

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review.

Containing the

LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,

ARTS, MANNERS & AMUSEMENTS of the AGE.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. 23.

From Jan^{ry} to June.

1793.

L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1793.





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THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1793.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing the FRONT of the CATHEDRAL of RHEIMS: 2. An engraved TITLE-PAGE and VIGNETTE: 3. A PORTRAIT of Mrs. ROBINSON: 4. A Remarkable COBWEB found near BRISTOL: and 5. An ANTIQUE CURIOSITY.

CONTAINING

	Page	Page	
Description of the Frontispiece,	2	Two Heroic Epistles to Dr. Priestley,	41
An Account of Mrs. Robinson,	3	Tasker's Select Odes of Pindar and Ho-	
Anecdotes of Lord Somers (never before		race translated, together with Original	
printed); with a Letter from Lord		Poems,	ibid.
Somers to the Marquis of Wharton,	4	Fennell's Review of the Proceedings at	
Remarks of a Correspondent on a Letter		Paris during the last Summer, &c.	42
relative to Archbishop Laud, inserted		The Narcotic, and Private Theatricals,	
in the Magazine for November last,	5	Two Dramatic Pieces, by James	
Particulars of the Execution of Louis		Powell,	43
XVI.; with the Substance of the Will		On the Excellency of Christianity, and	
of that unfortunate Monarch, written		the Necessity of Propagating it. No.	
in his own Hand,	6	II.	ibid.
Table Talk; or, Characters, Anecdotes,		Critique on Somerset-House. By a Fo-	
&c. of Illustrious and Celebrated Bri-		reign Artist. Part II.	46
tish Characters, during the last Fifty		Account of a Remarkable Cobweb found	
Years (most of them never before		near Bristol,	47
published),	9	Account of an Antique Curiosity found	
In Honour of the Bar Eloquence of the		in a Bog near Dinas Mowddwy in	
Scottish Courts of Justice,	12	Merionethshire,	ibid.
General Reflections on Taste (Translated		Journal of the Proceedings of the Third	
from the German),	14	Session of the Seventeenth Parliament	
Proffiana. No. XL. Anecdotes of il-		of Great Britain: including, Lords	
lustrious and extraordinary Persons,		and Commons Debates on the Alien	
[continued],	16	and Assignats Bills, &c. &c.	48
Anecdotes of Dr. Franklin (continued),	20	Trial of the French King,	59
Curious Account of the Siege against		State Papers: including, Note sent by	
Lathom House in the Year 1643,	25	M. Chauvelin to Lord Grenville; An-	
Remarks on the Use and Abuse of		swer of the Right Hon. Lord Gren-	
Music, &c.	28	ville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary	
London Review, with Anecdotes of		of State for the Foreign Department,	
Authors,		to the Note presented by M. Chau-	
Lysons' Environs of London; being an		velin, on the 27th of December	65
Historical Account of the Towns,		1792, &c.	69
Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve		Theatrical Journal,	
Miles of that Capital. Interspersed		Poetry: including, Ode for the New	
with Biographical Anecdotes,	32	Year, by Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet	
A Comparative Display of the different		Laureat; Lines written on reading	
Opinions of the most distinguished		Mrs. Robinson's Poems; Lines ad-	
British Writers on the Subject of the		dressed to Victory, in consequence of	
French Revolution,	37	the success of Marquis Cornwallis	
Kirkland's Commentary on Apoplectic		and his Army against Tippoo Sultan,	
and Paralytic Affections [concluded],	38	by E. Cornelia Knight, &c.	70
Sir W. Fordyce on the great Importance		Irish Parliament.	
and proper Method of cultivating and		Monthly Chronicle.	
curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medi-		Promotions, Marriages, Monthly Obituary,	
cinal Uses,	40	&c. &c.	

L O N D O N:

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THE FRONTISPIECE.

REPRESENTS the FRONT of the CATHEDRAL of RHEIMS, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in the kingdom of France, standing on the River Vesle. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The principal door is remarkable for its workmanship; and the great altar, at which the coronation and unction of the Kings of France is performed, is plated with gold. This beautiful fabric deserves the notice of every person of taste, and will continue a monument of the magnificence of the French nation, if the present system of barbarism does not, like a torrent, carry away every appearance of civilization.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 12, to Jan. 19, 1793.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.	s. d. s.
London	5 5/4 0/3	10 1/2 5/4 1			

INLAND COUNTIES.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES.

North Wales	6 3/5 0/3	6 1 9/0 0
South Wales	5 8/0 0/3	8 1 5/0 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER. THERMOM. WIND.

DECEMBER.

23—29	— 61 —	34 —	N. W.
14—29	— 74 —	33 —	N.
25—29	— 49 —	34 —	W.
26—29	— 47 —	36 —	N. W.
37—29	— 42 —	37 —	N.
28—29	— 60 —	38 —	W.
29—29	— 85 —	43 —	S. S. W.
30—29	— 91 —	40 —	W.
31—30	— 21 —	33 —	N. N. W.

JANUARY.

1—29	— 77 —	37 —	S.
2—29	— 72 —	35 —	E.
3—29	— 86 —	32 —	W.
4—29	— 58 —	33 —	W.
5—29	— 74 —	37 —	S.
6—30	— 01 —	35 —	S. W.
7—30	— 18 —	33 —	S.
8—29	— 67 —	47 —	W.
9—30	— 09 —	34 —	W.
10—29	— 78 —	44 —	S.
11—29	— 50 —	46 —	S. W.
12—28	— 96 —	44 —	S.
13—29	— 30 —	39 —	N. E.
14—29	— 60 —	38 —	N. E.
15—30	— 00 —	38 —	N.

16—30	— 22 —	35 —	N. E.
17—30	— 22 —	38 —	N.
18—30	— 46 —	35 —	N. E.
19—30	— 50 —	29 —	N.
20—30	— 48 —	32 —	N. W.
21—30	— 48 —	33 —	W.
22—30	— 49 —	39 —	W.
23—30	— 43 —	37 —	W.
24—30	— 21 —	43 —	W.
25—30	— 00 —	38 —	E.
26—30	— 21 —	32 —	E.
27—30	— 28 —	34 —	S.
28—30	— 14 —	40 —	W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

January 26, 1793.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, —	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann —
104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 104	India Bonds, 11s. pr.
New 4 per Cent. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Sea Stock, —
a 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent. Conf. 73	New Navy and Vict.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Bills, —
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	16 Lot. Tick. —
Do. 61. 1778 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 ditto —

T H E

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

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

For J A N U A R Y 1793.

AN ACCOUNT OF MRS. ROBINSON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS lady, whose literary talents we have had frequent occasions to celebrate, is descended from a good family. Her father, whose name was Darby, having lost a considerable fortune in promoting a scheme for the commercial advantage of this country, accepted the command of a seventy-four gun ship in the service of the Empress of Russia. He was an American by birth, though originally of an ancient family in Ireland, and died in December 1787, honoured with the highest esteem by his August Mistress, and lamented by all who knew him, as a brave and worthy member of society. His widow, Mrs. Robinson's mother, still living, is grand-daughter to Catherine Seys, of Boverton Castle, in Glamorganshire, whose sister, Anne Seys (married to Lord King, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain), was a woman celebrated for every virtue and accomplishment that could adorn her sex. Mrs. Robinson was born in the College Green, Bristol, in which city she received the early part of her education. At the age of ten years she was removed to one of the first seminaries of female tuition in the vicinity of the metropolis, and at the early age of fifteen years was married to her present husband, then a student in Lincoln's Inn. Neither party being possessed of independence, in a short time Mr. Robinson became embarrassed in his circumstances, which probably gave oc-

casion to the first thoughts of Mrs. Robinson's exerting her talents on the Stage. She accordingly, under the particular patronage of the Duchess of Devonshire, made her first appearance at Drury Lane on the 10th of December 1776, in the character of Juliet, and during the three seasons she continued on the Stage, performed the parts of Lady Macbeth, Imogen, Rosalind, Cordelia, Ophelia, Viola, Palmira, the Irish Widow, Perdita, and a variety of other characters, with universal applause. In the latter character she attracted the notice of a distinguished personage, which occasioned her secession from the Theatre at a time when she was rising very rapidly in the estimation of the public. In 1778 she produced a musical farce at Drury Lane, entitled "The Lucky Escape," and about the same time a poem called "Captivity," dedicated to her patroness the Duchess of Devonshire. This poem certainly possessed some merit, but must be allowed to be inferior to those pieces since published, which have established her reputation on a solid and durable basis.

Mrs. Robinson, besides the pieces just mentioned, has already published a volume of Poems, in octavo; Vancenza, a Novel, of which three editions have been sold, *Ainsi va le Monde*, a Poem; and a Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds; besides many pieces under the signatures of Laura Maria, Julia,

* See Collins's Peerage, article Lord King.

Laura, Oberon, &c. &c. some of which, we have observed, are not collected in the volume above mentioned. To this lady also some popular pamphlets have been attributed.

Of a lady whose name is so well known, it will be expected we should gratify our readers with some further particulars. We shall therefore add, that our best celebration of her exquisite beauty will be, to refer to the portrait in the present Magazine; and concerning her general character to subjoin the following, which we have received from one who professes to be well-informed on the subject:—"She is mistress of exquisite sensibility and tenderness of mind, blended with a vivacity of temper that has frequently led her into hasty decisions, where mature deliberation would have tended to promote her interest; she is liberal even to a fault, and

many strong traits of her life will evince, that she has ever been one of the most disinterested of her sex."

Mrs. Robinson has one daughter, a lovely and elegant girl, whom she has educated with the strict attention of a fond parent, and the cautious exactitude of the most rigid governess. Miss Robinson is said to be conversant in the French and German languages, with a competent knowledge of music, dancing, &c.

The feeling reader will experience a shock to his sensibility when he is told, that this accomplished woman has for near six years been a victim of rheumatic attacks, which, though they have weakened her fair *form*, have not yet had power to debilitate the strong energies of her *mind*, which soars above sublunary calamity.

L O R D S O M E R S.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Anecdotes of the celebrated Statesman whose name is at the head of this communication, were copied many years ago from a Manuscript then in the possession of Dr. BIRCH. They have never been printed, and therefore may afford some entertainment to the readers of your excellent miscellany.

I am, &c. D. G.

APRIL 26, 1716, died John Lord Somers. Burnet hath done him justice in several places, and Addison has given us his character in colours so strong, that little remaineth to be added.

His application and capacity were equally great and uncommon. At his first going to school, he never gave himself any of the diversions of children of his age; for at noon the book was never out of his hand. To the last years of his life a few hours of sleep sufficed; at waking, a reader attended, and entertained him with the most valuable authors. Such management raised him to the highest eminency in his own profession, and gave him a superiority in all kind of useful knowledge and learning.

Natural strength and clearness of understanding thus improved, was the distinguishing peculiarity which appeared in all his performances. Every thing was easy and correct, pure and proper. He was unweakened in the application of all his abilities for the service of his country. As a writer, he greatly assisted the cause of liberty in the days of its utmost peril. As an advocate, a judge, a senator, and a

minister, the highest praises and the most grateful remembrance are due to his merit.

He was invariable and uniform in the pursuit of right paths. As he well understood, he was equally firm in adhering to the interest of his country while in its service, and when in a private station. To this uniformity the calumnies and reproaches of his enemies may be truly ascribed. They envied him his superiority; and as their wishes and designs were far from being engaged for the real welfare of society, a man so upright and able naturally became the object of their hatred; and they had too easy and too much credit. What greater misfortune can be entailed on popular Government, than forwardness in receiving all the impressions of malevolence!

When I had finished my Letter it came into my head to add Somers's Character, which was uniform, to Shrewsbury, which was all deformity.

I have been so very short, not only for the reasons prefixed, but in expectation of your having additions from your truly worthy friend Mr. Yorke. The account of his behaviour at school I had many years ago from a school-fellow.

fellow. I think Walsal in Staffordshire was the place where they learned their Grammar together. I remember very well his account of Johnay Somers being a weakly boy, wearing a black cap, and never so much as looking on when they were at play, &c.

Mr. Winnington's account is, that by the exactness of his knowledge and behaviour he discouraged his father, and all the young men who knew him. They were afraid to be in his company. He gave instances of his vindictive temper when he had full power and opportunity. 'Till turned of forty, he is supposed never to have had any commerce with a woman. His indulgencies that way are said to have been eager and ravenous, and without much care or choice; though he was particularly fond of Mrs. Blount.—His education was under Mr. Woodhouse, who kept a private Academy at Sheriff Hales, in Shropshire.—Remind me to give in conversation a conference with Mr. W. relating to Mrs. Blount.

Will you not apply to Judge Burnet for a summary of his father's character, to be inserted after his death, &c.? The good Bishop was far from being false and hypocritical. He was all freedom and openness. By this means his conduct often became weak and unguarded. Instances must be reserved for conversation.

The following Letter is copied from the Original. It is imperfectly printed in the General Dictionary—Article SOMMERS. It was addressed to the Marquis of WHARTON.

MY LORD, 28 July, 1710.

THO' I gave you very lately a trouble of this kind, yet M^r Denton is not to leave England without a Letter. In a very short time wee shall be ready for the second transmission, and soon after

wee shall be glad to hear you are preparing to come amongst us. My Lord Grandisons Bill is agreed to, & so is the Linnen Bill, with an amendment or two, which I believe will not be disapproved on your side. The Bill for preserving Timber Trees is also agreed to. I desire that all these may be understood to be agreed to at the Committee, for they have not yet been offered to the Q. in Council.

I am not able to send you any certainty as to the Dissolution. 'Tis a strange uncertain state we are in, & perhaps wee may have this good effect of the present irresolution, as not to be without hopes of a good Part. in case they will put us upon a new election, that is by your Lordships help & not otherwise.

Your Lordship has heard that M^r Cresset was going for Hanover. After his Dispatches were finished, & he had his last instructions from the Queen, he was taken ill on Tuesday, and died on Thursday morning. His death has given much disturbance to our great men, & has disconcerted their affairs.

I cannot find that all the endeavours possible have succeeded to shew a way to preserve credit, or to furnish the necessary sums for the army, unless the present Parliamt be continued. This article, & the French presumption in breaking off the conferences, are the grounds of our hope. And wee are apt to add to these two, that there is no certainty what the complection of the new Parliament will be, nor what will be the turn they will take, since they are not Whigs only who will be affected by the Dissolution. I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most obed^t & most

humble Serv^t,

SOMERS*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS surprized lately to see in the European Magazine for November, a Letter relative to ARCHBISHOP LAUD printed as *original*, it having been published, *verbatim*, by Peck, in the first edition of his *Defiderata*, and of course in Evans's republication,

p. 566, Vol. II. with a memorandum that the *Medal* was *actually seen* by Dr. Dickens. I have seen some hundreds of modern Medals, but never saw, or heard of any one else that had seen, *this*.—There is a famous medallion of the Archbishop published in Evelyn's

* So Lord Sommers used to sign his name, which has misled both Historians and Biographers to suppose he spelt his name with a single m.

Numismata, which is in mine among other Collectors' Cabinets in *silver*; but that was struck many years before Mr. Hearne's was thought of; and I do not conceive it possible that a *die* (a very expensive job at the cheapest) could be cut, and only *one* Medal should have been struck from it.—It would be very satisfactory to procure an *Engraving* of the Medal in question for your Magazine, if it is still extant.

The Anecdote, however, of Lord Nottingham's is new and curious.

I am, &c.

Jan. 11, 1793.

AMICUS.

[We are obliged to this Correspondent for his information, which is accurately true. On enquiring of the Correspondent from whom the communication came, we find it was a copy transcribed from an ancient manuscript, once belonging to Archbishop Sancroft, which our Correspondent did not know had been printed. If any person is in possession of the Medal in question, we should esteem it a favour to be permitted to engrave it for our Magazine, according to our Correspondent's wish.]

EDITOR.]

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

PARIS,

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

THE unfortunate Louis was this morning, at ten o'clock, beheaded in the Place de la Revolution, formerly the Place of Louis XV.

The following is the report upon the death of Louis the XVIth made to the Commons:

Jacques Roux (the Priest and Preacher of the Sans Culottes, one of the Commissioners named by the Commons to assist at the execution of Louis) speaks:

"We come to give you an account of the mission with which we were charged. We went to the Temple, where we announced to the Tyrant, that the hour for his execution was arrived.

"He desired some minutes alone with his Confessor. He wanted to give us a parcel for you; but we observed we were only charged to conduct him to the scaffold. He answered, *that is true*, and gave the packet to one of our colleagues. He recommended his family, and requested that Clery, his Valet de Chambre, should be that of the *Queen*; and then hastily said, *of his wife*. He further requested, that his old servants at Versailles should not be forgotten. He said to Santerre, *Marchons*, let us go on; he walked through one Court, and got into the carriage in the second. The most perfect silence reigned during the whole procession. Nothing happened. We went up into the offices of the Marine, to prepare the *Proces-verbal*. We never lost sight of Capet till we arrived at the Guillotine. He arrived at ten minutes after ten; he

was three minutes getting out of the carriage; he wished to harangue the people; Santerre opposed it. *His head was severed from his body*. The citizens dipped their pikes and handkerchiefs in his blood.

"After the drawing out of the *Proces-verbal* we went to the Provisional Executive Council, who were busy in enquiring into the assassination of St. Fargeau."

Santerre. "You have heard an exact account of all that passed. Louis Capet wanted to speak of mercy to the people, but I would not let him."

Another account of this horrid murder is as follows:—

Agreeably to the Proclamation of the Provisional Executive Council, at eight o'clock in the morning, Louis was conducted from the Temple to the Place of the Revolution, along the Boulevards, in the carriage of the Mayor of Paris, accompanied by M. Desirion his Confessor, and two Gendarmes, and attended by the Commissioners of the Department of Paris, the Commissioners of the Municipality, the Members of the Criminal Tribunal, and General Santerre, with a strong detachment of National Guards.

On his approaching the place of execution, at the appearance of the scaffold, and the *Guillotine*, the fatal instrument of death, each covered with black, he shrunk back with horror; but, collecting himself, he stepped with firmness and composure from the carriage, and ascended the scaffold amidst the brutal huzzas of the populace, and the noise of drums and trumpets. He made several endeavours to speak, but

* A Member of the National Convention, who was that day assassinated at a Restaurateur's, where he had dined, by M. Paris, formerly one of the *Corps du Garde*.

his voice was drowned in the tumultuous uproar. In one short interval of silence he made the following short but pathetic discourse, which the brutality of the ruffians who surrounded him prevented being heard, except by a few persons who were very near him:—

“ Je prends Dieu à témoin, que je meurs innocent des crimes dont j’ai été accusé. J’aime & j’ai toujours aimé mon Peuple, et j’ai faite mille sacrifices personnels pour le rendre heureux; ainsi je ne lui attribue pas mes malheurs, mais bien à une Faction, qui a dégradé la France aux yeux de l’Être Supreme et de tout l’univers. Daignez, O mon Dieu! recevoir mon ame, et m’accorder cette paix dont je n’ai pas joui dans ce monde; pardonnez à mes ennemis, et faites renaitre le bon ordre le tranqullité et le bonheur dans ma malheureuse Patrie; c’est là mon dernier souhait. Amen.”

After pronouncing these words he dropped his handkerchief, and received the fatal stroke which put a period to his existence.

The scaffold was between the Champs Elysées and the Pedestal which was formerly ornamented with an elegant equestrian statue of Louis XV.; it was surrounded by soldiers, and none of the people were permitted to approach it. His hair was dressed; he wore a brown surtout coat, white waistcoat, with black breeches and stockings, and his appearance all together was majestic.

The King wished to cut off his hair; scissars were refused him—they took away his knife.—“ Fools,” said he, “ to think I would basely turn my hand against my own life !”

The King’s hair was cut off, distributed, and sold to the crowd.

Louis XVIth ascended the Throne on the 10th of May 1774; was driven from the Thuilleries on the 10th of August 1792; thrown into prison on the 14th of September, and dethroned on the 22d of the same month.

The following is the substance of the will of Louis the XVIth, written in his own hand:

“ In the name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, this 25th of December 1792, I Louis the XVIth by name, King of France, having been confined with my family in the Tower of the Temple at Paris, by

those who were my subjects, and since the 11th deprived of all communication whatever with my family, besides which under a trial of which it is impossible, on account of the passions of men, to foresee the issue, and for which no pretext or means can be found in any existing laws, having only God for witness of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I here in his presence declare my last will and sentiments.

“ I resign my soul to my Creator; I pray him in his mercy not to judge it after its own merits, but by those of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, who offered himself to God his father for us men, how unworthy soever we may have been, *for me the most so.*”

The unfortunate Monarch next professes his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion very fully, and asks forgiveness for any acts he may have done (though against his will) contrary to the discipline of the Catholic Faith, and then proceeds as follows:

“ I pray those whom I have inadvertently offended (for I do not recollect to have wilfully offended any one), or those to whom I may have given any bad example, to pardon me the evil which they suppose I may have done them.

