common descent and origin of all those nations, than all the volumes on volumes of Pinkerton, and other Gothic writers on Gothic subjects.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

MR. ANDREW SWINTON, now in the 32d year of his age, is the third son of the late Provost [Mayor] SWINTON, Chief Magistrate, for a great part of his life, of the ancient borough of INNERKEITHING, Fife; a gentleman of the same family with SWINTON, of SWINTON, Berwickshire, Scotland, now LORD SWINTON, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice at Edinburgh; but more honourably distinguished by the perfect probity and simplicity of his manners, and the active benevolence of a long, unblemished, and prosperous life. He intended his son, our ingenious and sprightly Author, to succeed himself in a share of that trade which he himself carried on to a large amount. But books, a taste and turn for drawing, chemical and other experiments in Natural Philosophy, wholly engaged his attention; and, soon after the death of his respectable father, the situation of his affairs discovered a very singular fact; That, wholly immersed in Poetry, Painting, and Natural Philosophy, he had committed his affairs to the management of a hireling. He went to Russia, having been accustomed to seamanship in his father's vessels, to offer his services, and to profit by the patronage of his father's cousin-german, the celebrated Russian ADMIRAL GREIG, whose brother also, Captain Greig, was married to Miss Swinton, our Andrew's sister. The death of Admiral Greig, and what happened to our Author in Russia, is to be collected from his Letters now published. Being naturally high-spirited, and of a military disposition, he will probably take an active part in some of those interesting scenes that are now going on in different parts of Europe, if he be not invited, which it seems there is some reason to expect that he will be, to take charge of the management of the Russian Hospitals. Mr. Swinton's Travels have already acquired such a degree of reputation, that a Translation of them by Mr. SORRANI is on the point of making its appearance in the French language.



A Treatise concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee. The Fifth Edition, with considerable Additions. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Physician to Chelsea Hospital, Member of the College of Physicians of London, of the University of Leyden, of the American Philological Society, &c. &c. &c. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and the Climate of the West Indies. 8vo. 1s. Sewell.

FROM the well-known benevolence and literary talents of the learned Author of "The Treatise on Tropical Diseases," much was expected in the work before us. Much had been done in prior editions. The present edition embraces every thing, probably, that can be suggested on the subject. The history of Coffee; the cultivation of the plant; the curing, preserving, and meliorating the berry; its chemical analysis; its torrefaction; making the beverage for use, and its dietetic and medicinal virtues:—these

points are discussed and elucidated in a masterly manner. The Treatise abounds with fine writing, sound argument, and great erudition; it is replete with entertainment, and the reader will find knowledge conveyed in the most pleasing manner. The Planter and Medical Man are equally instructed in the work, and the Public and the West Indian Colonies equally indebted to Dr. Moseley for much well-timed commercial and political information.

A Sequel to the printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire. By the Rev. Charles Curtis, Brother of Alderman Curtis, a Birmingham Rector, &c. 8vo. 4s. Dilly, 1792.

THE title of this publication can scarcely convey an idea of its substance or nature even to the inhabitants of that county in which the scene of dispute between the brother of Alderman Curtis and the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr, one of the most subtle and ingenious, and perhaps the most learned man in Britain, lies. Through a small wicket, or rather a narrow dirty lane, as has been well enough observed in some of our Newspapers\*, he enters a wide and important field. From an uninteresting and trifling dispute with an obscure Clergyman, he rises to a discussion of the great principles of human nature and civil government, including religious as well as political establishments, and particularly the Constitution of England, and the Constitutions both Old and New of France. He has occasion to survey the characters of different classes, orders, and parties of men, and to glance, with no equivocal ray, at distinguished individuals. All these topics he illustrates with his usual eloquence and genius, and enriches with a profusion of literature drawn from ancient and modern writers; to whom, when he adopts their observation, he is not niggardly, if not too profuse, in his acknowledgments and praise.

The excess of literature and quotation with which our Author inlays and fringes his Work, cannot be defended on the principles of good taste; and, in the pre-

sent case, it seems to be the more improper and absurd, that neither does the professed object of that work need, if it at all admits of illustration from the stores of recondite knowledge; nor does his adversary, in his opinion, understand the quotations or allusions with which, like showers of hail, he is mercilessly, though often merrily pelted. Yet, admitting the justness of all this, the severity of criticism is suspended in no inconsiderable degree, and lost in the contemplation of that copious stream of learning which freely and easily flows from the accumulated stores of a life of application, opened by the flood-gate of a faithful memory, and directed by the copious flow of a fertile fancy; for Dr. Parr is so learned a man, so conversant with all kinds of books, that what would appear awkward and pedantic in others, in him assumes an air of ease and naturalness. Were all Greek and Latin books to undergo the fate of the library of Alexandria, Dr. Parr, from recollection, could give us some tolerable idea of the Greek and Roman literature. It could scarcely escape the censure of our readers, were we to press on his attention the matter in dispute between Dr. Parr and Mr. Curtis. Dr. Parr suspected Mr. Curtis, who had given ground to suspect him, of writing abusive anonymous letters to him in an Evening Paper, and also of glancing at him, in a hostile manner, in his Sermons from the pulpit. Mr.

\* See WHITEHALL EVENING POST, *Abridgment of Politics*, Saturday, June 16.

Curtis allows that Dr. Parr had grounds of suspicion that he was the author of the anonymous letters: but he "calls God to witness that he did not, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person, write, or cause to be written, the anonymous letters alluded to;" yet Dr. Parr continues to believe that Mr. Curtis was the author of the letters. And he takes from *Eschylus*, as a motto to his publication, a line expressive of the sentiment, "That falsehood and injustice cannot prevail over what is right and true by the force of an oath." Dr. Parr's grounds of suspicion appear to us to be very strong; but the oath of Mr. Curtis is also very strong. Under these circumstances, we cannot but give way a little to the innuendo conveyed in the following note under page 6: "*Again*, Mr. Curtis, *in print*, does not disclaim *knowing* that the letters were written." But, in excuse for the Doctor, we add, to the observation that he makes his entry into an interesting field "through a small wicket," that no man, as is well observed by Julius Cæsar, in *Sallust*, thinks injuries done to himself light ones; and also, that the celebrity of Parr's name renders it, to a certain degree, necessary for him to vindicate that name on a wider theatre than the narrow circle, that naturally bounds the whispers of an obscure assailant.

Dr. Parr, with the clearest and most comprehensive views, unites fervid and impressive eloquence; and the serious tone of this kind of eloquence is frequently varied by pleasing strokes of fancy, or what may be called sublime humour. For example: "Upon the first perusal of Mr. Burke's book, I felt, like many other men, its magic force; and, like many other men, I was at last delivered from the illusions which had 'cheated my reason,' and borne me onward from admiration to assent. But, though the dazzling spell be now dissolved, I still remember with pleasure the gay and celestial visions, when my 'mind in sweet madness was robbed of itself.' I still look back, with a mixture of pity and holy awe, to the wizard himself, who, having lately broken his wand in a fit of phrenzy, has shortened the term of his sorceries; and of drugs so potent to 'bathe the spirits in delight,' I must still acknowledge, that many were culled from the choicest and 'most virtuous plants' of Paradise itself."

The following extract is a specimen of Dr. Parr's mind under the mixed conceptions and emotions of the Philosopher, the Philanthropist, and the Orator:

"I have already enumerated some regulations which, as a Philanthropist, Mr. Burke may survey without a pang, and which, as a Loyalist, he may without a blush commend. But since the publication of his two great works, all Europe has been witness of an awful scene, in which the reformers of France have shaken off every odious imputation which may have clung to their characters, as being unprincipled traitors or unfeeling murderers. When good men shuddered at the possible consequences of the capture of the French Sovereign; when, by turns, amazement overwhelmed, and pity melted, the mind of every distant spectator; when the haughty and inexorable advocates for regicidal tenets shrunk on the nearer approach of that spectre of vengeance which their imaginations had arrayed in the robe of justice; then it was that the Genius of France arose, and led in its train all the virtues which adorn the citizen and the man; compassion, gallantry, generosity, loyalty, a sense of private honour, and a sense of public duty. Then started up that determined phalanx of moderate men, whose wisdom and whose vigour arrested the impending storm; whose interposition, I trust, would again uphold the State, if it should again reel with any new convulsions; and whose influence, at this moment, silently controuls the jargon of visionary demagogues, and the machinations of factious clubs. These were men, such as the unsettled and perilous situation of France required; men, whose virtues were set in motion, and in appearance brought into being, by the shocks of empires; and who, in the midst of havoc and disorder, by their authority struck down bad citizens with awe, and by their counsels hushed the warring elements of passion and interest into peace.

"They know the times and the seasons. They have obtained a mastery over those petty and froward humours which fester in debate, and rankle in the closet. They soil not the purity and splendour of genius, by exposing it too often to the garish eye of day. Disdaining to chase the caprices of public opinion, and to catch the momentary gale of public favour, they seize the public confidence by force, and wield the public strength by one mighty effort for one mighty purpose. They reverence their Country in their laws, and their King they reverence for the sake of both. Their moderation, assisted by wisdom and magnanimity, teaches them what to suffer, what to prevent, when to forbear, and when to interpose. Their importance,



importance, instead of being squandered upon the fleeting occurrences of the passing day, is hoarded up for great occasions, where it may be felt as well as seen. Their courage is not dissipated in wanton attack, but collected for firm resistance. Their ambition is not tarnished by any baser alloy of vanity. Their conscious rectitude looks for its reward, not in the plaudits of a tumultuous Senate, or of a giddy populace, but in the calm and approving judgment of distant nations, and of a grateful posterity.

"Happy were it for France if, between these moderate men, who do honour to the new Government, and the more enlightened friends of the old, some communication could be opened, and some alliance effected. By mutual concession they might reconcile the jarring claims of the contending parties. By mutual forbearance they might heal the wounds of their bleeding country. By uniting the influence of all good men, collected from all parties, they might crush the pretensions, and blast the designs of those adventurers who would deluge France with slaughter, whether they be patriots plotting for anarchy, or loyalists struggling for despotism. But such an auspicious change is hardly to be expected, while a Calonne broods over his intrigues, while a Bouillé hurls his menaces, and while the surmises and the reproaches of angry disputants keep asunder those worthy persons, by whose

*(To be continued.)*

**A Geographical Chart of Europe.** By T. Jameson, M. D. Containing the territorial and political State of Europe, with the New Constitutions of France and Poland; exhibiting the most important Facts of each Country in a comparative View. Price 7s. 6d. in Sheets, and 15s. on Canvas with Rollers. Robinsons.

**T**HE changes which have of late taken place in the Government of different European States, and the improvements in many departments of Natural History which have arisen from a more accurate and extensive investigation of the subject, have rendered the accounts of these matters contained in most of our Geographical Grammars obsolete and erroneous. The Author of this work certainly deserves praise for the attention with which he has perused a great variety of the best modern Authors, as well as for the ingenuity with which he has contrived to condense to great a variety of information into so small a space.

At one glance of the eye may be seen, the grand divisions, extent, area, and population; the boundaries, sub-divisions, chief towns, with their longitude and lati-

union alone that change can be accomplished."

Dr. Parr is of opinion, that they who would remove every existing and every approaching evil by those simple and more popular forms of government which have lately been proposed, would do well to consider, that by grasping at too much, they run the hazard of losing what may be attained without any violent convulsion of the State, by the maturation of moral causes, in the pursuit of which the zeal of reformation ought to be corrected by the calmness of philosophy. Upon this subject he has been favoured, he informs us, by his learned correspondent Dr. William Thomson with some remarks, which he has permitted him to insert in this publication; "and which," says the Doctor, "for depth of thought, and energy of style, deserve the attention of my reader." As this Letter, which is published in an Appendix to Dr. Parr's Work, has drawn considerable attention and applause, and is considered as one of the most philosophical as well as eloquent defences of moderation in all political changes, and of gradual in opposition to violent Revolution, that the present commotions in Europe have yet called forth, we shall, for the gratification of our correspondents and friends, insert it, together with some farther remarks on Dr. Parr's publication, in a future Number of this Journal.

tude, rivers, sea-ports, navigation, mountains, character of the inhabitants, climate, soil, commerce, government, religion, various monies, revenues, military establishment, &c. of every different country in Europe; and under these general heads are contained many articles of importance, some of which are unnoticed in more voluminous and expensive publications.

The work is elegantly and correctly printed on four sheets of large paper, which may either be kept separate in a port-folio, or joined together on canvas. When properly fitted up, it will prove an ornamental as well as an useful addition to a library, and more especially to every public institution for education.

The Account of the present Constitution of France is selected as a specimen of the  
work,

work, and as containing a sufficiently accurate abstract of a subject that at present occupies a considerable share of the public attention.

“ France, by the Revolution in 1789, founded a New Constitution, upon the principles, that all men are free and equal in rights; and that Sovereignty resides in the Nation.

“ The Constitutional Laws are, that no man is to be molested for his opinions, nor hindered from publishing them: Public offices are neither to be hereditary nor saleable, but all citizens to be equally eligible, and when in office responsible: That there shall be no peerage, titles, hereditary distinctions, chivalry, orders, corporations, wardenships, religious vows, patrimonial jurisdiction, nor any superiority, except public functionaries: That property is to be inviolable, and what is destined for worship belongs to the Nation: Marriage is to be regarded as a civil contract only: Forces are never to be employed against the liberties of any people; nor an offensive war entered into.

“ *Primary Assemblies* are to form themselves in full right every two years, in the Cantons, on the 2d Sunday of March, to nominate one out of every hundred active citizens for the Electoral Assemblies.

“ In like manner *Electoral Assemblies* to convene in the Departments upon the last Sunday in March, to choose, by a majority of votes, Representatives for the National *Legislative Assembly*. They also choose Administrators, Judges, Jurymen, Bishops, and Parish Ministers.

“ The KING, called King of the French, is inviolable in person, has the Executive Power delegated to him, but not the Judicial, and concurs in all Legislative Acts: he cannot make Laws, but enforces their execution, and can suspend a Law till approved by two Legislatures after the one which proposed it: has the choice and revocation of his Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislative Assembly, and are obliged to present a public account annually: appoints Commissioners for the Courts of Judicature, and Commissioners for the Treasury: superintends the coinage: is supreme head of the forces: makes preparations for war, and conducts foreign treaties; but is deprived of the power of pardoning criminals. He has an annual income of about 2,200,000. sterling.

“ The LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY is composed of a President, six Secretaries, and 745 Members.

“ They meet in one Chamber, swear to live free or die, and exercise the legislative power.

“ Its Members may be chosen to a succeeding Legislature, but are not re-eligible till one has intervened.

“ Its power is permanent, but its Members must be renewed biennially, and it cannot be dissolved by the King.

“ The proceedings are printed and made public.

“ Its functions are exclusively to propose and decree Laws; to fix and superintend taxes, public expences or revenues; and to regulate the coin: to decide on peace or war, in conjunction with the King: to ratify treaties of alliance and commerce: to create or suppress offices, and confer honours: to watch the conduct of the Administrative Body; and to fix the military force. Each Member receives a salary of 15s. *per diem*.

“ National affairs are investigated by its Committees.

“ The Nation has an imperscriptible right to revise its Constitution at any time, but has suspended the exercise of that right for thirty years.

“ The ADMINISTRATIVE or Executive Power is managed by Assemblies of Departments, Districts, and Municipalities, under the King; and the Administrators have no legislative nor judicial power.

“ These Assemblies are divided into Bureaus, and Councils to examine the accounts of the Bureaus.

“ The Assemblies of Departments and Districts have similar functions, viz. To fix the proportion of Taxes, pass Municipal Accounts, manage the Poor, Militia, and all public business. The Municipal Assemblies have their Bureaus, divided into five Departments for the different parts of Police.

“ The JUDICIAL POWER, delegated to Judges chosen by the people for six years, is independent of the King and Legislative Assembly, but dispensed in the King's name.

“ In *Civil Cases* it is managed, first, by arbitration; second, by Justices of the Peace in each Canton; third, a Tribunal in every district, with five Judges, a King's Commissary, &c.

“ In *Criminal Cases* the proceedings are by Juries. There is, first, a High National Court for cases of High Treason; second, a Criminal Tribunal in each Department, with a Jury of Accusation, similar to the Grand Jury of England; and besides, a Court of Annulment, to annul the decisions of other Courts, Judges of Commerce, and Family Arbiters.

“ The Judges receive salaries, and administer justice without fee.

“ Every man may plead his own cause, and give evidence verbally, or in writing.”



Essays, Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

[ Concluded from Vol. XXI. Page 283.]

ESSAY XXXIX. is an "Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy;" and is, indeed, a judicious and useful review of one of the profoundest and most valuable treatises in the English language.

Essay XL. is entitled, "Reflections on the French Revolution." After giving, justly enough, a brief historical detail of the great particulars which have characterized this celebrated event down to December 1790, our Essayist prefaces his reflections with this bold declaration, "Upon a candid and impartial review of the acts and proceedings of the Assembly, it must be acknowledged, that so great, so extensive, and so *beneficial* a reformation, has never before been attempted by any nation; and that in the short space of time which has elapsed since it was convened, more has been accomplished for the glory and happiness of the community, than could previously have been imagined possible for the highest efforts of wisdom and perseverance to effect." This language is too positive, and carries too much the appearance of political enthusiasm, to give the reader a favourable opinion of the reflections that succeed. The present situation of France does but little honour to the political sagacity of those Revolutionists who have so confidently from this event predicted the greatest glory and happiness not only to the French, but to the European nations in general. A weak mind, ignorant of the real fact, would be apt to imagine, from what such writers as the present Essayist have advanced upon the subject of the French Revolution, that human nature itself takes a change from this period; that ambition, avarice, and the other passions that have so extensive an influence upon communities, are about to cease in their operations; and that the glorious Millennial state, wherein wars and all public and private corruptions will be unknown, is fast approaching.

Our author swells and breaks into all the turgid pomp of declamatory panegyric upon the National Assembly, and then peremptorily observes, that "England upon this great and interesting occasion has not discovered in her public conduct the national characteristics of generosity or magnanimity." What an idea he may have of *national generosity* is best known to himself; but for our parts we cannot help reflecting, that the conduct of England on this occasion has been more

generous, than that of France upon our rupture with North America. Could it reasonably be expected that we should have exerted such a Quixotic love of revolutions, as formally to espouse the cause of the National Assembly against any opposition with which their labours might be threatened by other European powers? Such a *generous magnanimity* would have been a madness which the wildest schemes of politics would not have countenanced. The Essayist takes particular notice of the observations which the French Revolution occasioned in the British House of Commons, and, after condemning in very severe terms the conduct of Mr. Burke and the Minister, proceeds to investigate what he calls the *grand and beautiful* model of government settled by the French. With all his warmth, however, in favour of this event, he has discernment enough to observe defects in this *grand and beautiful model*, and sufficient candour to advert upon them, particularly the destruction of hereditary titles of honour and distinctions of rank, and the exclusion of officers of the Crown from the National Assembly. The following reflection on the difference between the English and French Constitutions is very just: Having admitted the superiority of the latter over the former in many striking points, he says, "yet in this most important respect that of England has, I think, manifestly the advantage—that in her general plan of government, England adapts her political provisions to the nature and passions of men as they actually are, while France appears to consider them only, or chiefly, as they ought to be. If the National Assembly of France was composed of men not subject to human frailty, no attempts would ever be made to encroach on the province of the executive power. If the Kings of France were always generous and disinterested patriots, they would not wish to direct or influence the conduct of the Legislative body, but would be satisfied with the glory of executing their decrees. As neither of these suppositions, however, are very probable, I conceive that form of government to be more eligible which has opposed insuperable barriers to any encroachments of the legislative upon the executive power, and which admitting, and even authorising the executive power to exert an high degree of influence over the determinations of the legislative

legislative body, is solicitous only to prevent that influence from being perverted to pernicious or unconstitutional purposes."

Our Essayist subjoins to his reflections a reply to Mr. Burke's celebrated work upon the French Revolution, in which he condemns it in the most unqualified terms, as "dangerously calculated to sooth the pride, to dazzle the imagination, and to inflame the ambition of Kings;"—and that "it has a tendency to repress, or rather to extinguish, every generous emotion of the soul, and to plunge us again into the chaos of Gothic ignorance and darkness." Such language as this, and from an anonymous writer, is too much marked by party prejudice and splenetic resentment, not to draw from us the strong censure of disapprobation. Mr. Burke has not more warmly expressed his sentiments in behalf of hereditary governments, and the preservation of fixed constitutions, than his present opponent has vehemently and ridiculously wandered into the extreme fanaticism of opposite politics.

In Essay XLI. and last, we are presented with "Observations on the Test Laws." This should rather have been entitled, "An Attempt to confute the Bishop of St. David's Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters;"—being, in fact, little more than a warm and very indecent attack upon his Lordship on account of that publication, of which he is commonly reputed the author.—The Essayist dwells particularly upon that argument for the repeal of these laws which is drawn from the occasion of them. He observes, that there being now no farther dread of Popery, the laws ought to be repealed in gratitude to the Dissenters, who have hitherto shewn themselves strenuous supporters of the Revolution and the present reigning family.—Let it be answered, That if there is now no fear of Popery, every restraint should be taken away as well from Roman Catholics, as from the Protestant Dissenters. Why should the abjuration oath, and the oath against Transubstantiation, and the military disqualification oath, be retained, any more than the laws immediately in question; especially now, when there is less to fear from the party oppressed by the former, than from those who complain so vehemently of the latter? We say, there is less to fear from the first, because its numbers are insignificant, the family to which they have been supposed attached is as good as extinct, and their religion does not wear that political cast which formerly characterized

it. The Protestant Dissenters, on the contrary, are vastly more in number; the principal persons who hold the necessity of a reform of our Constitution, which is but a mild term for a total change, are of that sect; and the Socinian tenets, which have almost entirely swallowed up the creed of their ancestors, render them still more inimical to the Established Church. The grounds of their dissent now are very different from, and of a more serious nature than what they were formerly, and consequently render the party much more dangerous. Our Essayist, not with much politeness, roundly says, that the Bishop of St. David's assertion of the Nonconformists' degeneracy from Calvinism is *false*. We are confident that, generally speaking, it is *true*; and there lie now before us MS. accounts of the principal dissenting congregations in three of the most eminent counties in England, drawn up by their respective teachers, for the purpose, it seems, of obtaining an accurate view of the present state of Nonconformity, which confirm the truth of this charge. Whatever may be the case with respect to a few obscure congregations, we are certain that by far the most considerable ones are opposite to their ancestors' Confession of Faith.

The learned prelate had said, "that there is no degree of infamy, or even of disgrace, attached to this exclusion" of the *Protestant Dissenters from civil offices*; and, "that the exclusions of the Corporation and Test Acts hardly amount to incapacities; because they declare no incapacities but such which the individual hath in his own power at any time to efface." Upon this the Observer, with much illiberality, and in the true old Sectarian spirit, exclaims, "What an admirable Inquisitor General would this meek and merciful Bishop have made! In the same spirit, good Bishop Bonner, doubtless, would not hesitate, in vindication of the wholesome severities of his time, to say, "that the penalties inflicted by the writ *de heretico comburendo* hardly amounted to penalties, because they were such as the individual, by a dutiful submission to the Church, had it in his power at any time to efface." There is a wide difference in these cases: the one is an exclusion for the preservation of the Constitution, to which even the Heir Apparent is liable: and the other is positive persecution, in all its wickedness. Can these be compared? If so, the present writer may be compared to the able reasoner he has here undertaken to confute.



With the most unwarrantable pertness, after a compliment to the Anglican Church (whether sincerely made or not is best known to the Author), he adds, "If it is disgraced by the conduct and sentiments of a Laud, a Sacheverel, or a Horsley, I recollect also, with pride and exultation, that it has produced a Tillotson, a Hoadley, and a Watson." Can any lover of sound learning and piety behold such a connexion, and invidious opposition, without feeling an indignant emotion at the insolence? The placing Sacheverel between such prelates as Laud and Horsley, is consistent only with the *mild* spirit of fanatical bigotry. If we were to place Hugh Peters between the names of Price and Pricestley, would not the Essayist and his friends condemn us for want of sense and candour?

If the full spirit of Sectarianism is not displayed in the above quoted passages, it blazes in the sarcastic notice which the Observer takes of "Bishops being *clothed in purple and fine linen* (in allusion, no doubt, to the state of the rich man in the Gospel), lodged in palaces, and placed upon thrones amongst the Princes of the land, surrounded with all the luxuries that art or nature can supply." The conduct of the Nonconformists in managing the controversy between themselves and the Church, has always been similar to that exhibited by the present writer; and from vindicating themselves, they have proceeded to invective against prelatical

pride and avarice. It would be as absurd, however, to expect that Christian Ministers should now imitate our Saviour and his Apostles in their state of abjection, as that they should, in imitation of them, court an itinerant life, with all its attendant inconveniences and probable persecutions. If the Nonconformists are displeased with the prelates of the Anglican Church for their wealthy revenues and splendour of rank, as considering such a state not consonant to the spirit of Christianity, why do themselves complain so heavily of an exclusion from civil offices, on account of their religious tenets, when the ambition of such offices is unwarranted by the authority of Christ and his Apostles?

It would be no difficult matter to reply to the substance of what is advanced in these observations, though some of them are undoubtedly shrewd, and deserve close consideration; but such a province does not properly belong to us. We felt it, indeed, a piece of justice to point out the instances of the Observer's illiberality against so respectable a character as the Bishop of St. David's, and which come with a peculiar ill grace from an anonymous writer.

We now take our leave of these Essays, and pronounce, in general, that the style of them is neat and correct, and that they evince the Author to be a man of extensive reading, with no small share of ingenuity and judgment.

W.

A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America; containing a succinct Account of its Climate, Natural History, Population, Agriculture, Manners and Customs, &c. By G. Inlay. 8vo. 4s. Debrett.

THE present publication is of considerable importance to the Philosopher, the Politician, and the Moralist. It discloses a variety of facts which astonish a mind unaccustomed to contemplate the laws of nature, of civil polity, and the sublime system of Christian morality: it unfolds some principles which, from their speciousness and novelty, are well worthy the consideration of all classes of men.

To observe an extensive, uninhabited, and very remote region, situate in the midst of vast and almost impenetrable forests, rise of the sudden, as it were by enchantment, to the degree of population, cultivation, splendour, and political consequence, in the manner detailed by our author, must excite the highest degree of wonder and surprize; nay, it borders so nearly on the marvellous, that we should

not credit it without the fullest evidence of the facts. But as it does appear from the testimony of all the late writers who have written on the subject, that the Western Territory of the United States was generally without Settlers at the conclusion of the late war, and that by an Act of Congress of the 4th of February 1791, it is declared, that on the 1st of June 1792, "The new State of Kentucky shall be received and admitted into the Union as a new and entire Member of the United States of America," a conviction necessarily results, that a State has been populated, cultivated, and progressed so far as to have established for itself a character among the nations of the earth in the short space of nine years.

There are also other circumstances which induce us to give credit to the present Work. It appears from the Acts of Congress,

Congress, that they have likewise established a Government over a lately settled district denominated "The Territory North West of the Ohio:" that they have admitted, on the 4th of March 1791, another new State under the name and title of "The State of Vermont;" and that from the late census taken of the inhabitants it appears probable, that ten years more will furnish three or four more additional links to what in that country is emphatically termed the Federal Chain.

The arrangement and style of this Author, considering him as a soldier and land-surveyor, which appear to have been his particular avocations, are not contemptible, but on the contrary seem capable of making an impression favourable to the literary talents of his countrymen.

We shall conclude with the selection of a few passages from the book, and expressing a wish that it had been accompanied with a correct and particular map of the country he describes.

"The calculated rise of the American empire, which these letters contain, will not, I think, appear extravagant, when we recollect the rapid strides which have advanced it to its present flourishing state of wealth and population.

"In the Life of Edward Drinker, which was published in Philadelphia, April 1783\*, are contained these remarkable particulars:

"Edward Drinker was born in a cottage in 1688, on the spot where the city of Philadelphia now stands, which was inhabited, at the time of his birth, by Indians, and a few Swedes and Hollanders.

"He often talked of picking blackberries, and catching wild rabbits, where this populous city is now seated. He remembered the arrival of William Penn, and used to point out the spot where the cabin stood in which that adventurer and his friends were accommodated on their arrival.

"He saw the same spot of earth, in the course of his own life, covered with woods and bushes, the receptacles of wild beasts and birds of prey, afterwards become the seat of a great and flourishing city, not only the first in wealth and arts in America, but equalled but by few in Europe.

"He saw splendid churches rise upon morasses, where he used to hear nothing but the croaking of frogs; great wharfs and warehouses, where he had often seen savages draw their fish from the river; he

saw that river afterwards receiving ships and merchandize from every part of the globe, which, in his youth, had nothing bigger than an Indian canoe.