“ I pray all charitable persons to unite their prayers to mine, to obtain from God the pardon of my sins.

“ I forgive with all my heart those who have made themselves my enemies without my having given them any cause; I pray God to pardon them, as well as those who, by a false or misguided zeal, have done me much harm.

“ I recommend to God my wife, my children, my sister, my aunts, my brothers, and all who are related to me by ties of blood or otherwise. I particularly beseech the Almighty to look with eyes of mercy upon my wife, my children, and my sister, who have suffered so long with me; that it will please him to support them with his grace, if they should lose me, and as long as they remain on this perishable earth.

“ I recommend my children to my wife; I never doubted of her tenderness for them. I recommend her particularly to make them good Christians and worthy members of society; to learn them to look upon the grandeur of this world (if they are condemned

to experience it) as a dangerous and perishable thing, and to turn their thoughts to eternity, as the only solid and durable glory. I request my sister to continue her tenderness for my children, and to supply the place of a mother, if they have the misfortune to lose their's.

"I beseech my wife to forgive all the evils she suffers for me, and all the uneasiness I may have given her during the term of our union; as she may be sure that should she think she has any thing to reproach herself with, I can never think so.

"I warmly recommend to my children, after their duty to God, which must take the lead of all things else, to be united among themselves; to be submissive and obedient to their mother, and grateful for all her care and sollicitude for them: I desire them to look upon my sister as a second mother. I recommend to my son, *if ever he has the misfortune to become King*, to devote himself to the good of his fellow-citizens: to forget all hatred and resentment, and particularly every thing relative to my misfortunes and griefs; to recollect that he can only further the welfare of the people by reigning according to the laws, but at the same time to remember that a King cannot cause the laws to be respected, or do the good he may have in his heart, unless he possesses the necessary authority; otherwise he is cramped in his operations, and, inspiring no respect, he is more hurtful than useful.

"I recommend to my son to take care of all those who were attached to me, as far as the circumstances he may be in may allow him; to remember that it is a sacred debt which I have contracted towards the children or relations of those who have perished for me, and who have become unfortunate on my account. I know there are many who were attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and who have even been guilty of ingratitude; but I forgive them (often in times of trouble and effervescence we are not masters of ourselves); and I request my son, if occasions should offer, only to recollect their misfortunes.

"I should here wish to testify my acknowledgments to those who have shown me a true and disinterested at-

tachment; if, on the one hand, I have been sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of persons to whom, or to their friends and relatives, I did all the good I could, I have, on the other hand, had the consolation to see the gratuitous attachment and interest of many, all of whom I request in the present situation of things to accept my sincere thanks.

"I fear to compromise them, were I to speak explicitly; but I specially recommend it to my son to seek opportunities to acknowledge their services.

"I should, however, think I should calumniate the sentiments of the nation, were I not openly to recommend to my son Messieurs de Chamilly and Hue, whose true attachment to me engaged them to shut themselves up with me in this place of confinement, and who thought they might become victims for so doing. I also recommend Clerly to him, whose care and attention I have every reason to be satisfied with ever since he has been with me.

"I freely pardon those who guarded me in sight for the ill-treatment and restraints they imagined they ought to shew me. I have found some sensible and compassionate minds: May they have the heartfelt satisfaction of enjoying that tranquillity to which their way of thinking justly entitles them.

"I request Messrs. Malesherbes, Tronchet, and de Seze to accept my sincere thanks, and warmest expressions of sensibility, for all the care and trouble they have had on my account.

"(Signed) LOUIS."

The Commissaries of the Temple found in the King's desk some gold coin, to the amount of about three thousand livres. It was done up in rouleaus, and on them was written, "To Malesherbes." This grateful bequest of the deceased Monarch was not immediately complied with: the money was deposited in the Secretaries office.

After the execution, the King's body was carried to the burying-ground of *La Magdelaine*. To accelerate the dissolution of it, lime was thrown into the grave. Guards were placed to prevent its being taken away in the night.

The grave in which the body was deposited was fourteen feet deep, and seven in width.

TABLE TALK:

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

GEORGE THE SECOND.

THIS Monarch, though he had courage, integrity, and many other good qualities to recommend him, was but little conversant in literature or the fine Arts, as appears by the character given of him by Lady Bolingbroke (the niece of Madam Maintenon), and his resentment to Hogarth about the print of the March to Finchley. He had no manner of relish for English Poetry; and whenever Pope used to be praised in his presence for his great taste in this art, he used pettishly to exclaim, "Why does that man fool away his time in *verses* for? why does not he write *prose*, which every-body understands?"

The King, when he was young, was present at the battle of Oudenarde, and exposed his person with such singular bravery upon that occasion, that the Duke of Marlborough, considering him so nearly related to the Crown, thought it necessary to put him under an arrest. This battle dwelt so much upon his mind, that he retained the suit of regimentals he wore upon that occasion, with the sword, to the last hour of his life, and frequently upon review-days, during the war, would call for his Oudenarde sword.

In his personal economy he was very exact about trifles. He had all his shirts, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. regularly numbered, and it was sufficient to put him into a very great passion to give him any of those articles that did not exactly correspond in number with the other. The same exactness went to other circumstances. One day, as the Page was carrying a bag of money after him to be deposited in a small iron chest, which he constantly kept in a closet near his bed-chamber, the bag burst, and one guinea in the fall rolled under the door of another closet, where some piles of wood lay.—"Have you picked up all the money (says the King)?" "All but one guinea, Sire, which has rolled in amongst the wood, and which I shall

look for presently." "No, no—we shall look for that guinea now; set down that bag there, and assist me in removing this wood." The Page obeyed, and to work they both went; when, after toiling for about a quarter-of-an-hour, the guinea was found. "Well (says the King, pleased with his discovery), I think we have worked hard for this guinea, but as you seem to have laboured the most, here take it for your pains; I would have nothing lost."

When he first went to Drury Lane, after Garrick had got the management of that Theatre, the order was Richard III. During the course of the performance, Garrick, as it may be supposed, strained every nerve to catch the attention of the King, but in vain: when Taswell, however, came forward as Lord Mayor of London, the King, who had been talking to Lord Delaware, instantly turned round and exclaimed, "Oh, here comes my Lord Mayor of London! I always pays respect to my Lord Mayor of London." Garrick, who eyed him from the side of the scene, could not endure this preference, and every now and then used to exclaim, "What a pity it is he does not understand the language."

The King's favourite play was, "The Bold Stroke for a Wife."

When the King went to Kensington, Richmond, or Hampton Court, he had his jests almost for every part of the road. Amongst others, a Ladies Boarding-school at the entrance of Kensington, whose name (by changing the initial letter) produced a word fit only for the lowest of the vulgar, was a favourite one, and which his courtiers almost daily laughed at for several years.

From not being well acquainted with the politer terms of resentment in our language, his phrases, when he spoke disrespectfully of anybody, were sometimes very gross. In particular he

used constantly to call the late Duke of Newcastle, whenever he thwarted his measures, "One d—d son of a b—."

The King had good private intelligence from the Continent, and sometimes used to surprise his Ministers with information which they had not. He one day asked Lord Holdernesse, who was then Secretary of State, where the Pretender was?—"Upon my word, Sire, I don't exactly know, I should suppose somewhere in Italy; but I'll consult my last dispatches."—"Poh, poh! man, don't trouble your head about your last dispatches, I'll tell you where he is—He is now at No. — in the Strand, and was last night at Lady —'s rout; what shall we do with him?"—Lord Holdernesse, surprised at this account, proposed calling a Council. Here the King again interrupted him by saying, "No, no, we shall manage this business without a Council: let him stay where he is at present, and when the poor man has amused himself with looking about London, he will go home again." The fact turned out exactly as the King said.

The King had great personal bravery, and was prompt upon every occasion to show it. During the late Lord Chatham's administration, his Lordship had advices of some French troops landing in the West, and the Minister, being confined with the gout, sent his Secretary, Mr. Wood, to Kensington, at twelve o'clock at night, with the news. The King was in bed, but rose to give him audience. Mr. Wood then delivered his dispatches, which he read with great composure, and after measuring the room with large strides for some time, hastily called out, "Pray, Mr. Wood, what horse shall I ride to-morrow?" Wood, startled at the question, replied, "Upon my word, Sire, I don't know; perhaps the people about the Mews can inform your Majesty."—"Aye, aye—you say right, you don't know to be sure, how should you know? But I will ride my own German horse, and put myself at the head of my Guards directly."—Wood begged his Majesty would go to bed, and wait for a further account—which he reluctantly complied with; when in a day or two afterwards the intelligence turned out to be nothing more than a French privateer, which had landed a few sailors, who had made depredations

on the country people, and sailed off again.

After the very great success of *The Beggar's Opera*, Gay, as it is well known, followed it up by writing an Opera called "*Polly*," which, however, was not permitted to be brought on the Stage. The late Duchess of Queensbury made such interest to have it performed, that she asked permission of the King to read it to him in the closet; which his Majesty evaded by saying, "That nothing could give him greater pleasure than seeing her Grace in his closet, where he flattered himself he could amuse her better than in reading a play."

During some alterations making in Kensington Gardens, the King used sometimes to superintend them.—Amongst the workmen there was a man who, being esteemed a kind of Wit amongst his brethren, longed for an opportunity to speak to the King. His Majesty coming near the spot one day where this man was at work, he seized the opportunity, and looking directly in his face, "hoped his Majesty would give them something to drink."—Displeased at this intrusion, and yet ashamed to deny it, the King felt his pockets for some coin; but finding none, he replied in his German accent, "I have got no money in my pockets."—"Nor I neither, by G— (says the workman); and as you have none, I wonder where the D—l it all goes to." The Sovereign frowned and walked off, and next day the man was removed from about the palace.

The King played in public every Twelfth-night, but never lost above two hundred pounds at a sitting; and this rule he rigidly practised through life. His private party consisted of the Duke of Grafton (grandfather to the present Duke), and Lords Ligonier and Delaware.

Above forty years ago a Clergyman in the City went to St. James's to visit a relation of his who was one of the Pages, when, after drinking tea with him, and taking his leave, stepping heedlessly back upon a narrow staircase, he tumbled down a whole flight of steps, and probably in the fall burst open a closet door. However it happened (for it was never afterwards known), when he recovered himself,

himself, he found he was sitting on the floor of a small room, most kindly and sedulously attended by a neat little old gentleman, who was carefully washing his head with a towel, and sitting, with infinite exactness, pieces of sticking-plaster to the variegated cuts which the accident had created.

For some time his surprize kept him silent, but finding that his kind physician had completed his task, and had even picked up his wig, and replaced it on his bruised head, he rose from the floor, and, limping towards his benefactor, was beginning to express his thanks, as well as to enquire into the manner of the accident. These were, however, instantly checked by an intelligent frown, and a significant wave of his hand towards the closet door. The patient understood the hint, and retired, wondering how so much humanity and unsociableness could dwell together; but how much was he surprized, upon further inquiry into this circumstance, to find that his kind physician was no less a man than George the Second.

The late Duchess of Kingston (when Miss Chudleigh) having obtained for her mother a suite of chambers at Hampton Court, the King some time after, meeting her at the Levee, asked her how her mother liked her apartments? "Oh! perfectly well, Sir," says the other, "in point of room and situation, if the poor woman had but a bed and a few chairs to put in them."

"Oh, that must be done by all means," says the King, and immediately gave orders for furnishing her bed-chamber. In a few months after this order the bill was brought from the Upholsterer, which run thus:

"To a bed and furniture of a room for the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, 4,000*l*."

The sum was so unexpectedly great, that the Comptroller of the Household would not pass the account till he shewed it to the King. His Majesty immediately saw how he was taken in, but it was too late to retract. He accordingly gave orders for the payment, but observed at the same time, "that if Mrs. Chudleigh found the bed as *hard as he did*, she would never lie down in it as long as she lived."

Lord Albemarle being spoke to by Lord P—— to solicit the King for the Green Ribband, his Lordship took the first opportunity to present Lord P——'s

humble duty to the King, and ask the favour.—"What, give him a Ribband?" says his Majesty; "a fellow that has always been voting against the Court? How could you ask it, Albemarle?"—"Sire," says my Lord, "he means to be more grateful for your Majesty's favours in future."—"Well, well, I don't care for that, he's a *puppy*, a mere puppy, and shall not have it." The King having said this, was turning on his heel, when Albemarle asked him what answer he should return Lord P——. "Tell him he's a puppy!" "Well but, Sire, admitting this, 'tis a puppy sincerely inclined to *follow his Master*." "Aye," says the King, "are you sure of that?"—"Perfectly so, Sire."—"Why then," says his Majesty, "let the *puppy have his collar*."

The King was likewise much solicited to make the Earl of B—— (who had been celebrated for his *effeminacy*) a *Duke*, which he constantly refused. Being one day much pressed on this subject by two Court Ladies, he turned round to them with great good-humour, and said, As he had decided in his own mind not to create any Duke, he would so far oblige them as to make his Lordship a *Duchess*.

As the King was returning from one of his excursions to Hanover, his carriage happened to break down between the Brill and Helvoetsluys, on a part of the road where he and his attendants were obliged to take up with what accommodations they could get at a hedge gin-house until another carriage could be got ready. The article of refreshment they had were coffee for his Majesty and two Noblemen who were in the coach with him, and four bottles of gin and biscuits for the domestics; yet the honest landlord, knowing what guests he had in his house, made his account for this poor fare amount to the enormous sum of *ninety pounds*. The bill being brought to the late Lord Ligonier, who was with the King, he railed at the fellow's extravagant demand so loud that his Majesty overheard him, and insisted upon knowing what was the matter. Being told, he shook his head and said, "It is an extravagant charge, to be sure; but come, my good Lord Ligonier, pay the money—consider Kings seldom pass this way."

It is a well known privilege which
C. 2 belong.

belongs to the Barons of Kinfale, that they are entitled to wear their hat in the King's presence; and perhaps all the successors of the first De Courcy, Baron of Kinfale, have some time or other exercised this privilege. Soon after the late King came to the Throne, the then Lord Kinfale had just come to his title, and was introduced at Court with the usual ceremonies:—but whether from a mistake in etiquette or pride, instead of just putting on his hat and immediately taking it off, he walked about the Drawing-room for a considerable time with his hat on.—The Courtiers all stared, and the whole Circle was thrown into some embarrassment; when the King, seeing the circumstance, very good-humouredly and politely went up to him, and told him, he believed he was under some little mistake in the business, for though

he had a right to wear his hat before him, he had forgot that there were Ladies in the room. His Lordship instantly felt the rebuke, bowed, and pulled off his hat.

The King was a very early riser, being generally up at five o'clock in the summer, and six in winter. In the latter season he generally lit his own fire. At this period he read his dispatches, and prepared himself for the conferences of the day, and none of the Pages presumed to enter till he rang his bell. In the summer mornings he used to walk round Kensington Gardens, and frequently read the Newspapers on his returning from his walk, in the alcove facing the front of the palace.

[To be continued.]

IN HONOUR of the BAR ELOQUENCE of the SCOTTISH COURTS of JUSTICE.

“OUR disquisition on the idea of modern forensic oratory must,” says Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, the famous Lord Advocate of Scotland, “be adorned with some characters of the long robe, to whom Scotland is indebted for her eloquence, and whose abilities were not exceeded in the Augustan age; they are examples not only to that kingdom, but to the whole world.” Those who flourished before CRAIG are scarcely otherwise discernible than mountains, that diminish not from their lowness, but merely from their distance. CRAIG was enriched with such solid and profound learning, that he could scarcely hope to be eloquent. His authority was of such weight in Court, that he did not stand in need of elocution. CRAIG lived to so great an age, that Sir GEORGE compares him to the venerable oak, whose shade proceeds from the trunk, not the leaves.

SHARPE attained the honour of King's Advocate, not by solicitation, but solely by his eloquence, which was so consummate, that it oftentimes surpassed even CRAIG's learning. To these succeeded HOPE, NICHOLSON, and STEWART. This triumvirate, Sir George says, he no otherwise knew than as we view the setting sun gilding the hemisphere with its golden rays.

HOPE was wonderful at invention, and he displayed such a fund of argu-

ments, that he left himself no time for amplification; he did not plead, but argued. His method was uniform, yet peculiar to himself; for whenever he advanced either an argument or an objection, he always gave his reasons; and if they were at all unsatisfactory, he added reasons to reasons. He was perfect master of rhetoric, though it was, in his opinion, unnecessary. HOPE and NICHOLSON might be said to divide the palm between them; the latter polished the eloquence, the former the jurisprudence of their country.

NICHOLSON, when in opposition to HOPE, defended a cause earnestly and elegantly. His exordium, which was facetious, comprehended an eloquent narrative of the cause, attended with few arguments:—he concluded with consummate judgment.

HOPE was the first who freed Scotland from the thralldom of syllogisms, and obliged the Court to give up Aristotle to Demosthenes, rather than to Cicero.—HOPE was looked upon as the thunder of the bar in his time, and a pattern fit for universal imitation.—He oftentimes amused the Court with jokes and puns, but sometimes soaring, eagle-like, out of the sight of the bystanders, he descended with miraculous force upon his prey.

STEWART improved his arguments by the depth of his knowledge, and set them off with agreeable sallies of pleasantry

pleasantly and wit. He was peculiarly happy in questioning his unguarded adversary, and then defeating him by his own concessions.

GILMORE, NISBET, NICHOLSON junior, WEDDERBURN, KERR, LOCKHART, and CUNNINGHAM, were Sir George Mackenzie's contemporaries; to all of whom, he says, with that modesty innate in great characters, he was much inferior.

GILMORE the elder might be said to be a singular instance of being most learned without any obligation to the civil law; and his own genius made him equal to the Roman jurisprudence. In the practice of the Courts of Judicature in Scotland, he might be said to rather give than declare the law; his clients consulted him as a judge more than as an advocate; and like another Hercules, his knotty club laid his adversaries prostrate; in short, he was eloquent without rhetoric, learned without literature.

Providence pitted him with NISBET, who managed causes with such profound knowledge, and such consummate eloquence, that he made the scales of justice equipoise; however, from his always using too much art, he rendered it suspicious; so that whenever they became opponents the glory was GILMORE's, the victory NISBET's, from the latter's possessing most art and having had the best education, and the former most natural endowments and strength.

NICHOLSON the younger made use of a fanatic, not the Roman elocution, so that he rather preached than pleaded; a lesson more apt to persuade posterity than to please that corrupt age, and those less acute judges: but if this learned advocate should happen to transmit his orations to future times, it will appear that he copied the Augustan æra, with which he was perfectly acquainted.

GILMORE the younger pleaded more from vigour than study; his method in which he made so conformable to his own genius, that what nature or what art dictated to him was scarcely perceptible, inasmuch as what he was indebted to nature was so elegant, that it seemed to be embellished by art. Being the judge not the slave of his own abilities, he sometimes advised with senatorial gravity, sometimes diverted with fanciful facetiousness; at other times he briefly exhausted a vast quan-

tity of matter, and then supplied a barren subject with unexpected copiousness; as those who can do every thing may do any thing: never had man more command over his faculties, never man conceded more to them. His innate generosity caused him to make great allowances to young advocates; no one was more happy than himself in commending them;—he despised riches, and was greedy of fame only.

WEDDERBURN brought the judges over in favour of his client by his sanctity of manners, and could, if he pleased, have prejudiced them by the agreeableness of his discourse; but he never urged any fact seriously unless it was true, nor point of law unless it was just; he was always reading Cicero with great attention, whence he procured his uniform and persuasive manner of delivery. None of the juniors of the bar could imitate him as he did Cicero; he adorned the subject by his eloquence, and his eloquence by the gracefulness of his action; the quality of which, though fleeting, he rendered perpetual to his fame.

LOCKHART might be considered as a second code of civil law, and as another Cicero: his peculiar gift was, to arrange his arguments in such order, that they supported one another, as stones do the arches in buildings.—These arguments suggested themselves to him in the moment, while he was pleading; his ready wit pointed them out, and disposed them in their proper places. He was not at a loss as to any part of jurisprudence. As soon as ever his client opened his case to him, he unravelled all the arguments on both sides the question, and investigated the merits of the cause, which finally determined it: anger, which confused other orators, only animated LOCKHART; however it made him hoarse, and disfigured his countenance.

KERR, while he studied at Bourges, that Athens of Lawyers (to which Sir George Mackenzie was indebted for his jurisprudence, such, says he, as it was), though a Tyro in the practice of the Scots judicature, he procured himself a reputation by relying on his own learning, forced a way into court, whereby he exposed himself to the ridicule of his seniors, who were mean enough to set even their servants at him. They laughed at his ignorance of the most common technical terms. KERR, however,

however, got the better of this combination, more indeed by the consent than the will of the auditory; yet he never could get the better of his excessive pride, in consequence of which he suffered daily. He neither received or gave any affront in court;—his arguments were oftentimes many and learned, but so weakened by too much subtlety, that when disputing seriously, he seemed to be only bantering by way of jest.