"He had been the subject of many crowned heads; but when he heard of the oppressive and unconstitutional Acts passed in Britain, he bought them all, and gave them to his grandsons to make kites of; and embracing the liberty and independence of his country, after seeing the beginning and end of the British empire in Pennsylvania, and after triumphing in the establishment of freedom, he died in November 1782.

"I repeat, that when we recollect the wonderful changes which have taken place during the life of one man, in Pennsylvania, under all the disadvantages with which the population of that country was attended, as well as the rest of America, posterity will not deem it extraordinary, should they find the country settled quite across to the Pacific Ocean, in less than another century."

"It naturally struck me, that there was something in climate that debased or elevated the human soul. That chill penury which a sterile country and damp cold climate produces, in accumulating the wants of men, had increased their dependance, which at once saps the first principles of man, I conceived that in the infancy of the world men in temperate climates had retained their freedom longest. Thus in England you have enjoyed a considerable share of liberty, while almost all Europe have suffered under the fetters of an odious despotism. The perfection of arts will meliorate the condition of man in every part of the world; but the melioration of government and education must take place before he will be able to resume his pristine dignity.

"From Limestone to Licking Creek the country is immensely rich, and covered with cane, rye-grass, and the native clover. The cane is a reed which grows to the height frequently of fifteen or sixteen feet, but more generally about ten or twelve feet, and is in thickness from the size of a goose-quill to that of two inches diameter; sometimes, yet seldom, it is larger. When it is slender, it never grows higher than from four to seven feet; it shoots up in one summer, but produces no leaves until the following year. It is an evergreen, and is, perhaps, the most nourishing food for cattle upon earth. No other milk or butter has such flavour and richness as that which is produced from cows which feed upon cane. Horses which feed

\* See this Article in our Magazine for April 1792, p. 246.



upon it work nearly as well as if they were fed upon corn, provided care is taken to give them, once in three or four days, a handful of salt, otherwise this food is liable to heat and bind their bowels. The rye-grass, when it arrives to maturity, is from two feet and a half high to three and a half, and the head and beard resembles the real rye, and sometimes produces a small grain, long and slender, not unlike rye. Whether cultivation would bring it to the same perfection, I can form no idea; it is, however, certain, that it is a very good and valuable grass. The clover is in no respect different from the clover in Europe, but as it is more coarse and luxuriant. There is a variety of other kinds of grass, which are found in different places; but I have only mentioned the two former, they being esteemed the most valuable."

"Here is found all the variety of soil and climate necessary to the culture of every kind of grain, fibrous plants, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and all sorts of provisions. The Upper Settlements on the Ohio produce chiefly wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn or maize, hemp and flax. The fruits are, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes. Of culinary plants and vegetables there are, turnips, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, cymbaline or squash, cucumbers, peas, beans, asparagus, cabbages, brocoli, celery, and sallads; besides which there are melons and herbs of every sort. The provision consists of beef, pork, mutton, veal, and a variety of poultry, such as ducks, Muscovy ducks, turkies, geese, dunghill fowls, and pigeons. The superfluous provisions are sold to the emigrants, who are continually passing through those settlements in their route to the different districts of country, and which I have enumerated. Some considerable quantity of spirits distilled from rye, and likewise cyder, are sent down the river to a market, in those infant settlements where the inhabitants have not had time to bring orchards to any perfection, or have not a superfluity of grain to distil into spirits. The beef, pork, and flour, are disposed of in the same way. The flax and hemp are packed on horses, and sent across the mountain to the inland towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland; and (as I hinted in a former letter) in a few years, when grazing forms the principal object of those settlers, they will always find a market for their cattle at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria.

"These settlements might produce a considerable quantity of sugar, but hitherto what they have made has served for little more than home consumption, as every part of the back country from lat. 42° to 36° produces such an abundance of the sugar maple-tree as would be equal to furnish sugar for the inhabitants of the whole earth; and to send it to any of the market towns on the Atlantic, is too far to be profitable until the canals of the Potowmac shall have been finished. That country produces also all the pot-herbs which are common in Europe: several kinds of nuts grow in the forests, such as chefnuts, hickory, and black walnuts. The mountains, hills, and uninhabited part, abound in deer, wild turkies, and a species of grouse which are called by the Americans promiscuously partridge or pheasant. There is an abundance of wild-fowl, as is indeed the case in every part of the western country: to enumerate these could prove neither amusement nor instruction,

"Linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats, for home consumption, are manufactured with considerable success. The two first articles are only made in families for their own use; but the latter are made by men of profession in that business, and are of a quality that would not disgrace the mechanics of Europe. Blacksmith's work of all sorts, even to making fire-arms, is done there; as is also cabinet-work, wheel-wright, mill-wright, house-carpentry, joinery, shoe making, &c. &c.; in short, all the trades immediately necessary to the promotion of the comforts of new settlements are to be found here."

"We have various other minerals, such as iron (which is the most useful), copper, lead, sulphur, nitre, &c. &c. Iron ore is found in great plenty upon the northern branches of Licking Creek, and likewise upon the waters of Green River. A lead mine has been worked many years with considerable profit, which lies in the county of Montgomery, upon the waters of the Great Kanaway. There is another between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, which is said to be very valuable, and its ore is more pure than any other which has been discovered in America. But the lead mine on the Mississippi must prove inexhaustible. It extends from the mouth of Rock River more than 100 miles upwards. Besides these there are several others, some of which lie on the Spanish side of the Mississippi, and have been used for years past. Copper  
mines

mines have been discovered in several places, but the mine on the Wabash is, perhaps, the richest vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth, and, no doubt, will render all the others of little or no value. Sulphur is found in several places in abundance, and nitre is made from earth which is collected from caves and other places to which the wet has not penetrated. The making this salt, in this country, is so common, that many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder. This earth is discovered in greater plenty on the waters of Green River than it is in any other part of Kentucky; but perhaps still farther southward it will be found in greater plenty. However, it is so common in every part of the country, that it might be made a considerable article for exportation. I have heard of black-lead mines upon the head waters of the Kentucky, but I have not been able to procure any certain information respecting them. But I should conceive that there can be little doubt that, when the country, and particularly the mountainous parts of it, are well explored, all the useful minerals will be found in abundance."

"A log-house is very soon erected, and in consequence of the friendly disposition which exists among those hospitable people, every neighbour flew to the assistance of each other upon occasions of emergency. Sometimes they were built of round logs entirely, covered with rived ash shingles, and the interstices stopp'd with clay, or lime and sand, to keep out the weather. The next object was to open the land for cultivation. There is very little under-wood in any part of this country, so that by cutting up the cane, and girdling the trees, you are sure of a crop of corn. The fertility of the soil amply repays the labourer for his toil; for if the large trees are not very numerous, and a large proportion of them the sugar maple, it is very likely from this imperfect cultivation, that the ground will yield from 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre. The second crop will be more ample; and as the shade is removed by cutting the timber away, great part of our land will produce from 70 to 100 bushels of corn from an acre. This extraordinary fertility enables the farmer who has but a small

capital to increase his wealth in a most rapid manner (I mean by wealth the comforts of life). His cattle and hogs will find sufficient food in the woods, not only for them to subsist upon, but to fatten them. His horses want no provender the greatest part of the year, except cane and wild clover; but he may afford to feed them with corn the second year. His garden, with little attention, produces him all the culinary roots and vegetables necessary for his table; and the prolific increase of his hogs and poultry will furnish him the second year, without fearing to injure his stock, with a plenty of annual food; and in three or four years his stock of cattle and sheep will prove sufficient to supply him with both beef and mutton; and he may continue his plan at the same time of increasing his stock of those useful animals. By the fourth year, provided he is industrious, he may have his plantation in sufficient good order to build a better house, which he can do either of stone, brick, or a framed wooden building, the principal articles of which will cost him little more than the labour of himself and domestics; and he may readily barter or sell some part of the superfluous productions of his farm, which it will by this time afford, and procure such things as he may stand in need of for the completion of his building. Apples, peaches, pears, &c. &c. he ought to plant when he finds a soil or eligible situation to place them in, as that will not hinder, or in any degree divert him from the object of his aggrandizement. I have taken no notice of the game he might kill, as it is more a sacrifice of time to an industrious man than any real advantage.

"Such has been the progress of the settlement of this country, from dirty stations or forts, and smoky huts, that it has expanded into fertile fields, blushing orchards, pleasant gardens, luxuriant sugar-groves, neat and commodious houses, rising villages, and trading towns. Ten years have produced a difference in the population and comforts of this country, which to be portrayed in just colours would appear marvellous. To have implicit faith or belief that such things have happened, it is first necessary to be (as I have been) a spectator of such events."

The Case of Desertion and Affliction considered, in a Course of Sermons on the First Ten Verses of the 77th Psalm. Preached at Ottery St. Mary [Devon].  
By John Lavington, jun. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Boards.

THESE Sermons, which are eight in number, are not entitled to our notice, considered as compositions, being exceed-

ingly plain, and totally unadorned with those rhetorical elegancies which are the principal recommendation of sermons at the



the present day. But while readers of mere taste may be induced to throw this little volume aside with contempt, the religiously disposed mind, and particularly if in a state of affliction, will find it very beneficial and abundantly consolatory. The author appears to have made the divines about the middle of the last century the model of his discourses, which renders both their form and the language rather uncouth.

Though they are evidently upon the moderate Calvinistic system, yet they are undistinguished by the gloomy intricacies of it, and are directed more to the heart than to the head.

**The British Plutarch.** Containing the Lives of the most eminent Statesmen, Patriots, Divines, Warriors, Philosophers, Poets, and Artists of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the present Time. Including a compendious View of the History of England during that Period. The 3d Edition, revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged by the Addition of new Lives. 8 Vols. 12mo. 18s. Boards. Dilly.

AS it does not fall within our province to take particular notice of the former editions, we shall only mention, that the last, which was the *second*, consisted of six volumes, and continued this epitomised Biographical History of England nearly to the time of publication, viz. the year 1776; the last of the public Lives, in the sixth volume, being that of the celebrated George Lord Lyttelton, Statesman, Historian, Orator, and Poet, who died in 1773; but the Lives of distinguished private men are not brought down to a later period than 1754, the volume closing with the life of Henry Fielding.

The present edition takes that Life into the seventh volume, and proceeds to those of such eminent public and private characters, as have been removed from the theatre of this world to act their parts hereafter in a better, since the date of the last edition.

The Lives thus added in progressive order are those of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Edward Young, Mr. Samuel Richardson, Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, William Hogarth, Dr. John Jortin, Mr. Thomas Gray, David Hume, William Shenstone, Dr. Thomas Newton Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Akenhead, which terminates the seventh volume. The present Editor has likewise, in this volume, gone back to remoter æras to supply what we imagine he thought was defective in the last edition, and has given the Lives of Atterbury Bishop of Rochester, of Sir Richard Steele, and of Daniel De Foe. The best apology we can make for Mr. Mortimer, the Editor of that edition, is, that adhering to the original

The author was a respectable dissenting minister at Ottery, where his father superintended an academy for training up young men for the ministry, and had for his pupil the later reverend and learned Mr. Badcock. Mr. Lavington, jun. died about twenty years since, and was related to Dr. George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, to whom he communicated some anecdotes of the Methodists, which were inserted in his Lordship's witty and celebrated performance, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared."

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plan of the British Plutarch, that of writing the Lives of the most eminent men who flourished during the period in which they lived, he did not consider the three persons just mentioned in that superlative degree of eminence in which they seem to have been viewed by the present Editor, who, though he has not thought proper to grace the title-page with his name, is known to be an historical writer and critic of established reputation in the Republic of Letters.

The eighth Volume, which is by far the most valuable, contains the lives of William Pitt Earl of Chatham, Dr. Johnson, Sterne, David Garrick, Dr. Smollet, Charles Churchill, Lord Clive, Samuel Foote, Captain Cook, Dr. Goldsmith, Sir William Blackstone, Jonas Hanway, and Dr. Lowth Bishop of London.

On some of these Lives, and on other circumstances respecting the present edition and the work itself, we shall make a few cursory remarks for the information of our readers.

We cannot by any means approve of opening the seventh volume with the Life of Bishop Auerbury; it is not only a total deviation in the order of time, thereby taking a retrograde instead of that progressive course which the continuation of a compendious view of the History of England required, and which Mr. Mortimer had sedulously pursued, but it introduces a life of little consequence, and at best but of partial esteem. A bigot, a mover of sedition, a traitor to the Prince upon the throne and his family, under whom he enjoyed his honours and emoluments, should not have been brought to light again, in a season of universal toleration,

and of active zeal for the religious and civil liberties of mankind; and it is the more to be wondered at, as the reputed Editor is a Dissenting Minister, and a member of the present Associations for supporting the just rights of the people; whilst Atterbury on the contrary, if his doctrines, example, and influence could have prevailed, would have deprived the people first of their religious rights, and next of their civil, to surrender one into the hands of his High Church Convocation, and the other to the mercy of the exiled House of Stuart.

Bishop Burnet and Archbishop Wake, his cotemporaries, both censure him as a theological writer, "who, in an unwarrantable spirit of wrath and uncharitableness, seemed to have forgot the common decencies of a man, and never once to have reflected on the obligations he lay under to follow the humility, the meekness, and the gentleness of Christ. The principles of the Unitarians he calls *pestilent errors*, and those of the Quakers *damnable errors*. He drew up a most virulent declaration, defaming all the Administrations from the time of the Revolution. And though he had but narrowly escaped with life from want of evidence to convict him of high treason, he still continued, even in exile, to correspond with the enemies of the peace and happiness of his native country; for his Biographer says, "it is proved from some letters, which were first printed at Edinburgh in 1768, that in 1725 the Bishop was concerned in a plot for stirring up a rebellion in Scotland in favour of the Pretender; but the scheme proved abortive." Such a Life, in our humble opinion, Mr. Mortimer did right to omit, more especially as the British Plutarch was calculated for the information and improvement in historical knowledge of young persons of both sexes.

The second Life in this volume is that of Sir Richard Steele, Author of the Spectator, Tatler, and other works of celebrity: it is compiled with great accuracy, and enlivened with some anecdotes from works that have been published since the last edition of the British Plutarch, particularly Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and the notes to the new edition of the Tatler.

In the Life of Daniel De Foe we likewise find many interesting particulars not mentioned by former Biographers, chiefly selected from the account of that extraordinary man written by George Chalmers, a Clerk in Lord Hawkesbury's office at Whitehall, and prefixed to a new

edition of Robinson Crusoe, one of De Foe's best works, published in 1790.

The Protestant Dissenters cannot boast a more eminent and learned Divine of the present century than the late Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, who died in the year 1768, at the advanced age of 84. His indefatigable attention to the sacred duties of his profession, and his devoting a considerable portion of his time to a work which holds the first degree of estimation by the Christian Clergy of every denomination, would be sufficient to have justified the observation of that able critic and biographer Dr. Kippis, "that there have been few names more truly entitled to be remembered with veneration and applause than that of Dr. Lardner." The celebrated work we allude to is, "The Credibility of the Gospel History, or the Facts occasionally mentioned in the New Testament, confirmed by Passages of ancient Authors, who were contemporary with our Saviour, or his Apostles, or lived near their time." Such an elaborate performance could not be completed at once; it was therefore published in two parts. Part I. consisting of two volumes, 8vo. was published in the year 1727; and the very favourable reception it met with, not only from the Divines of his own body, but from the Clergy in general of the established church, and those of foreign countries, who all considered it as an invaluable work, encouraged him to persevere in the arduous task of completing it; and this he accomplished in a course of years, for in 1755 the twelfth and last volume appeared; and he afterwards published a Supplement, in three volumes 8vo. and a large collection of ancient Jewish and Heathen testimonies to the truth of Christianity: in fact, these works, and Bishop Newton's Prophecies, may be considered as the modern pillars of Christianity.

But in addition to his great learning, Dr. Lardner's character claims our attention for the impartiality, candour, and moderation which constantly guided his pen; and were conspicuous in his conduct through life. Our Editor appears to have taken uncommon pains with this article, and deservedly: an inaccuracy in a date, page 135, we must, however, recommend to be corrected in the next edition.

The whole of the seventh volume is filled with Lives of men eminent in the paths of private rather than in those of public life, except some slight mention of public affairs connected with the Life of Atterbury; it is, therefore, in the eighth and last volume, which opens with the Life of Wil-



William Pitt, the renowned British Patriot, whose splendour was obscured by the high-sounding but empty title of Earl of Chatham, that we must look for a resumption of the thread of British History, which Mr. Mortimer continued regularly through every volume of the last edition, and, to prevent any interruption of its series, separated his Statesmen, Generals, Admirals, and great Law Officers, from the lives of private men; a plan which ought to have been adhered to in the present compilation: instead of this, the new Editor in his last volume has placed the famous Lord Clive, celebrated for his conquests and government in India, between Charles Churchill and Samuel Foote, admirable Supporters of the General's arms. Throwing the private lives into a distinct class in each volume, after pursuing the regular line of History, appears to have best corresponded with the plan of the work, said "to include a Compendious View of the History of England," though we think a happier term than that of *Supplement* might have been chosen by the former Editor to prefix to the separate department assigned to his Private Lives.

Of the Life of the immortal William Pitt, as compiled by our Editor, we must deliver our sentiments freely. It is very defective in the most important part of it; from the date of his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for the *Southern* Department (then esteemed the most honourable), viz. December the 4th, 1756, to that of his resignation, upon being opposed by every Member of the Council except his brother-in-law, when he proposed to fall suddenly upon Spain with a considerable naval force, before that kingdom could prepare for a defence, in consequence of private information he had received of the hostile designs of the Court of Madrid against Great Britain, which brought on his resignation on the 5th of October 1761. All the great national transactions which the wisdom of his measures, and the valour of our forces by sea and land in executing them, so gloriously accomplished in the course of five years of unparalleled national success and prosperity, are passed over with such light notice as to be comprized in one single duodecimo page (see Vol. VIII. p. 4.), whilst ample justice is done to his powers of oratory, by an insertion, at length, of his celebrated speeches in the House of Lords, toward the close of his life, against the continuance of the American War; speeches which have been carefully preserved and handed down to the present time in piles of Monthly

Magazines. But in a "Compendious View of the History of England," we might have expected to have found a satisfactory account of our victories, of our triumphs, of the advancement and extension of our commerce, and of the weight and influence which Great Britain thereby acquired in the political scale of Europe.

The Lives, besides those already mentioned, in the last volume, which are compiled with the greatest ability, and contain the best information, are those of Dr. Johnson, Sterne, Garrick, Goldsmith, Captain Cook, and Dr. Lowth Bishop of London.

In the Life of Johnson there are some critical remarks from a masterly pen; and if we may venture to form a conjecture, founded upon a close examination of the style, it will be, that the character given of that eccentric genius by Dr. Towers, a Dissenting Minister, universally known in London as a warm patriot, and in the republic of letters as a biographer, historian, and critic of no small repute, and the compilation now under our review, are both the workmanship of one and the same literary artist. Be this as it may, of one thing we are certain—That the mental portrait of Johnson drawn by Dr. Towers has more truth and nature in it than any of the numerous exhibitions of this wonderful giant hitherto portrayed. His virtues are placed in their most favourable light by this true friend; and his faults are not concealed by the deceitful glaring varnish of adulation, which persons of high reputation in other respects, have eternally disgraced themselves by lavishing upon a man, who, in the energetic language of Dr. Towers, "with powers of mind that did honour to human nature, had weaknesses and prejudices that seemed suited only to the lowest of the species."

"It is remarkable," says the same able critic, "that in his sixty-fourth year he attempted to learn the Low Dutch language," for a very good reason—Because the late Robert Irvine, Esq. who in his early youth was British Vice Consul at Ostend, afterwards Deputy Conservator of the Scotch privileges at Tervere in Zealand; and who died in the office of British Agent at Rotterdam, wrote him a long letter, in polite terms, upon his total ignorance of that language, which occasioned him to commit many errors in his celebrated Dictionary of the English language; deriving words without any authority from the dead languages, whose origin might be readily traced from the High or the Low Dutch. This letter he carefully concealed, even

from his most intimate friends; but to the writer of this review the care of delivering it was consigned, after he had read it, but with a respectful stiffness equal to his own, and profound silence as to the person and character of the bearer, and as quick a retreat as decency would permit. If the reason be asked, the answer follows in the words of one of his life-writers, for we will not call gross flattery by the respectable title of biography.

"I have spoken," says he, "of his piety, his charity, and his truth, the enlargement of his heart, and the delicacy of his sentiments; and when I search for shadow to my portrait, none can I find but what was formed by pride. Rank pride, and insolence to inferior candidates for literary fame, were the prominent features of his character; he was somewhat too susceptible of flattery:" and let us add, To those who refused him this incense, or dared to differ from him in religion or politics, and to publish their opinions, he was an implacable enemy, and descended to the meanness to deny his knowledge that such persons had a name in the Republic of Letters, though he was detected privately reading their works.

"In 1779 he published his "Lives of the Poets:" these, considered as compositions, possess a very high degree of merit, and contain a great variety of acute and admirable reflections; but they are often very far from containing just, candid, or impartial accounts of the persons concerning whom he wrote. Bishop Newton says, "Never was a biographer more sparing of his praises, or more abundant of his censures. He seemingly delights more in exposing blemishes, than in recommending beauties; slightly passes over excellencies, and enlarges upon imperfections."

Not so the Editor of the British Plutarch: wherever praise is due, he bestows it with a liberal hand, and censures sparingly: he is likewise, upon the whole, impartial, being only here and there biased by religious and political prejudices, which it is difficult to eradicate from the mind of a Calvinist, educated in the principles of republicanism:—Hence we discover some alterations in the lives of the great statesmen who flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, diminishing the eulogiums on the glory of that reign, and some alterations in the history of the Revolution under William III. which point a striking difference of opinion between the Editor of the last and of the present edition. Upon the whole, however, this is one of those useful compilations that ought to be strongly recommended to young persons of both sexes; and in this point of view, we

are sorry to observe, that an interesting part of the Introduction to the last edition is omitted in the present; a defect which we shall take the liberty to supply by inserting it here, as a strong recommendation of the work:

"In an age of general dissipation, when all the powers of nature and art are exerted to gratify the votaries of pleasure, and to extend the baneful influence of luxury to all orders of the people, we should be in danger of losing our national character, and of forgetting the virtuous manners of our ancestors, if one powerful check on the licentiousness of the times was not to be found, even amongst its fashionable amusements; it is the taste to aim at being thought sensible; the reputation of a cultivated understanding is contended for with uncommon ardour; and the passion for reading is become universal.

"To direct this taste for knowledge to proper objects of pursuit, should be the study and the boasted merit of those who wish to establish literary fame on the utility of their labours. Fortunately for us, the reigning inclination favours such laudable designs; a competent knowledge of history in general, and of that of our own country in particular, is now considered as a polite accomplishment; and a total ignorance of this valuable branch of human science, is deemed inexcusable in the well-bred of either sex.

"But there is still another motive for encouraging works of this class, which must not pass unnoticed, the proper employment of that small portion of time which the young and volatile will choose to set apart for reading. If these leisure moments are spent in the perusal of such books as cannot afford the least improvement to the human mind, or of others which serve only to inflame the passions, or to represent things under false colours, it would be a benefit to society, if persons so disposed were never to read.

"In the following sheets, persons of every rank, and of all ages, are deeply interested; and it may with great truth be affirmed, that they cannot make a more valuable use of the time they can spare from the common business, or less rational pleasures of life.

"The lives of great and good men afford an ample field for emulation. By having before our eyes the principles of men of honour and probity, enforced by example, we shall be animated to fix upon some great model to be the rule of our conduct; and at the same time we shall pay the only tribute in our power to the memory of their public and private virtues." The



The History of Rome, from the Foundation of the City by Romulus to the Death of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus. 3 Vols. 8vo. And an Abridgement of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Kearsley. 11. 10s. boards.

[Continued from Vol. XXI. Page 352.]

WE resume with pleasure our general review of this interesting and agreeable History. The establishment of the far-famed Roman Republic affords our Author a favourable opportunity to display his talent for judicious, important, and impartial reflections, meriting the attention of statesmen, senators, representatives of the people, and virtuous citizens. Lessons of wisdom may be learned from the errors as well as from the advantages of that form of government, which the Romans carried to a higher degree of perfection than any other people before or after them; yet we shall find that it did not prove in the end to be, as the advocates for republicanism pretend, the best of the three forms of government which have prevailed in the world.

During the *two hundred and forty-four years* which compose the monarchical government of Rome, amidst the dark records of petty triumphs and uninteresting conquests, the constancy and perseverance, the courage and magnanimity of the Romans claim our unwearied attention.—Amidst their desultory enterprises and incursions, seemingly unimportant, we behold them, in the acquisition of great virtues and great talents, prepare themselves for more elevated achievements; the love of glory and of their country are distinguished as their ruling passions, and, amidst primitive barbarism, already announce their future splendour and imperial greatness.

“Even the territory of Rome had received no inconsiderable addition from the martial labours and bloody toils of her citizens; her dominions extended over the greater part of *Latium*, and her influence was acknowledged throughout the whole of it. Rome was become the principal resort of all the Latin confederates, the place of their meetings for devotion or pleasure, and the seat of their political consultations. The population of the city, and of the adjacent districts which more immediately submitted to its jurisdiction, had increased in proportion; the number capable of bearing arms had been swelled during the period of Kingly government, from three thousand to two hundred and eighty thousand; and, to accommodate this growing community, the buildings of

Rome had gradually occupied, and her walls encompassed the neighbouring heights.”

“But the first moments” (rather movements) “which attended her change of government, seemed to menace her very existence as a State: her allies, who had reluctantly consented to fortify her ambition by their combined arms, and to sooth her pride by acknowledging her sovereignty, embraced the favourable occasion of asserting their former independence. Although the majority detested the exiled Tarquin, and refused to support his pretensions, they equally declined the solicitations of Rome; and their professed neutrality left the new republic to maintain alone the liberty she had assumed, against the attempts of the tyrant.”

“Yet those resources which were denied to the Romans by the jealousy of their neighbours, they found in their own policy and constancy. The Consuls, or two annual Magistrates, who were chosen by the *centuries of the people* to supply the place of the king, were armed with authority at least equal to that of the monarch; they represented the dignity of the State; they superintended the ceremonies of religion; levied and commanded the troops; gave audience to foreign ambassadors; presided in the assemblies both of the senate and of the people; and a severe fine was denounced against every person who refused to obey them.”

But still our Author discovers a defect in the new system, which he very properly exposes:

“On the abolition of the kingly office, the patricians, from their superior situation, were enabled to engross the benefits of freedom. The plebians were indeed indulged by the admission of a certain number of their order to fill up the senate, which had been thinned by the cruelty of Tarquin, and they were allowed to appeal from the sentence of the magistrate to the favour and justice of the people; but in every other respect the State presented the appearance of a pure *aristocracy*; for the nobles alone could be preferred to the new established offices of state; they alone were to furnish the ordinary succession of members to the senate; and that opulence which enrolled them in

the first and second classes, secured them a decided majority in the votes of the centuries. Yet these regulations, which transferred to the patricians the supreme and exclusive authority, and even established the hereditary succession of it in their families, at first eluded the vigilance of the plebeians; and intoxicated with the love of novelty, and inflamed with their hatred to Tarquin, they patiently acquiesced under the lordly yoke. One passion seemed wholly to engross their minds, and their detestation of the tyrant swallowed up every other consideration. On the return of the army from the siege of Ardea, and the defeat of Tarquin's forces, the decree against him was again confirmed by the centuries of the people; the Consuls standing before the altars of the gods, solemnly swore, in their own names and that of their posterity, never to recall the tyrant or his offspring; nor to endure again the title of king in Rome. The sacred obligation was unanimously ratified by the people, and eternal enmity was irrevocably denounced against the race of Tarquin."

A noble lesson of moderation is handed down to us from this early period of the Roman history, when they might be considered as being rather in a state of amelioration from barbarism, than in that of civilization. It is inserted here in the hope that it may have its influence in a neighbouring Kingdom, where the doubtful fate of a beautiful queen alarms every compassionate feeling mind in Britain.

"At the first sound of popular insurrection, the guilty queen, Tullia, had started from her dream of security; she beheld with terror a people who had long endured with submission every indignity that royal arrogance could heap upon their heads, burst from the fetters of despotism, and ranged in arms round the standard of freedom. Her own life seemed involved in the destruction of her husband's throne, and the murder of Aruns and of Servius Tullius might well have justified the tardy execution. Yet, some praise is due to the moderation of the Romans, who, amidst the rage of insurrection, respected her personal safety, and dismissed her amidst the reproaches of a city which she had insulted by her pride, and polluted by her cruelty."