CUNNINGHAM, naturally eloquent, and learned by nocturnal study, wonderfully improved his endowments by sedulous disputation for many years

together. His early examining the most neglected records, and the particulars of every fact, rendered him of much more service to his client than to his own reputation; nor did he, in arguing the law in his speeches, insist upon it till after he had heard the law debated for several years; and by this wise method he avoided envy, until he had made himself master of the law. Being in time perfectly competent, he pleaded delightfully and most learnedly; whereby that esteem which others arrogated to themselves by their audacity, CUNNINGHAM procured by his modesty.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS ON TASTE.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.]

THE celebrated Sulzer says, “that to form and rectify the taste, is an affair of great national importance.” In this he is undoubtedly right; and every person of sound judgment must be convinced of the justness of his observation. Do we not, indeed, observe numbers of people of all ranks, who employ every care and attention to exhibit taste in every thing that surrounds them? It may, therefore, be of some importance to second so general an emulation. Those things, however, in which people affect most to show that they possess taste, are so badly chosen, that few appear to have a clear idea of what Sulzer means; for were this not the case, we should not find that reading silly romances and insipid comedies, and giving into all the ridiculous extravagancies of fashion, would be sufficient to make any one be considered as a man of taste. Such false ideas have a sensible influence upon literature, and the productions of the fine arts. It becomes then necessary to destroy these false ideas, by demonstrating that all the grand effects attributed to taste, belong only to that which is founded upon truth and propriety.

A sound and just judgment, capable of comparing and weighing objects and their properties; a fine genius, a lively imagination, and great sensibility, susceptible of sudden and delicate sensations, are the essential qualities which must be united, in order to form a man of taste. While taste never deviates from the invariable rules of truth, it will always be a sure guide towards the beautiful. Education, in this respect,

has a wonderful influence; and perhaps many of those learned men who are so little esteemed in our day, would have been excellent writers, had they had the good fortune to live in the elegant ages of a Pericles or an Augustus. I am, however, far from asserting that there are men whose taste is absolutely bad, as Gerard advances in his *Essay on Taste*; they will, at least, have just ideas of certain objects, and consequently be sometimes able to discover what is really beautiful. A storm rising majestically slow above the horizon, presents to the civilized spectator as well as to the savage a spectacle equally grand and sublime. Who can behold with indifference the admirable mixture of colours displayed in that phenomenon the rainbow?

A very striking difference may, however, be remarked between the ideas which individuals, and even different nations, form of beauty, as it relates to visible objects, and principally to the most perfect of all, Man. An imagination more or less active, the association of foreign ideas, prejudices of education, and a thousand other inexplicable causes, have also a very sensible influence in this respect. A New Zealander is transported at the sight of a tattooed village; an inhabitant of New Holland thrusts the bone of a bird through the cartilages of his nose, and this ornament, doubtless, appears to him to be extremely beautiful.

I shall pass over in silence all that is generally said on regularity, exactness of proportions, and uniformity. I shall only observe, that the sameness of the latter

latter must be interrupted every time the artist perceives that it is necessary to rouse the attention. Immense plains, where a continual uniformity reigns, fatigue the eye of the traveller. Order ought to facilitate the perception of the whole. Large groups formed by striking objects do not leave the spectator leisure to observe the want of order; they please and engage his attention by their majestic grandeur.

Noble simplicity belongs to every thing which pleases by its essence; it will charm good taste, wherever it may be. It will please equally in the Rotunda, and in the character and conduct of Abraham; the voice of Epic Poetry will render it as interesting as the Shepherd's Pipe. A noble simplicity reigns throughout all the works of the Creator; a happy imitation of nature is therefore the surest road to immortality. When the artist disdains to take her for his guide, or when he has not been initiated into her mysteries, Gothic turrets, overloaded with phantastical ornaments, arise in the room of temples which display all the noble simplicity of architecture. The musician, instead of calling forth tears by simple and melodious tones, wanders then in the intricacies of difficult and studied modulations, in order to obtain the applauses of the multitude.

Beauty, in the most extensive sense of the word, is ascribed to every thing which pleases us, and taste attaches itself to every object which, by the great and the sublime, excites admiration and astonishment. A storm at sea; the enormous rocks of Terra del Fuego, piled upon one another with horrid and majestic grandeur, and covered with snow; a burning torrent of lava, which, with the noise of bursting thunder, throws itself into the sea, and makes it recede from the shores; a pure sky, such as Brydone beheld in the night-time on the top of Mount Ætna, while innumerable orbs sparkled with delightful brightness over his head, and an immense gulph belloyed below his feet; are grand scenes of nature, which a man of taste will always contemplate with ecstacy.

The property of pleasing is not confined to physical beauty alone; the imagination and the mind may create images

which produce the same effect. The thought that beyond the Milky Way there may be a thousand others of the same kind, must excite the most exalted ideas in the mind of a man of taste. Repeated meditation on the sublime, and a frequent contemplation of the beautiful and the agreeable, nourish and purify the taste, and bring it towards perfection. The flights of a wild imagination will astonish those who are not acquainted with the laws by which invention ought to be regulated and put in practice. The savage American is transported with pleasure, when he hears the sound of his rude instrument formed of a gourd; certainly he would not be so, had he been accustomed to hear the strains of Handel in his forests. He who has become familiar with the spirit of Terence, will turn with indignation from the disgusting farces which give so much delight to the lowest of the vulgar*. A pure taste more and more awakens the ardent desire of attaining to the highest degree of beauty—sweet foretaste of immortality! The sensations occasioned by the beautiful, become so much the livelier as the belief of perfection is stronger, and as the imagination is warmer, and sensibility more exquisite. There are a thousand degrees of taste, and it is still respected whilst it adheres to truth. But happy is he who may be called a man of superior taste! He hath reached the source of pure, innocent, and sublime pleasure. All nature is obedient to his power; art lays before him her productions, which, while they increase his pleasures, add to his knowledge; his imagination is enriched with a thousand agreeable images, and black melancholy never embitters a single moment of his life. Taste diffuses certain charms over all the actions of a man who really possesses it. In his mouth common truths acquire more force; they make an impression with more facility, and carry readier conviction along with them. The exquisite and delicate ideas which he entertains of order and harmony, remove every thing that offend them; and he despises exaggeration, bombast, childish conceits, vain subtleties, false wit, and, in short, every thing that characterises bad taste. Taste, by softening his manners, ren-

* Do we not see some pieces as badly written as indecent, exhibited upon the two first theatres of Europe, and which the public, *gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens*, run in crowds to see? so true is Ovid's observation, *Parva leves capiunt animos*: so that upon this occasion we may well cry out, Oh! Athenians, Athenians!

ders his soul more susceptible of whatever is noble and good. It excites him to be more familiar with Nature, to carry his researches farther, to elevate his sentiments, and to prepare himself for the conversation of superior beings. The beauties and treasures of Nature every where open to his view the delightful vallies of Greece, the burning deserts of Peru, the Heavens bestudded with stars, and, in a word, the whole universe in all its grandeur presents him with subjects for meditation. The case is the same with the productions of art. Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry, eloquence, and the theatre, when properly regulated, so as to become a school of virtue and morality, furnish innumerable sources of pleasure to the man of genuine taste.

These observations are, doubtless, sufficient to convince one of the necessity of forming and purifying the taste, and to point out the advantages that must thence result to society. Some gloomy censors, who would condemn man to vegetate on the earth, pretend to deny the influence of taste on the manners; they even assert that it becomes hurtful to virtue. It must, indeed, be allowed, that men of fine taste have often abandoned themselves to vice; but these monsters are exceptions from the general rule, and the testimony and example of the greatest men of antiquity, as well as of modern times, are sufficient to prove the contrary. Who can read the MESSIAH of Klopstock, and the immortal work of Sulzer, without being convinced that taste naturally incites to virtue? O! instructors of youth, never

forget that virtue is the only and surest means of forming the hearts of your pupils, and that by rectifying their taste your success will be more speedy. Experience will convince you that young minds, in which a sense of physical beauty is brought to perfection, will be more sensible also of moral beauty. Reason, taste, and what Hutcheson and Shaftesbury call the moral sense, are, according to Sulzer, the same faculty, only modified by different objects. It has not been indeed demonstrated, that the moral sense is innate; but all the faculties of the soul being intimately connected, we may conclude that they must be reciprocally influenced by one another. Who will deny, that the magic of music and poetry open the innocent heart of friendship to pity, and, in a word, to every soft and tender passion? But let us never forget, that as the fine arts have often been abused, the man of taste is obliged to choose their productions with discernment. Poets and painters, hurried away by a loose imagination, have often prostituted their talents on the most infamous subjects; the man of real taste, however, will deery all those subjects which, by offending against modesty, corrupt the morals; and, whatever their merit may be, he will consign them to eternal oblivion; while he laments that men of genius, formed to do honour to the fine arts, and to the age in which they live, have so little respect for themselves, as to seek the contemptible glory of meriting the suffrages of the meanest part of their nation.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XL.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXII, Page 342.]

MONTAIGNE.

HAD the French consulted this acute and excellent author of their's, they would have spared themselves

Bella hen per Gallos plusquam civilia
campos

Jusque datum speleris :

Wars full more fell than any *civil* wars,
And the most sacred sanction of the
laws

To rapine and to murder prostituted.

In his Chapter upon the Inequality of Conditions, the good old Gascon would have told them, "*Que il ne trouve*
point

Point si grande distance de beste à beste,
comme il trouve l' homme à l' homme.”
La Motte, in one of his odes, would
have let them know respecting their
favourite principle,

I.

Equality! so oft address,
Caus't thou o'er wretched mortals reign?
Alas! thou ne'er hast stood the test,
Chimera boasted but in vain.

II.

If then to thee no altars rise,
Mortals have to their sorrow found,
Order and peace thy sway denies,
Almighty only to confound.

III.

True offspring of a helpless race,
Are we all equal, Goddess dread?
Our own lov'd power we soon efface,
And place e'en tyrants in its stead.

Old Montaigne would have told his
nation respecting their Kings, “ Nous
devons le obeissance & subjection à nos
Rois, car elle regarde leur office, mais
l'estimation non plus que l'affection
nous la devons à leur vertu. Donnons
à l'ordre politique de les souffrir patiem-
ment indignes, de celer leurs vices,
d'aider de nostre recommandation leur
actions indifferentes, pendant que nous
avons besoin de leur appui.”

Old Charron will tell his country-
men,

Nihil est equalitate inequalius.

“ Il n'a haine plus capitale qu' entre
egaux: l' envie & jalousie des egaux
est le seminaire des troubles, seditions,
& guerres civiles. Il faut de l' in-
equalité mais modéré l' harmonie
n'est nos en sans tous pareils, mais dis-
ferens & bien accordans.”

DE MONTAIGNE

ADMIRAL DE COLIGNY.

In the life of this respectable and
venerable personage, printed in 1633,
4to. his countrymen the French are
thus characterised: “ Les esprits
François qui sont comme le cours du
ciel en perpetuel mouvement.”

Of the *legereté* of the French this story
is told in the “ *Pieces Justificatifs*”
to the same book. During the cele-
bration of the Mass by the Bishop of
Arras, before Philip the Second of
Spain and the Admiral de Coligny, on
account of the treaty of peace in 1566,
Brusquet, a Frenchman, one of the
train of the Admiral, “ commenca à
crier à haute voix, Largeffe, Largeffe!
ayant un grand sac plein d'aleus de

notre palais de Paris, qu' il commenca
à jeter deça, dela, & se faire large, car
tous courroient à la prise, & les abandon-
noient. Le Roi Philippe à ce cri se
retourné avec admiration devers l'
Admiral, estimant que les François apres
leur premiere folie fussent passés jus-
ques à cette temerite de faire largeffe
chez lui en sa presence. L' Admiral de-
mura court non sachant encore que
dire qu'il ne sceut la verité, il decouvre
Brusquet & son valet jouant cette farce
qu'il montra à ce Prince; elle fût si
dextrement jouée, que les assistans, qui
estoit plus de deux mille tant hommes
que femmes, estimant que ce fût une
liberalité de ce Prince, se jettent avec
une furieuse ardeur à recueillir ces escus,
les Archers des Gardes les premiers,
qui vendrent jusques à ce pointer les
hallebardes; le reste de la multitude entra
en une telle confusion, que les femmes
deschevelées, leurs bourses coupées, les
uns & les autres hommes & femmes
renversées par une si estrange drolerie.
Le Prince Philippe lui-même fût con-
traint de gagner l'autel pour se soutenir
en tombant à force de rire, les Reynes
Douairieres de France & de Hongrie,
Madame de Lorraine, & autres, toutes
renversées plus d' une heure qui dura
cette farce.”

This incident shews part of the com-
position of a Frenchman, according to
Voltaire, the monkey; the other part,
the tyger, has been but too lately ex-
hibited in the various massacres of
Paris.

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## MR. CAREY.

It has been said, that the air of  
“ God save the King!” was made by  
this musician during the reign of  
George the First, and that the worthy  
and excellent Mr. Smith, the friend and  
companion of the immortal Handel,  
put a bass to it.

~~~~~

DR. JOHNSON.

Some friend of Dr. Johnson's ob-
serving him at a concert inattentive to
a solo that was then playing by a cele-
brated performer on the flute, said to
him, “ My good Sir, you do not appear
to me to consider how difficult this is.”
“ My dear Sir,” replied the Doctor,
“ I only wish that it were impossible.”
To many Solos may, indeed, be applied
what Fontenelle said of some insipid
Sonata, “ Sonata que me veux tu?” —
D “ Alas!

"Alas! my pretty Sonata, what does all this mean?"

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MENART,

a celebrated lawyer of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, put these lines over the door of his country-house:

Faux conseils & mauvaises têtes  
M'ont fait clever ces fenêtrés.

Wrong heads and bad advice  
Have rais'd this mansion in a trice.

~~~~~

Over the garden-door of a celebrated Physician of Lausanne, who was much addicted to prescribe whey and tepid bathing, some one wrote,

Le petit lait & les bains
Ont fait fleurir ces jardins.