Let any impartial person compare this conduct of the ancient Romans with the modern French. The utmost charge which even malice and envy can urge against the unfortunate Queen of France is levity, or,

at worst, nuptial infidelity, and political intrigue:—where then was that boulted politeness, those polished manners, those refined sentiments, those gallant attentions to the fair sex, which, a few years back, were sounded in the ears of the people of all the other nations of Europe, as the distinguishing pre-eminence accomplishments of Frenchmen? After the sanguinary day when that detestable engine of terror, and upholder of regal and ministerial tyranny, the Bastille was demolished, all Europe expected that the Queen of France would have been honourably conducted, under an escort of cavalry, to the frontiers of France, and, due notice having been given of the approaching troubles, there met by a deputation from her brother the Emperor Joseph, to be conveyed with proper respect to Vienna. But, alas! all Europe was deceived, and no people more so than the English, who upon every occasion were apeing the fashions and manners of their rival neighbours, whose external polish concealed ferocious, callous, and vengeful hearts. The lively, free, and amiable manners of the French ladies likewise captivated the very souls as well as the bodies of our travelling young noblemen and gentlemen, until their attendance in the greatest number ever collected together—elegantly dressed—at the midnight hour!—to behold the horrid execution of Daniens and of the much-injured General Lally, tore off the mask, and laid open to public view the unexampled inhumanity of these boasted enchantresses.

The conspiracy of the sons of Brutus and the nephews of Collatinus to restore Tarquin, with the tragic scene of their death, is too horrid for repetition; but the introductory remark, which in a few words assigns a cause for the effect produced, deserves our notice:

"The seeds of luxury were already apparent in Rome, and though the gratifications of a barbarous people must have been gross and sensual, they yet were not less regretted by those whose passions had long been indulged at the expence of decency and virtue. A band of dissolute Patrician youths preferred the favour of a tyrant to the inexorable equality of the new laws. Their discontents were industriously fomented by the envoys sent by Tarquin to solicit the recovery of his private estate, household furniture, and other personal property; these men had private instructions to feed the flame of sedition, and to urge the disaffected to attempt the lives of the Consuls. The

haughty



haughty youths beheld themselves, with secret indignation, confounded with the multitude; and their resentments neither respected the tranquillity of the State, nor the lives of their nearest relations." It is much to be feared that a similar resentment actuates the French Emigrants, and, without the gift of prophecy, it may be too readily foretold, that the contest must be horridly sanguine.

The first appointment of a Dictator invested with powers which rendered him more despotic than their Kings, is the next subject on which our Author expatiates with becoming freedom. The revolt of the people, occasioned chiefly by the severe decrees of the senate against insolvent debtors, and the consequent appointment of new magistrates called Tribunes, elected from the Plebeians, and whose duty enjoined them to protect and maintain the rights and privileges of that order, comprises three species of revolution in the Roman Commonwealth, viz. the Consulship, the Dictatorship, and the Tribuneship. The abolition of the Consulship, and the immediate appointment of ten supreme magistrates in their place, under the title of *Decemviri*, Decemvirs, forms another æra of this celebrated republic; the laws of the twelve tables, instituted during their administration, has rescued it from that detestation and obscurity into which it must otherwise have fallen. The power of the Decemvirs terminated nearly in the same manner as that of the Tarquins; and the tragedy of Virginia is pathetically written by our historian, who annexes to it the following remark:

"The liberty of Rome, twice oppressed by tyrants, was twice rescued from intralment by female chastity. To the dagger of Lucretia the Romans owed the abolition of monarchy; and the death which snatched Virginia from the lust of Appius Claudius, extinguished the power of the Decemviri.

"The restoration of the Consular and Tribunitian powers, and the deposition of the Decemviri, formed the basis of mutual concord between the Senate and the people; and a negotiation where one party was as ready to grant as the other could be to demand, afforded no subject for delay. But the fickle Plebeians had scarce abolished the power of the Decemvirs, and restored the Consular and Tribunitian dignities, than their turbulent murmurs proclaimed again their discontent. To sooth them, the Senate had repealed the law which prohibited the intermarriage of Patricians with Plebeians, and had in-

stituted a new form of government: that authority which had been vested in the Consuls was transferred to *six military Tribunes*; these were chosen by the Plebeians; and though the members of that class were permitted to aspire to the new magistracy, yet the inconsistency of the multitude preferred six Patricians to the candidates that had offered from their own order. The same levity that had demanded and created these transient offices, soon again abolished them, and in less than six months we find the Consular dignity restored, with the approbation and at the wish of the people.

"The office of Military Tribune was scarce extinguished before that of Censor was conceived and established; and it eminently contributed, as long as it continued in its pristine integrity, to advance and support the prosperity and grandeur of Rome. The Censors were originally two in number, and were to be chosen every five years: their duties corresponded with their names; to them was entrusted the census or survey of the Roman people; they distinguished into regular classes the various multitude of citizens, and accurately reviewed the military strength, the wealth, the virtue, and the resources of Rome. Even the manners of the Senatorial and Equestrian Orders were subject to their equal sway; and the members of both might be degraded without appeal, by the tremendous sentence of these state inquisitors."

We have now given sufficient instances of the judgement and liberal sentiments of our Author, and the passages we have selected fully demonstrate the instability and numerous embarrassments of popular governments. How frequently did the power of government, so much contended for in the present day, as originating with the people, revert to the Roman people, even to the very mob! And what was the result? Commotions, revolt, a country divided against itself, proscriptions, massacres, with all the horrid train of evils attendant upon civil war, and, in the end, the same people soliciting to be relieved from anarchy, by the restoration of the old form of government; or by the election of one supreme governor, invested by their own appointment with despotic power;—such were the Dictators.—A more useful lesson to modern kingdoms, than any that can be learned from political pamphlets and party speeches!

Our duty now obliges us to assign narrower limits to the remainder of this work, and to close the present review with notice

ing the order of conducting it, and its most distinguished traits.

Our remarks have extended to the period of the incursion of the Gauls into the Roman territories; the subsequent conquest and destruction of Rome is the next great event recorded by our historian, and the narrative is truly affecting. The rebuilding of the city; the victories of Camillus; the expulsion of the Gauls; the increasing power and extent of territory of the Roman republic; the wars with the Samnites; with Pyrrhus King of Epirus; with the Carthaginians, terminating with the demolition of Carthage; and a political survey of the state of Rome at that era, are the principal occurrences that lead us on to the close of Vol. I.

Vol. II. opens with the revolt of Macedonia; its reduction to a Roman province; the conquest of Greece, and the progress of the Roman arms in Spain. The conspiracy of Catiline, his character; the cha-

acters of Julius Cæsar, of Cato, and of Cicero—the state of parties at Rome at the time of his Consulship; the corruption of the Roman people soon after, viz. about the year 700 from the foundation of Rome, which brought on the dissolution of the republic; the progress of Julius Cæsar in his advances to supreme power; the character and fate of Pompey; the assassination of Cæsar; the state of parties at Rome at that important crisis; and the catastrophe of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which terminates this volume, are the incidents claiming our best attention, not only from their superior characteristic importance, but from the manner of relating them.

Vol. III. which connects the chain of history with the judicious abridgement of Gibbon's celebrated work, and that abridgement, comprised in Vol. IV. and V. shall be the subjects of another Review.

(To be continued.)

A General History of Inland Navigation, Foreign and Domestic; containing a complete Account of the Canals already executed in England, with Considerations on those proposed. To which are added, Practical Observations, with a large Map, coloured, and Four other Plates. By J. Phillips. 4to. 11. 1s. Boards. I. and J. Taylor.

IN a state of civil society, those who labour for the public good deserve praise. Every effort which tends to disperse local advantages, to spread far and wide the productions or manufactures of any particular district, benefits as well the seller as the buyer: more articles are produced, and, in proportion to the cheapness of carriage, a lower price is necessary. These advantages are by no scheme of modern improvement so well obtained, as by those grand undertakings, Navigable Canals; which spread in abundance all the necessities of life in the countries through which they pass, and to which they lead; establishing new manufactures, and renovating old ones.

These thoughts press upon the mind from a perusal of the work now before us, in which the Author has brought to our view the various Inland Navigations in England completed, or completing, not forgetting those schemes which for various reasons have been rejected, or only for a time lay dormant. To these are added, some projects of his own.

The work commences with a brief account of the Canals of the Ancients; next those more modern, of foreign countries, viz. China, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, France, &c. in collecting which there are evident marks of industry. To the advantage and glory of our country, Canal Navigation has met with particular

success in England; to enumerate which would far exceed the necessary limits of this article: suffice then that we say, the grand undertakings of the Duke of Bridgewater, though not the very first of the kind, appear to have given the active stimulus to similar schemes; for since 1759 their numbers have increased so much, and the benefits to trade and commerce are so many, that the wonder is, they could have been so long neglected in a country anxious for commerce. In the Preface the Author observes, "There are, perhaps, few objects of internal policy that have so much called forth the powers and resources of the country as Canals. They have not only been the means of enlarging our foreign commerce, but of giving birth to an internal trade, which, with all the advantages attendant on foreign commerce, has perhaps far exceeded it in extent, value, and importance. So great has been the effect which the Canals, and the trade to which they have given birth, have had on our industry, population, and resources, that in many instances they have entirely changed the appearance of the counties through which they pass."

Upon the whole, we think this a work of much public utility, the Author having drawn together, and given at one view the advantages to be derived from each Canal separately, and as connected with



the grand scheme of Inland Navigation throughout the kingdom; the utility and advantages of which, to a trading country, are frequently pointed out and enforced in strong and proper language.

This work is illustrated with a large

Map of England, which, as the courses of the canals appear to be laid down with accuracy, must be particularly useful; as will the plates of a lock, aqueduct, &c. and the tables be, to those who take an active part in these patriotic schemes.

Letters from Lady W——— to Captain ———. 8vo. Couch and Laking.

THE imperfect manner in which the name of the fair Authoress is printed in the title-page of this work, might lead the reader to suspect the authenticity of the performance. We are, however, assured that it is genuine. The person to whom it is addressed is son to the lady, and now an officer in the East-India Company's service. The topics on which the addresses him are various, regarding himself as a man and an officer, and respecting the administration of public affairs, both at home and abroad. As a politician the lady seems to be most

desirous of displaying her abilities, and she has executed her design at least as well as nine-tenths of the male politicians who daily employ themselves in illuminating the public. Foreign politics chiefly occupy the present work, but at the conclusion she says, "By the next ships I shall send you some hints upon the state of politics at home, which I mean to afford as much room for speculation as those on the continent." It does not appear that the public is to have the benefit of these hints.

## AN ESSAY ON HUMOUR\*.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.]

THE celebrated St. Evremond gave the following advice to his friend Count d'Olone, who had been banished from the Court of Louis XIV. "The unfortunate ought never to read books which may give them occasion to be afflicted on account of the miseries of mankind; but rather those which may amuse them with their follies; prefer therefore Lucian, Petronius, and Don Quixote, to Seneca, Plutarch, and Montaigne." In the early part of my youth, I happened to meet with this passage, and I have since often reflected upon this great truth, that events apparently of very little importance have sometimes the greatest influence upon our happiness or unhappiness during the course of our lives.

The lively impression which the advice of St. Evremond made on my mind, induced me very clearly to follow it; and whenever I found myself too much afflicted by disappointments or misfortunes, I had recourse to his remedy, and always

with the happiest success. Researches respecting the nature of that powerful antidote against melancholy, will not therefore I hope displease those who, tormented by its black vapours, may have need of such assistance. A celebrated physician of the mind †, who with this remedy performed miraculous cures, shall be my guide. The English call this antidote *Humour*, and its history is as follows. It was found out among the Greeks by Aristophanes; and after him Lucian, and other authors who succeeded, carried it to perfection. Plautus, Horace, and Petronius, among the ancient Romans, employed it with advantage; among the modern Latinists, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Holberg; among the Italians, Pulci Ariosto, Caesar Caporali, Passeroni, Gozzi, and Goldoni; among the Spaniards, Cervantes, Quedvedo, Hurtado de Mendoza, Diego de Luna, Luis Velez de Guevera, and Bather Isla; among the French, Rabelais,

\* Though it is generally believed, and though Congreve has been at great pains to prove, that the words *Humour* and *Humourist* are originally English, it is however certain, that they are derived from the Italian. We find the word *umorista* in the comedies of Buonarroti, who wrote in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it was employed also by several other writers of that period. According to the Dictionary della Crusca, this word signifies some one *che ha humore, persona fantastica ed inconstante*. In the beginning of the last century, there was a society or academy at Rome, called *Societa degli Umoristi*.

The French have no expression answering to *Humour*, in the sense in which it is here taken. *Facetiosité* is, perhaps, that which would approach nearest to it, could it be adopted. The Germans have *Lauge*, and the Dutch *Luum*, which correspond perfectly with the meaning of our English word.

† Fielding, in his *Coven Garden Journal*, No 55.

Cyrano de Bergerac, Sorel, Moliere, Regnard, Dufresny, La Fontaine, and Scarron in his *Roman Comique*; and among the English, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Butler, Congreve, Shadwell, Swift, Addison, Steele, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Smollet, and Sterne. Of the Germans I shall say nothing; by naming no one in particular, none of my countrymen who have pretensions to Humour can reproach me with having treated them with neglect\*.

England produces more characters of this kind than any country in Europe, and the cause of this is attributed to that liberty which distinguishes the English Government from all others. This opinion appears very probable; but I should believe it to be better founded, were we to take the word Liberty in a more extensive sense, and to consider it not only as the absence of arbitrary power, and of all restraint imposed by the laws, but as a neglect of those rules of conduct which are expressed by the words *urbanity* and *politeness*. These laws are not written, and the execution of them does not depend on the sovereign power; but in the circle where they are adopted, they are perhaps better observed than those which, under the sanction of Government, have been formed into a code. An entire freedom from such rules, is, if I mistake not, absolutely necessary for Humour. Fielding's Squire Western, and Sir Andrew Freeport, in the Spectator, may serve as examples. Politeness and good-breeding tend indeed to extirpate all those seeds of Humour which nature has implanted in our souls. To convince the reader of the justness of this observation, I must explain in what Humour consists. Several authors have spoken of it as an impenetrable mystery; but what is most extraordinary is, that others have given a very clear and just definition of it: assuring us, at the same time, that they did not know what it was. Congreve says, in a letter to Dennis, "We cannot

determine what Humour is;" and a little after, "there is a great difference between a comedy in which there are many humorous passages, that is to say, expressed with gaiety; and those, the characters of which are so conceived, that they serve to distinguish in an essential manner the personages from one another. This Humour," continues he, "is a singular and unavoidable manner of speaking and acting, peculiar and natural to one man only, by which his speech and actions are distinguished from those of other men. The relation of our Humour with ourselves and our actions, resembles that of the accidents to a substance. This Humour is a colour and a taste, which is diffused over the whole man. Whatever be the diversity of our actions in their objects and forms, they are, as one may say, all chips of the same block." This definition of Congreve has been attacked by Home †. According to this author, a majestic and commanding air, and justness of expression in conversation, ought also to be called Humour, if the opinion of Congreve be true; and he adds, that we cannot call Humour any thing that is just or proper, or any thing that we esteem and respect in the actions, the conversation, or the character of men.

Ben Jonson, whom I shall quote as one of the first Humourists of his nation, says, in one of his Comedies †—

— Humour (as 'tis *ens*) we thus define it,  
To be a quality of air, or water,  
And in itself holds these two properties,  
Moisture and fluxure: as, for demonstration,  
Pour water on this floor, 'twill wet and run;  
Likewise the air, forc'd through a horn or trumpet,  
Flows instantly away, and leaves behind  
A kind of dew; and hence we do conclude,  
That whatsoever hath fluxure and humidity,  
As wanting power to contain itself,  
Is Humour. So in every human body,  
The choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood,  
By reason that they flow continually  
In some one part, and are not continent,

\* The principal humorous writers among the Germans are, Henry Alcmar, who wrote an heroic-comic poem, Rollenhagen, whom they consider as their Rabelais, Lifcow, Wieland, Michaelis, Lavater, &c. The Dutch have Van Moonen, Rusting, Weyerman, Doyden, Dekker, Huygens, Langendyk and Fokenbrog, who is accounted the Dutch Scarron.

To the English writers of this class mentioned by the author, we may join Garth, Philips, and Prior. Among the Italians we may reckon also Dolce, Aretin, and the Archbishop de la Casa, author of a work entitled *Capitolo del Fanno*.

† Elements of Criticisms, Vol. II. p. 44.

‡ Every Man out of his Humour.



Receive the name of humourous. Now thus far

It may, by metaphor, apply itself  
Unto the general disposition :

As when some one peculiar quality  
Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw  
All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,  
In their constructions, all to run one way.

These three explanations may enable us to give a fourth. Humour, then, in my opinion, is a strong impulse of the soul towards a particular object, which a person judges to be of great importance, although it be not so in reality, and which, by constantly engaging his most serious attention, makes him distinguish himself from others in a ridiculous manner. If this explanation be just, as I hope it will be found, the reader will readily observe, how much Humour must offend against the rules of politeness and good-breeding; since both consist in the art of suiting our conduct to certain regulations, tacitly adopted and generally followed by all those who live with us in society.

Thus far have I spoken of Humour as belonging to character: I shall now consider that which is to be found in composition. Singularity, and a certain air of seriousness, indicate Humour in character, and they are also the marks of Humour in writing. This singularity and risibility are found either in the invention\* or the style †. An Author possesses real Humour, when, with an air of gravity, he paints objects in such colours as promote mirth and excite laughter; and in company, we often observe the effect which this Humour produces on the mind. When, for example, two persons amuse themselves in telling ludicrous tales, he who laughs before he begins to speak will neither interest nor entertain the auditors half as much, as he who relates gravely and without the least appearance even of a smile. The reason of this, perhaps, is the force that contrast has upon the mind. There are some authors who treat serious subjects in a burlesque style, as Tassoni in the *Rape of the Bucket*, and Scarron in his *Typhon*. Such authors, without doubt, excite mirth; but as they are different from real Humourists, we cannot properly rank them in that class. They possess only the burlesque, which is very distinct from Humour ‡. How-

ever, if their works are good, they are no less deserving of praise. No kind of poetry is contemptible, from the epopee and tragedy to fairy tales and farces. Every thing consists in treating a subject well; and the *Devil let Loose* § may be as good in one hand, as *Zara* is in another. Irony and parody are great helps to authors who are Humourists. Of this Lucian furnishes proofs without number.

In this species of writing, comic comparisons have a great effect, especially when one part is taken from morals and the other from nature. Of this, the first chapter of *Tom Jones* may serve as an example. The author there compares himself to a person who keeps a public ordinary; his work is the dishes provided for his guests, and the titles to the chapters are his bill of fare. The singular character of *Uncle Toby* in *Tristram Shandy*, and many passages in the *Spectator* and *Tatler*, are of the same kind, and may all serve as models of true Humour.

In Dr. Johnson's *Idler*, we find also a passage of this kind, where the author proves, that the qualities requisite to conversation, are very exactly represented by a bowl of punch.

"Punch," says he, "is a liquor compounded of spirit and acid juices, sugar and water. The spirit, volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation, and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphic of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless."

Authors who possess Humour in character, show it also in their writings; strokes of it even escape involuntarily from them, when they wish to treat a subject in a grave and serious manner. Sir Roger L'Étrange, in his translation of Josephus, speaking of a Queen extremely violent and passionate, who was so much displeas'd with a proposition made to her by a certain Ambassador, that scarcely had the latter finish'd his speech, when she rose up suddenly and retired, translates the latter part of this sentence in the following manner, *scarce had the Ambassador finish'd his speech, when up was madam*. No one will be astonish'd at the Humour which reigns throughout the

\* Gulliver's Travels.

† Tom Jones, by Fielding.

‡ Fielding, in his Dissertation prefixed to Joseph Andrews.

§ A German Comedy so called.

works of Fontaine, when we are told that this author asked an Ecclesiastic one day, with much gravity, whether Rabelais or St. Augustine had most wit\*. An author who is a Humourist will do better to attack small foibles than great vices. As men fall into the former every hour without reflecting, they have more need to be reminded of them; while the laws take care to suppress the latter. The Archbishop of La Casa was therefore right in saying, that he would be more obliged to one who

should tell him the means of securing himself from the stinging of insects, than to one who should teach him how to prevent his being bit by tygers or lions.

These are my observations respecting this powerful antidote against melancholy; and I advise all those who may be subject to frequent fits of it, to read a few pages of Lucian, Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Tristram Shandy, or some other work of the same kind; the salutary effects of which I am certain they will soon experience.

## ACCOUNT OF MR. JAMES QUIN.

[Continued from Vol. XXI. Page 451.]

FROM the time of Mr. Quin's establishment at Drury-Lane until the appearance of Mr. Garrick in 1741, he was generally allowed the foremost rank in his profession. The elder Mills, who succeeded to Booth, was declining; and Milward, an actor of some merit, had not risen to the height of his excellence, which, however, was not at the best very great; and Boheme was dead. His only competitor seems to have been Delane, whose merits were lost in indolent indulgence. The writer already quoted has drawn the character of this actor, compared with that of Mr. Quin, in so impartial a manner, that it may not be impertinent to introduce it in this place:

"Quin at Drury-Lane house, and Delane at Covent-Garden, are the Personæ Dramatis which are without competitors. They both play the chief characters in the same cast, therefore I shall consider their different characters together. Quin has been many years on the Stage, and has gradually rose up to that height of reputation he at present enjoys. When Drury-Lane was under the direction of the late Mr. Rich†, he was in the inferior class, and the Lieutenant of the Tower, in Cibber's alteration of "Richard the Third," was one of the principal parts he performed.—The cast of several plays in print fully prove his abilities were then thought but very insignificant; however, on a new company setting up at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, he was engaged in it, and has ever since, but more especially on the

death of Boheme, gradually rose to a great degree of favour with the public. Mr. Booth's quitting the Stage still set him in a fairer light, and indeed left him without a rival. He had for some time appeared without any competitor, when all on a sudden there appeared at Goodman's-Fields a young tragedian from Dublin.—This was Delane. Novelty, youth, a handsome figure, took off from any severe criticism on his elocution and action. In short, though so far from the polite end of the town, he drew to him several polite audiences, and became in such a degree of repute, that comparisons were made between him and Quin; nor was he without admirers of both sexes who gave him the preference. He was not insensible of this, and determined to leave Goodman's-Fields, and indulge his ambition at one of the Theatres Royal. Quin just at that time left Covent Garden for Drury-Lane, and he engaged with Mr. Rich at Covent-Garden, and in two or three years on the Stage gained that station on it, which most of the other actors could not in many years attain to. Quin has the character of a just speaker, but then it is confined to the solemn declamatory way: he either cannot work himself into the emotions of a violent passion, or he will not take the fatigue of doing it. The partiality of his friends says, he can touch the passions with great delicacy *if he will*: but general opinion affirms, that he has neither power of voice or sensation to give love or pity, grief or remorse, their proper tone and variation of features. Delane is alio

\* It is well known that Fontaine asked this question of the Abbe Boileau, brother of the celebrated Poet, who made no other answer than to tell him, that he had put on one of his stockings with the inside out, which was really the case.

† This is a mistake; it was under the direction of Wilks, Booth, and Cibber.



esteemed a just player; and though he has often a more loud violence of voice, yet, either from an imitation of *Quin*, or his own natural manner, he has a sameness of tone and expression, and drawls out his lines to a displeasing length: but that loud violence of voice is useful to him when anger, indignation, or such enraged passions, are to be expressed; for the shrill loudness marks the passion which the sweet cadence of *Quin's* natural voice is unequal to. In such parts, especially *Alexander*, *Delane* pleases many; for the *Million*, as *Colley Cibber* says, are apt to be transported when the drum of the ear is loudly rattled. But, on the contrary, *Quin's* solemn sameness of pronunciation, which conveys an awful dignity, is charmingly affecting in *Cato*. *Delane* is young enough to rise to greater perfection; *Quin* may be said now to be at the height of his: if *Delane* has the more pleasing person, *Quin* has the more affecting action; both might soon appear with more advantage, if they were on the same Stage.—The rivalry of *Delane* would give a spirited jealousy to *Quin*, and force him to exert himself; and *Quin's* judgement would improve the unfinished action of *Delane*; but they are the *Cæsar* and *Pompey* of the Theatres, and one Stage would be incompatible with their ambition; *Quin* could bear no one on the footing of an equal, *Delane* no one as a superior.\*

In the year 1735, *Aaron Hill*, in a periodical paper, called *The Prompter*, attacked some of the principal Actors of the Stage, and particularly *Colley Cibber* and *Mr. Quin*. "*Cibber*," says *Mr. Davies* †, "laughed, but *Quin* was angry; and meeting *Mr. Hill* in the Court of Requests, a scuffle ensued between them, which ended in the exchange of a few blows †."

\* "*Davies's Life of Garrick*," Vol. I. p. 138.

† The following seems to be the paragraph which gave offence to the Actor: "And as to you *Mr. All-weight*, you lose the advantages of your deliberate articulation, distinct use of pausing, solemn significance, and that composed air and gravity of your motion; for though there arises from all these good qualities an esteem that will continue and increase the number of your friends, yet those among them who wish best to your interest, will be always uneasy at observing perfection so nearly within your reach, and your spirits not disposed to stretch out and take possession. To be *always* deliberate and solemn is an error, as certainly, though not as unpardonably, as *never* to be so. To pause where no pauses are necessary, is the way to destroy their effect where the sense stands in need of their assistance. And, though dignity is finely maintained by the weight of majestic composure, yet are there scenes in your parts where the voice should be sharp and impatient, the look disordered and agonized, the action precipitate and turbulent;—for the sake of such a difference as we see in some smooth canal, where the stream is scarce visible compared with the other end of the same canal, rushing rapidly down a cascade, and breaking beauties which owe their attraction to their violence."

*Mr. Quin* was hardly settled at *Drury Lane* before he became embroiled in a dispute relative to *Monf. Poitier* and *Madame Roland*, then two celebrated dancers, whose neglect of duty it had fallen to his lot to apologize for. On the 12th December the following advertisement appeared in the News papers:

"Whereas on Saturday last, the audience of the Theatre Royal in *Drury Lane* was greatly incensed at their disappointment in *M. Poitier* and *Mad. Roland's* not dancing, as their names were in the bills for the day; and *Mr. Quin*, seeing no way to appease the resentment then shewn, but by relating the real messages sent from the Theatre to know the reasons why they did not come to perform, and the answers returned: And whereas there were two advertisements in the *Daily Post* of Tuesday last, insinuating that *Mr. Quin* had with malice accused the said *Poitier* and *Mad. Roland*: I therefore think it (in justice to *Mr. Quin*) incumbent on me to assure the Public, that *Mr. Quin* has conducted himself in this point towards the abovementioned, with the strictest regard to truth and justice; and as *Mr. Quin* has acted in this affair in my behalf, I think myself obliged to return him thanks for so doing.

"CHARLES FLEETWOOD."

After this declaration, no further notice seems to have been taken of the fracas. A short time afterwards the delinquent dancers made their apology to the public, and were received into favour.

In the season of 1734-5, *Mr. Quin* performed in *Lillo's* "*Christian Hero*," and *Fielding's* "*Universal Gallant*;" and in the succeeding one he first performed *Falstaff* in the "*Second Part of Henry IV.*" for his own benefit. In 1736-7 he performed in *Miller's* "*Universal Passion*,"

and in 1737-8 in the same Author's "Art and Nature." It was in this season also that he performed *Comus* \*, and had the first opportunity of promoting the interest of his friend Thomson, in the Tragedy of "Agamemnon."

\* The Author of "The Actor" (Dr. Hill), 1755, p. 235, says: "In this Mr. Quin, by the force of dignity alone, hid all his natural defects, and supported the part at such a height, that none have been received in it since.

"The star that bids the Shepherd fold,  
"Now the top of Heaven doth hold,"

are lines which, though beautiful, have nothing of natural greatness, but Mr. Quin made darkness as he spoke them. The solemnity and enthusiasm with which he pronounced them, called up the idea of a still and dead midnight, more than all the descriptions even of Milton. When he afterwards delivered,

"The founts, the seas, and all their finny drove,  
"Now to the moon in wav'ring morrice move;"

so strong was the imagery he added to the strength already given by the Poet, that we saw the curled waves break in upon the calm repose of the night, and the peaceful fishes rising and falling under their indented motion.

"When he afterwards, with that change of tone and cadence which he possessed beyond all mortal men (spite of the charge of his monotony), added,

"While on the tawny sands and shelves  
"Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves,"

we smiled and shook, and saw the little beings

"Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,  
"Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,  
"Or dreams he sees; while over-head the moon  
"Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth  
"Wheels her pale course."

"His invocation of *Cotyto* was masterly beyond all these. It was not delivered with awe and humility, as men address their prayers; for it was not of a mortal to a Deity, but a superior nature addressing another, nothing more than equal:

"Hail Goddess of nocturnal sport,  
"Dark veil'd *Cotyto*, whom the secret flame  
"Of midnight torches burn.  
"—— Stay thy cloudy ebon chair."

There was in this all the solemnity and serious attention of a prayer, though nothing of the confessed inferiority; we glowed, we trembled with delight and terror as his deep voice pronounced it. He rose upon his audience through the whole course of this great character; and at the last, when to the Lady who would rise and leave him he said,

"Nay, Lady, sit. If I but wave this wand,  
"Your nerves are all bound up in alabastr,  
"And you a statue: or, as *Daphne* was,  
"Root-bound, that fled *Apollo*,"

we heard the greatest sentence ever pronounced upon the British Theatre. Throughout the part he courts not as a mortal, but as a superior power, by promises, not entreaties; and when at the last he proceeds to threats, the Poet has not more happily chosen his words than this player pronounced them.

"There was in all this very little of gesture: the look, the elevated posture, and the brow of Majesty, did all. This was most just; for as the hero of Tragedy exceeds the gentleman of Comedy, and therefore in his general deportment is to use fewer gestures; the deity of the *Masque* exceeds the hero in dignity, and therefore is to be yet more sparing."

Again, p. 189. "The language of Milton, the most sublime of any in our tongue, seemed formed for the mouth of this player, and he did justice to the sentiments, which in that Author are always equal to the language. If he was a hero in *Pyrrhus*, he was, as it became him, in *Comus*, a demi-god. Mr. Quin was old when he performed this part, and his natural manner grave; he was therefore unfit in common things for a youthful God of Revels, yet did he command our attention and applause in the part in spite of these and all his other disadvantages. In the place of youth he had dignity, and for vivacity he gave us grandeur. The Author had connected them in the character; and whatever young and spirited player shall attempt it after him, we shall remember his manner, faulty as it was, in what he could not help; in what nature, not want of judgment, misrepresented it; so as to set the other in contempt;



The friendship of Thomson and Mr. Quin is yet within the recollection of many persons still living. "The commencement of it," says Dr. Johnson, "is very honourable to Quin, who is reported to have delivered Thomson (then known to him only for his genius) from an arrest, by a very considerable present; and its continuance is honourable to both; for friendship is not always the sequel of obligation \*."

The season of 1738-9 produced only one new play in which Mr. Quin performed, and that was "Mustapha" by Mr. Mallet; which, according to Mr. Davies †, was said to glance both at the King and Sir Robert Walpole, in the characters of Solyman the Magnificent and Rustan his Vizier.

On the first night of its exhibition were assembled all the chiefs in opposition to the Court; and many speeches were applied by the audience to the supposed grievances of the times, and to persons and characters. The play was in general well acted; more particularly the parts of Solyman and Mustapha by Quin and Milward. Mr. Pope was present in the boxes, and at the end of the play went behind the scenes, a place which he had not visited for some years. He expressed himself to be well pleased with his entertainment; and particularly addressed himself to Quin, who was greatly flattered with the distinction paid him by so great a man; and when Pope's servant brought his master's scarlet cloak, Quin

insisted upon the honour of putting it on."

It was in the year 1739, on the 9th of March, that Mr. Quin was engaged in another dispute with one of his brethren; which to one who had already been convicted of manslaughter (however contemptible the person who was the party in the difference might be) could not be viewed by him with indifference. This person was no other than the celebrated Mr. Theophilus Cibber, who, at that period, owing to some disgraceful circumstances relative to his conduct to his wife, was not held in the most respectable light. Mr. Quin's sarcasm on him is too gross to be here inserted. It may, however, be read in the "Apology for Mr. Cibber's life," ascribed to Mr. Fielding ‡. The circumstances of the Duel we shall relate in the words of one of the periodical writers of the times. "About seven o'clock a duel was fought in the Piazza, Covent Garden, between Mr. Quin and Mr. Cibber; the former pulling the latter out of the Bedford Coffee-House, to answer for some words he had used in a letter to Mr. Fleetwood, relating to his refusing to act a part in King Lear for Mr. Quin's benefit on Thursday se'nnight. Mr. Cibber was slightly wounded in the arm, and Mr. Quin wounded in his fingers: after each had their wounds dressed, they came into the Bedford Coffee-House and abused one another; but the company prevented further mischief §."

\* Johnson's "Life of Thomson." Soon after Quin's death this transaction was related in the papers of the day, and from thence transferred into the Life of Quin in the following terms: "Hearing that Thomson was confined in a spunging-house for a debt of about seventy pounds, he (Quin) repaired to the place, and, having enquired for, was introduced to the bard. Thomson was a good deal disconcerted at seeing Quin in such a place, as he had always taken great pains to conceal his wants; and the more so, as Quin told him he was come to sup with him, being conscious that all the money he was possessed of would scarce procure a good one, and that there was no credit in those houses. His anxiety upon this head was however removed, upon Quin's informing him, that as he supposed it would have been inconvenient to have had the supper dressed at the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern; and as a prelude half a dozen of claret was introduced, Supper being over, and the bottle circulating pretty briskly, Quin said, "It is time now we should balance accounts." This astonished Thomson, who imagined he had some demand on him; but Quin, perceiving it, continued: "Mr. Thomson, the pleasure I have had in perusing your works I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds; and I insist upon new acquitting the debt." On saying this, he put down a note of that value, and took his leave without waiting for a reply.

† "Life of Garrick," Vol. II. p. 34.

‡ P. 199.

§ "Political State," March 1739, p. 232. The writer of Mr. Quin's life places this event just before his retirement to Bath in 1751. It would not be without use to compare the two accounts together to form a further judgment of the life-writer's inaccuracy.

In the season of 1739-40 there was acted at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 12th of November, a Tragedy, entitled "The Fatal Retirement," by a Mr. Anthony Brown, which received its sentence of condemnation on the first night. In this play Mr. Quin had been solicited to perform, which he refused; and the ill-success which attended the piece irritated the Author and his friends so much, that they ascribed its failure to the absence of Mr. Quin, and, in consequence of it, repeatedly insulted him for several nights afterwards when he appeared on the stage. This treatment at length Mr. Quin resented, and determined to repel. Coming forwards, therefore, he addressed the audience, and informed them, "that at the request of the Author he had read his piece before it was acted, and given him his very sincere opinion of it; that it was the very worst play he had ever read in his life, and for that reason had refused to act in it." This spirited explanation was received with great applause, and for the future entirely silenced the opposition to him\*. In this season he performed in Lillo's "Elmerick."

On the 1st of August 1740, an entertainment of a peculiar kind was given by Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, in the gardens of Cliefden, in commemoration of the Accession of King George the First, and in honour of the birth of the Princess Augusta, now Duchess of Brunswick. It consisted of the Masque of Alfred, by Thomson and Matier; the Masque of the Judgment of Paris; and some scenes from Rich's Pantomimes, by him and Lalauze, with dancing by Signora Barbarini, then lately arrived from Paris. The whole was exhibited upon a theatre in the garden composed of vegetables, and decorated with festoons of flowers, at the end of which was erected a pavilion for the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George (his present Majesty), and Princess Augusta. The performers in Alfred were Quin, who represented the Hermit, Milward, Mills, Salway, Mrs. Clive, and Mrs. Horton. "The accommodations for the company," says Mr. Davies †, "I was told, were but scanty and

ill managed; and the players were not treated as persons ought to be who are employed by a Prince. Quin, I believe, was admitted among those of the higher order; and Mrs. Clive might be safely trusted to take care of herself anywhere." The whole of the entertainment concluded with fireworks made by Dr. Desaguliers ‡.

The next season, that of 1740-41, concluded Mr. Quin's engagement at Drury-lane. In that period no new play was produced; but on the revival of "As You Like It," and "The Merchant of Venice," he performed, for the first time, the parts of Jaques and Antonio, having declined the part of the Jew, which was offered to him, and accepted by Macklin. The irregular conduct of the Manager, Mr. Fleetwood, was this time such, that it can excite but little surprize that a man like Mr. Quin should find his situation so uneasy as to be induced to relinquish it. In the Summer of 1741, Mr. Quin, Mrs. Clive, Mr. Ryan, and Mademoiselle Chateaufneuf, then esteemed the best female dancer in Europe, made an excursion to Dublin. Mr. Quin had been there before, in the month of June 1739, accompanied by Mr. Giffard, and received at his benefit 126l. at that time esteemed a great sum §.

On this second visit "Mr. Quin opened || in his favourite part of *Caro*, to as-crowded an audience as the Theatre could contain. Mrs. Clive next appeared in Lapper in "The Miser." She certainly was one of the best that ever played it. And Mr. Ryan came forward in *Iago* to Mr. Quin's *Othello*. With such excellent performers, we may naturally suppose the plays were admirably sustained. Perhaps it will scarcely be credited, that so finished a comic actress as Mrs. Clive could so far mistake her abilities, as to play *Lady Townly* to Mr. Quin's *Lord Townly* and Mr. Ryan's *Manly*; *Cordelia* to Mr. Quin's *Lear* and Ryan's *Edgar*, &c. However, she made ample amends by her performance of *Nell*, the *Virgin Unmasked*, the *Country Wife*, and *Euphrosyne* in "Comus," which was got up on purpose, and acted for the first time in Ireland."

\* Biographia Dramatica, Vol. II. p. 121.

† Life of Garrick, Vol. II. p. 36.

‡ The Darnal Papers inform us, that the entertainments were ordered to be repeated the next day, but the rain falling very heavy, they were stopped before the conclusion.

§ Hirschcock's "View of the Irish Stage," p. 102.

|| Ibid p. 113.



Mr. Quin seems to have attended the Dublin Company to Cork and Limerick; and the next season, 1741-42, we find him performing in Dublin, where he acted the part of Justice Balance in "The Recruiting Officer," at the opening of the Theatre in October, on a Government-night\*. He afterwards performed Jaques, Apemantus, Richard, Cato, Sir John Brute, and Falstaff, unsupported by any performer of eminence. In December, however, Mrs. Cibber arrived, and performed Indiana to his Young Bevil; and afterwards they were frequently in the same play, as in Charming and Monimia, in "The Orphan;" Comus and the Lady; Duke and Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Fryar and Queen, in "The Spanish Fryar;" Horatio and Calista, in the "Fair Penitent," &c. &c. with uncommon applause, and generally to crowded houses. The state of the Irish Stage was then so low, that it was often found that the whole receipt of the house was not more than sufficient to discharge Mr. Quin's engagement; and so attentive was he to his own interest, and so rigid in demanding its execution, that we are told by good authority he refused to let the curtain be drawn up until the money was regularly brought to him †.

He left Dublin in Feb. 1741-2, and on the 25th of March assisted the widow and four children of Milward the actor (who died the 6th of February preceding), and performed Cato at Drury-lane for their benefit. On his arrival in London he found the attention of the theatrical public entirely occupied by the merits of Mr. Garrick, who in October preceding had begun his theatrical career, and was then performing with prodigious success at Goodman's-fields. The fame of the new performer afforded no pleasure to Mr. Quin, who sarcastically observed, that "Garrick was a new Religion, and that Whitfield was followed for a time; but they would all come to church again." This observation being communicated to Mr. Garrick, he wrote the following Epigram:

Pope *Quin*, who damns all churches but his own,  
Complains that heresy corrupts the Town:

That Whitfield *Garrick* has misled the age,  
And taints the sound religion of the stage.  
"Schifin," he cries, "has turn'd the nation's brain,  
"But eyes will open, and to church again!"  
Thou great Infallible, forbear to roar,  
Thy bulls and errors are rever'd no more;  
When doctrines meet with gen'ral approbation,  
It is not heresy, but reformation.

In the season of 1742-43, Mr. Quin returned to his former master, Rich, at Covent Garden Theatre, where he opposed Mr. Garrick at Drury-lane; it must be added, with very little success. But though the applause the latter obtained from the public was not agreeable to Mr. Quin, yet we find that a scheme was proposed and agreed to, though not carried into execution, in the Summer of 1743, for them to perform together for their mutual benefit a few nights at Lincoln's-inn-fields Theatre. On the failure of this plan Mr. Quin went to Dublin, where he had the mortification to find the fame of Mr. Sheridan, then new to the stage, more adverse to him than even Mr. Garrick's had been in London. Instead of making a profitable bargain in Dublin, as he hoped, he found the Managers of the Theatres there entirely indisposed to admit him. After staying there a short time he returned to London, without effecting the purpose of his journey, and in no good humour with the new performers.

The season of 1743-44, Mr. Quin, we believe, passed without any engagement, but in that of 1744-5 he was at Covent Garden again, and performed King John in Cibber's "Papal Tyranny." The next year seems to have been devoted to repose—whether from indolence, or inability to obtain the terms he required from the Managers, is not very apparent. Both may have united. It was some of these periods of relaxation that gave occasion to his friend Thomson, who had been gradually writing the "Cattle of Indolence" for 14 or 15 years †, to introduce him into "The Mansion of Idleness," in this stanza:

Here whilom ligg'd th' Escrus of the age;  
But, call'd by Fame, in soul ypricked deep,  
A noble pri'e restor'd him to the stage,  
And rous'd him like a gyant from his sleep.

\* Hitchcock's "View of the Irish Stage," p. 115.

† Sheridan's "Humble Appeal to the Public," 8vo. 1758, p. 17.

‡ Macklin's Reply to Garrick's Answer, 1743, p. 19.

§ Davies's "Life of Garrick," Vol. I. p. 83.

|| Lord Buchan's "Life of Thomson," p. 228.

Even from his slumbers we advantage reap,  
 With double force th' enliven'd scene he  
 wakes,  
 Yet quits not Nature's bounds. He knows  
 to keep  
 Each due decorum : Now the heart he shakes,  
 And now with well-urg'd sense th' enlight-  
 ened judgment takes.

He had the next season, 1746-7, occasion to exert himself, being engaged at Covent Garden along with Mr. Garrick. "It is not, perhaps," says Mr. Davies \*, "more difficult to settle the covenants of a league between mighty monarchs, than to adjust the preliminaries of a treaty in which the high and potent Princes of a Theatre are the parties. Mr. Garrick and Mr. Quin had too much sense and temper to squabble about trifles. After one or two previous and friendly meetings, they selected such characters as they intended to act, without being obliged to join in the same play. Some parts were to be acted alternately, particularly Richard III. and Othello." The same writer adds †: "Mr. Quin soon found that his competition with Mr. Garrick, whose reputation was hourly increasing, whilst his own was on the decline, would soon become ineffectual. His Richard the Third could scarce draw together a decent appearance of company in the boxes, and he was with some ‡ difficulty tolerated in the part, when Garrick acted the same character to crowded houses, and with very great applause.

"The town had often wished to see these great actors fairly matched in two characters of almost equal importance. The Fair Penitent presented an opportunity to display their several merits, though it must be owned that the balance was as much in favour of Quin, as the advocate of virtue is superior in argument to the defender of profligacy.

"The shouts of applause when Horatio and Lothario met on the stage together (14th Nov. 1746), in the second act, were so loud, and so often repeated, before the

audience permitted them to speak, that the combatants seemed to be disconcerted. It was observed, that Quin changed colour, and Garrick seemed to be embarrassed; and it must be owned, that these actors were never less masters of themselves than on the first night of the contest for pre-eminence. Quin was too proud to own his feelings on the occasion; but Mr. Garrick was heard to say, "Faith, I believe Quin was as much frightened as myself."

"The play was repeatedly acted, and with constant applause, to very brilliant audiences; nor is it to be wondered at; for, besides the novelty of seeing the two rival actors in the same tragedy, the Fair Penitent was admirably played by Mrs. Cibber."

It was in this season that Mr. Garrick produced "Mifs in her Teens," the success of which is said by Mr. Davies § to have occasioned no small mortification to Mr. Quin. He, however, did not think it prudent to refuse Mr. Garrick's offer of performing it at his benefit; and accordingly the following letter was prefixed to all Mr. Quin's Advertisements:

"SIR,

"I am sorry that my present bad state of health makes me incapable of performing so long and so laborious a character as Jaffier this season. If you think my playing in the farce will be of the least service to you, or any entertainment to the Audience, you may command

"Your humble servant,

March 25. "D. GARRICK."

It was this season also in which "The Suspicious Husband" appeared. The part of Mr. Strickland was offered to Mr. Quin, but he refused it; and in consequence it fell to the lot of Mr. Bridgewater, who obtained great reputation by his performance of it.

*[The great additions to this life transmitted us by the writer of it, makes it impossible to conclude it this month.]*

\* "Life of Garrick," Vol. I. p. 95.

† Ibid, p. 96.

‡ In the Gentleman's Magazine, Oct. 1750, p. 439, is a Register of Plays acted that month, in which we find the following article.—"26. Richard III. Quin (much hissed); Queen, Cibber (first time of her acting it)."

§ "Life of Garrick," Vol. I. 102. Mr. Davies is, however, mistaken when he asserts, that Mr. Quin did not perform in any piece acted with this popular farce. On the contrary, he acted Caled on the third night, and Sir John Brute on the ninth. At the benefits he acted oftener before it than he omitted. It ran not a month or five weeks, as Mr. Davies supposes, but only eighteen nights.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, June 6.

NEW FOREST.

**L**ORD Grenville moved the order of the day on the Bill for encreasing and preserving the timber in the New Forest; and for the sale of rents and enfranchisements of copyhold tenements in the said Forest. He remarked that the great decay of timber for the Royal Navy made such a Bill necessary, and its principle was recommended by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Lords Porchester, Carlisle, and Rawdon, opposed the Bill, as tending to create in the person of one Gentleman (Mr. Rose, Ranger of the Forest) a strong ministerial influence and dominion in the county. They declared it was no more than a job to serve party purposes, and they were particularly severe on Mr. Rose being at the same time Secretary of the Treasury, Clerk of that House (where the business was entirely done by Mr. Cowper, whilst Mr. Rose received the profits) and Ranger of the New Forest. They conceived the appointment of Secretaries of State, or Under Secretaries, to rural posts, improper and injurious, as they ought to have something else to attend to; and Lord Carlisle could not help remarking, that since the appointment of the Noble Lord who now moved the Bill, to the Rangership of Eyde Park, that spot had been so much neglected, as to shock the taste of the elegant company that resorted to it.

The Lord Chancellor was decidedly against the Bill, and opposed it with many strong objections—among which he considered its annihilating the landed property from the Crown as not the least. On this part of the subject he professed himself to be of that opinion which had been formerly held, that the Crown should always possess a landed interest in the country; and that if the estates attached to it could be so improved as to render it independent of the necessity of applying to Parliament for support, it would be more honourable and beneficial to both; and that such was the constitutional principle of the country, he thought was sufficiently evident in the determination of making forfeited lands fall to the Crown; and therefore he could not but consider every suggestion to take away part of that property, as infringing upon, and depriving the Crown of its just right. So well was he convinced of the fatherly affection of our present Sovereign,

that it was only to be represented to him that a concession would be of benefit to his people, to induce him to accede to it with the greatest facility; nay, he farther knew, that the duty and affection of his heirs, either apparent or in expectancy, were such, that although he in fact only possessed a life interest in those lands, they would not intimate a suggestion contrary to his wish: but such being the case, it became more necessary for that House, who were his hereditary counsellors, to consider well to what they would advise him. His Lordship then adverted to the principle of the Bill, and the various regulations it meant to provide; all of which he condemned as improper and ill-conceived. Considering them legally, and in different points of view, he treated the whole as calculated to infringe upon the property of the Sovereign, without the smallest advantage to the public, and reprobated the indecency of bringing in a Bill of such importance at so late a period, professedly in the last week of the Session; and concluded with hoping their Lordships would support the Crown in that ancient, legal, and prescriptive right to which it was constitutionally entitled, and which this Bill went to annihilate.

Lords Stormont and Loughborough supported the amendments of the Chancellor; but upon a division (after a reply from Lord Grenville) there appeared for the Bill 53, against it only 35.

THURSDAY, June 7.

NEW FOREST BILL.

Lord Porchester desired the preamble of the Bill to be read; and it being read accordingly, he insisted that without the King's consent being notified in form previous to any further discussion on the subject, it was unparliamentary in their Lordships to proceed.

Lord Grenville said, that the King's assent was already before the House. It came in the form of a message from his Majesty, directing that very measure which was now under their Lordships consideration.

The Lord Chancellor insisted that the assent of his Majesty was requisite to be given in due form; and such respect had he for the prerogative, and for the interest of the Crown, that he must oppose any further progress until the Royal Assent was given in due form; and thus much he should say,

that if ever there was a time when the Parliament and people of this country were called upon to exert themselves in support of the rights and dignities of their Sovereign, it was at the present moment, when the ravaging system of democracy was attempting to overturn all due respect—all sound policy—all obedience to the law and the Constitution.

Lord Grenville observed, that this was the second time the Learned Lord had attempted to persuade the House that his opposition to the Bill was founded on his own loyalty; and, of course, on an idea of disloyalty in those who proposed the measure. But he should again repeat, that the conduct of Ministry tended to support the true dignity of the Crown by every mode that could ensure the real happiness of the people. No man could have more gratitude, more veneration, more sincere love for his Sovereign than he had.

The Duke of Montrose begged their Lordships to advert to the rules of Parliament, which were, that in a Committee it was impossible the assent of the King could be given—there was a standing order against such gross irregularity.

The Duke of Clarence came forward and declared himself an advocate for the interests of the Crown, as laid down by the Learned Lord; and in answer to what fell from the Duke of Montrose said that he was on a Committee the other day where his Majesty's assent was necessary, and that assent was formally given in the Committee. He declared that he should ever support the prerogative of the Crown, and he trusted that declaration would be credited.

Lord Stormont thought the best way would be to move, that the Committee do adjourn during pleasure, and that when the House was resumed the Minister should declare the assent of his Majesty.

This was agreed to, and so the business ended, after a debate of four hours.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

HAMPSHIRE FOREST.

Lord Grenville, by command of his Majesty, notified the King's consent that their Lordships should act in the Bill before them as they should think fit. Ordered to proceed on the Bill on Monday.

In a Committee on the National Debt Bill, Lord Lauderdale, upon the old grounds of opposition to the Bill, reprobated it as presumptuously, conceitedly, and arrogantly legislating for posterity; and moved the omission of certain clauses.

His Lordship was followed and supported in his opposition to the Bill by Lords Rawdon and Stormont.

Lord Grenville replied. His Lordship said, the Bill having before been fully discussed by their Lordships, and having been carried by a division, it was unnecessary for him to go into a general defence of its principle. It certainly was binding only until repealed, and went no further to legislate for posterity than the Million Bill did, or than every other Bill certainly did which was not passed merely for one session.

The Marquis Townshend and Lord Mulgrave gave their support to the Bill, and applauded the conduct of Administration.

Lord Lauderdale's motion was put and negatived, and the Bill then passed the Committee.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

Lord Rawdon moved the order of the day, for going into a Committee on his Debtor and Creditor Bill.

Lord Kenyon objected, that several of the provisions were inadequate; and from the approaching termination of the session, no prospect could be entertained of rendering them perfect. If the Bill were laid aside for the present, he should himself give every assistance towards preparing another, more suited to the end proposed, which might be brought in early in the course of next session.

The Lord Chancellor complimented the beneficent intentions of the Noble Lord with whom the Bill originated, but felt himself obliged to oppose it, from a conviction that it was not, in its present state, equal to the magnitude of the object at which it aimed. It did not provide sufficient means for compelling the debtor to discover and surrender all the property he had in the world. The *cessio bonorum* was more amply secured by the bankrupt laws now existing; and exclusive of this, the Bill, in his opinion, afforded latitude for the exercise of frauds.

Lord Rawdon begged their Lordships to recollect, that he had from the first distinctly stated, that nothing, in his opinion, ought to be more rigidly guarded against than the practice of frauds upon tradesmen, by contriving to impose upon them with the appearance of stile and splendour. He was not so wedded to his own opinion as to think that the provisions of the Bill were perfect, but he was assured that the wisdom of their Lordships would easily render it so; and if no attempt should be made, the grievance which he wished to redress, and which every one must acknowledge to exist, must continue for ever. Perceiving, however, how the feelings of the House stood, he should not now press the Bill, and should only observe, that it was incumbent on those who had censured its provisions, to give that assistance which they were so well able to give,



give, in compleating so humane and so necessary a work.

The question was then put on the commitment of the Bill, and negatived without a division. The Bill was of course lost.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Libel Bill being read,

Lord Bathurst spoke a few words against the Bill, which, he asserted, went to deprive the Judge of his constitutional office, and intrusted it to the hands of *illiterate* Juries.

The Chancellor then put the question upon the Bill, and said, he was *afraid* the Contents had it\*.

Lord Porchester presented a petition from several persons, who conceived their properties affected by the Bill for inclosing the New Forest, praying that the same might not be passed into a law. The petition was read at the table, after which his Lordship moved that the Bill be postponed to that day two months.

Lord Grenville would not oppose the motion. He did not know, till about two hours before, that any persons conceived their property to be injured by the Bill. As there were such, it was fit that their expostulations should be heard; but since the session was now too near a period to admit of the investigation, he should consent to putting off the Bill until next session; when a new one, founded on the same principle, but, if possible, formed so as not to interfere with private rights, would be early introduced.

Heard Counsel on the Derby Paving Bill, which was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

#### WESTMINSTER POLICE BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Grenville moved the second reading of the Westminster Police Bill.

\* The following PROTEST against passing of the BILL was afterwards entered on the Journals :

#### DISSENTIENT,

1<sup>st</sup>, Because the rule laid down by the Bill, contrary to the determination of the Judges, and the unvaried practice of ages, subverts a fundamental and important principle of English jurisprudence, which, leaving to the Jury the trial of the fact, reserves to the Court the decision of the law. It was truly said by Lord Hardwicke, in the Court of King's Bench, that if these came to be confounded, it would prove the confusion and destruction of the law of England.

2<sup>dly</sup>, Because Juries can in no case decide, whether a matter of record be sufficient upon which to found judgment. The Bill admits the criminality of the writing set forth in the indictment or information to be matter of law, whereupon judgment may be arrested, notwithstanding the Jury have found the defendant guilty. This shews that the question is upon the record, and distinctly separated from the province of the Jury, which is only to try facts.

3<sup>dly</sup>, Because, by confining the rule to an indictment or information for a libel, it is admitted, that it does not apply to the trial of a general issue, in an action for the same libel, or any sort of action, or any sort of indictment or information; but as the same principle, and the same rule, must apply to all general issues, or to none, the rule, as declared by the Bill, is absolutely erroneous.

Lord Loughborough rose, and opposed the Bill in a speech of some length. In reviewing the present Police of Westminster, he acknowledged it was most defective, and he wished the Rotation Offices suppressed; but he thought the present system might be improved, without changing it so fundamentally. The grand object which was to be desired, was to place the Magistracy of Westminster upon as respectable a footing as it is in other parts of the Kingdom. His Lordship, in the course of his speech, noticed the long period that had elapsed without the appointment of a Lord Lieutenant of the county, and was yet of opinion that very respectable gentlemen might be found to undertake, without trading fee, the task of Magistracy.

Lord Sydney was against putting off the Bill; the enormities which were daily committed in Westminster, made it necessary that some decisive measure should be immediately adopted.

Lord Grenville was of the same opinion as the office which he had had the honour of holding formerly, of Secretary of State for the Home Department, made him necessarily acquainted with many enormities which are common in this town, and which he did not think it possible to prevent, without adopting the regulations of this Bill.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Kenyon approved of the Bill.

The Duke of Leeds was of the same opinion, but wished to see a plan of Magistracy adopted in Westminster similar to that of London.

The Earl of Aylesford approved highly of the system of Police which the Bill provided, and spoke of the Birmingham riots as a ground for wishing that the same system was generally extended, as he was persuaded it would well answer the ends of Government.

Lord Loughborough protested against any extension of the principle of the Bill. It might be proper for the metropolis; but sure he was, that it would not be safe to extend it generally to the counties.

Lord Aylesford explained, that he only meant to state, that the system of police held out by the Bill would be usefully applicable to Birmingham and other great towns.

Lord Rawdon opposed the Bill *in toto*, and Lord King supported it; and after some further conversation it was read a second time, and ordered to be reported.

A petition from Sir James Johnstone to his Majesty, claiming the Barony of Annandale, was presented to the House by Lord Grenville, and being read, was referred to the Committee of Privileges. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 14.

#### ALTERATION OF THE HOUSE.

Lord Grenville moved an humble address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such alterations to be made in the House, as might conduce to the better accommodation of their Lordships. Ordered.

#### WHITEHAVEN HARBOUR.

Lord Spencer objected to the third reading of the Whitehaven Harbour Bill, on the ground of the time not having been sufficient, during its progress, for the parties whose interest it might affect to state their objections to it. He concluded by moving, "That the Bill be read a third time on this day se'nnight."