Tepid baths and whey
For these fine gardens pay.

~~~~~

LORD CHANCELLOR SHAPTESBURY.

How completely are men's opinions and actions very often at variance!—This factious demagogue, this profligate libertine, used to say, "that it is not the want of knowledge, but the perverseness of the will, that fills men's actions with folly, and their lives with disorder." Rapin calls this nobleman one of the greatest geniuses that England ever produced. Mr. Locke thought him one of the most acute and sagacious men that he had ever known. Yet, how melancholy it is to think, of what little use his talents were to others or to himself. In the Court of Chancery (though he had never been called to the Bar) he presided in the most distinguished manner, yet, from his love of faction and political intrigue, he was obliged to fly from his country, and retire to Holland, where he died in great obscurity and wretchedness. A well-written life of this extraordinary man is much wanted in the literature of this country.

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ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON.

Had every one thought of libels as this excellent Prelate did, the trade of libelling would have long been at an end. Notice only makes them of consequence. When the Attorney General, Sir John Hawles, told the Archbishop that there were several persons secured for dis-

persing libels against him, he requested that they might be released, and that no prosecution might be commenced against them. Upon a bundle of these libels that were found in his study after his death, the following inscription, in his own hand-writing, was put:—"These are libels—I pray God to forgive the authors of them." "Calumny," said Boerhaave, "is like a spark of fire, which goes out if it is not blown upon." It was not unusual in the old Parliament of Paris, for an author who had written in any degree freely, to request a friend of his who belonged to that respectable corps to denounce his book as worthy of animadversion.—This made the fortune of it, by exciting the public attention towards it.

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MARSHAL VILLARS.

This celebrated General was told upon his death-bed, that his old friend and comrade Marshal Berwick was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipburgh. "Comme cet homme a toujours été heureux," replied he; "how lucky that man has always been." He says in his Memoirs, that there was a Commissary in his army whom he knew to be guilty of extortion and peculation, and whom he often threatened to hang. "Ah! M. le Marshal," replied he, "you never hang a man worth fifty thousand pounds."—"I don't know how it happened," says the Marshal, "but he really was never hanged."—When one of his friends was made Minister, he said, "You perhaps do not know what is the most difficult as well as the most necessary study for you; it is to study mankind, who never will approach you nor your sovereign without having a mask upon their faces."—When some one requested him to spare himself in some action, he replied, "Un General doit s'exposer lui-même, autant qu'il expose les autres."

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BISHOP BURNET

was a great gossip, and a very inquisitive man in conversation, and of so much absence of mind, that he would occasionally mention in company circumstances that could not fail to be displeasing to persons that were present. He seized several of his friends to introduce him to Prince Eugene, whom he soon very much offended, by asking him some questions about his mother, the

the Countess of Soissons, who was tried as suspected of being a poisoner; and he mentioned to the Prince his own evasion from France in early life, for having ridiculed Louis XIV. in some intercepted letters. Lord Godolphin he represents as a continual card-player, who, it seems, always took care to play at cards when he was in company with the Bishop, lest he should teize him with impertinent and leading questions. The first Lord Shaftesbury her represents as addicted to judicial astrology, who used to talk on that subject before the Bishop merely to prevent his talking the politics to him. Bishop Burnet, at the age of eighteen, wrote a treatise on education in very wretched language, but in which there is this curious observation: "That the Greek language, except for the New Testament, is of no very great use to gentlemen, as most of the best books in it are translated into Latin, English, or French." The late Speaker Onslow had a copy of Bishop Burnet's History interleaved, with notes and observations by himself, which must certainly be very curious, as he lived very near to the times of which the Bishop treated, and must have known intimately the descendants of many of the illustrious persons mentioned by him.

KING WILLIAM III.

How cruel it is in Bishop Burnet to leave the character of this great Prince in doubt, by accusing him of one vice, in which, as he says, he was secret. Sir John Reresby, in his Memoirs, tells the following story of him:—"One night, at a supper given by the Duke of Buckingham, the King, Charles the Second, made the Prince of Orange drink very hard. The Prince was naturally averse to it, but, being once entered, was more frolic and gay than the rest of the company; and now the mind took him to break the windows of the chambers belonging to the Maids of Honour, and he had got into their apartments had they not been timely relinshed."

RESBY'S MEMOIRS, Year 1670.

King William has been supposed not to have been a very kind and tender husband to his excellent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and said, "She had never once

in her life given him any reason to complain of her." William never appeared in spirits but when he was at the head of his troops; then his eyes flamed, and his whole frame became animated. To some dragoon who was running away in an engagement, he gave a blow with his sword in the face, saying, "Now I shall know where to find a coward." William was so foolishly fond of his own country, Holland, that when Mrs. College his landress (the widow of College who had been unjustly executed in Charles the Second's reign) brought him one day some shirts made of Irish instead of Holland linen, he fell into a violent passion with her, and put all the shirts one by one into the fire, keeping them down in it with his gold-headed cane. When his body was opened after death, the surgeons declared they had never seen a human body with so little blood in it. It appears, by the "Account of the Death of Queen Mary, written by a Minister of State," that a letter of her's to King William, dissuading him from continuing to keep a Mrs. Villers as his mistress, was found in her strong-box, to be delivered to her husband when she was dead. The character of Queen Mary, written by Bishop Burnet, contains a delineation of every female virtue, and of every female grace. He makes her say, that she looked upon idleness as the great corrupter of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no employment given it, it would create some of the worst to itself; and she thought, that any thing that might amuse and divert, without leaving a dreg and impression behind it, ought to fill up those vacant hours that were not claimed by devotion or business. "When her eyes," says Bishop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too much, she found out the amusement of work; and in all those hours that were not given to better employments, she wrought with her own hands, and that sometimes with so constant a diligence, as if she had been to earn her bread by it. Her example soon wrought on not only those that belonged to her, but the whole town, to follow it, so that it was become as much the fashion to work, as it had been to be idle."

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

(Continued from Vol. XXII. Page 452.)

THE Doctor gives the following account of his parents, which makes good the old adage—*fortes creantur fortibus*.

“My father,” says he, “had an excellent constitution; he was of a middle size, but well made; vigorous, and adroit in performing every thing that he attempted; he designed with elegance; he was a little acquainted with music; his voice was sonorous and agreeable; so that when he sung a psalm or hymn, with the accompaniment of his violin, with which he sometimes amused himself in an evening, after the labours of the day were finished, it was truly delightful to hear him. He was also acquainted with mechanics, and could occasionally use the tools of a variety of trades. But his greatest excellence was a sound judgment, and solid understanding in matters of prudence, either in public or private life. He never, indeed, engaged in the former, because his numerous family, and the mediocrity of his fortune, kept him unremittingly employed in the duties of his profession. But I well remember that the leading men used very frequently to come and ask his advice concerning the affairs of the town, or of the church to which he belonged; and that they used to pay much deference to his opinion. Individuals also often asked his opinion concerning the regulation of their private affairs; and he was frequently chosen arbiter between parties in litigation.

“He was fond of seeing at his table, as often as possible, some friends, or sensible neighbours, capable of rational conversation, and he always was careful to introduce topics of discourse either useful or agreeable, which might tend to enlighten the minds of his children. By this means he attracted our early attention to what was just, prudent, or useful in the conduct of life. Never was there any attention paid to what dishes appeared upon the table, nor any discussion whether they were well or ill cooked, in season or out; whether they tasted well or ill, or were better or worse than such and such others of the same kind. Thus accustomed from my childhood to entertain the most perfect indifference with respect to these matters, I have always been perfectly re-

gardless of what kind of food was set before me; and I pay so little attention to it even now, that it would be a hard matter for me to recollect, a few hours after I had dined, what my dinner had consisted of. When travelling I have frequently experienced the advantages of this habit; for I have often seen my fellow-travellers, whose tastes were more delicate, because they had been more exercised than mine, suffer much in circumstances where I really did not feel that I wanted any thing.

“My mother likewise possessed an excellent constitution. She had suckled ten children, and I never heard either her or my father complain of any other disease than that of which they died—my father at the age of 87, and my mother of 85. They are buried together at Boston, where, a few years ago, I placed a marble tablet over their grave with this inscription:

“Here Lie

“*Josias Franklin and Abias his Wife,*
 “They lived together, with reciprocal affection during 59 years; and
 “without any private fortune, without
 “any lucrative employment, by assiduous labour and honest industry,
 “with the blessing of Heaven, they
 “supported decently a numerous family, and brought up thirteen children, and seven grand-children.
 “Reader, let this example encourage
 “you to discharge diligently the duties of your vocation, and to rely on
 “the support of Divine Providence.
 “He was pious and prudent—
 “She was discreet and virtuous.
 “The youngest of their sons fulfils
 “his duty in consecrating to their memory this stone.”

The Doctor informs his readers, that his father was originally a dyer, but not finding sufficient employment in that line in Boston, he became a soap and candle maker, and in this trade the Doctor himself served several years; he always, however, had a very great aversion to it. Of the circumstances that led him to become a printer he gives the following account:

“From my earliest years I was passionately fond of reading, and I laid out in books all the little money I was master of. I was particularly fond of

the relations of voyages. My first acquisition was Bunyan's Collection in small separate volumes. This I afterwards fold in order to procure the publication of Burton, which consisted of forty or fifty little volumes. My father's small library consisted principally of books of practical or polemical theology. I read the greatest part of them. I have often since regretted, that at a time when I had to great a thirst for knowledge, some more useful and instructing books had not fallen into my hands, as I was not to belong to the Church. There was also Plutarch's Lives, in which I read much, and I still consider the time so employed as well bestowed. Besides, I found a work of De Foe, called *An Essay on Projects*, from which, perhaps, I might receive some impressions that have since influenced the principal events of my life.

"My inclination for books at last determined my father to make me a printer, although he had already a son in that profession. My brother James had just returned from England in 1717, with a press and types, in order to establish a printing-house at Boston. This business was much more agreeable to me than that of my father, although I still retained a predilection for the sea. To prevent the effects which might result from this inclination, my father was eager to see me engaged with my brother. This I for a long time refused; at last, however, I suffered myself to be persuaded, and signed articles of apprenticeship to my brother, at twelve years of age. It was agreed that I should serve as apprentice till I was of age, and should receive wages only during the last year. In a very short time I made great progress in this business, and became a useful assistant to my brother. I had now an opportunity of procuring better books. The acquaintance that I necessarily made with the apprentices of some of the booksellers, enabled me frequently to borrow a volume, which I never failed to return punctually and without injury. How often have I passed the far greater part of the night in reading in my bed-chamber, that I might be able to return the book I had borrowed in the morning, lest it might be missed or wanted.

"At length a merchant, a Mr. Matthew Adams, a man of genius, and possessed of a good library, who frequented our printing-house, paid some

attention to me. He invited me to see his library, and had the goodness to lend me any books that I was desirous of reading. I then took a fancy for poetry, and composed several little pieces. My brother, thinking he might find his account in it, encouraged me, and engaged me to compose two ballads.—One, entitled *The Tragedy of Pharo*, contained an account of the shipwreck of Captain Wortislake and his two daughters. The other was a sailor's song concerning the capture of a famous pirate called Teach, or Blackbeard. They were in truth wretched verses, mere blind-mens' ditties. After they were printed he dispatched me about the town to sell them. The first had a prodigious run, because the event was recent, and had made a great noise.

"My vanity was flattered by my success; but my father checked my exultation by ridiculing my productions, and telling me that versifiers were always poor. Thus I escaped the chance of being a poet—probably, indeed, a very bad one. But as the faculty of writing prose has been of great use to me during the course of my life, and has principally contributed to my advancement, I shall relate by what means, in the situation I then was, I acquired what small degree of power I may possess in that line.

"There was in the town another young man of the name of J. COLLINS, a great lover of books also, with whom I became intimately connected. We had frequent disputes with each other, we loved argument, and were never so happy as when at it. I must observe by the bye, that this turn for contention is extremely liable to degenerate into a bad habit, which always renders a person disagreeable to company, because it cannot be exercised without contradiction; and, independently of the eagerness and noise to which it gives rise in conversation; it produces dislikes, and very often enmities, where there may be much more occasion to conciliate friendship. I acquired it by reading my father's books of polemical divinity. I have since observed that people of sense rarely fall into this error, excepting lawyers by profession, the wranglers of universities, and men of all stations who have received their education at Edinburgh.

"Collins and I fell one day into an argument relative to the education of women,

women, Whether it was proper to teach them the sciences; and if they had a capacity for acquiring them? He supported the negative, asserting that they were incapable of acquiring them. I sustained the contrary opinion, merely, perhaps, for the sake of argument. He was naturally more eloquent than I. Words flowed freely from his mouth, and sometimes, at least in my own opinion, I was vanquished more by his volubility, than by the force of his arguments. We separated without having come to any agreement; and as we were to be some time without seeing each other, I put my reasons upon paper, and made a fair copy, which I sent to him. He answered me; I replied; and there had been three or four letters written by each, when my father chanced to light upon my papers and read them. Without entering into any discussion concerning the object in dispute, he spoke to me of my manner of writing. He observed, that although I had the advantage of my antagonist in orthography and punctuation, which I owed to the printing-house, I was much his inferior in elegance of expression, in method, and in clearness. Of this he convinced me by several examples. I felt the justice of his remarks; I became more attentive to my language, and resolved to attempt to improve my style.

"About this time there happened to fall into my hands a separate volume of the Spectator; I think the third. I had never seen the book. I bought it; read it again and again, and was delighted with it: the style I found excellent, and was very desirous, if possible, to imitate it. With this view I pitched upon some of the papers—I made short summaries of each sentence—these I laid aside for some days; then, without looking at the original, I attempted to recompose the paper, and to express each idea at length as it was in the original, employing the most appropriate words that occurred to my mind. I then compared my Spectator with the original. Some of my faults I perceived and corrected, but I found that I still wanted a stock of words, and a facility of employing them, which I thought I should have possessed, had I continued my practice of making verses. The constant need of words synonymous, but of various lengths for the measure, or of different terminations for the rhyme, would have obliged me to search for

a variety of terms, and would have fixed them in my head. With this view I selected some of the Spectators, and turned them into verse, and after a certain time, when I had completely forgotten the original, I again endeavoured to re-write them in prose.

"Sometimes I mingled all my epitomes together; and after some weeks I tried to arrange them in their original order, before I attempted to finish the periods or to complete the discourse. This I did with a view to acquire a method of arranging my ideas. I then compared my performance with the original, and corrected such faults as I could discover. But sometimes I had the satisfaction to think, that in a few particulars of little importance I was fortunate enough to improve either the method or the language; and this encouraged me to hope, that perhaps in time I might be able to write decently in English, which was one of the great objects of my ambition.

"The time which I dedicated to these exercises, and to my reading, was the evening, after my day's labour was finished, the morning, before it began, or Sundays, when I could escape attending divine service, and remain alone at the printing-house. When at home my father insisted on my punctual attendance on public worship, although it then appeared to me I had not time to practise its duties in private.

"About the age of sixteen I read a work of Tryon, in which a vegetable diet is recommended. I resolved to adopt it. My brother, being a bachelor, did not keep house, but boarded with his apprentices in a neighbouring family. My refusing to eat animal food was frequently productive of inconvenience; and I was often scolded for my singularity. I made myself master of the mode in which Tryon prepared several of his dishes; such as boiling potatoes or rice, making hasty-puddings, and such like. I then made an offer to my brother, that if he would allow me weekly half the money which he paid for my board, I would find myself. To this he immediately consented, and I soon found that of this I could save the half. This was a new fund for the purchase of books; but I also found other advantages in it. When my brother and his workmen left the printing-house to go to dinner, I remained, and quickly dispatching my

little repast, which often consisted merely of a biscuit, a slice of bread with a few raisins, or a bun from the pastry-cook's, with a glass of water, I had all the remainder of the time till their return to study; and my progress was rapid in proportion to that clearness of ideas and facility of conception which are the result of temperance in eating and drinking.

"About this period having occasion one day to blush for my ignorance in arithmetic, which I had twice failed to acquire at school, I took up Cocker's Arithmetic, and soon made myself master of the whole with the utmost ease.—About the same time also I made some small progress in Geometry, and I read "Locke on the Human Understanding," and "The Art of Thinking" of M. M. du Port Royal.

"Whilst I was thus employed in labouring to improve my style, I met with Greenwood's English Grammar, at the end of which are two Essays on Rhetoric and Logic. In the last I found an example of the Socratic mode of Disputation. Soon afterwards I procured Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, in which he gives several examples of the same method. This I adopted with enthusiasm, and renounced rude contradiction and direct and positive argument, adopting the more humble stile of a Querist. The perusal of Shaftesbury and Collins made me a Pyrrhonist; and as I was previously so with respect to several of our religious doctrines, I found that this Socratic method was the most favourable to my own cause, as well as the most embarrassing to those against whom I employed it. In this exercise I took peculiar pleasure, practised it incessantly, and became very adroit in obtaining, even from people of far superior knowledge, concessions of which they could not foresee the consequences. Thus I embarrassed them in difficulties from which they could not extricate themselves, and sometimes obtained victories neither due to my cause nor my arguments.

"This method I continued to employ during several years; I left it off, however, by degrees, and retained only the habit of expressing myself with modest diffidence, and when I advanced any proposition that might be controverted, never to make use of the words *certainly*, *undoubtedly*, or any other that might give the appear-

ance of being obstinately attached to an opinion. I said in preference,—"I should imagine—I suppose;" or, "It appears to me that such a thing is so, or so, for such and such reasons;" or, "If I am not much deceived." This habit has, I think, been of much advantage to me, when I had occasion to impress my opinions on the minds of others, or to persuade men to adopt my sentiments. And since the chief ends of conversation are, to inform or to be informed, to please or to persuade, let me entreat that intelligent and well-meaning men would not themselves diminish the power they possess of being useful, by a positive and presumptuous manner of expressing themselves, which never fails to irritate their hearers, and serves only to provoke opposition, and to thwart every purpose for which the faculty of speech has been bestowed upon us. In short, if you wish to inform, a positive and dogmatical manner of advancing your opinion will infallibly provoke contradiction, and prevent you from being listened to with attention. If with a desire of being informed, and of profiting from the knowledge of others, you express yourself as if you were strongly attached to your own opinions, modest and sensible men, who are averse to contest, will probably leave you to remain in peaceable possession of your errors. By following such a method you can rarely hope to please your hearers, to conciliate their good will, or to persuade such as you are desirous of bringing over to your views. Pope justly says—

"Men must be taught as if you taught them not,

"And things unknown propos'd as things forgot."

He also advises us

"To speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence."

The account which the Doctor gives of his first arrival at Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen, forms a singular contrast with the elevated station he afterwards supported in that city. He had left Boston on account of the tyrannical treatment of his brother, to whom he was apprentice; and this, he says, sowed in his mind the first seeds of that abhorrence of despotic power, which afterwards produced such extensive effects.

"On my arrival at Philadelphia I was in my workman's dress, my best clothes coming by sea. I was covered with dirt after my voyage; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was not acquainted with a single living soul, and did not even know where to find a lodging. I was extremely fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep; I was very hungry, and all my cash consisted of a Dutch rix-dollar, and about a shilling in copper money, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage; at first they refused it because I had rowed, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is often more generous when he possesses little money, than when he has much; in the first case, perhaps, because he is willing to conceal his poverty.

"I walked straight up the street, looking eagerly on both sides till I came to Market-street, where I met a child carrying bread. I had many a time made my dinner of dry bread. I enquired of him where it was to be bought, and went straight to the baker's shop he pointed out to me. I asked him for biscuit, thinking to find such as we had at Boston, but it seems they made none such at Philadelphia: I then asked him for a threepenny loaf—they made none at that price. Finding that I neither knew the names of the kinds of bread, nor the difference of the price, I desired him to let me have threepenny-worth of bread, of some kind or other. He gave me three large rolls: I was surprized to receive so much. But I took it; and having no room for any thing in my pockets, I walked on with a roll under each arm, eating the third. In this manner I walked through Market-street to Fourth-street, and passed the house of Mr. Read, the father of the person destined in future to become my wife. She was standing at the door, observed me, and thought, with good reason, that I made a very ridiculous, as well as a very wretched figure.

"I then turned the corner, and went along Chestnut-street, eating my roll all the way. Having made this round, I found myself on the Quay of Market-street, near the boat in which I had arrived. I stepped into it, in order to get a draught of the river water, and finding myself satisfied with my first roll, I gave the two others to a

woman and her child, who had come down the river with us in the boat, where she was waiting to continue her journey. Being thus refreshed, I returned to the street, which was now full of well-dressed people, all going the same way. I mingled with the crowd, and was thus carried to a large Quakers' meeting-house near the Market-place. I sat down along with the rest, and after looking around me for some time, hearing nothing said, and over-powered by the last night's watching, I fell sound asleep. My sleep continued till the assembly separated, when one of the Assistants had the goodness to wake me. That consequently was the first house into which I entered or slept on my arrival at Philadelphia.