Lord Londale spoke in support of the Bill, in which, he said, it was well known he was principally interested. His Lordship stated to the House the interest and power he had in Whitehaven, into the harbour of which no vessel could go, and in the town of which there could be no trade, without his consent.

Lord Cathcart, on the same grounds with Lord Spencer, was for postponing the Bill.

The question was put, and the motion of Lord Spencer for deferring the third reading until this day se'nnight, negatived by a division, in which the numbers were—Not Contents 5—Contents 4—Majority for the Bill 1.

It was then ordered that the Bill be read a third time on the morrow. At half after six adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Read a third time and passed the Whitehaven Harbour Bill.

At a quarter after three o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, with the usual formalities, the Duke of Leeds bearing the Sword of State, and Lord Sydney the Cap of Maintenance, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent

to the House of Commons, to command their immediate attendance upon his Majesty.

The Commons being come accordingly, their Speaker addressed his Majesty to the following purport:

"That his faithful Commons, not content with having carried into effect a Bill, the principle and tendency of which was highly interesting to public credit, and to the prosperity of the kingdom, had also made provision for preventing the future permanent increase of the National Debt, by having resolved that on all future loans means should be found for their discharge, which operation it was the hope of the Commons no necessity would ever prevent; as by such provision his Majesty's loyal subjects would be guarded from those difficulties in which they had been involved, and which could only have been supported by that public spirit and patriotick zeal which pervaded all ranks of his Majesty's people. Other objects had also occupied the attention of the Commons, who had the satisfaction of releasing his Majesty's subjects from several of the burdens under which they had laboured. The Commons had also taken measures to promote the commerce, the manufactures, and the revenue of the empire. He assured his Majesty of the determination of his faithful Commons to maintain the happy Constitution of the country, from which the people looked for an increase of their blessings, and for the security and continuance of those of which they were actually possessed. The Commons also trusted that the giving to Juries the right of deciding on all cases of libels, would be highly advantageous, as it gave uniformity to the law, and security to the property, the lives, and liberties of his Majesty's subjects. He declared the sense of the Commons of the enjoyments arising from the present form of Government, the preservation of which, they were fully convinced, was determined to be persevered in by a great and loyal people. He concluded by saying he held in his hand the National Debt future Loan Bill, to which his Majesty's faithful Commons prayed his Royal Assent.

The Clerk having taken the Bill to the table, it received the Royal Assent in the usual form, as did Mr. Fox's Bill to remove Doubts on the Functions of Juries in cases of Libel—the National Debt Bill—Westminster Police Bill—and also various other Bills, eighteen in number, fifteen of which were Public, and three Private.

After this his Majesty closed the Session of Parliament with the Speech to both Houses inserted in Vol. XXI. p. 485.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 5.

THE Scots Episcopalian Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The consideration of an Amendment made by the Lords in the Servants Characters Bill was put off for two months, on account of a point of privilege, and a new Bill ordered to be brought in.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, in a Committee of the whole House, rose to state the situation of India Finance. He premised his estimates by remarking, that the country being in a state of actual war, they were liable, in many instances, to some uncertainty, and he acknowledged that the accounts sent him from one of the Presidencies, were not made up with that accuracy which they ought to be; but though he should, in his calculations, take every thing in the most unfavourable point of view, there would be a result sufficient to dispel every fear respecting India revenue and resources; and he particularly noticed a plan of a permanent land assessment, which was now gone to India, that must give confidence and security to the land holder, and stability to the land revenue.

He then went into a detail of the charges and revenue of each Presidency for 1790 and 1791, comparing them with former years, which he recapitulated in the following

GENERAL VIEW.

ACTUAL REVENUES of 1790-91.

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| Bengal | £.5,522,292 |
| Madras | - 1,644,223 |
| Bombay | - 183,946   |
| Total  | £.7,350,461 |

ACTUAL CHARGES of 1790-91.

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| Bengal | £.3,225,928 |
| Madras | 2,686,304   |
| Bombay | 1,112,437   |
|        | £.7,024,669 |

£.325,792

Deduct expences of Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island 62,018

263,774

Add Sale of Import Goods and certificates 327,877

£.591,651

Deduct interest paid at

|                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| Bengal                                  | 301,524 |
| Madras                                  | 173,830 |
| Bombay stated at, but no actual account | 112,784 |
|                                         | 588,138 |

Surplus - - - 3,513  
the whole that remained of the year's

Revenue and produce of sales and certificates, after paying the expences of the war and the interest of debt payable in India.

The next article to be considered was the INDIA DEBT.

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| On the 30th April 1790 | £.7,056,632 |
| On the 30th April 1791 | 8,150,936   |

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Increase of Debt in India                    | 1,094,284   |
| Add Debt remitted by subscription to England | - - 638,044 |

|                                        |               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Increase of Debt if none remitted home | - - 1,782,328 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Debt in India, bearing Interest, |             |
| April 30, 1790                   | - 5,406,936 |
| Ditto, April 30, 1791            | 6,325,644   |

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Increase of Debt, bearing Interest | 918,508 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Increase of Debt stated last year at | 447,106 |
| Interest on 30th April 1791          | 529,624 |

|                                                                       |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Increase of Interest, exclusive of diminution by the transfer of debt | - - 82,517 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

He then stated the manner in which the debt had arisen, by bills drawn, and the purchase of investments; and having accounted for its increase, he shewed that the Company's affairs were not worse in the beginning of 1792, than in the beginning of 1791. They had last year been improved by paying off a debt of 964,000l. and by an increase of money in their Treasury to the amount of 541,405l. so that after continuing a war for eighteen months, the Company were not worse in 1792 than in 1791 but by 276,000l.; however, as he was not disposed to dispute about trifles, he would take it at half a million; and even that, compared with the exertions made to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, but much more with the predictions and assertions of Gentlemen last year, would appear to be but of little moment.

Mr. Dundas, in addition to the public accounts, read several private letters he had received, and particularly one from the Paymaster General, which stated, that Lord Cornwallis's plan for conducting the war was such as even experience and events did not produce a wish to alter; that he had, with infinite ability, kept his unwieldy allies together; that he had supplied his army chiefly from the enemy's country, and turned Tippoo's means of supply against himself; that such was the efficient controul

in all the departments, that no money was wasted; and that the expence of the war in all the Presidencies did not exceed the expence of the peace establishment by much more than 100,000*l.* a month. From all these corroborating circumstances, he had a right to expect that Gentlemen would lay aside those fears and that despondency with which they had not only impressed their own minds, but perhaps, in some degree, communicated to the public; and that the property of persons, who had a right to see it take its fair unbiassed value in the public opinion, should not be depreciated by apprehensions that had no foundation in fact.

Mr. Dundas added, that such was the state of the Company's affairs, that notwithstanding the drain of specie by a war, Bengal abounded in money; their paper at Madras, which in former wars was at 30 per cent. discount, now bore a premium, and the largest investments were coming home; and he concluded by persisting in his former assertion, that the finances of India were more likely to come in aid of the finances of this country, than the finances of this country be called to aid those of India.

Mr. Francis rose to guard the House and country against agreeing to general results drawn from the statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman. As to the productiveness of the new mode of assessment, he should only repeat an opinion he had before offered—that Bengal was a declining country; and adduce in proof thereof the frequent advertisements in India papers from the Revenue Office, for the sale of lands for the purpose of recovering arrears of rents due upon them. He read one advertisement which offered to sale 17 villages, and another that stated 42 villages were to be put up to sale. He ridiculed the assertion of only 270,000*l.* having been expended on the war; as Lord Cornwallis chiefly subsisted his army upon grain and bullocks, &c. obtained in the enemy's country, which were the prizes of the captors, and remained to them as arrears, to be paid the value for them. He condemned the war, and the forming an alliance with the Mahrattas. He read letters giving accounts of their boundless plunderings and devastations; and he declared, that from his information he believed a million of souls had suffered during the present war. He was astonished, that after it had now continued two years, the Right Hon. Gentleman had given no hint when a termination might be expected to it; and he lamented that we should be at this time in the same situation as we were at the commencement of hostilities.

Major Scott denied the assertion that Bengal was a declining country, and made a

strong appeal to the honour and conscience of the House, how they could vote an Impeachment, and continue year after year the persecution of a man by whose plans and ability those great sources of revenue were created, which the Secretary for India had every year triumphed in, and boasted of, in that House. Thus did they enjoy the resources, and cruelly abuse the means by which they were procured.

General Smith approved of the war, and hoped it would never be put an end to, until the perfidious Tippoo was totally extirpated.

Major Maitland followed Mr. Francis in almost every point, condemning the alliance with the Mahrattas and the war, and asserting from his own knowledge, that the expences of it were infinitely greater than stated. He said, such was the treachery of the Mahrattas, that they were using every endeavour to promote desertion among the European troops.

General Smith rose again to explain the probable reason why the Mahrattas encouraged our troops to desert. There were, he said, several European Officers and men in their camp, who naturally wished to increase their numbers.

Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Anstruther likewise spoke; and Mr. Dundas concluded the debate by declaring, that nothing which had been said had altered his opinion of India affairs. With respect to the Mahrattas, if they were not with us, they would be against us, and there could be but little doubt which was to be preferred.

Several resolutions were then moved by Mr. Dundas, and carried.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Mr. Fox called the attention of the House to the situation in which the discussion of the Slave Trade stood at present. From the turn it had taken in the Upper House, it was not to be expected that a Bill implicating the main question could pass this session. But still there were other parts of the subject unconnected with the idea of the gradual abolition. These were the prevention of the foreign trade in slaves, and the limitation of the tonnage. Certainly these objects might be obtained this session, though the most important one could not.

Mr. Pitt declared that he wished as much as any one to attain the objects alluded to, but he did not see with what decorum a Bill could be offered to the consideration of the Upper House, before they had determined on the necessity of an abolition.

Mr. Eise opposed the introduction of such a Bill.

Mr. Wilberforce conceived, that the advanced state of the session would not permit



mit the passing of a Bill for the prevention of the foreign trade, because that subject would probably occupy much discussion in the Upper House, and it was in some measure attached to the main question of abolition: with regard to the limitation of the tonnage, the same difficulty did not exist.

Mr. Fox confessed that he did not know, till within a few hours, that the session was likely to be so soon at an end; nevertheless he thought a Bill for limiting the tonnage might still be passed. He therefore declared, that if between this day and to-morrow he conceived the attainment of this object possible, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 7.

Mr. Hobart reported the several Resolutions on the standing orders respecting Navigation Bills, which were agreed to, and made standing orders of the House, and ordered to be sent to the Sheriffs, &c.

The Servants Character Bill was read a third time, and passed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 8.

Sir Charles Bunbury said, it had been his intention to offer a proposition to the House relative to the disposal of convicts: that proposition, however, he would, with permission of the House, defer until the next session.

The usual orders were made relative to printing the Journals and Votes; and the House at five adjourned.

MONDAY, June 11.

Mr. Eames and Mr. Spranger, two Masters in Chancery, brought from the Lords the Scots Episcopalian Bill, and four other Bills which their Lordships had agreed to. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Mr. Craufurd presented an account of the ordinance for the year 1790, and the sums issued on account thereof.

After the trial of Mr. Hastings broke up in Westminster Hall, the Commons received

a message from the Lords, "That they would proceed further on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on the second Tuesday of the next Session of Parliament." Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

There was not any business done this day, only eleven Members being assembled at four o'clock.

THURSDAY, June 14.

A message was received from the Lords, with several Bills agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an Address to his Majesty, to inquire into, and order compensation for the losses sustained by the Proprietors, &c. on account of the late regulations made by Parliament in the Slave-carrying Trade, and that the House would make good the same. Ordered.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Sir Watkin Lewes gave notice, that he should early in the next Session of Parliament move an Address to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that a monument be erected in St. Paul's, at the public charge, to the memory of the late able and gallant officer Lord Rodney, Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and likewise to another illustrious character, Lord Heathfield, and that that House would make good the same.

Sir Francis Molyneux came with his Majesty's commands for the immediate attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers.

The Speaker, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a considerable number of the Members, immediately went to the Lords, where the Speaker addressed his Majesty (see p. 60.), and presented the National Debt Bill.

After the Prorogation, the Speaker returned to the House of Commons, where the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the printing of the Speaker's Address to his Majesty—Ordered; and then the Members separated.

\* FRAGMENTUM CRITICO PROFUNDUM DE FORMIS QUIBUSDAM MAGICIS:

SIVE,

VATICINIUM FRATRIS RADULPHI Monachi, inter Scripta antiquissima apud Cœnobium BATHONIENSE inventum A. D. 1397. Cui Annotationes adjecit VANDERSLAETIUS, Historicus ille compendiosus, Tomo Centesimo Vigesimo-primo "De Rebus Lusitanis."

I N Quadris gaudentes,  
Et Circis faventes,

[Dum luditur, Fraudis infantes,]

De Scabie Porci,

De Faucibus Orci,

Vos salvos servabunt Hi Fontes.

Sed Cubi, et Spæræ,

Sunt Illecebæ veræ

Diaboli prædam captantis,

(Infernum ut Rete)

Has Formas cavete,!

Libalis sit Dens Elephantis.

\* This pleasant Jeu d'Esprit is generally attributed to the pen of Dr. HARRINGTON of Bath.

Annotationes.

## Annotations.

Hoc Vaticinium, (sive obsecrari Ambages oris) ut non prorsus comprobatum, intelligendum est. Nullus dubito, quin magnâ ex parte, ad Errores, et in *Lecis*, et *Ludis*, apud *Bathonienses antiquos*, refert. Quis enim, inter *Recentiores*, vel, ut *Devotus Recti*, vel ut *Defraudans*, (ne quidem suum *Genium*) habetur?

“In *Quadrīs Gaudentes*,” ut intelligit *Valtidius*, sunt quidam *Homines Epulis accumbentes*; ita quidem vult intelligere, quod ipse erat valde *Gulosus*, et unus de grege *Fpicureorum*. Haud minus aberrat *Oribrechius*, ut opinor, qui, de *Ludo* vulgò dicto *Quadrille*, hæc loquenda existimat: sed meo periculo, “In *Quadrīs Gaudentes*” sunt *li*, qui haud inobesse ludere gaudent, id est — *upon the Square*. Per multa etiam, non verò præclara, habet *Iste Commentator de Ludo Whistl*. Quid autem multa, *Oribrechie*? Cum nomine ex ipso, omnino tacendum est; nisi quodd, inter *Rixas amiles*, aliquandò certatur.

Sicut inter *Romanos* florebat: *Ludi Circenses*, ita apud *Nostros* acti erant *Ludi in Circus*; scilicet, *Triginta et Unus*; *Papa Johanna*; *Dominæ meæ Forum*; cum multis aliis. Qui vero *Ludi*, tametsi “*Fraudis Infantes*,” ut prorsus exoleti habentur: unus tantum hæcenus manet, cui *Nomen Commercium*, vel Anglicè *Round Game*, tribuitur. Hic quidem vetustissimus, et Teste *Valtidio*, verè *Circensis*, est, quippe, quum luditur, *Sexuum commercium circuire* videtur.

“*De Scabie Porci*,” in *Codice* perquam antiquo, ita legitur; “*Hoc in Sæculo* florebat *Bladus*, vir *Ille Illustris*, non *vagus*, et *inops Subulcus*, ut vulgò traditur, sed *Dives*, potentisque *Elegantia Arbitr*, et *Unus tantum* qui pro *Mago* habebatur: *Choreas* verò inter *Porcinas*, ut nunc dierum, suum *grigim prædam* faciendo, *Hic Arbitr Deliciarum*, ex *pedibus Suillis*, nimio plus *saginatus*, evasit.”

In diversum porro interpretatur *Valtidius*: *Iste enim Commentator sagaci cum Naso* sentire videtur *Porcos Scabiosos* allegoricè fuisse *Aleatores pernoscantes*, quasi morbo *contagioso*, laborantes; sive (ut *Teutonice* dictos) *Gambleros perditissimos*, quos olim intrans *Diabolus*, in *Aguas Solis* precipitavit, ibique, miserabile dictu, *Volutabrum porcinum*, haud parum *cænosum*, usque ad hunc diem, constituit. O ter, quaterquè felices! qui *hosee* inter *Porcos scabiosos*—*can save their own Bacon!*

Quemadmodum *Minerva*, (ut obiter notare liceat) ad *Aguas Solis*, olim erat *Dea Tutelar*; nullus dubito, quin, *concupito ex suino*, genitum erat *Proverbiū sus Minervam*; et quod satis est argumenti, inter *Museum Bathoniense*, jamjam exstat, ut ferunt, *Imago Rarissima Minervæ Subantis*. Apud *Antiquarios* autem *sagacis* edhuc in *Ambiguo* est, sive *Minerva Sævans*, sive *Venus Pœceni*, de-

signetur. De hac re, igitur, [ut opinor, profectò *gravi et ardua*.] O *Designatores Torquati*, *Monita vestra præfulgentia* decernent.

“*De Faucibus Orci*,” asserit *Oribrechius*, *Fontes Bathonicos* nequaquam nos *salvos servare*; utpotè *igne et sulphure*, *Orcum ipsum*, *Hi Fontes æmulantur*. O *Oribrechie!* *Fons Tibi* est *intocandus Ingenii*, et *adversâ Aquâ ineptè navigas!*

“*Sed Cubi et Sphæcæ*”—His verbis, *Tesserae* detestabiles, et *Pitæ Eburneæ*, planè, et omnimò designantur; “*Terribiles Formæ, no Zurno tempore visæ*,” et “*Illecebæ veræ Diaboli*,” de quo, (in *Recto* ut rarisimè movente) *Idem ac de Causidico itinerante*, prædicetur, “*Circuit quæres quem devoret*.” Hanc ob causam, *Aleatores improvidi*, oleum, operam, unâ atque *Zonam perdents*, exclamant; “*Mercurule hinc Cubis inest Diabolus*.” Ita de *Cubis falsis* omnino suspicandum est; nihil enim *veri*, unquam adhæret *Diabolus*—O *Cives!* *Cives!* *Quis*, apud vos, adeo *Mathys peritus*, ut hanc *Radicem Cubicam extrahere*, valeat?

“*Infernum ut Rete*.”—Sicut *Adversarii*, in *Sphæromachia*, manum et oculos collimantes *Reticulis Lusoriis*, impingunt *sphæras Eburneas*, ita *Satanas* [qui *Hebraicè* *Adversarius* univèrsus] ad *Retia* sua fallentia *sphæram Mundi* impellit. *Iste enim Vulcanus*, quò omnes, tam *Martes* quam *Veneres*, facilius capiat, non *Ferreo*, ut olim, *bolos verò aureos*, molitur.

Præterea autem, minimè mirum est, quòd *Ille venandi peritus* sit, qui *Orbi Terrarum*, ut dicam, est *Ludimagister*, videlicet, *The Gamekeeper*; Quippe quòd, *Ludos apud Infernos*, *Hic Agonabeta* perpetuus, agnoscitur, cui, horribile dictu! *animas ipsas*, haud rarò *Discipuli* debent. Qui verò *Juvenes*, jam prorsus *disperdit*,—“*cum tristes miseris venère Calencæ*”—*honoris* equidem causâ, sua debita, quòd *gravia*, nummis *plumbis*, persolvunt.

“*Has Formas cavete*.”—Rectè admonet *Vates*, et opinè tuadet; *Ista enim Irritamenta Malorum*, et *Cubi et Sphæcæ*, quòd nunquam non *Eburnea* sunt, ad *finem* verissimè carit *Fatidicus*—“*Lethalis fit Dens Elephantis*.” Apud *Poetam* præterea ita *Memorie* proditum est—“*Sunt geminæ Somni Portæ*—

“*Altera candenti, perfecta nitens Elephantis*,” “*Sed falsa ad Cælum mittunt Infœmnia*” “*Manes*.”

*Talia sunt Infœmnia falsa*, *Ludentis perdit*, “*quem præceps Alta rudat*”; *Aurea* forsân quæ simulent, sed *vana* sæpissimè vexant. Inter *Philosophos* idè turori ambiguum est, An *Porta Eburnea*, his *Ludos Colentibus*, ad *Cælum*, vel aliter, viam aperiat. Ita suam



Interpretationem accommodat *Vitringius*, inter eruditos, qui *Criticus* Eruditissimus, et quod ab sua laude non abest,—haud male *Mecum* sentit.

Mirantur quidam *Critici*, nimium vero Indocti, quare *Tauro*, inter Signa Cœlestia, *Elephas* locum cedit; Egomet *Vanderflabicus*, quò nullus promptior, responderi dignabor—nempe quod, ad *Fraudes Eburneas* calidissimus est, ideoque Cœlo haud dignus. Præterea scistis Vos Percunctorios Infulsi, ut omnes *Cornigeri Cælum* Sibi arrogant.

Inter Ludos verò *Elephanti* non *Tauro* conceditur *Victoria*, ut apud *Martialem* legimus:

E P I G R A M M A.

“ Qui modò per totam, flammis stimulus,  
arenam,

“ Sustulerat raptis *Taurus* in astra *Pilas*,  
“ Occubuit tandem cornuto ardore pe-  
titus,

“ Dum facilem tolli sic *Elephanta* putat.

Quod ad Exemplum, caveat! caveat! Iste Celeberrimus *Johannes Taurus!* ne *Lethalis* fiat *Dens Elephantis*; nullis enim aquis, ne quidem *Batbonicis*, tollenda est *Elephantiasis*; qui morbus *Græcorum*, *Ludi abstinentia*, tantummodò præcavendus est.—Propterea quòd *Aleatores* noctem assidue *Ludo* ducentes, quasi hoc morbo correpti, *Græci* denominantur, ut ait *Valtides*; Alii verò put. ut quòd inter *Tabernas* sæp ssumè *græcantur*; sed *Olingius*,

in *Literis* reconditis paululum versatus, hanc causam assignat; nempe, quòd *Aleatores* ut *stultissimè* ludentes—

—“ Exemplaria *Græca*

“ *Nocturnè* versantes *Manu*, versantes  
diurna.”

Id est, ut idem canit *Poeta*—“ *Omnium*

“ Versatur *Urna* serius, cœcus,

“ *Sors* exitura.—

*Uranque* intelligit *Olingius* ut—*The Dice Box!*—Procul este vos vaniloquentes *Authores!* ne longius *Causa nominis* in dubio sit, meo periculo, *Græci* nominantur hi *alea* ludentes, quòd sua debita ad *Græcas Calendas* plerumquè solvant, In *Silentio* autem non prætereundum est, ut memoratu dignum, videiç. *Græci*, cùm *Trojam* obsidentes, *Homericè bene* *Ocreati* dicuntur, *Batboniam* verò cingentes, quam apposè! *Crura nigra* appellantur. Eheu! Eheu! quam dolet hæc *Civitas* pulcherrima, ut *Virgo* deslorata, jam *Græcis grævida!* Adeste igitur Vos *Medici periti*, hanc *Equam Trojanam* ut *abortivam* reddatis—Desunt *Multa*.

Hæc *Desiderata* jam primum in *Lucem* edidit *Johannes Subfuscus*, *Antiquarius* Ille venerabilis, *Vetustatis* avidus, *novitati* aversus; *Cælum* ipsum fastidians, quòd *Nova* dicitur *Hieroslyma*, et nullum non *Locum* resposus, “ quo neque *Tinea* neque *Ærugo* corrumpit.”

*Ludimus* innocuis verbis, nec lædere quenquam

*Mens* nostra—

AN ACCOUNT of N ANDER DROOG.

[WITH A VIEW, TAKEN BY COL. CLAUDE MARTIN.]

THIS Rock is about 1700 feet perpendicular from the level of the country, and nearly one mile on the surface on the top of it, with gardens, trees, and covered with deep soil. It has a large tank of good water, besides a fine spring. On this place is a famous Pagoda, held in much

veneration in the whole country, and said to be very rich. Tipoo gave the name of the Fort Gordon Sheekow. The present View is a N. E. one. All the other side of the mountain is a naked rock, extremely steep, and with no access to it. This fort was taken by storm, 18th October 1791.

A NECDOTE of ROUSSEAU.

[FROM MISS WILLIAMS'S “LETTERS FROM FRANCE, Vol. II.”]

AT a friend's house Rousseau praised the wine; his friend sent him 50 bottles. Rousseau felt himself offended; but as the present was offered by an old friend, he determined to accept ten bottles and returned forty. A short time after he invited his friend and his family to supper. When they arrived they found Rousseau very busy turning the spit. “How extraordinary is it,” exclaimed his friend, “to see the first genius of Europe employed in turning a spit!” “Why,” answered Rousseau with great simplicity and *sang-froid*, “if I were not to turn the spit, you would certainly lose your supper; my wife is gone to buy a fallad, and the spit must be turned.” At

supper Rousseau produced, for the first time, the wine which his friend had sent him; but no sooner had he tasted it, than he suddenly put the glass from his lips, exclaiming with the most violent emotion, that it was not the same wine he had drank at his friend's house, who, he perceived, had a design to poison him. In vain his friend protested his innocence; Rousseau's imagination once possessed by this idea,

Displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting  
With most admir'd disorder. MACBETH.

His friend was immediately obliged to retire, and they never met again.

## EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

[ FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES EXTRAORDINARY. ]

*Whitehall, July 1.*

THE letters and enclosures, of which the following are copies, were received this day from the East Indies by his Majesty's ship the *Vestal* :

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WE have received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, informing us that the Commodore had sent the *Vestal* frigate to Madras, to wait for any dispatches that his Lordship might have occasion to send to England, and requesting that the ship might sail from hence in three or four days after our receipt of his Lordship's letter.

We have only time, therefore, by this opportunity, to give your Honourable Court a brief account of the progress of your arms in the Mysore country since our last address; but by the Northumberland, which we hourly expect from Bengal, we shall have the honour of replying to your commands in this department, received per *Canada*.

Lord Cornwallis having remained in the neighbourhood of *Outradroog* until the 26th ultimo, waiting the arrival of *Secunder Jah*, the Nizam's second son, marched on that day with the confederate army towards *Seringapatam*.

His Lordship reduced several small forts in his way, which were of importance in extending the chain of communication. On the march he received a letter from *Tippoo Sultan*, positively denying that the garrison of *Coimbatore* had surrendered on capitulation. On this occasion his Lordship observed, that had he looked upon it to be consistent with his duty to the public to allow himself to act merely from considerations of the general perfidy of *Tippoo's* character, and the insulting effrontery with which a fact so recent and notorious as the capitulation of *Coimbatore* had been denied, he should, perhaps, have been induced to disclaim and prohibit all further correspondence; but feeling, as his Lordship did, how important it was to the interests of Great Britain to obtain a safe and honourable Peace with as little loss of time as possible, he judged it much more expedient to leave the door open to *Tippoo* for negotiation, by putting it in his

power to say that he had been misinformed respecting the transaction at *Coimbatore*.— A copy of his Lordship's letter, with copies of his and *Hurry Punt's* correspondence with *Tippoo*, are transmitted in the packet.

We also enclose, for your information, copy of a letter which Lord Cornwallis received on the 23d ultimo from *Captain Little*; by which you will perceive that *Pursuram Bhow* was entirely indebted to the *Bombay Detachment* for the victory obtained over *Ally Ruzza*, near the Fort of *Simogu*, on the 29th of December.

On the 5th of this month (February) the army encamped about seven miles to the northward of *Seringapatam*. *Tippoo's* army had taken a position on the North bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the island.

As it would have been attended with great loss, and perhaps have rendered the success uncertain, if this camp, so strongly situated, had been attacked in the day, Lord Cornwallis resolved to make the attempt in the night; and for this purpose he marched on the 6th, as soon after sun-set as the troops could be formed, in three divisions; the right commanded by *General Medows*, the centre under his Lordship in person, and the left under *Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell*.

The result was glorious in the highest degree, and put his Lordship in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the North side of the river, and of great part of the island. Seventy-six guns of different calibers fell likewise into his hands on this occasion.

For the particulars of this splendid and decisive victory we beg leave to refer to a copy of his Lordship's letter in the packet, and to offer our warmest congratulations on an event so honourable to the British arms, and so important to the object of promoting a safe and speedy termination of the war.

We enclose, for your information, copy of a complete Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the King's and Company's troops during the action, together with an Abstract of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken from the enemy.

Two days after the action *Tippoo* sent to our camp *Lieutenants Chalmers and Nath*, with



with three other Europeans, taken at Coimbatour, and with them he transmitted a letter for Lord Cornwallis; a copy of which, with his Lordship's answer, we have the honour to inclose for your information.

His Lordship observed, in his letter to us which accompanied these papers, that to allow Tippoo to retain even a considerable portion of his present power and possessions at the conclusion of the war, would only, instead of real peace, give us another armed truce, and he should immediately reject any proposition of this nature; but that if such concessions were offered as would put it out of the enemy's power to disturb the peace of India in future, his Lordship would suffer no prospects, however brilliant, to postpone for an hour that most desirable event, a general Peace.

We have the pleasure to inform your Honourable Court, that 10,000 Benjarris arrived in camp on the 11th inst. a circumstance which shews the communication to be entirely open, and affords to the army a flattering prospect of supplies during their stay in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

We have the honour to inform you that, pursuant to Lord Cornwallis's instructions, Major Cuppage has been successfully employed in expelling the enemy from the Southern Countries. The forts of Damahcotta, Errode, and Sattimungulum, have been reduced without any loss; and by the last accounts from the Major we learn, that he had taken post near the latter place, waiting further orders from his Lordship.

We have just received a letter from Lord Cornwallis (a copy of which is sent in the packet), stating his reasons for directing General Abercrombie to advance with the Bombay Army to Seringapatam without his heavy artillery.

We have the honour to be,  
with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,  
your faithful humble Servants,

*Cba. Oakeley.*

*Wm. Pevie.*

*J. Hudleston.*

Fort St. George, Feb. 21, 1792.

Examined,

*George Parry, A.S. Dep. Sec.*

POSTSCRIPT, February 22.

BY a letter just received from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, dated the 15th instant, we have the pleasure to learn that General Abercrombie had arrived on that day.

*Cba. Oakeley.*

*J. Hudleston.*

[Here follows the letter from Lord Cornwallis, inclosing Tippoo's proposals for a negotiation to him and Hurry Punt, with their

answers. The Sultan says, it has been falsely reported to his Lordship, that there were any engagements for the release of prisoners previous to the taking of Coimbatour.—His Lordship, in reply, expresses his surprize at this assertion, mentions the articles of the treaty between Lieutenant Chalmers and Kummer ul Dien, and demands that Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash be immediately sent him, that he may hear the state of the case from them.—Next comes the letter from Captain Little, giving an account of the victory at Simogu. After stating that the enemy were most advantageously posted, and that it was impossible to guess at their numbers, as most of them could not be seen, he says,]

“ Observing in front of the enemy a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, that they were flanked on the right by the river Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle, I ordered two companies to endeavour to make an impression to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the same service to the left. The latter met with a gully near the river, which greatly obstructed and delayed them; on which I sent on that service Lieutenant Doolan, with a grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieutenant Bertiene, with the other grenadier company, was sent to the support of the attack on the right: Both of these officers were very soon wounded, and obliged to retire. Lieutenant Moore was then sent, with the grenadier company of the 9th, to the left. He also was wounded, after having advanced a considerable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewise employed. The extreme thickness of the jungle, while it afforded the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops, and, when they penetrated through it, in small numbers, to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force, and perfectly fresh, while a few of the Mahratta infantry, pushing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broke, fell back on our Sepoys as soon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in confusion.—A corps of 300, composed chiefly of Christians (natives), were drawn up in our rear; and, on my pointing out where they might be of service, they expressed their readiness to go wherever I might wish, but that they had not a single cartridge, in which state they had come into the field. It was not till after a contest of two hours, that an effectual impression was made on the enemy. Three of their guns soon fell into our hands. They were encamped, part on the plain within the ravine, and part in another plain, a little way beyond it.

Many of the tents were standing, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. From the nature of the ground, the route they had taken was not exactly known, and it required some time to collect the troops to pursue them. As soon as the route was ascertained, I pursued them with the troops which Captain Riddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occasionally, and beating their drums, in hopes of making their people stand, particularly at the gateway of a small village, about three miles within the jungle, but without effect. The road was strewn with arms, cattle, and baggage, and some killed and wounded. Fatigue, and the allurements of plunder, diminished our numbers every minute; but the pursuit was continued till sun-set, previous to which we came up with and passed seven guns, which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. I hoped to have come to a plain, where we might all have staid the night, and covered the guns, &c. but finding none, and learning from the prisoners that the enemy had relinquished all their guns, I rode back myself to give such orders as might appear necessary in other quarters, desiring Captain Riddell to follow me slowly, and collect all the troops he could. When I first passed the guns, the bullocks were yoked to them; and I had hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the entrance of the jungle; but before my return the plunderers had cut away the bullocks. I then sent orders to Captain Riddell to stay with the guns all night, informing him that I would reinforce him. I met Captain Thompson of the artillery near the enemy's encampment, and desired him to proceed to reinforce Captain Riddell with all the men of the 9th and 11th battalions that he could collect, which he executed with that alacrity which he shews on all occasions when the public service requires it. The 8th battalion remained on the enemy's ground all night, and the 9th and 11th with Captain Riddell, three miles within the jungle, with directions to stay till the guns were carried off, which was done in the course of the next forenoon. From the impediments on the road, they did not reach the gateway, where the guns had been left, till ten o'clock at night. The Mahratta cavalry had scarce an opportunity of acting in the course of the day. The next morning they proceeded through the jungle, five coss from its entrance, to a village called Munduggoody, in which they found a great quantity of baggage.— The ground was so favourable for the enemy, that not many of them were killed by our fire. Several, however, lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, and not more

than 300 horse are said to have passed the village. The infantry having been completely routed and dispersed, a commandant and busby were taken, who say that they had left their entrenched encampment near Simogu about four days, not deeming it a tenable post, nor having sufficient supplies; and that they had determined to defend themselves in their new situation. That the force was seven cishoos, consisting of at least 7000 infantry and 300 cavalry, under the command of the Nabob Ruzza Sahib, or Ally Ruzza, a relation of Tippoo's, though, indeed, the general report is, that including the Artillery, they were 10,000 strong."

*Camp near Seringapatam, Feb. 8, 1792.*

S I R,

ON the 5th instant, I encamped about seven miles to the Northward of Seringapatam, from whence I saw that Tippoo had, according to my information, taken a position on the North Bank of the River, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the island.

It would have cost us a great many men to have attacked the camp in the day, and, perhaps, the success might not have been quite certain; I determined, therefore, to make the attempt in the night, and for this purpose I marched on the 6th, as soon after sun-set as the troops could be formed in three divisions. The right division, commanded by General Medows, and the center division, under my immediate direction, were destined for the attack of the enemy's camp; and the division on the left, consisting of four battalions, under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that the enemy were constructing on the heights above the Karrigat Pagoda.

The officers commanding the leading corps in the right and center divisions were directed, after driving the enemy from their camp, to endeavour to pursue them through the river, and establish themselves on the island; and it was recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to attempt to pass the river, if, after having possessed himself of the heights, he saw that our attack on the camp was successful.

The left and center divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish completely the objects proposed. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell gained the heights, and afterwards passed the river, and the first five corps of the center division crossed over to the island, leaving me in possession of the camp, which was standing



standing, and of all the artillery of the enemy's right wing.

The division of the right, by some of those accidents to which all operations in the night must be liable, approached much too near to a very strong detached work, which it was not my intention to assault that night, and which must have fallen into our hands without giving us any trouble, if we succeeded in forcing the enemy's camp.

The advanced guard engaged in the attack of this work before they could be prevented by the officers in the front of the column; and the latter, who had been used to carry forts with much facility, did not think it necessary, or, perhaps, creditable, to oblige them to desist; but the garrison of this redoubt conducted themselves very differently from those which we had lately met with, and their resistance was so obstinate, that it was not carried without costing us several lives, and a very considerable delay.

By this time the firing at the center attack had entirely ceased, and General Meadows, concluding from that circumstance that I was in complete possession of the whole of the enemy's camp, and apprehending that a part of his corps might be wanted to support the troops on the island, wished to communicate with me as speedily as possible.

Some guides, who undertook to lead his division to join mine by a direct road, conducted him to the Karrigat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and day-light was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further operations.

These untoward circumstances did not deprive us of any of the solid advantages of our victory, for we are in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the north side of the river, and of great part of the island; but as the force with which I remained in the enemy's camp did not much exceed three battalions, and as I found, from parties that I sent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground all night, I could not bring off any trophies from the field, except those which were very near to the spot where our impression was made.

I shall take up my ground to-morrow as near to the chain of redoubts as possible without being exposed to the fire of the fort; and as our posts upon the island are now nearly secured against any attempt of the enemy, I shall soon be ready to proceed with vigour upon the operations of the siege.

It has been hitherto impossible to collect the returns of killed and wounded; but I have every reason to hope that our loss in Europeans will be under two hundred.—Major Close will send to Mr. Jackson a list

of the officers that were killed, in order to prevent the anxious alarms of the friends of the survivors.

I am, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

SIR CHARLES OAKLEY, BART.

*Ec. Ec. Ec.*

General abstract of the killed and wounded of the King's and Company's troops, in the attack near Seringapatam, February 6, 1798.

|           | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Total. |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Europeans | 68      | 213      | 21       | 302    |
| Natives   | 40      | 168      | 23       | 231    |

Total 108 321 44 533  
Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, Adjutant General of the army wounded, not included in the above.

(Signed) B. Close, Dep. Adj. Gen.

[Other letters from Lord Cornwallis after this follow, announcing the circumstance of the arrival of Lieutenant Chalmers, and a confidential servant of Tippoo's, with letters, in the camp; and the reasons which induced his Lordship to order General Abercrombie to join him. His Lordship, in his answer to Tippoo, says, that though the present critical situation of affairs inclines him and his allies not to insist upon a complete execution of the capitulation of Coimbatore, yet he must charge him with having taken Lieutenant Chalmers own copy of the treaty by force from him, and with still keeping many of the garrison in close confinement, and in irons. The reasons which prevailed on his Lordship to order General Abercrombie to join with the utmost expedition, and leave his heavy guns behind, were the resolution of Pursum Bhow to proceed against Bednore, instead of assisting, according to the plan agreed upon, in the operations against the capital; and his Lordship's conviction, that the Nizam's Minister, however zealous he might be in the cause, had not his troops properly equipped, or in any degree fit for that part of the operations which was assigned Pursum Bhow (who alone of all the allies had his troops sufficiently equipped); a total want of arrangement prevailed in every department of the Nizam's army—the Minister could neither put a body of his troops into an active state, nor provide the means for their subsistence for a few days, independent of his Lordship.

His Lordship concludes his letters by saying he is informed, that Pursum Bhow has been positively ordered by the Poonah Government instantly to join him; but he says that after his late conduct, he cannot venture to place any great dependence upon him for assistance.]

*Whitehall, July 4.*

THE Letters of which the following are copies, were this day received over land from the East Indies, via Bussorah.

*Copy of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. &c. &c. &c. at Madras.*

SIR,

BEING very much hurried, I have only time to tell you that Preliminaries were settled late last night; that a cessation of hostilities has taken place this day, and that two of Tippoo's sons are expected in our camp this evening.

I transmit a translation of the Preliminary Articles, and request that you will be pleased to forward copies of them both to Bengal and Bombay.

If, by any accident, the Vestal should not have sailed before this letter reaches Madras, you will be so kind as to desire Captain Osborne to remain until he hears further from me.

I am, with much esteem, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Seringapatam,  
Feb. 24, 1792.

*Copy of the Preliminary Articles \* agreed upon and exchanged, dated Feb. 22, 1792.*

#### ARTICLES.

I. One-half of the dominions which were in the possession of Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the present war, shall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection.

II. Three crores and thirty lacks of sicca

rupees shall be paid to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz.

First, one crore and sixty-five lacks shall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

Second, the remainder, one crore and sixty-five lacks at three instalments, not exceeding four months each, in the three coins beforementioned.

III. All subjects of the four several Powers who may have been prisoners from the time of the late Hyder Ally Khan to the present period, shall be fairly and unequivocally released.

IV. Until the due performance of the three Articles above-mentioned, two of the three eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be given as hostages, on the arrival of whom a cessation of hostilities shall take place.

V. When an agreement, containing the Articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter agreements shall be sent from the three Powers; and, after the cessation of hostilities, such a Definitive Treaty of perpetual friendship as shall be settled by the several parties, shall be adjusted and entered into.

[The above is followed by copies of two letters from Sir Charles Warre Malet, Resident at Poona; and the one to the Chairman of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors—the other to Lord Cornwallis; acquainting him of his having had the honour of an audience of the Peshwa, to communicate more fully the Articles of the Peace, and assuring him of the Peshwa and his Minister's entire approval of the Preliminary Ar-

\* The following are the General Orders issued by Earl Cornwallis on this occasion:

*Camp, Seringapatam, 24th Feb. 1792.*

“Earl Cornwallis has great pleasure in announcing to the Army, that Preliminaries of Peace have been settled between the Confederate Powers and Tippoo Sultan, containing conditions highly honourable and advantageous to the Company and the British nation. And in consideration of the uncommon valour and firmness that has been manifestly shewn by the officers and soldiers of the King's and Company's troops during the whole course of the war, it is his Lordship's intention to order a handsome gratuity to be distributed to them, in the same proportion as prize-money, from the sum that Tippoo has bound himself, by one of the Articles, to pay to the Company. It has been agreed, that from this day hostilities shall cease on both sides; but the Army is not only to retain its present posts till further orders, but his Lordship likewise enjoins, in the strongest manner, that no troops nor persons belonging to Tippoo shall be allowed to pass the picquet, and approach the encampment, without passport or permission regularly notified; and in general, that the same vigilance and strictness that has been customary during the war, shall be observed by all officers and soldiers in the execution of every military duty, until the troops shall arrive at the posts allotted them in the Company's territories. His Lordship thinks it almost unnecessary to desire the Army to advert, that “moderation in success is no less expected from brave men than gallantry in action;” and he trusts that the officers and soldiers in his army will not only be incapable of committing any violence in any intercourse that may happen between them and Tippoo's troops, but also that they will even abstain from making use of any kind of insulting expression towards an enemy now *subdued and humbled.*”



ticles, and their high satisfaction with all the measures of his Lordship. In Sir Charles's letter to the Chairman he speaks thus of Lord Cornwallis :

"Accept, Sir, my most hearty congratulations on events so glorious to our country, and so truly honourable to the Company's Government, under the great and good man by whom it is administered, who having conquered the enemy by the superiority of his genius, and the force of his arms\*, has gained the affections and respect of our Allies by his wisdom, moderation, and equity; who, by stopping short in the intoxicating career of victory, has sacrificed every passion to the dictates of true patriotism, and of the most inflexible integrity, and conveyed to the

world a sublime example of conquering to correct, not to destroy.

"It is scarce less matter of exultation, that his Lordship's wisdom should have commanded the most unequivocal confidence and respect of the Allies, than that the matchless vigour of his arms should have enabled him to convince the enemy of his generosity.

"Both the Peshwa and the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan have been induced, by his Lordship's very high character, to express their wish of a personal acquaintance; but I know not at present whether circumstances will admit of their meeting. In the event of its being found convenient, it might tend to cement the cordiality of the different States."]

\* The India Papers thus particularise the glorious action of the 6th of February; a sketch only of which, in the modest style of Lord Cornwallis, is before the public in the preceding Gazette. We here take the whole substance, though not the precise letter, of the *Madras Courier* :

"Never was there a braver-fought day on both sides, and more glory awaits the conquering army.

"Tippoo was encamped between us and the Caveri: this, with numerous batteries on the Island, guarded his left flank; the guns of the fort fortified his right, and covered the whole; a Nullah in his front, strengthened by a firm hedge, served as a palisade; further advanced was a chain of redoubts, strong with cannon, and cannon connected them.

"On the 6th, in the evening, orders were received for attacking this camp—the line at eight moved in consequence, without cannon; the moon shone very bright; every thing was conducted in the grandest military style. At ten the attack began—General Medows led the right against Tippoo's strongest batteries of Europeans, inspiring his men with promises of high rewards if they displaced the enemy. This was his grand trust—and all that men could do against such opponents was done by them.—The commander was Monf. Vigor.—Thrice were we beaten back from the attack; a fourth time we advanced with redoubled animation, and the post was carried.—The slaughter on the part of the enemy was great; the survivors retreated behind the Nullah, and joined the main body.

"Colonel Maxwell rapidly led the left to the storm of the Carrigatta Pagoda on the heights; in his progress he reduced three powerful redoubts, each defended by a deep ditch—he gained the heights—marched on to a hollow below; here the enemy made a brave stand, retreating and advancing alternately; but superior discipline—superior bravery prevailed.

"Lord Cornwallis during this led on the center, opposite Tippoo's tent. Here, it is supposed, was posted the flower of the enemy's force—and here his Lordship was impeded for a short space by the strength of the works thrown up.—Carrying these, he rushed on and was most warmly received.

"The enemy fought with enthusiastic fury, obstinately exerting themselves to the last moment to stem the torrent, proving themselves indeed soldiers; at length they fell back. The opportunity was not lost—their line was broken, and confusion and havoc among them followed. Here it was his Lordship was exposed to considerable danger.—He had sent off a part of the column he led to give support to another quarter, and had only the 74th and two battalions of sepoys.—The enemy saw this, and, forming in his rear, again came on, increasing in fury and numbers; again they were repulsed, but not without the loss of 200 men and several officers of his Lordship's gallant party. The 14th Bengal battalion suffered severely, losing Capt. Archdeacon, five other officers, and 120 men.

"Thus succeeding with the camp, his Lordship crossed the river, and on the opposite side formed a triangular redoubt; this at length yielded after a noble defence.

"This redoubt was afterwards attacked by the enemy, hoping to retake it, but they never succeeded. Capt. Sibbald of his Majesty's 74th, fell glorious, defending it, as did also Lieut. Buchan of the Bengal establishment, who conducted the artillery under him. Major Skelly

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 13.

**M**RS. WHITELOCK appeared the first time at the Hay-market in the character of Queen Margaret, in *The Battle of Hexham*. This Lady formerly performed at Drury-lane under the name of Miss E. Kemble. She is sister to Mrs. Siddons, and resembles her something in person, but more in her voice. Her acting is not deficient in spirit, and, when a little subdued by the criticisms of a London audience, may be expected to afford that gratification in some small degree so pre-eminently received by the performances of Mrs. Siddons.

20. Mrs. Edwin, formerly Miss Richards, appeared at the Hay-market in the character of Lucy, in *The Virgin Unmasked*. This Lady has been some time one of Lord Barrymore's troop of Comedians, and, if not excellent, shewed talents enough to preserve her from censure. Her fears seemed to overcome her powers, and prevented her from displaying the full extent of her abilities.

30. **YOUNG MEN AND OLD WOMEN**, a new Farce, by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted the first time at the Hay-market. The Characters as follow :

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sir Sam. Prejudice, | Mr. Wilton,         |
| Mr. Sylvan,         | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Knaveston,          | Mr. R. Palmer.      |
| Mrs. Amblogy,       | Mrs. Webb.          |
| Miss Prejudice,     | Miss Heard.         |

TABLE.

Sylvan, a young man of talents, who has just returned from the Continent, is betrothed to the daughter of Sir Samuel Prejudice, an old man who is wholly absorbed in his house, his pictures, and his gardens. Sylvan is on the eve of visiting Sir Samuel to claim his intended wife; but meeting Knaveston, who

is also attached to Miss Prejudice, Sylvan is induced, by the insinuations of Knaveston, to suspect the honour of his mistress; and therefore, to avoid paying the penalty to which he is subject if he refuses her, he resolves to affront her father by despising all his pictures, &c. and provoke the latter to cancel the contract. This scheme effectually answers, and Sylvan is discarded. Sylvan, however, is so struck by the beauty and simplicity of Miss Prejudice, that he suspects Knaveston of some vile artifice, and entertains an interview by letter. Knaveston, however, gets admission to Miss Prejudice before Sylvan, and avows his regard for her. On the arrival of Sylvan, Knaveston is concealed as an old woman, and passed off as a fortune-teller. Sylvan then enters, and the lovers come to a satisfactory explanation. They are, however, interrupted by the arrival of Sir Samuel, but not before Sylvan is disguised in the same manner as Knaveston.

Knaveston at last acknowledges his villainy, and the lovers are made happy. There is also a very laughable character in Mrs. Amblogy, the sister of Sir Samuel, who having once been detected in a falsehood, is always suspected of wanting veracity, and never believed on the most trifling occasion.

This Farce is a translation from a popular French piece intitled *Le Mechant*. The character of Mrs. Amblogy is the only addition made by Mrs. Inchbald. The piece is meagre, and not to be compared with her former dramatic efforts.

July 4. A Gentleman whose name is said to be *Cleveland*, and who had already performed Douglas at Bath, appeared the first time at the Hay-market in the character of Charles Euston in *I'll Tell You What*. The stature of this Gentleman is low, his person

Skelly succeeded to this perilous command; and the redoubt was again attacked in six successive attempts: the last of these had the support of 200 Europeans in the front, with French officers, but in vain; the brave Major kept his post.

"Thus we obtained possession of the whole island except the fort, and this is commanded by the Carrigatta Pagoda, from whence we view its external works. It appears old and ruinous; hence it should seem that Tippon considered his outer fortifications impregnable.

"The town of Changanam has a strong wall which shelters our troops, and may be made useful against the fort, from which it is situated about 1000 yards; it is well built, the trees are at right angles, and planted with trees, exhibiting great elegance.

"The Loll Baag is one of the finest and most tasteful gardens in the East; the Mausoleum of Hyder is in the center, built in a style of architecture astonishingly superb.

"Considering the fire of nearly 100 pieces of cannon pouring upon us so long, our loss is not great.—Lord Cornwallis is slightly wounded in the hand.—In crossing the river the water was up to the soldiers necks, and the bottom so bad that they frequently stumbled and fell.—Not a firelock or cartridge was fit for use, but the enemy retired with precipitation before the bayonet, to which they have the utmost dislike.

"Lord Cornwallis on the following morning returned his thanks to the army in general, in the warmest terms of grateful admiration." (see p. \*62.)



favourable to him, his face expressive, and his voice clear and strong. His action was too redundant, but he sustained the character with feeling, and obtained applause.

7th. ALL IN GOOD HUMOUR, A Drama of one Act, was performed for the first time at the Hay-market. The Characters are as follow :

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Chagrine,     | Mr. Baddeley.    |
| Squire Hairbrain, | Mr. R. Palmer.   |
| Mr. Bellamy,      | Mr. Williamfon.  |
| Robin,            | Mr. Wewitzer.    |
| Crop,             | Mr. Farley.      |
| Mrs. Chagriæ,     | Mrs. Powell.     |
| Sophia,           | Mifs Heard.      |
| Madge,            | Mifs Fontenelle. |

## FABLE.

Mr. Chagrins insists upon his daughter Sophia giving her hand to the Squire on that day, notwithstanding her partiality for Mr. Bellamy; to which she assents, upon condition of being allowed to explain, by a letter, that attachment, and to shew him the presents she had been permitted to receive; among which is the painting of a little Cupid. These are put in a trunk, and sent to the Squire. Madge, by whom he has had a child, comes to the house for the purpose of speaking to the young Lady, and seeing the trunk with the key, resolves to put the child therein. The Squire looking into the trunk for the token of affection, finds the child; and Mr. Bellamy, who is a Dramatic Author, calling upon him at the time, an equivocal takes place, the Squire alluding to the child, and the other to his literary offspring; and a similar misunderstanding taking place on the arrival of the young Lady, he resolves to countenance their marriage, and sends them away for that purpose. At this instant Madge returns for her child, the mistake is developed, and the piece concludes with all parties taking it in good humour.

This slight piece is of too little moment to merit much notice. It was not well received on the first night, but by some judicious curmishments it has met with applause since.

BEING INTRODUCED

## P R O L O G U E,

Spoken by Mr. PALMER

ON OPENING

The BRIGHTON and LEWESTHEATRES.

Written by Mr. ROBERDEAU.

IN these improving expeditious days,  
When broad-wheel waggons fly o'er broad  
highways; [work!],  
When short of sixy hours (quite easy  
Pedestrian flyers find their way to York!

VOL. XXII.

When by Mail Coach (collecting rogues to  
check)

Your letters fly secure—tho' not your neck!  
Behold a flying Manager,—who's seen  
At noon in Bond-street lounge; at night the  
Steine;

Now on these boards, at your command, to  
flutter;

To-morrow "struts his hour" on "T'other  
Side the Gutter!"

From Eastern latitudes, where golden dreams  
My fancy fed on visionary schemes  
Flown back, a friendly port I now put in;  
Like brother Nabobs, blest'd in a whole skin!  
"Beyond experience, small my counted  
gains,"

And here in South Sea Stock I've plac'd the  
poor remains!

With such "faint means" I feel no little pride  
That for Director I'm deem'd qualify'd;  
Distinction fraught with energy of fame,  
Where such a Patron deigns his Royal name!  
Hence Metaphor:—No more the Poet  
pleads,

But your plain "Votarist in Palmer's weeds"  
T' implore protection anxiously is come  
With weak pretension: modest, as his dome!  
No splendid "high-arch'd roof" t' allure  
your sight,

Where straggling tapers "shed religious  
light!"

This Temple no Cathedral charms can boast,  
Where in the mighty space—"the actor's  
almost lost!"

Who but the English adage has by rote,  
"Whene'er your cloth proves small, e'en so  
best cut your coat!"

Thus cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, we'll not  
amaze [blaze!

With pasteboard Carthage wrapt in paper  
Tho' novelty we hope, we've no intent  
To vie in show with tinkling Tournament;  
Where Lions, Virgins, Giants, stalk in state,  
To the soft cadence of a pewter plate!  
Spruce Saints and powder'd Conjurors join  
in dancing,

And steeds in cues imperfect—exit prancing!  
With us, such learn'd display were inexpedient,

Who only aim "the cabin prove convenient;"  
That here, the care-wrapt mind may oft dilate  
From coils of business, or fatigues of state!  
Nor yet the hour unprofitably pass,  
But human passions note—"as in a glass!"  
With Folly, Wit shall war without controul;  
"The feast of reason" tho' "the flow of  
foul;"

Satire's keen shaft shall neat Address disarm;  
The manner winning, tho' th' attacks  
alarm!

K

With

With gems high-lustred shall our mine be stor'd ;  
 Such as *both Congreves* brilliant scenes afford !  
 Not yet deficient is our comic plan,  
 Of *Goldfinch's mudded coat*, or *Nomina's sedan* ;  
 To Fashion's sway devote her path pursuing,  
 We'll hope to thrive, e'en by "the Road to Ruin."

Such our design : and should we fail in skill,  
 For the weak deed we plead the grateful will :  
 Nor can we fear acceptance of our toils,  
 When Valour gives *applause*, and Beauty *smiles* !

## P O E T R Y.

## The RISE of POPISH TYRANNY,

By the late Mr. JOHN ELLIS.

Written in the Year 1745.

NATURE displays, how, in her round of things,

One from corruption of another springs.  
 Thus when Rome's antient sway to ruin ran,  
 The growing empire of her Church began :  
 While young, indeed, both innocent and mild,  
 Belov'd of God, as Israel, when a child.  
 Then Gospel Law, benevolent and good,  
 Th' unletter'd and the simple understood.  
 But soon arise the Sophists of the Schools,  
 Who mysteries define by logic rules.  
 New comments on the sacred text commence,  
 New articles of faith to puzzle sense.  
 With unimproving food the flocks are fed,  
 Their selfish pastors give them stones for bread.

Hence furious zeal the Bigot's breast inflames  
 For superstitious forms and empty names.  
 Now Love, the bond of peace, affrighted flies,  
 And pure Religion seeks her native skies ;  
 New points abstruse divide both East and West,  
 And Christians' quarrels are the Heathens' jest ;

The man is hated, if dislike'd his creed ;  
 Nor are the Fathers in their faith agreed ;  
 For what these hold as orthodox and pure,  
 Those as heretical and false abjure :  
 Warmer for words than meaning they contend,  
 Religion the pretence, but power their end.

Meantime in wealth and pride the Prelates grew

By rich donations they from converts drew.  
 The dying penitent for crimes atones,  
 By founding convents for religious drones ;  
 And to the weak and credulous is sold  
 Heaven in reversion for their earthly gold :  
 Of hopes and fears is venal market made,  
 And faith becomes a mystery and trade.  
 High Priests at length power ecclesiastic strain ;  
 The Church and Cæsar hold divided reign.

And now the provinces begin to feel  
 The Prelate's pride, the mob's misguided zeal.  
 Now under foot all human laws are trod ;  
 Rebellions, murders, are the cause of God.

In Alexandria, Cyril's past'ral care,  
 Dwelt fam'd Hypathia, the Platonic Fair.  
 In science read, with ev'ry virtue fraught,  
 She Nature's laws and Plato's doctrine taught,  
 The learned sex in learning far outshone,  
 In beauty and each female charm her own.  
 With men conversant, gentle as a dove ;  
 Yet her chaste bosom ever barr'd to love.  
 One youth alone, of her disciple train,  
 Dar'd to herself reveal his am'rous pain.  
 But to her principles the virgin true,  
 Her lover taught his passion to subdue.