"I once more began to walk along the street by the river side, and, looking attentively in the faces of every one I met, I at last perceived a young Quaker whose countenance pleased me. I addressed him, and begged that he would inform me where a stranger might find a lodging. "They receive travellers here," said he, "but the house has not a good character: go with me, and I will shew you a better inn." He carried me to the Crooked Billet in Water-street. There I got dinner, during which they put some curious questions to me. My youth, and my appearance, made me suspected for some runaway servant. After dinner my desire to sleep returned, and I threw myself upon a bed, where I slept till six o'clock in the evening. I was then called to supper; afterwards I went to bed at an early hour, and slept soundly till morning."

Among many other curious traits, the Doctor mentions a scheme which he and an acquaintance, of the name of Keymer, once had of establishing a new sect of Religion. "Keymer," says he, "had a large portion of enthusiasm, and was fond of argument, and we frequently disputed with each other. I was so much in the habit of using my Socratic method, and had so frequently entrapped him by my questions, which at first appeared very far removed from the matter in debate, but notwithstanding led to it by degrees, embarrassing him in difficulties and contradictions from which he could not easily extricate himself, that at last he became ridiculously cautious, hardly

answering the most plain and familiar question without previously asking me, But what will you infer from that? From hence he formed so high an opinion of my talents for refutation, that he seriously proposed to me to become his colleague in the formation of a new sect of Religion which he designed to establish. He was to propagate the doctrine by preaching; and I was to refute the arguments of all opponents.

"When he came to explain to me his peculiar dogmas, I found many things which I could not suffer to pass; excepting that he would agree to adopt some of my opinions also. Keymer wore his beard long because Moses had said, *Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard*. He likewise observed the Sabbath, or the Seventh Day; and these were with him two indispensable points. To me they were both disagreeable, but I consented to adopt them, provided that he would agree wholly to abstain from using animal food. "I doubt," said he, "that my constitution cannot support the change." On the contrary, I assured him that he would find his health improved by it. He was naturally a glutton, and I wished to amuse myself by starving him. He consented to make trial of this regimen; provided

that I would bear him company; and we in fact continued it during three months. A woman in the neighbourhood prepared our victuals, and I gave him a list of forty dishes, into the composition of which there neither entered flesh nor fish. This fancy was the more agreeable to me as it saved money, for the whole expences of our living did not exceed eighteen-pence a week for each.

"I have since that time observed several Lents with the utmost rigour; and I have all at once substituted this regimen to my ordinary diet, without perceiving the smallest inconveniency to result from the sudden change; which has led me to consider the advice commonly given, of being cautious how we alter our diet, as being of no consequence.

"I went on cheerfully, but poor Keymer suffered terribly. Tired of the project, he longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. At length, one day having ordered a roast pig, he invited me and two Ladies to dine with him; but the pig being ready a little too soon, he eat the whole himself before our arrival; and thus ended our enterprise."

LATHOM HOUSE.

The following curious Historical Paper was lately published in the East Indies. As it affords every mark of authenticity, we presume it will be acceptable to our Readers.

PREFACE.

THE rash measures that were pursued by CHARLES the FIRST of England, and the consequent violence of his Parliament, are well known to have involved the whole nation in the horrors of a civil war; which did not cease even with the life of that unfortunate King.

In the general history of a nation, important events only are traced by the pen of the historian; and there ever must remain many lesser incidents, that viewed apart, or separate from the thread of historic connection, become very interesting from the peculiar circumstances which distinguished them.—The following account may not improperly be ranked among the number; and perhaps the circumstances attending it are not more remarkable in themselves, than that it should be first published in a part of the world that was not known

to our ancestors at the time it was written.

No alteration hath been made from the original manuscript, which a military Gentleman, high in the service, handed to the Compiler.—It will, however, serve to shew the difference between the style of writing in the present age, and that in practice a century and a half ago;—and cannot be said to come in improperly, in the present Repository.

THE SIEGE AGAINST LATHOM HOUSE

IN THE YEAR 1643.

The Lord Molyneux his regiment and Sir Gilbert Gerrard's out of Lancashire—Sir Thomas Salusburies out of Wales.

THE Earl of Derby in the rise of this rebellion, having on his own charges brought up near three thousand of his

best men and arms to the King's standard, with purpose to have attended his sacred Majesty in person, was, at the request of the truly noble Sir Gilbert Houghton and others, sent back for Lancashire by his Majesty's especial command, where with naked men, or men thinly armed, he sustained the fury of the rebels, and kept the field against them for seven months together, storming several of their towns, and defeating them in sundry battles, himself in every assault and skirmish charging in the front to encourage his soldiers with exemplary resolution, when the multitudes of the enemy exceeded his number, by the advantage of two or three to one, till his Lordship, unhappily called to crush the thriving sedition in Cheshire, withdrew his horse into that county. The enemy, now spying an opportunity for action in his absence, drew out their garrisons, and with their whole strength assaulted the town of Preston, which, not yet fortified and suddenly surprised, notwithstanding the brave endeavours and resolute resistance of Sir Gilbert Houghton, the Mayor and other gentlemen were left to the enemy. Upon his Lordship's return he found himself strained to a narrow compass, yet opposing loyal thoughts to dangers, and labouring to keep life in the business by speedy action, he drew into the field, and marched above twenty miles into the enemies country, taking Lancaster and regaining Preston by assault, when the Rebels with a more numerous army were within six hours march pursuing him. After this his Lordship, giving two or three days to refresh his soldiers, toiled with ten days restless service. The enemy got fresh supplies from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire; so that now again it swelled into a numerous body, they attempt an assault of Wigan, which with little service was unfortunately lost before his Lordship could march from Preston to its relief; whereof her Majesty, then at York, having intelligence, sent express command to his Lordship not to engage his army in any service till she sent him aid, which his Lordship expected every day:—but being disappointed in his hopes, and the enemy grown insolent by his stillness, he was moved by the Lord Molyneux, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and other gentlemen with him, to repair to the Queen in person, to hasten the promised supplies; when after a fortnight's attendance, fell out

that unfortunate surprise of the Earl of — forces in Wakefield, which utterly disabled her Majesty to spare him any relief; which the Governor of Warrington, Col. Norris, understanding, after five days siege gave up the town, the greatest key of the county, to the enemy, and all his Lordship's forces; then the Lord Molyneux and Colonel Tyldesley marched down to York. At the same time her Majesty received intimation of the Scottish design for the invasion of England, and his Lordship's signification of their intention to ship from Scotland to the Isle of Man, and so for England: wherefore it was the Queen's pleasure expressly to command him to the Island, to prevent their passage that way. At his arrival there, he found the whole country in sedition and insurrection; some turbulent spirits, tutored by their brethren the Scots, having taught the commons the new trick of rebellion, under the mask of defensive arms for the preservation of their religion and liberties: and indeed the subtle poison had so wrought in that little body, that the whole country was swelled to one tumult, which by all symptoms had broke out within three days with the death of the Bishop and Governor, and the loss of the Island. To prevent this rupture, his Lordship presently raised the horse of the country, apprehended the persons of those seditious agents, doing execution upon some, imprisoning others, and striking a general terror into all, which suddenly calmed the madness of the people, and drew a face of quiet upon the country: yet to remove the ground of this disease required both skill and time, as well to prevent a relapse of the countrymen, as an invasion of the Scots, who still promised, for conscience sake, to abet them in their rebellion. His Lordship by the Queen's command having spent much time in this unhappy business, is at last called back by his Majesty to attend his Parliament at Oxford, and at his return to England is welcomed with the news of a siege against his Lady, which had been long in agitation, and is now mature for action.

Upon the surrender of Warrington, May 27th, 1643, a summons came from Mr. Holland, Governor of Manchester, to the Lady Derby, to subscribe to the propositions of Parliament, or yield up Lathom House; but her Ladyship denied both: she would neither tamely give up her house, nor purchase her

Peace with the loss of her honour; but being then in no condition to provoke a potent and malicious enemy, and seeing no possibility of speedy assistance, she desired a peaceable abode in her own house, referring all her Lord's estate to their dispose, with promise only to keep so many men in arms, as might defend her person and house from the outrages of their common soldiers: which was hardly obtained. From this time she endured a continued siege, only with the openness of her gardens and walks, confined as a prisoner to her own walks, with the liberty of the castle-yard; suffering the sequestration of her whole estate, daily affronts and indignities from unworthy persons, besides the unjust and undeserved censures of some that wore the name and face of friends; all which she patiently endured, well knowing it no wisdom to quarrel with an evil she could not redress; and therefore to remove all pretences of violence and force against her, she restrained her garrison soldiers from all provocation and annoyance of the enemy, and so by her wisdom kept them at a more favourable distance for the space of almost a whole year. Rigby all this time restless in his malice, sought all occasion to disturb her quiet, sending out his troops to plunder her next neighbours, and surprise such of the King's good subjects as had fled unto her for safety. In the beginning of February her garrison soldiers had a skirmish with a party of his horse, commanded by Captain Wyndley, wherein they rescued some of her friends, taking prisoners Lieutenant Dandy, first wounded his Cornet, and some troopers: by his unjust report of this action, and some other slight musket-shot of her house, he wrought Sir Thomas Fairfax and the rest of the Parliament's Officers to his own purpose.

On Saturday the 24th of February, it was resolved in a Council of the Holy States at Manchester, after many former debates and consultations to the same purpose, that three Parliament Colonels, Mr. Ashton of Middleton, Mr. Moore of Bankhall, and Mr. Rigby of Preston, should with all speed come against Lathom; of which her Ladyship had some broken intelligence on Sunday morning, and therefore dispatched a messenger to her secret friend, one acquainted with their secret determinations, to receive fuller satisfaction; in the meantime using all diligence and care to fur-

nish her house with provisions and men; which was a hard work, considering she had been debarred of her estate for the space of a whole year; yet in these straits she used not the least violence to force relief from any of her neighbours though some of them were as bad tenants as subjects; but with her own small stock and the charity of some few friends, by the industry of her careful servant Mr. Broome, provided herself to bear the worst of a cruel enemy. The messenger returned on Monday she had assurance of their design, who were then on their march as far as Bolton, Wigan, and Standish, with pretence to go for Westmoreland, to carry on the multitude blindfold against a house that their fathers and themselves, whilst their eyes were open, had ever honoured, reputed Lathom in more innocent times, both for magnificence and hospitality, the only court of the northern parts of the kingdom, when the good men would in mere love vent their harmless treason, "God save the Earl of Derby and the King." But their factious Ministers, very dutiful sons of the Church of England, made the pulpit speak their design aloud; one whereof, Bradshaw, to the dishonour of that house that had given him more sober and pious foundations, took occasion before his patrons in Wigan, to prophane the 14th verse of the 50th chapter of Jeremy, from thence, by as many marks and signs as ever he had given of Antichrist, proving the Lady Derby to be the scarlet whore of Babylon, and Lathom to be Babel itself, whose walls he made as flat and as thin as his discourse: indeed, before he dispatched his prophecy, he thumped 'em down, reserving the next verse to be a triumph for the victors.

On Tuesday the enemy took their quarters round the house at the distance of a mile, two or three at the most furthest. On Wednesday Captain Markland brought a letter from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and with it an ordinance of Parliament; the one requiring her Ladyship to yield up Lathom House upon such honourable conditions as he should propose; and the other declaring the mercy of Parliament to receive the Earl of Derby would he submit himself, in which business Sir Thomas Fairfax promised to be a faithful instrument: to which her Ladyship gave in answer, she wondered that Sir Thomas Fairfax would require her to give up her Lord's house, without any offence on her part

done to the Parliament; desiring in a business of such weight, that struck both at her religion and life, that so nearly concerned her Lord and her whole posterity, she might have a week's consideration, both to resolve the doubts of conscience, and to advise in matters of law and honour: not that her Ladyship was unfixed in her own thoughts, but endeavouring to gain time by demurs and protractations of the business; which happily the good Knight suspecting, denied her the time desired, moving her Ladyship to come to New Park, a house of her Lord's a quarter of a mile from Lathom, and to come thither in her coach (no mean favour believe it), where himself and his Colonels would meet her for a full discourse and transaction of the business. This her Ladyship refused with scorn and anger, as an ignoble and uncivil motion; returning only this answer, that notwithstanding her present condition, she remembered both her Lord's honour and her own birth, conceiving it more knightly that Sir Thomas Fairfax should wait upon her, than she upon him.

Thursday and Friday were spent in letters and messages; his Generalship at last requiring free access for two of his Colonels, and assurance of safe re-

turn, unto which her Ladyship consented.

On Saturday Mr. Ashton and Mr. Rigby vouchsafed to venture their persons into Lathom House, being authorized by the General to propound the following conditions:

1st, That all arms and ammunition of war shall forthwith be surrendered into the hands of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

2d, That the Countess of Derby, and all the persons in Lathom House, shall be suffered to depart with all their goods to Chester, or any other of the enemy's quarters; or upon submission to the orders of Parliament, to their own houses.

3d, That the Countess, with all her menial servants, shall be suffered to inhabit in Knowsley House, and to have twenty muskets allowed for her defence, or to repair to the Earl her husband in the Isle of Man.

4th, That the Countess for the present, until the Parliament be acquainted with it, shall have allowed her for her maintenance, all the lands and revenues of the Earl her husband within the hundred of Derby; and that Parliament shall be moved to continue her this allowance.

[To be continued.]

REMARKS ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF MUSIC, &c.

AS A PART OF MODERN EDUCATION.

That old and antique song we heard last night,
Methought it did relieve my passion much,
More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brutish and giddy-paced times.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

THE influence of Music over our affections is a truth established both by sacred and profane history, and confirmed by its constant use in all religious rites where the passions are most deeply interested. If this art has power to direct the emotions of the heart, does it not deserve our most earnest attention to preserve its proper influence, and direct it to the good purposes intended by the wise and kind Author of all good things? And this can only be done by preventing the art itself from being corrupted by the caprice and absurdity of human frailty, and by directing the powers of its purity to assist us in the habits of virtue and religion. Plutarch tells us, that a man who has learned music from his youth, will ever after have a proper

sense of right and wrong, and an habitual persuasion to decorum. This is undoubtedly true, if we consider the ancient manner of inculcating the laws of their country, the great actions of heroes, the praises of their deities, which were the subjects of this art; not to mention its mathematical principles, which made a part of the Greek education, and induced the youth to serious enquiry, and led them to noble truths. But I fear a general corruption has taken place, and defaced all hopes of producing these good effects, if we consider the present state of this art. The same author has also told us, that the manners of any people are best denoted by the prevailing state of the music of their country; and this is certainly true; as the mind will always seek

seek its repose and delight in pursuits the most similar to its general tendency and direction. This reflection leads us to consider the present state of music in our own country, and how far it may be made subservient to the ornamental part of education; and at the same time a means of inducing the mind to the sober pursuits of virtue and religion, which ought to be the true intention of parents in forming the minds of their children.

Music is to be understood as a powerful assistant to sentimental expression (I speak here of vocal music), which, by the power of its charms, enforces our attention to some particular subject, adapted to some natural passion of mankind. Under such considerations, we are strongly impressed with the ideas of love, fear, pity, or some other natural affection. But to produce the effects of nature, the means must not be unnatural; and to raise the ideas of certain passions, the means should be consonant to the passion itself, and confined within the simple bounds of nature. If this be not the case in music, its true end is defeated, it ceases to be an assistant to sentimental expression, and we absurdly admire its mere sounds, rather than powerfully feel its proper effects.

The present universal passion for this art, and the fashion of making it a necessary part of education, induces me to consider it as relating to the fair sex more particularly. Parents are naturally inclined to make their children partake of those amusements the most prevailing and fashionable. As music in this age comes under this denomination, it is no wonder we find every attention paid to this qualification, at the earliest period of life. The most eminent Masters are obtained; and much time and much expence bestowed to acquire this accomplishment. The fond parent, anxious to embellish the darling child, and render her fit for polite company, compels her to perseverance, without discriminating the propensity of her own nature, but vainly imagines, that a proficiency is certainly to be obtained in proportion to the reputation of her instructor. Under this delusion the young lady is too often brought into public company, and exhibits her performance, to the well-bred admiration and astonishment of the ignorant many, but, to the silent pity of the judicious few. Here let us again call to mind the observation of

Plutarch, and consider how far the manners of a people are denoted by the style of their music. The present state of dissipation in the fashionable world, and the agitation of spirits ever attendant on crowded assemblies and pleasurable pursuits, elevate the mind of taste above the standard of sober thought. Every thing is sought which can assist the temporary phrenzy, and nothing deemed worth our knowing, but how to forget ourselves. This unhappy situation renders the generality of our fashionable people lost to any serious examination of true or false impression, while they are indiscriminately led to approve or condemn whatever the multitude of fashion establishes by its sanction. Under this state it is that our music has become so totally changed. It is not now sought as a repose for the mind after its fatigues, but to support its tumults;—not to impress the delights of calm reason, or prevail on us to listen to the charmer; but she must leave the purity of her own nature, and by divesting herself of simplicity, force us to admire, not feel, and yield to astonishment and absurdity, instead of chaste beauty and delight. In a word, the imagination is now to be surprized, whilst the heart is totally neglected.—Our compositions are unnatural. An opera at best is a ridiculous performance, but rendered much more so by our modern strange species of composition; it is not now considered how to aid sense by expressive sound, but how to set off the unnatural dimensions of a voice. Every passion is treated alike, and every song extended to the utmost limits of the finger's mechanical powers. Our instrumental performers are under the same influence; hard labour, and unhappy progress on the violoncello, have rendered it a rival to the tones of the violin, while this last is reduced to the impotent squeak of a dancing-master's kilt. In short, our music must now be made for the performer not the hearer; corrupted taste has stamp'd that music with dullness which does not make us stare, and given the palm to such as can never delight, or make us better. As music is thus divested of its simplicity, its difficulties are necessarily increased; and yet our children are to encounter whatever is thought great in a stage singer, perhaps possessed of uncommon talents; whilst the vanity of the parents never distinguishes, that by rendering a young lady thus great, she

too often becomes terrible, and instead of acquiring an accomplishment to delight her acquaintance on a visit, or improve her own heart in the hour of retirement, she sacrifices at the altar of vanity, and too often becomes ridiculous, by affecting to be thoroughly accomplished. Young ladies have seldom time to acquire any tolerable degree of modern execution in singing, yet by always attempting what they hear applauded by the public, they fancy themselves in possession of what they think will render them admired, when too often the contrary is the unhappy consequence. The graceful minuet is a necessary addition to the education of a young lady, but the attitudes of a *Figurante*, or the distortions of the *Allemande*, sit awkwardly on those who are not trained for the stage. Since such inconveniencies arise in the mode of acquiring this art as an useful accomplishment, I would beg leave to suggest what methods appear most probable for the most ornamental as well as useful attainment of music. Since music is a language, it should be taught as such, and the scholar proceed in a regular way to acquire such a knowledge of notes, as may enable her to sing easily, plain, simple tunes by inspection, and not the artificial manner of spelling a song by the keys of their harpsichord. This method always gives her a false intonation, as that instrument at best (when tuned) is an imperfect one. By proceeding in this regular method of learning to read sounds, they will soon be able to sing an inward part in a duet or trio, and feel the powers of harmony when joined to some pleasing melody. Much less time would be employed in obtaining a sufficient knowledge of musical intervals to enable a daughter to sing at sight an easy, affecting melody, or in fact a concise real tune, than is bestowed on the unmeaning and extravagant songs of our modern operas. But such is the prevalence of what is called taste, that nothing is allowed to the scholar but what is new, however difficult to be attained, or however insignificant when performed. If the generality of mankind would direct themselves of prejudice, and the dread of having a vulgar taste, we should not find them so often undergoing the fatigue of listening with dozing attention to what they are told is fine, but what with all their endeavours they cannot be brought to think

agreeable. But high-bred taste, like high-born pride, is sometimes obliged to obey the dictates of pure simple nature, and enjoy a pleasure it dares not openly avow. In spite of prejudice, we sometimes find those who acknowledge that their affections are stolen by a simple old song, even when they are ashamed to be touched by such low and vulgar productions. If singing has any power over our souls, it must arise from its affecting sentimental expression; if the music be too complicated, the sense is confounded, and the effect destroyed. The true pathetic is only to be found in simplicity. Take away the instrumental accompaniments from an opera song, and who would wish to hear the song part? As it is not a real tune or pleasing melody, it ceases to express any passion, and becomes an awkward succession of unnatural sounds—signifying nothing. It were to be wished, that the musical part of a lady's education was so far limited, as to enable her to sing perfectly some plain sweet melodies in her own language, and obtain such a degree of knowledge as is requisite to take a part, as before observed, in duets or trios; but these should be only in plain counterpoint, and the words of moral tendency at least; but rather, now and then, such as might awaken the mind to the sublime duties of praise and thanksgiving. I could wish the harpsichord was no otherwise employed than by playing the harmony or thorough-bass to these simple airs, but never to play the song part; as is generally done; and this acquisition might easily be made in a short time and with little pains, as the basses of simple airs are generally (or should be) very simple themselves. How far more deirable such a degree of performance for our daughters, than their imperfect attempts of doing what ought never to be done! how far more delightful one strain of such music, than the elaborate pages of Italian Operas, fraught with unnatural music and unaffecting poetry! and how far more worthy the pursuit of rational beings, to devote an hour or two, even of the Sabbath, to such incitements to virtue and religion, rather than expose our accomplished fair-ones to the sneers of the critic and ridicule of fiddlers, by conveying them from house to house, as prodigies of execution and taste, when the utmost of their performance is perhaps not quite disgusting,