Nor was the fame of her extensive mind  
 To her own school and native walls confin'd ;  
 To her the sages all around repair,  
 And as an oracle consult the fair.  
 The city's ruler, wise Orestes, paid  
 Distinguish'd honours to the learned maid :  
 To her in ev'ry arduous case apply'd,  
 In public and in private life his guide ;  
 With her his mind blifs intellectual found,  
 To her in pure Platonic friendship bound.

But Cyril ow'd Orestes sacred hate,  
 Who check'd the Church encroaching on the State :

And tho' the Prelate once had fail'd before  
 Against his life, still murd'rous mind he bore ;  
 And now with double vengeance aim'd a dart,

Thro' fair Hypathia to transpierce his heart.  
 Alas ! that her bright excellence should raise  
 The Patriarch's envy, that deserv'd his praise !  
 But then her virtues too exalted shine :  
 The Heathen Maid eclips'd the proud Divine.

The fair-one, Envy's mark, one fatal day  
 Was in her chariot, homeward on the way,  
 Of ill unconscious, and suspecting nought,  
 Allself-conversing, and enwrapp'd in thought,  
 When, lo ! a direful Monk of Cyril's hand  
 Assail'd the fair with sacrilegious hand,  
 And, aided by the madd'ning bigot throng,  
 Forc'd to a neighbouring Christian sane along :  
 In vain to spare her innocence she cries,  
 The bloody Priests prepare their sacrifice.  
 They strip the virgin of her garment bare,  
 And with sharp tiles her tender body tear.  
 Variety of torture long she bore,  
 Till fainting nature could sustain no more.

Thus



Thus all-accomplish'd fair Hypathia dy'd,  
Victim of Monks to patriarchal pride:  
Nor here the rage of priestly rancour staid,  
But limb from limb they tore the lifeless maid.  
Her mangled fragments, dragg'd the city thro',  
Melt all to pity but the sacred crew,  
Who, to complete their ecclesiastic ire,  
Commit the relics to devouring fire.  
Such mischief an ambitious Pontiff made:  
To such a crime could bigotry persuade.

Yet, thus with murder and rebellion stain'd,  
In Rome's records hath Cyril Saintship gain'd;  
And all tyrannic Pontiffs such as he  
For crimes alike obtain'd the like degree.  
Thus for extended empire Rome of old  
Her bloody Heroes 'mongst her Gods enroll'd.

Meanwhile, as Prelates for new creeds contest,  
Rome's Pontiff interferes, and rules the rest;  
Usurps o'er Princes' rights, and, by degrees,  
Sceptres become subjected to the Keys.  
The servant of the servants of the Lord  
In Peter's chair assumes to be ador'd,  
Affairs of empire to his throne he brings,  
And makes at pleasure, and depose Kings.  
If Sworn darts dare oppose his proud decrees,  
From sworn allegiance he their subjects frees;  
Beligion's sanction arms th' Assassin's hand,  
And royal blood distains the guilty land:  
Or be the Prince to Rome obedient son,  
What loss of subjects in the Priest and Nun!  
How thin'd the rest by Inquisitions dire,  
That purge his realms from Hereticks by fire!

O may their memory ever sweet remain,  
Who freed their country from the papal chain.  
Thee, noble Vasa, from the fordid mine  
The cause of Liberty call'd forth to shine:  
Rome's apostolic ban thou didst despise,  
And great in arms against oppressors rise;  
Thy hand aveng'd thy Kindred basely slain,  
And from the land expell'd the cruel Dane.

And lo, Celestial Powers on Albion smile,  
And bless with Liberty the happy isle.  
Eliza came, with gifts heroic crown'd;  
The Virgin Queen eclips'd the Monarchs round.  
Thy fulminations, Rome, were spent in vain,  
Thy power she quell'd, and humbled haughty Spain.

Ye free-born Britons, prize your right by birth,  
Freedom, that heritage of noblest worth.  
Fair Una, Gospel Truth, return'd again,  
Has in her lov'd Britannia chose to reign,  
Where royal George defends her sacred cause,  
And Romish Tyrants with his thunder awes,

#### THE SNOW-DROP and PRIMROSE,

By Mr. THOMAS ADNEY.

A *Primrose*, ever sweet to view,  
Beside a lovely *Snow-drop* grew.  
They were the boasted pride of Spring,  
Fann'd by the Zephyr's balmy wing;

Each thought itself the choicest flow'r  
That ever drank the spangled show'r;  
And vied for beauty, fought for praise,  
Beneath the sun's resplendent rays.  
At length the *Snow-drop*, fraught with ire,  
Began to vent its jealous fire.

"You, *Primrose!* are not blest as I,  
"Who can delight each gazing eye;  
"Superior beauties I may claim,  
"But you were born to meet disdain!  
"That yellow tinge which courts the air,  
"Is nothing but the Type of Care!  
"Review my innocence and worth,  
"Know that I sprung from purer earth;  
"While you from coarser mould arose—  
"The truth your fallow visage shows;  
"A grov'ling paltry flow'r, and pale,  
"The jest of ev'ry nipping gale!  
"I am the youthful *Poet's* theme,  
"Of *me* the Bard delights to dream;  
"In lofty verse he sings my praise,  
"And paints me in his choicest lays;  
"But you, the early bud of *Care*,  
"Are never seen to flourish there!"

The *Primrose* heard, with modest ear,  
And "Flow'r," it said, "tho' sprung so near,  
"I still coeval praise may claim,  
"Nor was I born to meet disdain!  
"Know that we both, tho' now so gay,  
"Shall soon be lost, and fade away;  
"And if for beauty's meed you vie,  
"What boots it? since next eve you die!  
"The *Rose* is lovely to behold,  
"The *Cowslip* too, which boasts of gold,  
"The *Tulip* and the *Lilly* fair,  
"All yield their fragrance to the air,  
"But soon their beauty fades away,  
"And then, proud *Snow-drop*, what are they?"

*Celia*, be wife, from pride refrain,  
Nor of your matchless face be vain!  
Beauty is short, and soon you'll find,  
The greatest centers in the mind.  
Let Virtue be your sov'reign guide,  
Make her your friend, your boast and pride;  
Then will the brightest deed be done,  
And all the beauties shine in *Ours*.

#### A V A R I C E.

"PEACE, fordid reptile! avarice like thine  
"Demands the treatment which itself  
"bestows; [shrine,  
"Thou now shalt bend at Charity's cold  
"And others mock at thy deserved woes.  
"Was wealth thy bane? that wealth is thine  
"no more: [abus'd,  
"Lent thee by Heaven, but not to be  
"It now will strip thee of thy every store,  
"And take that treasure thou hast so mis-  
"us'd!"

Instant he vanish'd from the miser's sight,  
 But soon experience prov'd the vision true;  
 Fortune in swift succession wing'd her flight,  
 And Penury's pale shade then nearer drew.  
 Hated by all, and spurned by every hand,  
 The wretched garb of poverty he wears;  
 Those fawning slaves a nod might erst command,  
 Now will not listen to his earnest prayers.  
 To Heaven he heaves the penitential sigh,  
 And vows, if plenty greet his days once more,  
 His lib'ral hand shall ev'ry want supply,  
 And none go unassisted from his door.  
 But 'twould not be; those powers he once could  
 scorn, [deride;  
 Now mock his sufferings, and his woes  
 Without one friend to comfort, doom'd to  
 mourn,  
 He liv'd unpy'd, and unaided dy'd.

Hear this, ye vipers! men ye are not, sure!  
 And know 'tis angry Heav'n gives riches  
 wings;  
 He who unmov'd can others woes endure,  
 On his own head the same requital brings.

W. J. ODDY.

#### V E R S E S

Addressed to a GENTLEMAN who expressed  
 his Contempt for the FAIR SEX.

SHALL Florio, favour'd of the Muse, employ

His poignant wit to ridicule the fair;  
 Or can my friend forego life's purest joy,  
 Because who seeks the bliss some pain must  
 share?

Boast not thy heart, more firm than temper'd  
 steel, [light,  
 Scorns the pursuits that meaner souls da-  
 Full little canst thou guess what lovers feel,  
 When equal fires two faithful breasts unite.

While youth invites the joys of love to taste,  
 Why, Fkaid, to thyself those joys deny?  
 To mourn too late the hours you idly waste,  
 And all unpitied heave the hopeless sigh.

What sounds celestial fill'd my ravish'd ear,  
 What splendid visions blest a mortal's eyes;  
 I he Mufe revealing thou attentive hear,  
 Nor the strange tale, tho' rudely told, de-  
 spise.—

His glowing steeds descending to the main,  
 The bright-hair'd sun diffus'd a milder ray,  
 When listening to the linnel's love-taught  
 strain,  
 Beneath a brown oak's ample shade I lay.

Ere yet by Morpheus' leaden wand oppress'd,  
 The village hind their weary eye-lids close,  
 Merbought, in all her native charms confess'd,  
 Before my view the sea-born Goddess rose.

I mark'd the milk-white doves that led her  
 car,  
 The glossy locks with golden fillet bound,  
 The loose robe flowing with majestic air,  
 Wav'd in the breeze, and swept the velvet  
 ground.

When lo, the God that kindles soft desire,  
 Fluttering his purple pinions, cleaves the  
 "skies,  
 And lights on earth, while indignation's fire  
 Glows in his breast, and flashes in his eyes.

"What ails my son?" theauteous Queen  
 exclaims;

"To thy fond mother all thy griefs im-  
 "part; [flames?

"Say what offence thy reddening cheek in-  
 "Say, whence the tear that speaks the tor-  
 "tur'd heart?"

"Fairest of heavenly dames!" the boy re-  
 ply'd.

"Vainly I boast o'er every heart to reign,  
 "While yet there lives a youth, whose high-  
 horn pride

"Mocks my blunt shafts, and scorns my  
 "feeble chain.

"Shall then weak man resist my power di-  
 "vine,

"Deride my bow, and baffle all my art?

"Heroes and Kings have bow'd before my  
 "shrine, [dart."

"And Gods immortal felt the piercing

"Sweet boy," said Venus, "calm thy  
 "troubled breast;

"I know thy griefs, and called on Seve-  
 "reign Jove; [quest,

"The mighty Thunderer heard my fond re-  
 "And smil'd consenting on the Queen of  
 "Love.

"While Time rolls on his course, from this  
 "blest hour

"Thy golden shafts shall all resistless prove,  
 "And the rash youth who dar'd defy thy  
 "power,

"Too late repenting seek the joys of love.

"Eat Love's soft transports by his empty  
 "arms;

"Hopeless of bliss he feels unmingled woe;

"The fair unmov'd shall hear him praise her  
 "charms, [bestow."

"Nor Beauty's Queen one favouring smile

She ceas'd—and mounting straight her radi-  
 ant car,

Her darling boy close seated by her side,  
 From earth slow rising thro' the yielding air,  
 Borne on the clouds of heaven they gently  
 glide.

W. S.



## T O A P O E T

IN LOVE WITH HIS COOK-MAID.

Written in 1784.

*Ne sit ancilla tibi amor pudori.* HOR.

BY conscious Genius rais'd above the crowd,  
 Lov'd by each Muse, with every grace  
 Can greasy charms fill Poets with desire?  
 Love's torch be lit at their own kitchen-fire?  
 Hymen indignant views the strange embraces,  
 Behind their fans the coy Nine hide their faces.

Oh would some Caravaggio's \* faithful art  
 Paint the sweet form that now subdues thy heart;

Rich pearly drops her glowing cheeks adorn,  
 As on the red rose shine the dew's of morn.  
 To bring her lovely shape more fair to view,

In the back ground be shelves and dresser too;  
 Round let the ensigns of her skill appear,  
 There the bright spit, the ready gridiron  
 here;

Then shall each Venus now so precious held,  
 By Venus Culinaria be excell'd!

Yet Satire hold! unblam'd let Poets follow  
 Th' example of their patron god Apollo.  
 For he full oft, compell'd by mighty Love,  
 Forsook for meaner flames the courts above,  
 And Daphne's self, whom when they chanc'd  
 to quarrel,

The angry God saw chang'd into a laurel,  
 Perhaps was one of that alluring band  
 Who turn the whirling mop with dext'rous  
 hand.

What tho' th' aspiring Bard in garret high  
 Sublimely bold holds converse with the sky,  
 While far below the humbler Cook-maid plies  
 Her various tasks on roast-meat, pudding,  
 pies;

Yet close allied a strong resemblance reigns  
 In the Cook's labours and the Poet's strains.  
 And shall not equal praise crown each  
 Compeer,  
 While *that our palate tickles, this our ear?*

If proud he strides along the *Epic* field,  
 Where all the Nine their mingled laurels  
 yield,

She joins in *Callipee* and *Callipash*,  
 Fish, flesh, and fowl, in one promiscuous hash;  
 If he to *rural subjects* condescends,  
 So *milk* and *eggs* she into *Custard* blends;  
 If with whipt-syllabub she charms our sight,  
 His *love-songs* are as frothy and as light;  
 Short and high-seasoned, more severe than  
 civil,

His *Epigram* is very like her *Devil*;  
 While *Elegy's* soft notes, attun'd to woe,  
 Plaintive and thin like French soup maigre  
 flow;

*Ragouts* she has where as in quaint-wrought  
 Ode

Much time and patient labour are bestow'd;  
*Extempore* dishes for occasions fudden,  
 And *Moral Essays* in *hard Suffex pudding*.

Thus shines a powerful sympathy dis-  
 play'd

Triumphant o'er the Poet and the Maid,  
 Hence ye censorious! for in Scandal's spite  
 I hail the Bantling that now springs to light.  
 Sweet child! be thine whate'er can charm  
 the heart,

The father's genius and the mother's art.  
 E'en now methinks thine infant hands aspire  
 To wield the poker, and to string the lyre;  
 Half Cook, half Poet, great shall be thy  
 fame,

To blend both characters thy glorious aim:  
 Thrice welcome union, for this truth is  
 clear,

That if we do not *eat* we cannot *bear*.

P.

## ODE TO THE POPPY.

FROM MRS. SMITH'S "DESMOND."

NOT for the promise of the labour'd field,  
 Not for the good the yellow harvests yield,  
 I bend at Ceres' shrine;

For dull to humid eyes appear  
 The golden glories of the year;  
 Alas!—a melancholy worship's mine!  
 I hail the Goddess for her scarlet flower!

Thou brilliant weed,  
 That dost so far exceed  
 The richest gift's gay Flora can bestow;  
 Heedless I pass'd thee, in life's morning hour  
 (Thou comforter of woe),  
 'Till sorrow taught me to confess thy power.

In early days, when Fancy cheats,  
 A various wreath I wove  
 Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,  
 To deck ungrateful Love:  
 The rose, or thorn, my numbers crown'd,  
 As Venus smil'd, or Venus frown'd;  
 But Love, and joy, and all their train, are  
 flown;

E'en languid Hope no more is mine,  
 And I will sing of thee alone;  
 Unless, perchance, the attributes of grief,  
 The cypress bud, and willow leaf,  
 Their pale funereal foliage blend with thine.

Hail lovely blossom!—thou canst ease  
 The wretched victims of Disease;  
 Canst close those weary eyes in gentle sleep,  
 Which never open but to weep;  
 For, oh! thy potent charm  
 Can agonizing Pain disarm;  
 Expel imperious Memory from her seat,  
 And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat,

Soul-

\* Michael Angelo Caravaggio, an excellent Painter of low life.

Soul-foothing plant!—that can such blessings  
give,

By thee the mourner bears to live;

By thee the hopeless die!

Oh! ever "friendly to Despair,"

Might Sorrow's pallid votary dare

Without a crime, that remedy implore,

Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,

I'd court thy palliative aid no more;

No more I'd sue that thou shouldst spread

Thy spell around my aching head,

But would conjure thee to impart

Thy balm for a broken heart!

And by thy soft Lethean power

(Inestimable flower!) [gions try.

Burst these terrestrial bonds, and other re-

GERALDINE VERNEY.

### EPIGRAM,

BY THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

IF, as it stands upon the best record, [Lord,

Who giveth to the poor but lendeth to the

The Lord is clearly out of Miss's debt,

Who never gave the Poor one farthing yet.

### EPIGRAM.

LIKE huge BRIAREUS Gallia stands,

Yet things do not succeed!

Ah! what avails a hundred hands,

If there is not a head!

\* Original "Soror."

### EPI T A P H

BY DR. HARRINGTON, OF BATH.

*In Obitum*

Dom. ELIZ. SHERIDAN,

*Forma, voce, atque ingenio,*

*Inter ornatas ornatissimæ,*

*Ab imo amoris ita suspirat*

*Amicus.*

.....  
Eheu! eheu! lugent mortales!

Eja vero gaudent cœlestes!

Dulces ad amplexus,

Socians jam citharæ melos,

Redit perperata,

En! iterum soror;

Suaviusque nil manet Hoffannis.

TRANSLATION.

Sure every beauty, every grace,

Which other females share,

Adorn'd thy mind, thy voice, thy face,

Thou fairest of the fair!—

Amidst the general distress,

O let a friend his grief express!

Yet whilst, alas! each mortal mourns,

Rejoice, ye heavenly Choir!

To your embraces she returns;

And, with her social lyre,

ELIZA \* now resumes her seat,

And makes your harmony complete.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Constantinople, May 10.*

ON the 3d instant the Grand Vizir Jusuf Pashaw was deposed from that office, and is succeeded by Melek Mehemmet Pashaw of Canea, in Candia.—The plague has manifested itself in every part of this residence and the neighbouring villages. Accidents of the contagion happen daily in Galata and Pera. It has also made great progress in the Archipelago, and many parts of Asia, particularly at Smyrna.

*Vienna, June 9.* Their Hungarian Majesties, accompanied by the Great Duke of Tuscany, set out for Buda the 30th Ultimo; and the ceremony of the King's coronation took place there on Wednesday last, with every demonstration of the loyalty and attachment of the Hungarian Nation towards their new Sovereign.

*Brussels, June 20.* Intelligence has been received by this government, that on the 19th instant a detachment from M. Luckner's army attacked Courtray, and obliged the garrison, after some resistance, to retire within three leagues of Ghent, where they took post, and the next day were reinforced by the battalion of Bender, then on its way

to Menin. The Austrians are said to have lost 110 men and a piece of cannon.

*Brussels, July 6.* It appears from the accounts which have been published by this Government, that early in the morning of the 30th ultimo the French troops stationed at Courtray retreated from thence to Menin, where Monsieur Luckner had fixed his headquarters; and that the whole French army, after this junction, fell back to Lisse, where they arrived the same night, having entirely evacuated the Austrian Low Countries.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived at Coblenz the 3d inst. and the first column of the Prussian army reached that place the same day.

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

*Paris, June 20.* Eight thousand of the mob, armed with every species of weapons, marched riotously to the National Assembly; and before admittance was decreed, their Spokesman appeared at the bar, notwithstanding the wise measures proposed by several worthy characters to avoid admitting armed citizens; they marched through the Hall with drums beating and colours flying,

and



and proceeded from thence to the Royal Bastille, where they demanded entrance—the gates flew open. The Assembly, knowing the King to be very much in danger, wisely deputed twenty-four Members to wait on his person. M. Goyer entered the Hall about six o'clock, visibly agitated, and ascended the tribune to call the attention of the House to a momentous concern—"I have just seen," said he, "my King, the Hereditary Representative of the nation, insulted, threatened, under-valued; I have seen him between M. M. Isnard and Vergniaud, who were exerting themselves in screening him from popular fury, with a red cap on his head, and in the most imminent danger."

On M. La Croix's motion, the Assembly decreed that a deputation of twenty-four Members should go every half hour to the palace to report the situation of the royal family. At seven the first deputation returned, and one of them, M. Mazuyer, said, that at the moment the King was in the midst of an immense croud, several Members of the House advanced to comfort him; his Majesty, with calm dignity, thanked them, and uttered these never-to-be-forgotten expressions—"An honest man, who has done his duty, and who has nothing to reproach himself with, knows neither fear nor remorse." Then taking the hand of a national guard that was by his side, and placing it on his heart, he with energy added, "feel whether it beats!" It is needless to mention that the Assembly applauded this trait of heroism.

Paris, June 23. The Minister for the Home Department informed the Assembly, that the King had ordered him to communicate to them a letter from the Department of Paris relative to the state of the capital, and a placat which had been stuck up in the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine, to the following purport:

*Petition of the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine to the National Assembly.*

"The men of the 14th of July rise a second time, and are come to denounce a King no longer worthy to fill the throne. We demand his head. If you refuse to comply with our desires our arms are raised, and we will extirpate the traitors wherever we find them, even amongst yourselves."

A voice on the left side of the Assembly here called out for the order of the day, at which the Assembly expressed the utmost indignation; and it was demanded that the Member should be sent to the Abbey. The memorial was afterwards referred to the new

Committee of Twelve to report in the evening.

In the evening session M. Mouraire made the report in the name of the Committee, purporting that the text of the law respecting the troubles being formal, the Commission could present no new legislative measure; but proposed to invite, in the name of Liberty, all good citizens to join the constituent authorities, for the support of order and the security of their persons. This decree, the Assembly, eager to prove its determined resolution to support the law, decreed without any discussion, and ordered it to be sent to the 83 departments. Decrees of liquidation took up the rest of the session.

M. Bazire observed, that he held a paper in his hand, which had occasioned all the present confusion; it was the King's Proclamation, which he would first read, and afterwards denounce.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KING, ON THE EVENTS OF THE 20TH OF JUNE.

"Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the King's Palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his Majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

"The King opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons, only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

"The King knows not at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest.—He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but as the Hereditary Representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

"If those who wish to overthrow the Monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it.—In the crisis in which he finds himself, the King will to the last moment give to the Constituted Powers the example of that courage and firmness which

can alone save the empire. In consequence, he orders all the Administrative and Municipal Bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

“ Given at Paris, the 22d day of June 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.

(Signed) “ LOUIS.  
(And under) TERRIERE.”

After the appearance of the King's Proclamation, which considerably exasperated the populace, who tore it down wherever they found it, was published the following PROCLAMATION by the MUNICIPALITY.

“ Citizens, preserve tranquility and see your dignity.

“ Be upon your guard against the snares which are laid for you. It is wished to create divisions among the Citizens armed and unarmed.

“ Cover with your arms the King of the Constitution; environ his person with respect, that his asylum may be sacred.

“ Respect and cause to be respected the National Assembly, and the Majesty of the Representatives of a Free People.

“ Do not assemble in arms; the law forbids it, and this law has just been renewed.

“ In crowds, the most innocent may mingle with the worst intentioned.

“ The Law reproves all violence, and you have entrusted to your Magistrates the execution of this law.

“ Shew yourselves worthy of Liberty, and remember, that the people who are the most free, are also most the slaves of their laws.

(Signed) “ PETION, Mayor.  
“ DEJOLY, Registrar.”

The National Assembly passed the following Decree respecting the foregoing hand-bill.

“ The National Assembly, informed by the Minister of the Interior, that the enemies of the people and of liberty seek all means to overthrow the Constitution, and, usurping the language of Patriotism, are upon the point of misleading many of the inhabitants of Paris:

“ Justly indignant at the criminal provocations and placards which have been denounced to them, and considering that the duty of the Legislative Body is to maintain the Constitution and the inviolability of the Hereditary Representative of the Nation, but that the laws have committed to the constituted authorities all the means which are necessary for assuring order and public tranquillity, declare, that it is not necessary to take any new legislative measures, but invite in the name of the nation and of liberty all citizens to be faithful to those to whom the deposit of the Constitution is committed; to unite all their efforts to those of the consti-

tuted authorities for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and for guaranteeing the safety of persons and properties. The National Assembly decrees the publication of the present act, and orders the Minister of the Interior to give an exact account, every day, of the state of the city of Paris.”

Paris, July 7. This morning, at ten o'clock, an extraordinary Assembly of the General Council of the Commonalty was held, when the Mayor laid before it an Arrêt of the Directory of the Department, by which the Mayor and the Procureur of the Commonalty are provisionally suspended from the exercise of their functions, for having, on the 20th of June last, failed in the execution of the law. M. Petion declared immediately, that he was eager to obey the law, and requested the Assembly to appoint a President. The Council-General, after having ordered the arrêt of the Department to be registered, proceeded to the appointment of a Municipal Officer, to fulfil, *ad interim*, the functions of a Mayor. The votes were divided between Messrs. Boire and Guillaume Leroy; but the former had the majority. M. Demouffaux, by virtue of the Arrêt of the Department, will act as Procureur of the Commonalty.

M. Petion left the Council amidst repeated shouts of applause, and was conducted home by a numerous body of Patriots.

Paris, July 9. In the Session of the 6th inst. the Minister for Foreign Affairs laid before the Assembly an order of the Court of Spain, revoking the prohibition issued against the transportation of French Negroes to the Spanish Colonies.

In the Session of the 7th the President informed the Assembly, that the Order of the Day was allotted to the discussion of the measures to be taken for the general safety. M. Brifot was to open the business. M. Lamourette, however, arose and informed the Assembly, that he had a motion which he wished to make previously, which was, “ That all those Members who both *abjured and execrated a Republican form of Government, or one consisting of two Houses, should rise.*” The whole Assembly immediately arose, and solemnly declared, they never would suffer, either by the introduction of the Republican system, or by the establishment of Two Houses, any alteration whatever in the Constitution. A general cry of “ *Re union*” followed directly. The Members who sat on the side formerly denominated the *left*, went and mixed with the Members of the opposite side, who received them with open arms, and in their turn went and placed themselves on the benches on the left side; in fact, all parties mingled together



together. On the same seats were seen Messrs. Jaucourt and Merlin, Dumas and Bazire, Albite and Raymond; no more suspicions prevailed, and the words *Sects* and *Parties* seemed to be abolished. A Deputation of 24 Members were charged to wait on the King, and acquaint him with the transaction. Messrs. Bazire and Carnot then moved, that the Administrative Corps of Paris, and the Judiciary Corps, should be sent for and made acquainted with it also, that they might communicate it to their fellow-citizens; which was ordered accordingly.

M. Ozelin with a Deputation from the General Council of the Commonalty appeared before the bar, and requested of the Assembly a speedy decision respecting the suspension of the Mayor of Paris and the Procureur of the Commonalty. An Address was also read, signed by the Members of the Municipal Corps, approving the conduct of these two officers. The Assembly ordered the Executive Power to report on the business the next day.

Here the Deputation returned from the King, and soon after the King, accompanied by all his Ministers, entered the Assembly amidst reiterated cries of "*Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!*" His Majesty placed himself by the side of the President, and, addressing himself to the Assembly in a short speech, informed them that the happy moment which he had so long wished for was then arrived; that the Nation and the King were as one, and both aimed at one end, the salvation of France. He said, so eager was he to hasten to the Assembly, that it was with the utmost impatience he waited for the arrival of the Deputies. Here the cries of "*Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!*" were redoubled, and the King quitted the Assembly amidst the acclamations of the Tribunes.

In the evening one of the Secretaries read the verbal procès of the National Assembly in the morning, which turned chiefly on the motion relative to the measures to be taken for the general safety. He observed, that the most speedy and efficacious mean was the union of the Members of the Legislative Corps, disturbed by suspicion, and political jarrings. He therefore moved, as the means of preventing these dissensions, "To pronounce a solemn execration against all projects tending to alter the Constitution, either by the establishment of Two Chambers, by the establishing a Republic, or in any other manner." The Assembly, by a sudden and spontaneous movement, all rose, and decreed this proposition, amidst a thunder of applause; and the Decree was of-

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dered to be sent to the 83 Departments. The Members then arose, and approaching from all parts of the Hall mingled together.

A letter was read from the King, requesting the Assembly to decide in the business of the Arrest of the Department; as he was personally concerned therein, and from motives of delicacy wished not to interfere.

Paris, July 11. In this day's Session of the National Assembly, M. Herault reported from the joint Committees on the political state of the Nation. Their opinion was, to declare that the country is in danger.

M. Lacépède proposed the following form of the declaration, which was voted almost unanimously;

"Numerous bodies of troops are advancing towards our frontiers. All those who abhor liberty are arming against our Constitution. CITIZENS, OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER. Let those who are to have the honour of marching the first to defend all that they hold most dear, always remember that they are Frenchmen, and freemen; let their fellow-citizens maintain at home the safety of persons and of property; let the Magistrates of the people watch attentively; let all, with the calm courage which is the attribute of true force, wait for the signal of the law before they act, and our country will be saved."

On the motion of M. Vergniaud, the Assembly voted

AN ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH, ON THE DANGERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

"Citizens,

"Your Constitution restores the principles of eternal justice. A league of Kings is formed to destroy it. Their battalions are advancing;—they are numerous, under rigorous discipline, and long practised in the art of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you suffer hordes of foreigners, like a destructive torrent, to overflow your fields? Will you suffer them to ravage your harvests; to waste your country by burning and cruelties; in a word, to load yourselves with chains dyed in the blood of all you hold most dear?