ing, and the flattery of their polite friends but ignorance and affectation. As to the ladies harpsichord performance, they often acquire a most wonderful mechanical execution of most difficult lessons: and here we leave them to their masters, but wish even in this department they were more confined to the real good compositions of our best masters for that instrument. In regard to the choice of proper music for a lady to sing, I need only observe, how many most delightful airs are to be found in the compositions of the immortal Handel, of so simple and exquisite construction, as to excite every degree of pleasure and delight the mind is capable of receiving: I need not mention many others of our own countrymen, Purcel, Jackson, Boyce, Arne, &c. and with respect to the excellence of our church music, no country has ever produced so chaste, or so pure and affecting compositions of this kind in either one or more parts. As a specimen of the true dramatic musical simplicity, let me mention the music in *Macbeth*, and *Prince Arthur*. I mean not to exclude the Italian music from its due praise, but must observe, that the French airs are sometimes extremely awkward, from the defects in that detestable language, which must often occasion a false rhythmus from its double rhymes, and is therefore utterly unfit for musical expression. If we examine the music of the last century, or even farther back, we shall have good reason to believe, that the ladies were better musicians than ours at present, notwithstanding our boasted improvements and refined taste. It was then deemed a necessary part of education to be able to sing their part at sight; and from the beautiful simplicity of their compositions, I make no doubt but the effect was equal to what could be wished for, and that their manners also were as unaffected as the style of their music. Let our daughters then be taught music so as to understand what they perform, and perform no more than what falls within the easy compass of their execution; nor ever attempt any thing but select pieces of familiar, easy, simple construction, such as may delight the ear of their friends, and contribute to improve their own hearts by directing its influence to the proper object.

Having thus offered a few observations relative to the mode of acquiring a necessary knowledge of music, and its

useful as well as ornamental part, which it ought to make (under proper direction) in the education of young ladies; I will venture to proceed, and offer to the Gentlemen also, what are the proper means of rendering this divine art profitable, as well as pleasing to our own sex. The same fate seems to attend us both in pursuing this art; our young gentlemen seldom becoming very agreeable performers; and hardly ever very useful ones. Their choice of easy imperfect instruments occasions this complaint in a great measure; and when they undertake the violin or violoncello, instead of becoming useful performers in concert, and playing real good music, they are never contented without rivalling the absurd extravagancies of our modern executioners of music, and imitating the wonderful powers of those who have unhappily reduced music to the narrow limits of three inches of the bow upon two inches of the string. But I beg leave to lay before these rivals for excellence a source of real useful knowledge. As gentlemen can hardly ever attain a degree of practical excellence equal to the professors, I would beg them to take this method how to exceed them in other points both with honour and pleasure to themselves. Music is a science established on the most sublime parts of mathematical truths; its theory founded on the doctrine of proportion, on the most wonderful, though the most simple and few principles; the knowledge of which fills the enquiring mind with the most transcendent pleasure, and admiration of the wisdom of the Creator, who "hath filled all things with good." As gentlemen should be scholars also, and not ignorant of such a valuable part of learning as the simple elements of plain Geometry, and practical arithmetic, I would recommend them to read Doctor Holder's Treatise on the principles of Harmony; Mr. Stillingfleet's Remarks on Tartini's Works; and, if they have no objection to a little Greek, they may look into Ptolemy, published by Dr. Wallis, or the five Greek writers on music by Meibomius. This is the study of music really as a science, and will much facilitate the knowledge of its practice, especially as to thorough-bass, and the principles of composition. This is the pursuit worthy a gentleman's attention; and this the knowledge which alone distinguishes the musician from the fiddler, and the architect

test from the bricklayer. With what pleasure do we find that the same proportions which the Divine Author of Nature has established for delighting the ear in music, are the same with those which are beautiful to the eye in architecture! and Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, that the seven primary colours are respectively limited under the very same proportions. How simple the œconomy of Nature, and how wonderful these discoveries! that all beauty should be determined by one invariable rule and ordinance. I do not hereby preclude gentlemen from acquiring a practical knowledge of music; from what has been said, I would mean to assist their pursuit, and increase their pleasure, by thus searching the sources of its derivation. I would recommend to them a practical knowledge of thorough-bass, which I am well assured is much easier for a gentleman to acquire than is generally imagined; or such a proficiency on the violoncello, as

will render him a useful performer in concerts of good music, or to accompany a song. Not to forget mentioning the tenor, which is easily learnt so far as to play in concerts of the old good authors; a just performance of which part, to happily unite the harmony of the other instruments, has as good a claim to merit; and much better, than half the solo performers we daily hear, and requires the good judgement of the player, though not his great execution. I am persuaded that half the time bestowed by gentlemen in the practice of very difficult, and consequently not very good music, would render them masters of this art, even so far as to read it as a language; a pleasure which those only experience who can look over a score of many parts, and "with the mind's ear" hear the different movements as perfectly as if really performed.

(To be continued.)

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 A N U A R Y 1793.

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

The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve Miles of that Capital. Interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.A.S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. Vol. the First. 4to. 11s. 6d. Cadell. 1793.

WE agree with this ingenious Author in its being somewhat singular, that whilst a taste for local History so generally prevails as at present, the counties adjacent to London should not have had their due share of illustration, and that even in those of which Histories have been published, some very interesting particulars have been wholly unnoticed. These are facts

which cannot but be admitted, and therefore we are pleased to find the hitherto neglected subject become the object of attention to more than one person. By the labours of those who now have undertaken to illustrate the Environs of London, we may hope to see that information collected together which now lies buried in obscure repositories, or scattered through num-
bers.

berless volumes, and by that means one of the desiderata of English Literature supplied.

The present Volume is confined to the County of Surrey, and comprehends the following places: Addington, Barnes, Battersea, Beddington, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Carshalton, Cheam, Clapham, Croydon, Kew, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Malden, Merton, Mitcham, Morden, Mortlake, Newington Butts, Peterham, Putney, Richmond, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Sutton, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Wimbledon.—Of each of these places, as the Author promises in his Preface, the present Volume affords “a brief description of the situation, soil, produce, and manufactures; the descent of the principal, particularly manorial property; the parish churches, and Ecclesiastical History; the state of population, and the biography connected with each parish.”

Mr. Lysons, with a very laudable spirit of enquiry, has directed his researches to public records, and has drawn to light many curious particulars relating to the price of provisions and local customs, which hitherto were unknown. These from the Chamberlains' and Churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames are particularly valuable.

As a specimen of the work we shall give the following account of Dr. DEE, extracted from the parish of Mortlake.

“Dr. Dee was the son of Rowland Dee, Gentleman Sewer to Henry VIII. and grandson of Bedo Dec, Standard-bearer to Lord de Ferrars at the battle of Tournay: if any credit is to be given to his pedigree in the British Museum, drawn up by himself, he was descended in a direct line from Tudor the Great. His father was imprisoned in the Tower in the year 1553. His mother Johanna Dee lived at Mortlake as early as the year 1568. The greater part of the following account, except where other authorities are quoted, is taken from the MS. narrative of his life, which he read to the Commissioners at his house at Mortlake.

“John Dee was born in London A. D. 1527. At the age of 15 he went to the University of Cambridge, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that he allowed only

four hours for sleep, and two for his meals and recreation. In 1547 he went abroad to converse with learned men, particularly Mathematicians; and on his return the ensuing year was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and made Under-reader of the Greek language. He went to the Continent again soon afterwards; and being then only 23 years of age, read public lectures at Paris upon the Elements of Euclid to crowded audiences, and was visited by persons of the highest rank, who were anxious to become his pupils. In 1553 Edward VI. took him under his patronage, allowed him a pension, and gave him the Rectories of Upton-upon-Severn in Worcestershire, and Long Lednam in Lincolnshire. About this time he was offered a handsome salary for reading lectures upon Natural Philosophy at Oxford. In Queen Mary's reign he was out of favour; and being suspected of treasonable designs, was committed to the custody of Bishop Bonner, but escaped better than his fellow-prisoner Green, who suffered at the stake. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the Throne, immediately took Dee under her patronage, and among other marks of her favour appointed him, though a layman, to the Deanery of Gloucester; of which, however, he never got possession. In 1575 the Queen, with several of the Nobility, came to his house at Mortlake, with an intention of seeing his library; but hearing that his wife was lately dead, they did not enter the house. Dee attended her Majesty at the door, and explained to her the properties of a glass which had occasioned much conversation, and given rise to a report that he was a Magician. In 1578 he married Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Fromond, Esq. of East-Cheam. In 1581 he first began his incantations in concert with one Edward Kelly. Albert Laski, a Polish Nobleman of high rank (and I have no doubt of large fortune, or he would not have answered their purpose), was admitted into a kind of partnership with them. They pretended to carry on their conversations with spirits by means of a show-stone, which Dee affirmed was given him by an Angel. Kelly was the seer, who, when they had finished their invocations, was to report what spirits they saw, and what they said; whilst Dee, who sat at a table, noted all in a book. A folio vol-

lume of these notes was published by Casaubon, and many more remain in MS. in the British Museum. They contain the most unintelligible jargon. The consecrated cakes of wax used in these ceremonies, marked with hieroglyphics and mathematical figures, are also in the Museum. The show-stone, which is a round piece of volcanic glass finely polished, is in the Earl of Oxford's collection at Strawberry-hill. This farce was carried on for some time, till at length the whole party having involved themselves in debt, they were obliged suddenly to quit England. They left Mortlake Sept. 21, 1583; the mob, who had always been prejudiced against him as a Magician, immediately upon his departure broke into his house, and destroyed a great part of his furniture and books. Meanwhile Dee and his friends hastened to Poland, where they flattered themselves that they should meet with great encouragement through the interest of Baski; but were grievously disappointed in their expectations, and reduced to great distress. They then bent their course to Germany, but the Emperor banished them his dominions. At length, in the year 1589, the Queen ordered him to return, being then in Bohemia*. On his arrival in England he waited upon her Majesty at Richmond, and was very graciously received. She assured him that he might rely upon her protection in the prosecution of his studies. Having been in England three years without reaping any advantage from the promise which had been made him, he was induced to present a petition to the Queen, praying that he would appoint Commissioners to inquire into the losses and injuries which he had sustained, the services he had done her Majesty, and the various disappointments which he

had encountered. In consequence of this application Sir Thomas Gorge, Knt. and Mr. Secretary Wolley were actually appointed Commissioners to hear his grievances, and sat as such at his house at Mortlake, Nov. 22, 1592, to whom, sitting in his library, he related his case at large. In the meantime two tables were placed near him; on one of them were the proper vouchers for the facts he asserted, to which he constantly referred; on the other, all the printed books and MS. which he had written. Among the services which he had rendered to the Queen, he reckons some consultations with her Majesty's physicians at home, and a journey of 1500 miles, which he undertook in the winter season, to hold a conference with the most learned Philosophers on the Continent upon the means of restoring and preserving her health. In enumerating his losses, he estimates the damage sustained in his library at 39*l.* His whole collection, which consisted of 4000 books, of which a great part were MS. he valued at 200*l.* Among the latter he mentions a large collection of deeds and charters relating principally to estates in Ireland, which he got out of a ruined church. He says, they had been examined by Heralds, Clerks of the Office of Records in the Tower, and other Antiquaries, who had spent whole days at his house in looking them over; and had taken away to their liking. His chemical apparatus, which cost him 200*l.* was entirely destroyed by the mob, when he left Mortlake in 1583; at the same time they beat in pieces a fine quadrant of Chancellor's which cost him 20*l.* and took away a magnet for which he gave 33*l.* Among the many promises of preferment which had been made him to so little effect, he particularly specifies Dr.

* The following prayer (taken from Dee's MSS. in the British Museum), which is in itself a curiosity, will give some idea of the distress to which they were reduced whilst in Bohemia. It is dated at Prague 1585.

"We desire, God, of his greates and infinite mercies, to grant us the helpe of his heavenly mynistrs, that we may by them be directed how or by whom to be ayded and released in this necessitie for meat and drinke for us and for our family, wherewith we stand at this instant much oppressed; and the rather because it might be hurtful to us, and the credit of the actions wherein we are linked and vowed unto his heavenly Majesty (by the mynistrs and comfort of his holy angels) to lay such thinges as are the ornament of our howse and the coveringe of our bodies in pawne, either unto such as are rebells agaynst his Divine Majesty, the Jewes, or the people of this cytteye, which are malicious and full of wicked slander.—I Jane Dee humbly request this thing of God, acknowledging myselfe his servant and hand-mayden, to whom I commit my body and soule. Edward Kelly wrote this for Jane Dee." No. 5007 Aylcough's Cat.

Aubrey's

Aubrey's benefices in the diocese of St. David's, and the mastership of St. Cross. He concludes with desiring speedy relief, and gives his reasons for preferring the mastership of St. Cross to any other appointment, it being a retired situation, well adapted for his studies, with a good house annexed; whereas his present situation at Mortlake was too public, and his house too small to entertain the foreign literati who resorted to him. Upon the report of the Commissioners, "the Queen willed the Lady Howard to write some words of comfort to his wife, and send some friendly tokens besides;" she commanded Sir Thomas Gorge to take him 100 marks, and said, "that St. Cross he should have," and that the incumbent Dr. Bennet might be removed to some Bishopric; and assigned him a pension of 200*l.* per annum out of the Bishopric of Oxford till it should become vacant. All these promises, like the former, came to nothing; the mastership of St. Cross he never got. The next year indeed he was presented to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, but this was by no means adequate to his expectations; and he continued to memorialise her Majesty, till at length he procured the wardenship of Manchester in 1595. Here he continued seven years, leading a very unquiet life, and continually engaged in disputes with the fellows. He returned to Mortlake in 1604. King James at first patronized, but was afterwards prejudiced against him and his studies; upon which Dee presented a petition to his Majesty, and another in verse to the House of Commons, praying that he might be brought to trial, having been accused of calling up evil spirits. Dr. Dee died at Mortlake in the year 1608, having been so poor in the latter part of his life as to be obliged to sell his library piece-meal for subsistence. He was buried in the chancel of Mortlake church, where Aubrey says an old marble stone was shown as belonging to his tomb.

"The house where Dr. Dee lived is now the property of Richard Godman Temple, Esq. as appears by a survey of Mortlake * taken A. D. 1617,

where it is called an ancient house. It was most probably built in the reign of Henry VII. An old room, ornamented with red and white roses, existed a few years ago.

"It is the opinion of some writers, that Dee was employed by Queen Elizabeth as a Spy †, and some have gone so far as to suppose that all the notes of his pretended conversations with spirits were, in fact, political intelligence couched in cyphers. As they contained a kind of jargon meaning nothing in itself, they might undoubtedly be used occasionally for such purposes. Dee himself avers in his narrative, that he was taken into the Queen's service on her accession to the Throne, when she promised, that where her brother had given him a crown, she would give him a noble. The instances of her Majesty's attention to him were striking and numerous, and certainly prove either that she was indebted to him for real, or that he duped her by magnifying the importance of imaginary services. When he was sick, the Queen ordered her own physicians to attend him, "sent him divers rarities to eat, and the honourable Lady Sydney to attend on him, and comfort him with divers speeches from her Majesty, pithy and gracious!" The Queen frequently visited him at his house at Mortlake: one day she came on horseback, and "exhorted him to take his mother's death patiently." Another time, as he describes it himself, "she came from Richmond in her coach, the higher way of Mortlake field, and when she came right against the church, she turned down (says he) towards my house, and when she was against my garden in the field, her Majesty staid there a good while, and then came into the field, at the great gate of the field, where her Majesty espied me at my door making reverent and dutiful obeisances to her; and with her hand her Majesty beckoned me to come unto her, and I came to her coach-side: her Majesty then very speedily pulled off her glove, and gave me her hand to kiss; and to be short, her Majesty willed me to resort oftener to her Court, and by

* In this survey Mr. Temple's house is described as belonging to the heirs of Bartholomew Brickwood; in the parish accounts, about the same date, the house which is affected as Bartholomew Brickwood's, is said lately to have belonged to Mr. Dee.

† Lilly, who lived soon after Dee, avers positively that he was Queen Elizabeth's Intelligencer. History of his Life and Times, p. 146.

some of her privy chamber, to give her to weete when I am there."

"Dee was undoubtedly a man of very great research and singular learning, as is evident by his various writings both printed and MS. in almost every science. He wrote upon the reformation of the Gregorian Calendar; on the mode of propagating the Gospel on the other side of the Atlantic; on Geography; Natural Philosophy, particularly Optics; Mathematics; Metaphysics; Astronomy; Astrology, and the Occult Sciences. He wrote an account also of his voyage to St. Helena, and a treatise on the Queen's right to certain foreign countries; and projected a scheme for the preservation of ancient MS. by establishing a general repository; a plan which is in a great measure realised by that noble national collection at the British Museum. Whether with all his learning he was himself the dupe of an enthusiastic imagination, or whether he availed himself of his knowledge to dupe others in an age when all ranks were given to credulity, may perhaps admit of a question. I own I am rather inclined to the latter opinion. As a proof of the superstition and credulity of the age, it will not be amiss to mention that Dee was employed to determine, according to the opinion of the ancient astrologers, what day would be most fortunate for Queen's Elizabeth's Coronation. Some time afterwards he was sent for by the Lords of the Council to counteract the ill effects which it was apprehended would befall the Queen from a waxen image of her Majesty stuck full of pins, which was picked up in Lincoln's-inn-fields. This we are told he performed "in a godly and artificial manner," in the presence of the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Secretary Wilton. Dr. Dee was much connected with the Earl, and has been accused of being an instrument in his nefarious designs. He was much patronized and encouraged by Henry Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Oxford, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Henry Sidney, and other great men belonging to the Court. So great was his reputation abroad, that he was offered great salaries by various foreign Princes if he would settle in their Courts. The Emperor of Russia in

particular sent him a rich present, with an offer of conveying him and all his family to Peterburgh, and promising to settle an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum upon him, and to grant him the rank of a Privy Counsellor. These offers, it must be observed, were made before his last unsuccessful journey to the Continent.

"Notwithstanding the Queen's patronage, and the various and rich presents which he was constantly in the habit of receiving, his unbounded extravagance kept him always poor. His journey from Bohemia in 1589, which cost him near 800*l.* will afford some idea of his ostentation. He was attended by a guard of horse, and travelled with three coaches besides baggage-waggons. The coaches, with harness for 12 horses, he bought new upon the occasion. When he arrived in England, he appears not to have been worth a penny, and to have subsisted for the next three years upon the precarious bounty of his friends. During this period he received 500*l.* in money, besides vessels of wine, whole sheep, pigs, wheat, sugar, and other commodities; he sold his wife's jewels, his own rarities, and whatever could be spared out of his house; at the end of the three years he was 333*l.* in debt. With these expenditures, which according to the present value of money we must estimate at more than 1000*l.* per annum, he tells us, that "with great parsimony used, he preserved himself and his family from hunger, starving, and nakedness." —Dr. Dee carried on his conversation with spirits till the year before his death, at which time he seems to have applied his pretended art to the discovery of hidden treasure and stolen goods*, probably of procuring some present subsistence from those who were silly enough to employ him. A portrait of Dr. Dee, taken at the age of 67, as appears by an inscription upon the canvas, is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where many of his MSS. are deposited. The annexed plate is copied from the picture just mentioned. Dr. Dee bore for his arms Gules, a lion rampant, Or, within a border indented of the second. The following crest was granted him in 1576: A lion sejant gardant, Or, holding in his dexter gamb a cross formée

* Dee's Conversations with Spirits, published by Casaubon. The last Conference is dated Mortlake, 1607.

Archée, Azure; on the cross, a label with this motto, "Hic labor;" and his sinister gamb on a pyramid, Argent; on it a label with this motto, "Hoc opus." Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, was cousin of Dr. Dee, being descended from his grandfather Bedo, called in the

Visitation of the County of Salop, the Great Bedo Dec."

In this Volume are 27 plates of various degrees of merit, but some of them deserving great praise.

The Second Volume is announced to be in a considerable state of forwardness.

A Comparative Display of the different Opinions of the most distinguished British Writers on the Subject of the French Revolution. In Two large Volumes, 8vo. beautifully printed on a fine Wove Royal Paper, Price 18s. Boards. Debrett.

AS the compiler of this useful, interesting, and, we may add, beautiful work very properly observes in his Preface, there never has been a subject in the annals of history of more political importance than the late Revolution in France.—It has not only excited the alarm, but awakened the curiosity of mankind; and the ablest writers of our country have employed their talents to consider it in every view in which it could be placed, and combined with every effect it might be supposed to produce on the civil, religious, and political principles of the different Nations of Europe.

The mere speculating politician or philosopher who had undertaken to examine an event of this extraordinary nature, could not confine himself to the people who had produced it.—His own country, in short the whole civilized world must become an object of his concern; and in scrutinizing the principles that gave it birth, and were to support its existence, he would find himself obliged also to traverse the political systems of the ancient world, with all their changes and chances, down to the subsisting Governments of the present day. But British political writers (though they might think it necessary for the illustration of their subjects, or in support of their arguments, to dwell a little on the interesting events of early or modern history) are too much interested in the peculiarly happy Constitution of their own country, not to make it the principal object of their laborious attention. It must, indeed, be observed by every reader of the late political controversy, that whether the view of our writers was to deprecate or applaud the New Constitution of France, they appear in general to have employed the artillery of their arguments to support, according to the predominance of their political principles, their respective