"Our armies are not yet complete: an indifereet security too often restrained the ardour of patriotism. The levies of recruits ordained have not been so completely successful as your Representatives had hoped. Internal troubles, added to the difficulty of our situation, cause our enemies to give themselves up to vain hopes, which to you are an insult.

"Hasten Citizens: save liberty, and vindicate your glory.

"The National Assembly declares, that our country is in danger.

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"Be.

“Beware, however, of thinking, that this declaration is the effect of a terror unworthy of the Assembly or of you. You have taken the oath, *To live free or die*. The Assembly knows that you will keep it, and swears to let you the example; but the question is not to brave death; we must conquer, and you can conquer, if you abjure your hatreds; if you forget your political dissensions, if you unite in the common cause; if you watch with indefatigable activity your internal enemies; if you prevent all the disorders, and all the acts of violence to individuals which they excite; if securing within the kingdom the empire of the laws, and answering by well-ordered movements the call of your country, you fly to the frontiers, and to our camps, with the generous enthusiasm of liberty, and the profound sentiment of the duties of soldier-citizens.

“Frenchmen, four years engaged in a struggle against despotism, we advertise you of your dangers, in order to invite you to the efforts necessary to surmount them. We shew you the precipice;—what glory awaits you when you shall have overpassed it! The eyes of nations are fixed upon you; astonish them by the majestic display of your force, and of a grand character, union, respect for the laws, for the chiefs, for the constituted authorities, courage unshaken; and soon will Victory crown with her palms the altar of Liberty: soon will the nations who are now arming against your constitution covet to unite themselves with you by the ties of a sweet fraternity; soon, consolidating by a glorious peace the basis of your government, you will reap all the fruits of the Revolution; and in preparing your own happiness, you will have prepared the happiness of posterity.”

On the motion of M. Vaublanc the Assembly voted—

#### AN ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

“Brave Warriors,

“The National Assembly has just proclaimed the danger of our country; this is to proclaim the force of the Empire; this is to announce, that French youth will soon flock round the standard of Liberty. You will teach them to conquer! you will point them the road to glory.

“On the signal of danger to your country, you will feel your ardour redoubled. Warriors, let discipline guide your motions; that alone is the guarantee of victory. Have that calm and cool courage with which the sense of your force ought to inspire you.

“A true army is an immense body put in motion by a single head. It can do nothing without a passive subordination of rank to

rank, from the soldier up to the General, Warriors, imitate the devotion of Darius, and the courage of the brave Pie. Merit the honours which your country reserves for those who fight for her; they will be worthy of her and of you.

“Forget not that it is your Constitution that is attacked. The object is, to make you descend from the glorious rank of freemen! Well, brave Warriors! the Constitution must triumph, or the French nation must be covered with indelible disgrace.

“From all parts your fellow-citizens are preparing to second you. Doubt not of it: there is not a Frenchman who hesitates; there is not one who, in these days of peril and of glory, risks dishonouring his life by a base and shameful inaction. How unhappy will be the man who cannot on some future day say to his children and his fellow-citizens, “I too fought when our liberty was attacked. I shared the glory of the day on which the French arms triumphed over our enemies. I defended the ramparts of the city, which they attacked in vain; and on such a day I bled for my country, for liberty, and equality.”

#### CEREMONY OF RENEWAL OF THE FRENCH FEDERATION.

PARIS, July 15, 1792.

In the midst of the immense concourse yesterday, and of circumstances generally interesting, no event happened to afflict the patriotic or benevolent mind; and many thousands, doubtless, felt the warmth of honest enthusiasm, of fraternal good-will, and of hope boundless for the welfare of man.

At half past five in the morning the *generale* was beat, and the National Guards repaired to their sixty quarters, where the federators were appointed to meet them.

The six divisions afterwards assembled, each in their ordinary place; they sent off the detachments destined for the guard of honour of the Assembly and the King, and afterwards repaired to the *boulevard St. Antoine*, where the general procession was appointed to form, and where the regiments of the line joined them.

The National Assembly met at half past nine, and sent sixty of its Members to lay the first stone of the column of Liberty, which will be elevated upon the ruins of the altar of Despotism, to remind posterity of the era at which France broke her chains.

During this time the King, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, and by another of troops of the line, escorted by five hundred volunteers, and followed by four companies of the *Guardes Suisses*, visited *l'Ecole Militaire*, accompanied in his carriage by the Queen, Madame Elizabeth, the Prince Royal, and  
Madame



Madame the King's daughter, and a Lady of the Court. Another *voiture* followed with persons of the King's suite. The six Ministers walked on foot at the doors of the King's *voiture*, which reached *l'Ecole Militaire* exactly at twelve.

This escort then formed behind the building in the Plain of Federation, in a square battalion, while an immense crowd filled the amphitheatre and the interior part of the plain.

The Altar of the Country was shaded by a palm-tree; perfume was burnt in four *safolettes* at the angles; and at every half hour 60 pieces of artillery were fired.—Eighty-three poplars, with large bandages or labels, pointed out their stations to the Federators of the eighty-three Departments. A pyramidal monument was erected at the foot of the Altar of the Country, with the inscription, “*To our brothers in arms who have fallen upon the frontiers for the defence of Liberty.*”

Under these circumstances of preparation the arrival of the procession was expected; which, upon its return from the Boulevard St. Antoine, had received into its bosom the National Assembly. At two o'clock the procession began to open into the Plain of Federation by the Rue de Greville. Groups of men and children, with women bearing pikes and staves, defiled after a detachment of 50 *Maitres de Cavalerie*, and another of National Guards. Other women followed, bearing branches of trees and other symbolical figures. Four legions of the Parisian Guard, with their drums and music in front, afterwards defiled; in the middle of which were the Commissioners of the Section, the Commissioners of Police, Justices of Peace, the Tribunals of the Districts, intermixed with strong detachments of the 104th and 105th regiments, commanded by M. M. Cherefond and Maupertuis; Messieurs Wittenkoff and Menoa, General Officers, commanding the division of the Interior, were with their Etat Majeurs in the middle of the plain, opposite to a vast balcony, in which were the King, the Queen, the Prince Royal, their family, and suite.

Before the 5th Legion of National Guards entered the plain, the National Assembly, preceded by a piquet of cavalry, the *Sapeurs* of the National Guard, and a detachment of Volunteer Grenadiers, escorted by others of Grenadiers and Gendarmerie, entered the Plain of Federation. The Assembly stopped before the King's balcony. The King, accompanied by his Ministers, descended, placed himself on the left hand of the President, and, with him, marched at

the head of the Assembly. The King's escort, which was in order, then joined that of the Assembly, and the whole procession moved towards the Altar of the Country.

The Assembly and the King should alone have proceeded to its summit; but a great number of persons, especially an assemblage of citizens bearing a Bastille in relief, had before established themselves upon the platform. The procession should have ascended the Altar of the Country in order, and the President, the King, and the National Guards, should alone have ascended as far as the book of the Law, and taken the oath. This plan could not be entirely conformed with; the King remained upon the first platform in the midst of the Assembly, pressed himself by the assistants at the ceremony.

There the constitutional oath was taken in the midst of the acclamations of all the people, who presented at this moment, in the midst of their eagerness to approach the Altar, the most interesting, picturesque, and sublime *coup d'œil*. A general discharge of artillery announced the taking of the oath. During this time, the two last legions entered with the Department and the Municipality, at the head of whom was M. Petion.

The Assembly and the King, being obstructed from reaching the other side of the Altar by the crowd, whom they were unwilling to have removed, returned by the side on which they ascended; and the Deputies accompanied the King to *l'Ecole Militaire*, where he went into his carriage, and returned by the road through which he came to the Thuilleries.

There was in each battalion a greater or less number of Federators, or Inhabitants of Paris, armed with pikes, of whom some shouted in the streets, and as they defiled before the King, shouted “*Vive Petion!*” Some other shouts relative to present circumstances were heard, and particularly against the conduct of M. La Fayette. Upon the Altar of the Country similar shouts were at times repeated by men who had drawn back their clothes from the neck and arms, and by others who had the old uniform of the Gardes Francois. Several cannoneers, placed without the ranks, under the balcony of the King, were also observed to repeat them, and one especially, upon crying “*Vive Petion!*” appeared to give the signal to the battalions as they passed. All, however, did not answer to the shout, and the regiments of the line, after the air “*Ca Ira*,” played “*Ou peut on être mieux*,” and shouted “*Vive la Nation, et le Roi!*” which the populace repeated.

repeated. "Vive Peiton!" was written upon the hats of many of the populace.

Upon the return of the King to the Thuilleries the crowd was very great in the

road, but not the least violence happened. In the evening the city was illuminated, and nothing but festivity and good harmony prevailed.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JUNE 29.

**M**RS. Hobart's rural breakfast.—This long-looked for and long-prevented fashionable *dejuné* was given yesterday, in spite of the weather. It is almost needless to remark, that all the first nobility and fashion about town graced this most delightful *fête*. The Prince of Wales came first, and precisely at one o'clock. Between 400 and 500 persons were present, among whom were the Duke of Gloucester, Duchesses of Rutland and Gordon, Margrave of Anspach, Mrs. Fitzherbert, the Duke of Queensbury, several of the Corps Diplomatique, and many other foreigners of distinction. The Duke of Clarence was not there. The breakfast lasted from two till past seven o'clock.

The leading personage in this entertainment (which was obliged to be confined to the house on account of the weather) was Mrs. Bristow, a near relation of Mrs. Hobart. This lady, who has long resided at the Indian Court at Lucknow, was every inch a Queen. Dressed in all the magnificence of Eastern grandeur, Mrs. Bristow represented the Queen Nouradjad, or the Light of the World in the Garden of Roses. She was seated in the large drawing-room, which was very beautifully fitted up, on cushions in the Indian style, smoking her hookah, amidst all sorts of the choicest perfumes. Mrs. Bristow was very profuse with her otto of roses, drops of which were thrown about the ladies dresses.—The whole house was scented with the most delicious fragrance.

The company on entering were all introduced to Mrs. Bristow by Mrs. Hobart. Young Keppell, the son of the Margravine of Anspach, was dressed in girl's cloaths. He was in the character of a Calabrese, and sung some charming French songs with M. le Texier, who was in women's cloaths as a ballad singer, and played on the fiddle.

A lady was dressed as a Savoyarde, but could not be distinctly heard, on account of an intolerable large mask over her face. Mrs. Bristow likewise sang.

Each lady had a lottery-ticket given her by Mrs. Hobart on entering, and each drew a prize. The Duchess of Rutland drew the second highest; but the gross lot, or

first prize, never went out of the wheel. It was, after the drawing was over, presented by Mrs. Hobart, on her knees, to the Indian Queen Nouradjad.

The breakfast of course consisted of every thing that was choice and good, and every person seemed to partake very plentifully of it. The fruits and wines were delicious.

On Saturday July 1st, there was an examination at the Public Office, Bow-freet, of five convicts who escaped from Botany Bay in March 1791, and who were brought from the Cape of Good Hope in the Gorgon man of war, lately arrived. Their names are as follow: John Butcher, alias Broom, a native of Kidderminster (convicted at Shrewsbury Assizes about five years ago of stealing pigs from John Harbury, of Kinlett), William Allen, Nathaniel Lilley, Mary Briant, and James Martin, convicts from Exeter, &c. &c.

Captain Edwards deposed, that he left England in the Pandora Frigate of 20 guns, of which he was the Commander. On his arriving off the coast of New South Wales, she struck on a reef of rocks, and went to pieces; previous to which, they hoisted out their two boats, and, taking what provisions they could save out of the wreck, committed themselves to the mercy of the sea; and after various hardships and fatigue, arrived at Timor, in the Island of Batavia, on the 29th of Aug. 1791; the boat which the rest of his crew embarked in, it is imagined, went to the bottom, as they have heard no tidings of them since they left each other on the coast of New South Wales.

On his landing the Governor gave him to understand he had in custody upon the island, eight men convicts, one woman, and two children, and suggested to him as having escaped from the colony at Botany Bay, and arrived in his territories in June 1791, very much distressed, in an open six-oared boat: their narrative to him (the Governor) was, that they had been ship-wrecked on board a vessel on the coast of New Holland, of which they were part of the crew, the others they daily expected in another boat.

On the 6th of October following, Captain Edwards took passage in a Dutch vessel from Batavia,



Batavia, to the Cape of Good Hope, having previously paid to the Governor of Timor the expences incurred by the maintenance and support of the convicts whilst on the Island, and taking them under his care to bring them to England. On his arrival at the Cape, he delivered them into the custody of Captain Parker, of the Gorgon man of war, then about to sail for England. The following died on their passage from Batavia to the Cape of Good Hope, viz. Samuel Bird, William Martin, William Briant, James Cox (this man fell overboard and perished), and two children belonging to the prisoner Mary Briant.

Mr. Bond then examined the respective prisoners.

The account they gave was, that seeing no chance of their ever regaining their liberty, or again visiting their native country, even after the expiration of the term for which they were transported, and being in great danger of starving—having at times but four ounces of flour, and four of salt beef, with a very small quantity of rice, allowed them per day, and one half that quantity, if, from illness, or other causes, they were unable to work—they chose rather to risk their lives on the sea than to starve in this desolate place, which being a barren sandy soil, and having no manure to enrich it, did not produce even half the quantity of grain that was sown on it—the cabbage-tree and turnips being almost the only things that would grow there, and even the latter did not apple well. Fish of all sorts was very scarce, and the young Kangaroos were almost the only fresh provisions of which they tasted, and even these very seldom; for the Governor had properly prohibited the prisoners or others from going up the country to shoot them, on account of the natives, who not only killed, but those to the northward of the settlement would eat the people, as appeared from the fate of Lieut. Hill, of the Ceres, a promising young officer, who was universally beloved and regretted, who was killed by the natives, and no remains of him were to be found: from the account of a girl and boy (natives) which the Governor afterwards seized, he was ate up; they declaring they had ate a part of him.

But to return.—These considerations determined them to attempt an escape, let the risk be what it might, and Briant was throughout the principal in this undertaking. A Dutch schooner, under the command of a Captain Smyth, having brought a small supply of provisions, Briant purchased a quadrant and compasses of the Captain for fifteen dollars (it should be noticed, that the Convicts having no use for their money on the settlement, had all by them that they took

out from this country); and he procured the six-oared boat belonging to the vessel, with an old lug main-sail and fore-sail, but without any covering; and then communicated his success to the above four men, and to Samuel Bird, William Martin, and James Cox.— Captain Smyth gave Briant 100lb. weight of rice, and among them they bought of Robert Siddaway (a transport), who was appointed baker to the colony, 100lb. weight of flour, at the rate of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per pound, which, with fourteen pounds of pork, that they believe was given to Briant by Captain Smyth, and ten gallons of water, was all the provisions they had to undertake a voyage to Timor, which at the shortest was a run of 1300 miles, but by the course which they were forced to take, was upwards of 5000. This Captain also supplied them with two musquets, a small quantity of powder, and a few pieces of old lead.

Every thing being ready, Briant acquainted his wife with his determination, and she resolved, with her two infant children, to risk their lives with her husband; and at ten o'clock at night, on the 28th of March 1791, these eleven wretched people embarked on board the six-oared boat.

To add to the horrors that were before them, the wind was against them—the Monsoon was now set in—they had five weeks incessant rain, out of the ten weeks all but one day which they were on their passage, and had not a dry thread on them; for all the cloaths, except those they had on, which they had taken with them, they were forced to throw overboard, in order to lighten the boat. They were forced to keep along the coast, and occasionally to land, for the purpose of procuring fresh water; and on all these occasions the natives came towards them in a hostile manner in great multitudes; then they discharged their musquets, loaded with powder only, and the natives immediately disappeared; but if they ever slept on shore, they were forced to keep a very strict watch.

In three degrees to the northward of Sydney Cove they found great quantities of remarkable fine coal. In latitude 26 and 27 they discovered a small island, which we do not find in any chart we have seen—it was uninhabited, and they here found a great quantity of turtles, some of which they dried, and took as much to sea with them as lasted ten days. Here, in landing, their boat was swamped, and they very near lost her and their lives together; but Providence protected them, and they all landed safe, hauling the boat high and dry after them:—they were at one time eight days out of sight of land. To enumerate the sufferings of these

poor creatures would shock the feelings of even the most obdurate.

On the 5th of June following, they landed at Copang, a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor, where they told the Governor they belonged to an English vessel, bound for New South Wales, which had been wrecked; they were here kindly treated.—What followed will be found by the testimony of Captain Edwards. These poor creatures spoke in very high terms of Governor Phillips, and added, that had they not been in danger of starving, and seen any probability of returning (at the expiration of their sentence) to England, they would not have escaped.

Captain Edwards took all these poor creatures with him to Batavia, where Briant, and his son Emanuel Briant, died: from Batavia he took a passage with them in a Dutch ship, called the Rambang, to the Cape of Good Hope. In the passage Bird, Martin, and Cox died. The survivors he delivered to Captain Parker of the Gorgon, and he brought them home, but in the passage Charlotte Briant died. To the credit of Captains Edwards and Parker, these ill-fated people were never treated as prisoners, but mustered with the crews of the vessels they were in.

The sufferings of these poor creatures almost drew tears from those who saw them, and heard their tale; and Mr. Bond declared, that in the course of his long practice, he never had a case before him which affected him so much; he lamented that he was obliged to do his duty by committing them to Newgate, but expressed his sincere wishes that the sufferings they had undergone, and the evident signs of repentance that they exhibited, might operate upon the Court and induce it to discharge them; but the Court did not (being unable) gratify him.

Mr. Foster Powell, the celebrated Pedestrian, left Shoreditch, London, on Monday morning the 2d of July inst. a little after twelve o'clock; got to Stamford the same night at eleven; to Doncaster on Tuesday night a little after twelve; and arrived at York Minister on Wednesday, at five minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon. He set off from York, on his return to London, at thirty-eight minutes past five the same evening. After sleeping at Ferrybridge he arrived at Doncaster on Thursday morning about a quarter before nine; and after taking a refreshment proceeded on his return, amidst numbers of people who accompanied him out of town, and got to Grantham the same evening between ten and eleven o'clock, where he slept. Early in the morning he pursued his journey, and arrived at Shoreditch Church, amidst the acclamations of

thousands, on Saturday, at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, being one hour and twenty-five minutes within the limited time.

JULY 2. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, Lord Lauderdale, attended by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox as his second, and General Arnold, with Lord Hawke as his friend, had a meeting in a field near Kilburn Wells, to terminate a misunderstanding which it was found impossible to conciliate.—Lord Lauderdale received the General's fire unhurt, when his Lordship declining to return the shot, the seconds retired for about ten minutes, and the result was the finishing of the affair. The Noble Earl, upon being desired to fire, observed, that he did not come there to fire at the General, nor could he retract the offensive expressions—if General Arnold was not satisfied, he might fire until he was.

In the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon and a special Jury, an action was brought by the Countess Dowager of Cavan against Mr. Tatterfall, as Proprietor of the Morning Post, for several false and malicious libels against her daughter Lady Elizabeth Lambert. After a hearing of two hours, the Jury brought in a verdict of 4000*l.* damages.—George Rose, Esq. brought an action against the Printer of the Morning-Post, for a Libel inserted in that Paper the 13th of March last. The Jury, which was special, gave the plaintiff a verdict, with 100*l.* damages. Another action against the Proprietor of the Morning-Post for the same paragraph received the same verdict.

13 This day the Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in May Sessions, when the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next, viz. Thomas Gortley, for feloniously personating David Rimley, a proprietor of 2500*l.* Three per Cent. Annuities in the Bank of England, and thereby endeavouring to receive the interest thereon, with intent to defraud him thereof; William Randall and James Leman Baker, for feloniously stealing in the dwelling house of Jane Mole nine gowns, three aprons, twelve silk handkerchiefs, a 10*l.* Bank-note, &c. her property; and two silk gowns, &c. the property of Catherine Gibbins; William Cropper, alias Cooper, for breaking open the house of John Bateman, and stealing a large quantity of silver and gold plate, rings, seals, lockets, &c. value 30*l.* and upwards, his property; and George Smith, alias Swallow, for feloniously forging and counterfeiting a power of attorney, to receive the wages due to Edward Clarke, late a mariner on board the Kent merchantman, with intent to defraud Paul Pease.



Mary Smith, for privately stealing from the person of John Cogle (seven guineas, one half-guinea, and some silver, his property; and John Fitzgerald, for robbing John Stanyard on the highway of his hat, were ordered to be imprisoned six months: and the following were ordered to be transported for life, viz. Andrew Davis, for robbing the Right Hon. George Marquis of Huntley, on the highway near Cranford-bridge, of six guineas and a chaise-seat, containing a quan-

tity of wearing apparel; James Carroll, for robbing George Oliver on the highway of a callico handkerchief; and Lawrence King, for privately stealing from the person of George Edmonston a cambric handkerchief.

July 24. An Extraordinary Gazette was published, containing Lord Cornwallis's account of the exchange of the definitive treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan, and other particulars, which shall appear in our next.

## PROMOTIONS.

**E**DWARD Baron Thurlow, his Majesty's Chancellor of Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, with remainders severally and successively to Edward Thurlow, and Thos. Thurlow, esqrs. sons of the Right Rev. Thos. Thurlow, late Lord Bishop of Durham, dec. and to the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies, lawfully begotten.

The Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Lord

Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Sir Wm. Henry Ashurst, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Wilson, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, to be Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

The dignity of a Baroness of the kingdom of Great Britain to Henrietta Laura Pulteney, only daughter of William Pulteney, esq. by Frances Pulteney his wife, cousin and heir at law to William, late Earl of Bath, by the name, stile, and title of Baroness of Bath, in the county of Somerset, and the dignity of Baron of Bath to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY 1792.

MARCH 19.

**A**T Charlestown South Carolina, in his 73d year Dr. Andrew Turnbull, M. D. a native of Annan in Scotland.

MAY 3. At Portsmouth in Virginia, Dr. David Jack, son of the late Dr. Jack, of Hamilton.

JUNE 5. Philip Justice, esq. Drayton, Shropshire.

8. At Yarnley, aged 57, the Rev. Matthew Spry, one of the Prebends of Salisbury, Vicar of Yarnley and of Sanden, Herts.

12. In her 49th year, Mrs. Rachel Barclay, wife of Mr. David Barclay, of Youngbury in the county of Hertford.

14. Mr. Francis Goodall, banker, of Birmingham.

15. At the Crown Inn at Penrith, Mr. Frederic Suedorff, a Danish Gentleman, Professor of History in the University of Copenhagen. He lost his life by jumping out of the stage coach which was run away with by the horses.

The Rev. Thomas Bowman, Vicar of Martham in Norfolk.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Swadling, Rector of Kilton near Bridgwell.

16. Mr. Alex. Davison, Fenchurch-street.

Lately, Jerome Knapp, esq. Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit.

17. Mr. Hugh Pearson, late of Lymington.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, many years one of the Yeomen of the Guard.

18. In his 83d year, Thomas Cogan, esq. of Ilington, in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Shillingee Park, the Countess of Winterton. She was daughter of Richard Chapman, esq. of London.

At Greenwich, John MacLaurin, esq. Captain of the royal navy.

19. At Hampton Court, Joseph Marryatt, esq.

Lately, at Farnborough in Kent, Peter Wynne, esq.

20. At Potterels, Herts, Charles De Laet, esq. F. A. S. many years in the Commission of the Peace for that county.

The Rev. Edward Emily, Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas at East Harnham, Prebendary of Combe and Harnham, Vicar of Gillingham, Dorset, and Rector of West Lavington, Wilts.

Mr. John Wainwright, Homerton.

The Right Hon. Lady Glenworth, Lady of the Rev. Cecil Pery, Bishop of Limerick, who was created Baron Glenworth in the year 1790.

The Rev. John Potts, formerly Pastor of Crispin-Breet Meeting, near Spital-square.

21. The Lady of Sir John Eden, Bart.

John Mead, esq. in Moleworth-street, Dublin, late of Fort Stewart Plantation, Jamaica.

Mr. Samuel Scardefield, Student of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge.

22. At Reading, in his 78th year, Ralph Schemberg, M. D. formerly of Bath. He was the author of several literary performances.

24. Mr. John Paul Berthon, of the Register Office in the Court of Chancery.

At Lynn, Thomas Alderfon, esq. senior Alderman of that Corporation, aged 83.

25. Charles Smith, esq. Captain of the Diana packet, from Harwich to Helvoetsluys, and late Adjutant of the West battalion of the Eff. x Militia.

At Sheffield, James Walker, gent.

26. Mr. Robert Gifford, woollen-draper, Fenchurch-street.

Mrs. Mary Pattison, at Burwash-house near Woolwich.

John Adam, esq. of Maryburgh in the county of Kinross, father of William Adam, esq. M. P.

27. John Morgan, esq. at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Member for that county.

Christ. Thornton, esq. at Castle Carey.

28. Mrs. Sheridan, wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. eldest daughter of Mr. Linley.

Sir Robert Strange, knight, the celebrated engraver.

Mrs. Temple, of Parliament-street.

Thomas Reid, esq. late Associate to Lord Loughborough.

29. George Watkins, esq. late a Lieutenant in the third regiment of foot Guards.

Lately, Marmaduke Peacock, esq. at Cleve-hill, Ireland.

30. Mr. James Richardson, late of Bedford-square.

The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Berkeley. She was one of the three daughters of Mr. Drax, of Dorsetshire, and was married to the late Earl of Berkeley 7th of May 1744. She afterwards married the late Earl Nugent.

JULY 1. Miss Davis, bookseller, corner of Sackville-street.

John Searle, esq. at Grove near Tring, Hertfordshire.

At Worcester, on her journey to Cheltenham, Mrs. Bentinck, mother of Capt. Bentinck.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Vicar of Felmerham cum Pavenham, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

2. Mr. Matthew Nesbitt, one of the Aleconners of the city of London.

Jos. Brown Bunce, esq. Capt. in the Navy. Richard Gerrard, esq. Alderman of Liverpool, and Receiver of the Dock Duties.

Lately, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Hemington, Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford; Vicar of Inchbarrow, Worcestershire; and Chaplain of the Garrison at Hull.

3. George Simpson, esq. Lieutenant of the 49th regiment of foot.

Mr. Ralph Stanley, at Manchester.

Lately, Colin Campbell, esq. brother to Lord Breadalbane.

4. Lady Atley, wife of Sir Edward Atley, bart. of Melton-Constable, Norfolk.

Lately, Major Stretch, of the Marines.

5. Mr. William Fisher, late surgeon on board the Squirrel man of war.

6. Francis Cooke, esq. Cashier of his Majesty's Navy.

7. At Somerset-place, Edward Moore, esq. Receiver and Register of the Hackney-Coach-Office.

Mr. William Maynard, coal-merchant, Bennet-street, Christ Church, Surry.

9. William Cumberland, esq. Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and fourth son of Richard Cumberland, esq.

Joseph Banyard, esq. at Rochester, aged 83.

10. In Bridge-street, Dublin, James Shiel, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

Sir Thomas Blackett, bart. of Bretton-hall, near Barnsley in Yorkshire, in the 70th year of his age.

11. Mr. De Hague, Town Clerk and Postmaster of Norwich.

Lately, at Edinburgh, James Robert Barclay, esq. Clerk of the Signet.

12. The Rev. Richard Frome, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Pinner in Middlesex.

At Colchester, Wiltshire Wilton, esq. formerly Major of the first or Royal regiment of Dragoons.

Lately, Mr. Schonfield, Curate of Cobham, Surry.

13. Mrs. Pitt, wife of Mr. Joseph Pitt, attorney, at Cirencester.

Mrs. Sitwell, wife of Francis Sitwell, esq. of Renishaw-hall, Derbyshire.

Lately, aged 99, Mr. Jacob Harris, of Wyberton, Lincolnshire.

14. At Hinton St. George, in his 83d year, John Helyear, esq. Justice of the Peace for Somersetshire.

15. At Twickenham, Mr. Arnold Finchett, sen. formerly a tin-plate worker in Cheapside.

16. Charles Hinuber, esq. aged 68, one of his Majesty's Secretaries for the Hanoverian Affairs.

Lately, at the New Inn, Crackenthorpe-hall, Joshua Nicholson, esq. of Appleby, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland. Mr. Nicholson was, with several of the neighbouring gentry, invited to a christening at the above place, and, with Mrs. Hill, of Crackenthorpe, led off a country-dance; but had not got more than half down when he fell upon the floor, and expired immediately.

18. At Bristol Hotwells, Lady Ann Henniker, wife of Sir John Henniker, bart. of Newton-hall, Essex; eldest daughter of Sir John Major, bart. and sister of the Duchess Dowager of Chandos.

19. Richard Steele, esq. of the Office of Ordnance.

Edward Bond, esq. brewer, of Golden-lane.

John Wallis, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the county of Dorset.