ideas of the good or evil which the French Revolution would occasion to the British Constitution.

In the course of such an investigation, undertaken by men of the first talents, and deeply impressed with the rectitude of their respective opinions, there would be every reason to expect that the leading principles of legislative policy, in all their numerous ramifications, would be discussed with various views and talents, and applied with eloquence, with argument, and perhaps with artifice, to support the favourite systems of the respective writers.

Experience has fully justified such an expectation; and a very abundant treasure of political knowledge is to be found in the various publications which have issued from the British Press on the subject of the French Revolution. But they were withal so numerous, that it did not suit the finances of some to purchase, and the occupations or patience of others to read, the whole. Besides, many of them were written in so desultory a form, and not a few with only a partial spirit of illumination, that, in fact, we consider it as a public service thus to have selected the finest parts, whether of eloquence, argument, or historical narration, of these numerous publications, and to have compressed the spirit and essence of them all into one work. Such is the design with which the volumes under our consideration have been composed: and we should not do justice to them or the public, if we did not recommend them as an admirable digest of political and constitutional knowledge. They will be an useful addition to the shelves of the student, and they will enrich the libraries of the learned.

But exclusive of the character we have given to this work as a plentiful source of political instruction, it may be considered also to contain a curious subject

subject for political curiosity. It may be just necessary to observe, that all the various productions from whence these volumes are formed, relate solely to the first Revolution of France, and the Constitution as it was formed by the first, and maintained, for some time, by the second National Assembly. The subsequent Revolution supported by the present National Convention, is a business which mankind consider not as an object for the exercise of their reason, but to excite rather their astonishment and lamentation. The first Constitution possessed established principles, worked up into a regular system of Government, which, with all its imperfections, possessed parts that manifested a superior legislative capacity in those who composed it. That system however, after a very short existence, was dissolved in a moment, and forever, and seems to be already forgotten amid the anarchy and confusion that immediately succeeded. It may, therefore, be thought to enhance the value of the work before us, when the Public are

informed, that it contains the plan, elevation and sections of that fabric of Government which the Constituent Assembly of France erected, and a subsequent Revolution has destroyed without leaving a wreck behind. In these volumes this curious monument of the change and chance to which the greatest kingdoms are exposed, will be preserved, when the greater part of those fugitive publications which were written concerning it must be sought for in vain.

For the due execution of such a compilation, fidelity and impartiality were the only requisite qualifications; and we have no reason to think that they have not been exerted. To those, therefore, who purchase books for information, we recommend this work as containing a large, well-compact mass of political science; and to such as are curious in the mechanical finish of literary productions, we must in justice mention these volumes, as very beautiful examples of the present improved state of British typography.

A Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections. By Thomas Kirkland, M. D. &c. &c. 8vo.

[Concluded from Vol. XXII. p. 449.]

Part II. IN this chapter the Doctor Sect. I. endeavours to shew that the antients did not consider palsy and apoplexy as different diseases, but confounded them together; and perhaps indeed, he observes, they both arise from the same cause, only acting with less violence when productive of paralysis.

Sect. II. treats of the spontaneous or true palsy, from a sudden loss of nervous power; which is defined to be an instantaneous relaxation of the muscles and tendons, uncontrollable by the will, not brought on by compression, erosion, suppuration, tabes cerebri, or any such mechanical cause, which occasions a spurious palsy only, but by the very substance of the brain or nerves being rendered in an instant incapable of performing their offices. From seeing the weakness and relaxation that takes place in the tendons and muscles when this disease is present, the same state was attributed to the nerves, and, according to the theory of the times, irritating and heating medicines were applied to remove it. The effects of the compression of a nerve demonstrates that palsy may sometimes arise from that cause; but when

no such mechanical obstruction is present, to what must the inability of the nerves to perform their office be attributed? We can only answer, that the brain appears to lose part of that innate power we have elsewhere mentioned, and to become incapable of being actuated by that agent which gives motion to nature. To illustrate this, the Doctor relates a case where hemiplegia immediately followed venesection employed to remove giddiness of the head, which on a previous occasion had been cured by stomachic purges; and adds, that although at present we cannot determine what kind of derangement the nerves undergo in a *true palsy*, yet we may observe that it resembles a blast, whose effects we know, without being able to discover the change that produces them. "Many years ago four children of the same village in Nottinghamshire, about seven years of age, were in the spring of the year seized in one night, while in bed, with the palsy; three of them with an hemiplegia, two of whom died soon after; and the third went upon crutches the remainder of her life. But the man who gave this account, now advanced to seventy years of age, lost only the use of one arm, while

while sleeping in bed between two other people, who did not experience any injury. The arm is greatly emaciated, perfectly motionless, but very warm, and sensible, in a fine state of perspiration when I saw him; and the pulse is as strong and frequent in this as in the other. He believes his arm was not uncovered when the disease took place, and he remembers it was not very cold weather: whence it seems to appear, that the affection was owing to a particular state of the air, and to a disposition in the habit to receive the impression it made. The man has always imagined his palsy to be occasioned by a blast, and who can say to the contrary?" From observing that palsies and apoplexies often change into each other, and that the same remedies are useful in both diseases, the Doctor concludes, that we have reason to believe they arise from the same causes.

SECT. III. On the cure of the true palsy. Giving motion to the nervous fluid will not cure this disease, except we can also restore the healthy state of the nerves, as is proved by the application of the electric fluid; which in true palsy never does any good. To do this, those remedies which animate the nerves, and quiet their derangement, are most to be depended upon. In this class, opium stands the first, which when accompanied by the warm gums and balsams, æther, camphor, essential oils, wine, valerian, and such like, are the remedies most to be depended on. But previous to their use, the state of the primæ viæ should be attended to, this being often the seat of the disease; and our first step, in every instance, should be the common practice of giving a vomit; and this having had its proper effect, stomachic purges should be given sufficient to scour the alimentary canal, interposing every evening after the operation of this medicine, an opiate to quiet the nerves. If in consequence of this treatment the understanding becomes at all more clear, and the smallest share of voluntary motion returns, there is hope of perfect recovery. But if the stupidity and sense of pain in the head continues, there is little hopes of the patient's doing well. The Doctor was first led to use opium in these complaints, by witnessing its good effects in a lady afflicted with hemiplegia, but to whom he gave opium in order to relieve the irritation of a sore, and was much surprised to find that during its

use the paralytic complaints were much relieved. This practice is supported by a great number of cases of this disease where opium was evidently of use. One in particular is curious; of palsy occurring in a boy from worms, where the opium acted as a vermifuge, causing the discharge of great numbers of these animals, as well as completely curing the complaint.

SECT. IV. On spurious palsies. The true palsy is sudden in its attack; the spurious comes on slowly, and is generally to be traced to some mechanical obstruction preventing the communication of the nervous influence. This is the palsy which Van Swieten always treats of, and to which only, his theory and practice can be referred. This species of palsy also often arises from cold, and from rheumatism. In all these instances irritating and attenuating medicines are of use, such as the volatile salts, Dover's powder, &c. But from hence we should be cautious not to conclude, that the same remedies are applicable in the true palsy. To this class the Doctor also refers palsy arising from the action of lead upon the bowels; and recommends for its cure smart purges, and afterwards the balsam of Peru.

SECT. V. treats of the common remedies of palsy. Of what are commonly termed stimulants the Doctor wholly disapproves. He condemns the use of cantharides, either external or internal; and mentions a case of paralysis where blisters were applied to the wrists, and although the patient recovered, the parts to which the blisters were applied never regained their strength. Aromatics joined with opium he thinks may be of use. Issues, when the disease evidently proceeds from repletion, may be had recourse to with advantage. Bleeding the Doctor thinks should in general be rejected, except there are strong marks of inflammation. However much has been expected from electricity, and promised by electricians, in the true palsy arising from disease of the nervous system, this remedy certainly never does good, and may often be productive of mischief, by increasing the derangement of the nervous energy, but in spurious palsy arising from obstruction, or proceeding from rheumatism, there is reason to expect more advantage from its use. In this observation we perfectly agree with the Doctor; for although we have known

it frequently used both in well marked cases of apoplexy as well as of palsy, we never knew it do any good; but in slighter paralytic complaints, commonly termed bluffs, we certainly have seen the cure accelerated by its use. More dependance, the Author thinks, is to be had on the Bath waters, although even their effects are most evident in the spurious palsy: perhaps their powers might be increased by the addition of opium.

SECT VI. On topical applications in paralytic affections. In local palsies,

The great Importance and proper Method of cultivating and curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medicinal Uses, with an Appendix. By Sir William Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. 8vo. Cadell.

THE Author informs us, that having long been convinced of the great powers of the *Rheum palmatum*, or true Rhubarb, in preventing or removing many of the worst diseases, he was desirous of introducing the mode of cultivating and curing it into this country, so as to reduce its price, and render it more extensively beneficial: in this he succeeded, and was rewarded with the gold medal given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The first person who brought the seeds of it to this country was Mr. Bell, of Autermony, a Scotch gentleman, who travelled from Petersburg in the suite of Mr. Ismayloff, ambassador from that court to Pekin, 1719. Above the Sedmopalaty, says he, near some ancient tombs of the Tartars, towards the source of the Irtysh, on the hills and valleys, grows the best Rhubarb in the world, without the least culture; and he continued to find it in great plenty all the way to the wall of China. It seems in its natural state to delight in a light rich loam. The late Sir Alex. Dick, Bart. was the first who procured the seeds from Russia, and he cultivated as well as cured this plant in great perfection at Preston-field, near Edinburgh.

The Doctor observes, that the enormous quantities of butter, in all its different forms and uses, constantly devoured by vast numbers of both sexes with every species of fat foods and heavy ales besides porter, want of due exercise, and the pernicious custom of late hours, and jading attendance on gay assemblies and card tables, infinitely hurtful to health; it is certain, that all these, with other causes which might be named, concur in rendering extraordinary aids to digestion necessary; and the most natural, safe, and efficacious, the Doctor thinks, are vegetable bitters,

topical applications may be of some use. But in general palsy, to irritate, or to excite redness in any particular limb, by stinging with nettles, or any other rubefacient, by increasing irritability may become a dangerous application. But in no case can friction with a warm hand be productive of any bad effects.

In the Postscript, a case is related where opium seems to have been used with great advantage, in an uncommon combination of palsy with epilepsy in an advanced period of pregnancy.

and vegetable acids. Among the former there are none superior to Rhubarb.

We shall now lay before our readers a short account of the method which the Doctor found most successful in raising and curing this useful plant.—The seed is first to be sowed in a hot-bed, and when it has shot up three or four seed-leaves, to be planted out, in an east or south-east exposure, in ground not too rich, in order to avoid the fly, to which this plant is more liable than even the turnip: it should be planted out in March, April, or May, and transplanted during the summer. The root should be taken up at the end of the year, and is in its most perfect state after having remained seven years in the ground. The process of curing is to be conducted in the following manner: As soon as a root weighing from 3 to 70 pounds is dug up, let it be washed thoroughly clean; let the fibrous roots be taken away, and not the smallest particle of bark left on the large ones. Let these be cut into pieces of four inches in breadth, and one and a half in depth, with a hole half an inch square in the middle of each. Let them be strung upon a packthread at such distances as to prevent their rubbing or entangling, and hung up in the warm air of a kitchen or laundry till the gross moisture is exhaled; they may afterwards be dried at more leisure, then wrapt separately in cotton, and put into a bottle with a wide mouth.

Half an ounce of the powder of the coarser roots, with double the quantity of cream of tartar, is recommended as an excellent medicine to be given to horses when their blood is in an inflammatory state.

The Appendix consists of directions for combining Rhubarb in various modes with tartareous salts, which the Doctor appears to consider almost as a cathartic.

Heroic Epistle to Dr. Priestley. 4to. Debrett.

A Second Heroic Epistle to Dr. Priestley. 4to. Debrett.

WE should have been able to speak with more pleasure of these pieces, had the poet confined his satire to the political opinions and character of Dr. Priestley, whose science and private friendships do not seem to us to place him in any just point of ridicule, and whose misfortunes still less. The philosophical writings of Dr. P. are justly admired and esteemed by the whole world of literature; they are translated into most languages, and are studied by learned men in all parts of Europe in the various sciences they embrace. His friendship and regrets for Dr. Price do equal honour to his heart.—With so much merit and so much reputation, Dr. P. will not smart very cruelly under the lash of our author's satire; and he will probably remain secure that no man of learning and humanity will consider the destruction of his library, and of his philosophical apparatus, as a subject of exultation and ridicule, even if it had happened without a crime, and if it had been the occasion of no capital punishments. We are all of us, that have any pretensions, or who have any love to science, partakers in his loss, and common sufferers in his disappointment.

Having premised thus much in censure of a part of the moral of these Poems, we shall feel ourselves more free to give them their just praise for the ease and harmony of their versification, and the wit and spirit which is diffused through them. Their satire is rather of a grave and sarcastic nature; and as it leans principally upon the Dissenters, it is possible that it acquired a little of their character while it was the study of the author, who, though not frequently gay, is never dull, and more than once touches the chord of genuine poetry.

"Hark how the trickling stream melodious
"flows,

"Hear the soft droppings of his gentle prose!

Select Odes of Pindar and Horace translated, together with Original Poems, accompanied with Notes critical, historical, and explanatory. By the Rev. William Tasker, A. B. 3. Vols. 12mo. Johnson. 1792.

OF the three volumes mentioned in this title-page, two only are hitherto published. About 14 or 15 years ago, we remember the first efforts of Mr. Tasker's Muse, which we have already had occasion to applaud in the course of our Magazine. For several years past he has been silent; probably, as he says himself, from being

VOL. XXIII.

"What tho', my Priestley, thy dark creed
"imparts

"No ray of comfort to our throbbing hearts,

"Yet lo where glimmering thro' thy
"gloomiest lines,

"The glow-worm tail of adulation shines!"

P. 8.

The celebrated picture Mr. Burke has drawn of the Queen of France at the period of her marriage, is well known to the public. Dr. Priestley denies that she is a Venus, and says, the French have discovered the *snake's hair*, and find her to be a mere Medusa. We do not think the author has been anywhere more successful than in his allusion to this part of the Doctor's letter.

"Tho' to that star his princefs he * compare,
"Whose beams add splendour to the twilight

"air;

"And darting thro' the radiance of the morn

"With life and joy the face of Heaven

"adorn;

"Yet thou with keener eye canst mark from

"far

"The wand'ring path of Edmund's fancied

"star,

"Then bid this comet of disastrous tail,

"This blazing mischief, lovely portent, hail.

"A Venus! Burke exclaims (and can we

"show

"The trite expression which from him could

"flow?)"

"Thine is the boast that to thy sight reveal'd,

"Twine the crisp hairs from vulgar eyes

"conceal'd; [curl'd,

"Hairs which display, in grimmest horror

"A grisly Gorgon to the wondering world."

P. 11. Epist. I.

We have no doubt these specimens will recommend the perusal of the poems, which add to their other merits that of holding the torch of just ridicule to the *political philosophy*, as it is impudently termed, of the day. Mr. Burke is the hero of the poem.

"Opprest, distressed, in sequestered grief;"

in reference to the sequestration of his living by his litigious, unlettered brother-in-law, as he styles him, and the merciless persecutions of some other violent creditors.

As most of the pieces in these volumes have been already published, we presume

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the public opinion has been settled concerning them, and that opinion we cannot but believe in some instances to have been favourable; we shall therefore at present only observe, that Mr. Tasker appears to be a believer in the exploded opinion of the reality of Rowley, and the genuineness of his poems, probably from not being informed of the decisive confutation by Mr. Tyrwhit. Speaking of Chatterton, he calls him "a very ingenious young man, who was the means of producing to the learned world the valuable relics of Rowley's poetry. He was dead before the age of eighteen, and could not (for many reasons too long to be enumerated here) possibly be the author of the poems himself; though in his own juvenile productions he displayed a fine fancy and true poetic genius, as may be seen from some of his own little poems that are yet preserved. It is rather singular, that one of the first critics and poets of the age (Mr. Thomas Warton) should be led to suppose that young Chatterton could be the author of the poems attributed to Rowley; because, among other conjectures, he had penetration enough to discover that there were some modern words, and sometimes great part of a modern stanza, interspersed among the original antique poems. The plain fact seems to be, that whenever Chatterton

could not make out the words of the old manuscript, as he was quick of invention and not sufficiently an antiquarian, he ventured on his own judgment to substitute similar words of a more modern origin; so that it is impossible, at this period, to determine how much of the poems was Rowley's, or what part was Chatterton's own production. But what proves the authenticity of Rowley's writings in general beyond a dispute, is, that a manuscript of his lately found makes mention of a certain church or chapel built in his days, the foundation of which hath lately been discovered in digging down some old walls in Bristol since Chatterton's death, and corresponds very nearly to Rowley's description. The author, who had some little knowledge of Chatterton, is in possession of some anecdotes relative to him as yet unknown to the learned world, and which he means to make public."

If Mr. Tasker really has any anecdotes of Chatterton yet unknown, we recommend him to make them public as speedily as possible, as the delay of every day must diminish the credit to which they may be entitled. Such of our readers as are acquainted with this subject, will not see much weight in Mr. Tasker's opinion, as already declared in the above extract.

A Review of the Proceedings at Paris during the last Summer; including an exact and particular Account of the memorable Events on the 20th of June, the 14th of July, the 10th of August, and the 2d of September; with Observations and Reflections on the Characters, Principles, and Conduct of the most conspicuous Persons concerned in promoting the Suspension and Dethronement of Louis XVI. By Mr. Fennell. 8vo. Williams. 6s.

WE believe, if the opinions of even Frenchmen could be fairly obtained, it would be the wish of every one that the horrible crimes committed in that country during the last year, might be buried in eternal oblivion. We ourselves, who view them with horror at a safe distance, for the credit of human nature heartily join in the wish. But as we cannot suppose the remembrance of such atrocious offences against every thing hitherto respected in countries pretending to civilization can ever be extinguished, the detail of them may serve one important purpose at least, and teach the inconsiderate demagogues of faction the danger to which even they themselves would be subjected, should their rash and crude schemes

of innovation, under the name of Reformation, ever be adopted. In that point of view we recommend Mr. Fennell's well written Review to the attention of the reader. The author appears to have been present at Paris at most of the scenes he describes, and furnishes in the course of his work many sensible observations on some of the topics which of late have been the objects of political discussion. His remarks on the doctrines endeavoured to be propagated by Paine and his partizans; on the French Constitution; on the general principles of liberty, &c. are particularly worthy the serious regard of every individual who wishes well to his country and to the great interests of society.

The Narcotic, and Private Theatricals. Two Dramatic Pieces, by James Powell, of the Custom-House. 8vo. rs. 6d. Symonds.

"TO be entirely original in plot and character is a difficulty that bears hard upon an author of the present day: for almost every combination and variety of incident has been seized on by the fertile genius of those who have preceded me in the dramatic path."

So says the present Author, whose opinion in this respect differs from that of the late Mr. Foote, who in his time boldly declared that new characters started up

as heretofore, and by his productions proved the truth of his observation. Mr. Powell also has verified his remark, for the incident of disposing of a supposed dead body, on which the Narcotic is built, too much reminds us of Little Hunchback; and Private Theatricals will afford but small entertainment to those who recollect Mr. Garrick's Peep behind the Curtain.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

When I sent you my former Paper on the Excellency of Christianity, which you were so good as to insert in your valuable Repository, Vol. XXI. p. 295. I said that it might be considered as complete in itself, or as the Prelude to a few Papers more on that glorious Subject. The Favour shewn me by its Insertion, has induced me to the Continuation; which I trust will not be deemed unworthy a Place in your next. I am, &c. W.

ON THE EXCELLENCY OF CHRISTIANITY, AND THE NECESSITY OF PROPAGATING IT.

NUMBER II.

FROM this brief view of the Excellencies of Christianity to States and individuals, it must appear evident that the grand design of its Author was, that it should be extended to all the inhabitants of the earth. A system so admirably calculated for the maintenance of peace and good order among men, by giving the strongest force to their virtues, and keeping a powerful restraint upon their vices, could not be designed for the benefit of a few individuals, to the exclusion of the many millions whose wants and infirmities equally call for its relief. Nor can we possibly suppose, that a religion which is so beautifully adapted to secure the laws and best interests of nations, was intended only for the profession of private persons. Every principle of this sublime scheme shews, that the intention of its Divine Author was, that it should gradually make its way good throughout the whole earth, and that it should be established as the national religion of States, in order to the better preservation of their civil interests.

And the fact sufficiently proves it; for our blessed Lord, just before his ascension, gave an express command to his disciples, that they should go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature; a declaration which they could not mis-

understand, because they were called to the apostolical office for the very purpose of preaching the religion of their master. But as they had been taught to consider all mankind, except the Jews, as outcasts from God, and that in proportion as they hated them, the more favourable they would be in his sight, therefore does our Lord charge them expressly to go unto the Gentiles. This was not, however, very agreeable to them; for when Peter was shewn in a vision that God had no respect of persons, and that there was nothing common or unclean, it was to rectify the Apostle's narrow notions, and to make him zealous in opening and presenting the riches of the gospel to the Gentile world.

Our Saviour's positive assertion, that he was come to seek and to save those who were lost, is a clear evidence that his intention and desire was, that all the tribes of mankind should receive the benefits of his doctrine; and that the Gentiles were as much the objects of his benevolent mission as the children of Israel. And this was a complete fulfilment of the ancient prophecies, which declared, that "a stand-
"ard should be erected to the Gentiles;—
"and that of Christianity, Kings should
"be its nursing fathers, and their queens
"its

"its nursing mothers." Of the Messiah it is also said, that "the Gentiles should come to his light," (alluding to his being the Sun of Righteousness that should enlighten and cheer the whole earth) "and kings to the brightness of his rising." The whole conduct of Jesus Christ manifested his desire to have the mild truths of his benevolent system diffused over all the earth: His parables inculcated philanthropy and universal love upon the Jewish people in their connection with other nations. This was particularly and emphatically instanced in his famous and most beautiful parable of the *Good Samaritan*, in which he not only endeavoured to root out those inhuman prejudices which the Jews entertained against their brethren of Samaria, but left a perpetual lesson to his followers, that they should always exercise their compassion to distressed objects, without considering any national distinctions or religious differences. From the same principle, however, that he willeth us to be kindly affectioned towards our fellow-creatures, he commandeth us to hold out the salutary doctrines of his religion to them, which is the full and comfortable supply of their greatest wants. If he considered their moral malady of so much consequence as to require the sacrifice of himself for its removal, he must certainly consider the preaching this atonement through the world as a matter of infinite importance to those creatures for whose good he has condescended to do such amazing things.

The ordination of a Christian ministry, to be constantly kept in succession in his church to the end of time, is a farther evidence that he intended every partaker of that high and solemn office should be zealous in declaring his religion, and explaining its truths to all within his respective sphere of duty. And undoubtedly it was designed that some persons should be employed in the ministerial work among those who have not heard or received this religion; and of this, indeed, no one can possibly entertain a doubt who seriously considers the import of our Saviour's doctrine, and the tenor of his command, *to go into all the world, and preach his gospel to every creature*. That his disciples fully conceived the force of his direction, and comprehended the reasonableness of it, is clear from their subsequent conduct. After having offered the benefits of his religion to the Jews, according to the right of priority, *they turned themselves unto the Gentiles*, and dispersed abroad for the glorious pur-

pose of proclaiming the good news of the Christiana revelation in Asia, Africa, and Europe, even to the very islands of the sea. They were so ardent and unremitted in their pious labours as to endure with cheerfulness all the hardships resulting from penury, the reproaches and persecutions of people bigoted in favour of their idolatrous superstitions, and the fatigues and miseries attendant upon perpetual travelling and the change of climates.

Provided they could draw ever so small a number from ignorance and error, they voluntarily hazarded their lives to accomplish the noble, the benevolent design. The gifts they enjoyed of working miracles, and of speaking in different languages, were sufficient indications that they were designated to make manifest the doctrines of Christianity in every country, and among all the tribes of mankind. And the apostles and their immediate successors made that use of those gifts which was best calculated to accomplish the end for which they were bestowed upon them: they preached in season and out of season with an astonishing force of eloquence produced by the warmest zeal; and their success was in exact proportion to the value of their labours, and to the disinterestedness of their motives.

In pursuing the history of St. Paul, we are charmed with the uprightness of his heart, the nobleness of his disposition, and the uniform openness of his temper; but we are struck with a reverence at the generous zeal which carried him forth into such a variety of countries, through such unparalleled difficulties, and in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, that he might have the unspeakable happiness of imparting the best of blessings to his fellow-creatures.—What but the firmest conviction of the absolute necessity there is for men's being influenced by Christian principles to constitute their present and future happiness, could have prompted that holy and indefatigable servant of truth to undergo such an immense weight of labour, and to chuse even death itself in its cruellest terrors, rather than relinquish the arduous pursuit? Had it been a mere matter of indifference whether men are Christians or not, and was it certain that the light of natural religion is sufficient for the wants of mankind, Our Saviour would never have commanded, nor would his disciples have obeyed his precept to such a prodigious latitude, as to *preach his gospel in all parts of the then known world*.

They were perfectly sensible, from the fullest

fullest experience, of the absolute necessity mankind have of a divine revelation to supply the defects of nature, to add strength to the weakness of reason, and to give conscience a greater bias to virtue than the bare prospect of good in the present world.

They were convinced, that no religion but what has an influence upon the heart, and has for its foundation the evidence of a future state, can be at all adequate to supply the wants of man, by reducing the stings of his conscience into a godly sorrow tempered with hope, and giving his mind a most substantial consolation when poignantly distressed.

Nothing but the strongest persuasion of the utility of Christianity, could have made those excellent men so earnest and indefatigable in preaching it throughout the known world, and to every creature.

When the apostle Paul says, *knowing the terrors of the Lord we persuade men*, he undoubtedly inferred the necessity of persuading men to receive the benign revelation, from the fullest certainty of its being the only means of avoiding punishment in a future state of existence. The endeavour to extricate his fellow-creatures, therefore, from a situation which naturally tended to that dreadful condemnation, was perfectly consistent with the purest principles of gratitude and benevolence. A grateful sense of what great things Heaven had done for him, and a love for his fellow-creatures, would naturally prompt his generous mind to exercise all the powers of reasoning to persuade others to partake of the same inestimable benefits. And this conduct not only characterized the immediate followers of the Author of the Christian scheme, but the same spirit was also diffused among their direct successors. How ardent and illustrious were the labours of Ignatius, Polycarp, the two Clemens, Justin, and a number of others whose praise yet remains fragrant throughout the whole Christian church!

Their very persecutors were made the subjects of their pious exhortations and fervent prayers. Those who most cruelly used them, and most bitterly blasphemed the sacred name by which these illustrious confessors were called, did not receive in return the reproaches natural for human nature when violently irritated

to throw back on the injurious; neither did they exercise that stern contempt which the ancient and modern sceptics have so highly applauded in the Stoics;—on the contrary, the Christian sufferers preached the gospel of peace, and the means of attaining a future state of happiness to their enemies; and whether their religion was true or not, it shewed the excellency of its influence upon the dispositions of its votaries, in making them desirous that their bitterest persecutors should share its blessings. It shews how well adapted this system is to make men peaceable, just, and benevolent members of society; and that it is, in fact, the only religion which being made the public profession of a State, has a power to give force to the *laws*, and security to the *liberties* of the people.

From these considerations a reflection will naturally occur in the benevolent mind, that if such was the conduct and such the motives of the first propagators of Christianity, a similar conduct and similar motives ought to actuate its votaries even at the present period. There are still corners of the earth enveloped with the darkness of idolatry and ignorance, into which the rays of Christianity have not at all or very imperfectly penetrated. It is not incumbent, indeed, upon men to depart from their domestic duties, and from their present relation in society, to adopt the arduous character of missionaries; but it is the strict duty, I apprehend, of all Christian societies to be active in the support of missions for the propagation of their common faith. The command of its Author to this purpose, is still binding upon those who are called by his name; and therefore *gratitude* to him, and the best evidence of that principle, an *universal philanthropy*, ought to excite all Christians to wish and endeavour, every one in his sphere, and according to his ability, that those who are now wandering in the uncivilized state of mental misery, under the wretched influence of moral darkness, and, too frequently, professing inhumanity as religion, by sacrificing their fellow-creatures to devils, that they may be brought to the knowledge of the truth, so that Christianity may be literally spread over the face of the whole earth, as the waters cover the sea.

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CRITIQUE ON SOMERSET-HOUSE. By a FOREIGN ARTIST.

PART II.

Il n'y que ceux qui ont les sens, et l'esprit bien cultivés, qui soient capables des soins qui sont nécessaires pour bien bâtir.

THEODORIC, King of the Goths, to his Architect SYMMESQUE: from the motto to Mr. MURPHY's Account of the Convent of BATTAGLIA.

THE south front of Somerset-House, when completed, will extend near four hundred feet from east to west, upwards of three hundred feet of which are already finished in a style that reflects great honour on our taste for architecture.

In the centre is a portico of the Composite Order, supported by a rustic basement, and crowned with vases of artificial stone, highly ornamented, on acrotaires over the centre of each column. Within the vases, and vertical with the inside of the portico, is a pediment in the Palladian style, with groupes of beautiful figures, highly relieved, in the tympan, with military trophies standing at each end; on the inside of this pediment is an elegant dome that marks the centre of the edifice, without destroying the harmony of the general figure, which a lofty hyperbolic dome would certainly have done.

In a building of this vast extent, it was difficult to introduce variety without running into licentiousness. In this part, particularly, the architect has been remarkably successful, by introducing a double tetrastyle open portico near each extreme, resting on a bold semi-circular arch, of six and-twenty feet in the base. This portico, whilst it unites the pavilion with the body of the building, preserves the line of continuity throughout the whole entablature unbroken, and relieves the eye with a variety of distant scenery through the open intercolumniation, and widely-spreading arch.

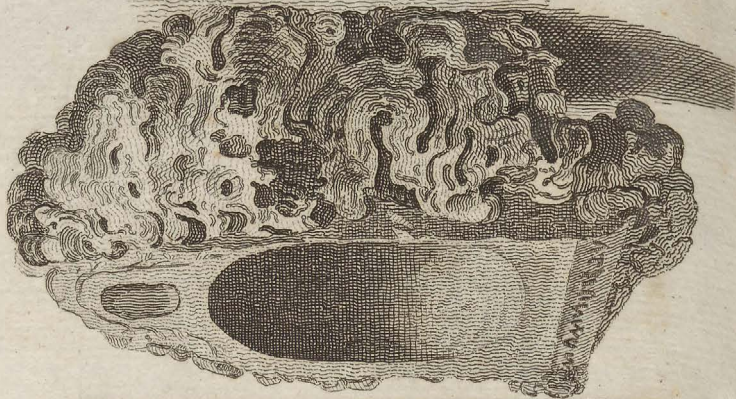
This building, though apparently low from its great extent, is upwards of one hundred and twenty feet above the river Thames, and consists of eight stories (i.e.) three over and two under ground, like the King of Spain's palace at Madrid; yet the lower apartments are light, and convenient, and are well calculated for the

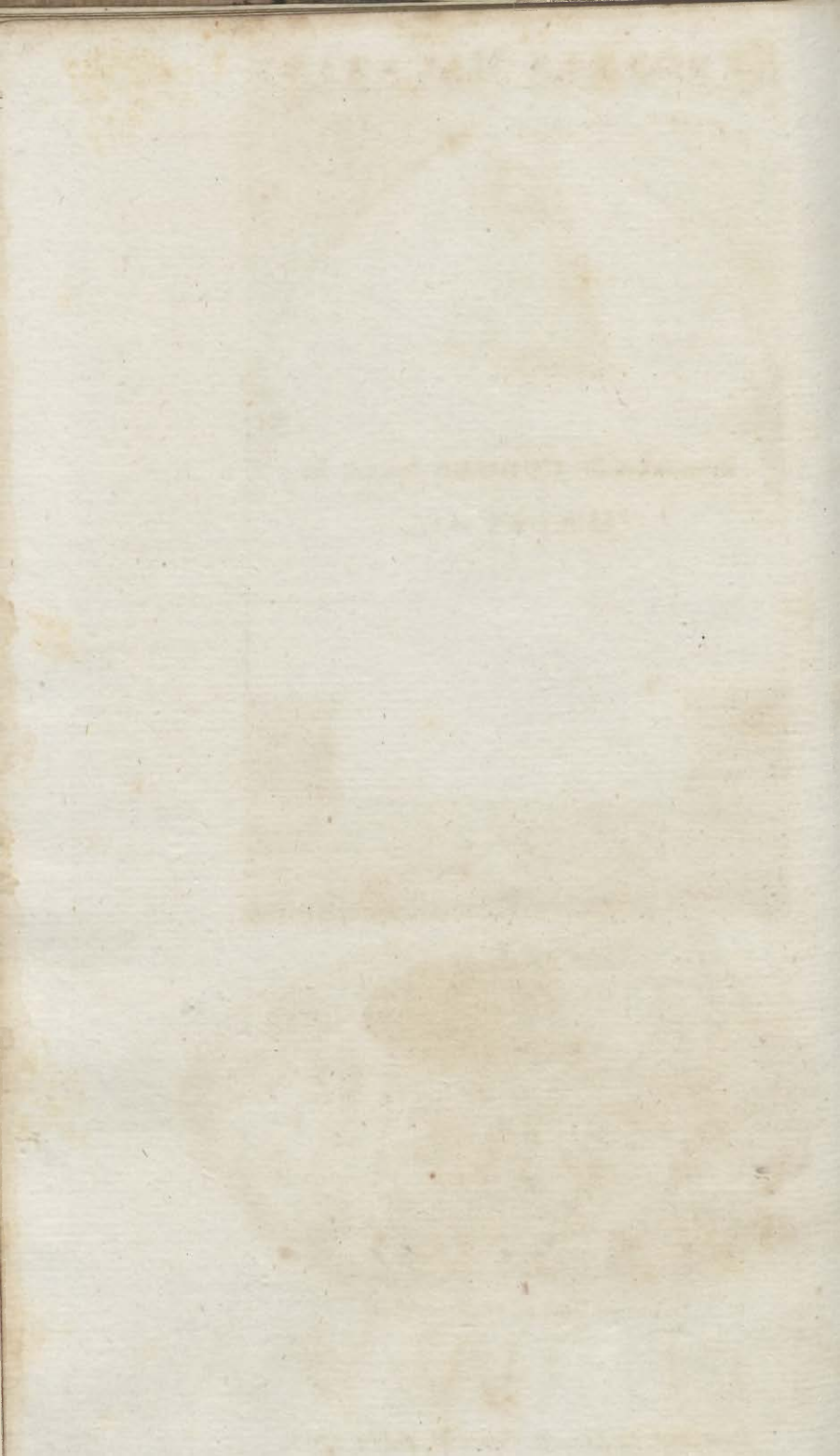
various offices to which they are appropriated. Throughout the whole we can perceive a well-regulated design, planned by a mind active, strong, and ingenious, a master of his art, capable of concentrating the various complicated forms of an extensive structure into a small compass, and comprehending it as if it were only a single point.

But the part that strikes us most with admiration, is the esplanade in front of the building. Imagination cannot conceive any thing more truly sublime and majestic than this part. I must confess it is the only thing I ever met with in architecture, that approaches nearest to that ideal grandeur we vainly pursue through the vast regions of imaginary excellence. This esplanade, which is near fifty feet broad by the whole length of the edifice, is supported by a strong rustic arcade, that is not less than fifty-two feet high above the bed of the river, and crowned with a ballustrade and cymatium, corresponding with that before the area next the edifice. Two colossal couchant lions are supported at each end of the building, by four duplicated Tuscan columns, boldly executed with vermiculated blocks, that terminate the arcade rising above the water, which might with propriety be called an inhabited bridge; as there are offices for various purposes within the transverse arches that support the esplanade, and the river Thames flowing beneath them. The limits of this paper are too circumscribed to give an adequate idea of the architecture of this part only, which displays more art and ingenuity than any similar structure in the British Empire. What a variety of enchanting prospects we contemplate from this delightful spot! the bridges of Westminster, Black-friars, and London, Saint Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the spires of more than thirty churches of lesser note towering over the houses, whilst the river Thames, covered with innumerable vessels, flows majestically beneath. Indeed art and nature seem combined to raise in the spectator's mind the most lively images of the splendor and the prosperity of the nation, and exhibit a scene no less pleasing than majestic.

POLIPHILLO.







ACCOUNT of a Remarkable COBWEB found near BRISTOL WITH AN ENGRAVING.

The Facts contained in the following Account are recent in the Memories of some Persons now living in the City of Bristol, and having been considered as worthy of some Notice at the Time they were the Subject of Conversation, we have, at the Desire of a Correspondent from the Place where the Transaction happened, caused an Engraving to be executed of the Drawing transmitted to us, with the following Narrative which accompanied it.

THE Cobweb represented on the Plate annexed was discovered in the following manner:

Mr. Brayne and some friends (who came to spend the evening with him) were walking in the garden and smoking their pipes, and at first intended to sit in an open room under the summer-house; but, finding the air rather cool, one of the company proposed going up into the summer-house. The first that entered immediately saw the Cobweb, and turning round said to Mr. Brayne, "What have you hung up there?" Mr. Brayne said, *What do you mean?* The next that entered said, "Why you have put an *hat-band up round the crown and globe for the queen.*" Mr. Brayne, upon seeing it, was much affected; and, imagining it to be an omen that some of his own family would soon die, said, *No hands put it up.* They soon discovered that it was a Cobweb of an enormous size, curiously wove round the globe, and hanging a considerable way beneath it. Mr. Brayne then called for a ladder. They examined the upper part of it, and carefully searched the whole room, but could find no spider or any animal that could be the natural cause of it. The room had been swept and cleaned out the preceding week, and nothing of the kind was then observed. The cobweb hung from the center of the arched ceiling (surrounding a wooden crown and globe), and measured three feet and an half from the top to the bottom; and was so capacious, that a man's hat might freely be passed up to the diamond at the lower part of the globe.

At the bottom, on the side of the door, it was continued in a fine thread-like manner to the upper part of the room, at a little distance from the door, and there fixed and terminated. The whole Cobweb was of a dark black colour, entire throughout, exactly resembling a piece of crape. Curiosity drew multitudes of people to view it; and some desirous to destroy it, and others to possess a part, they were each tempted to injure it; till at last a bird, which accidentally flew into the summer-house, pitched upon it, and by the fluttering of his wings greatly damaged the whole. However, part of it remained for more than ten years.

The summer-house was situated in the middle of a pretty large garden, and was reported to have been the place where some of the persons concerned in the *Rye-house plot*, the intent of which was to assassinate King Charles the Second, used to meet; and the crown and globe in the ceiling (the insignia of royalty in this land) were supposed to be emblematical.

N. B. The above account was given by Mrs. Ann Brayne (daughter of the before-mentioned Mr. George Brayne), who, upon seeing the annexed Drawing of the Cobweb, which is a true copy of the original done by Mr. Henry Blondell, said it was an exact representation. She had preserved a piece of the Cobweb, together with a brief account written by her brother, part of which she conferred on my brother.

A. C.

Jan. 7, 1771.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
S I R,

I HAVE the pleasure of sending you a Drawing and some account of an Antiquity, a genuine *unique* of most uncommon curiosity. It was found in a bog near *Dinas Moruddwyne* in *Merionethshire*, possibly in old times occupied by some great forest, and near the spot of some building, of which there is not the least vestige left.

It is formed of a massy piece of knotty oak, rude on the sides as in the state of nature; the top and bottom levelled, seemingly with no better instrument than the axe. On the upper part is a large oval hollow, capable of containing about six quarts. A little beyond this is a superficial hollow of small diameter, with an artless foliage, with round berries fixed

fixed to the leaves, cut on each side. Immediately beyond a narrow slope had been formed, on which is cut in large letters the word *Athrywyn*, which *Davies* interprets *pugnantes et discordantes sejungere*. *Athrywyn* is a word still in use, but not commonly; but in the same sense as that given in the Welsh Dictionary,

The diameter of the great hollow	11	inch.
Depth	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Diameter of the lesser hollow	3	do.
Depth, about	1	do.
Length of the log,	1 foot 10	do.
Thickness, near	10	do.

That this was a very ancient Font I have no sort of doubt: the large cavity contained the water, the lesser the salt, which to this day is used in the Roman Catholic Church in its ceremony of baptism. The Priest blesses the salt, in case it has not been blessed before; then takes a little, and putting it into the child's mouth, says, "Receive the salt of wisdom."

The word *Athrywyn* may signify the putting an end to the contests between Christianity and Paganism, by the quick progress made by the true faith in the world; or it may signify the separation of the lusts of the flesh from the purity of

the spirit, by virtue of this holy sacrament.

In the early days of Christianity Fonts were not confined to Churches—they were usually kept in private houses, and sometimes in public places in the open air. Out of tenderness to infants, they were afterwards removed into the church porch, and finally into the church itself. From the smallness, it must have been made when asperision was admitted.

This Font seems made of the material next at hand—the rude block cut out of the next oak. I do not recollect any Font made of this material, and therefore look on it as a curiosity worthy the attention of the public.

It is in fine preservation, owing to the bituminous peat or turf, which so well preserves the fossil trees, the date of which may boast of far higher antiquity than this venerable morsel.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

Nov. 20, 1790*.

A. B.

* We have to apologize to this Correspondent. The present Plate has been engraved more than eighteen months, but has been by accident mislaid since that time.

EDITOR.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

LORD Kenyon informed their Lordships, that the Address to his Majesty had been presented, to which he was pleased to make the following answer:

"My Lords, I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful Address. Your expressions of attachment to my person, and of zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution, are peculiarly acceptable to me at this conjuncture; and I am satisfied that, whatever may be the course of future events, the spirit and loyalty which you have manifested on this occasion will be productive of the happiest consequences to my people."

Lord Loughborough called the attention of the House to a circumstance which had escaped their notice previous to the prorogation of the last sessions of parliament.

In the year 1738 a temporary act passed the Legislature, entitling persons charged in execution in a sum less than 200l. to their enlargement, upon making a *bona fide* sur-

render of their effects for the benefit of their creditors. This act, after undergoing various revivals and modifications, extended the sum to 200l. The time of its duration expired last session; and the Legislature, from the contemplation of a bill upon a larger scale, had omitted to revive this; so that many debtors were precluded the benefit of this salutary act, after having been at the expense of petitioning. The Noble Lord produced a bill extending the sum to 300l. which he conceived would meet the approbation of the House, as that addition was proportionate to the increased extent of credit. Read a first time.

Lord Carlisle, pursuant to notice, after a short exordium, moved, "That a Vote of Thanks should be presented to the Marquis Cornwallis for his distinguished military services in India, and also for bringing the war in that country to a happy termination."

His Lordship next moved for a Vote of Thanks

Thanks to Generals Medows and Abercrombie, for their brave and gallant conduct during the war in India, and then,

That a similar Vote shall be given to the Officers, Subalterns, &c. for their meritorious services under the auspices of the Noble Marquis during the war in India.

Lord Grenville seconded these motions.

Lord Rawdon could not suffer the Vote relative to the Noble Marquis to pass without declaring his most hearty concurrence; and chiefly because he had the honour to serve under him in America, and had been an eye-witness to his gallantry when the tide of fortune was adverse.

The Votes passed *nemi se dissentiente*.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Lord Grenville said, that the vast number of foreigners and aliens now in this country, and the dispositions and practices of some of them, had given the officers of Government suspicion of their evil intentions towards this country. He should not enter into the merit of the Bill which he now held in his hand, as it was his intention to submit the propriety of having it printed, in order that all the provisions of it might be well understood by their Lordships, when the principles of the Bill came under consideration at the second reading. The general view of the Bill was, to provide against any evil that might be apprehended from the great number of foreigners in this country. In former days the prerogative of the Crown of itself governed cases of this nature, and that prerogative was considered to be very extensive; for a length of time, however, this power had not been exercised, and, perhaps, some might think it obsolete. This Bill had no reference to that subject—it neither increased nor diminished the prerogative of the Crown—the law on that point should be entirely untouched by this Bill.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The title is, “A Bill to regulate Aliens, &c.” It was afterwards ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Lord Loughborough's Bill for the revival of the Lords' Act passed the Committee.

Lord Grenville informed their Lordships, that printed copies of the Bill for imposing Restrictions upon Aliens in this Country were laid upon the table previous to a second reading.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that this Bill was not more remarkable for its principle than for the precipitancy with which it was offered to the House. He de-

clared his intention of opposing it in all its stages.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Lord Rodney and the Bishop of Exeter took the oaths and their seats.

Lord Grenville rose to move the second reading of the Bill to establish regulations relative to aliens coming into this kingdom, or such as were resident therein, under certain circumstances.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose and expressed his disapprobation both of the principle of the Bill, and the hurry and precipitancy with which Ministers endeavoured to have it passed through the House. It was to him extraordinary and unprecedented. He agreed in the propriety of entering into some salutary measure relative to the relief of those foreigners whom the distractions on the Continent had forced to seek an asylum in this country; it called loudly for the interference of Parliament. These unfortunate men had nothing to subsist on but the charitable donations of individuals, and, from their vast numbers, these modes of relief were far from being sufficient.

His Lordship expressed his astonishment at the reluctance which both Houses of Parliament seemed to feel at the idea of sending a Minister to negotiate with the existing Government of France, and to compose the misunderstanding which seemed to exist between the two nations, and which seemed now ready to break out into an open rupture. The sending of a Minister to France would not only tend to the prevention of a war between this country and her, and to the consequent effusion of our blood and treasure, but might compose the troubles that now existed on the Continent between the Belligerent Powers, to which Austria and Prussia would be the more inclined, inasmuch as the distance of the seat of war from these countries would be so disadvantageous to them, and add to the acquisitions of the French army.

His Lordship observed, that this country should too well know the blessings of peace to rush into a dangerous and expensive war, the event of which would be uncertain, which would heap fresh burthens on us, and destroy the fruits of labour, industry, and commerce. An interference relative to the navigation of the Scheldt could not justify us in such proceeding; and he then had a communication in his hand, by which, if authentic, it would appear that the Dutch did not object so seriously to the opening of that river, as that it would be necessary for us on that account to enter into war with France.

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The present state of an unhappy monarch was another reason which, in the eyes of every feeling man, should render a negotiation with France necessary. This unfortunate Personage, who might be called the Restorer of Liberty to France, was now in a state of imminent danger, as well as degradation. A timely interference, therefore, on the part of this country, might prevent his fate, which probably had not been as yet determined.

His Lordship had two motions to make on the above subjects; and if they did not meet the concurrence of the House, he however would be conscious of having done his duty. The first was, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to appoint a Minister for the purpose of negotiating with the persons who exercised the Executive Government in France; and who should represent to that Council his Majesty's feelings as to the situation of Louis the XVIth; and endeavour that no injury should take place as to his person;" and that, secondly, "An humble Address be presented to his Majesty, intreating that his Majesty would be pleased to send an Ambassador to negotiate with the Executive Council of France, and represent to the Members of that Council his Majesty's compassion for the situation of the unfortunate Emigrants in this country from the French nation, who were in a state of famine, but that his Majesty intended to concert measures for their relief, by giving them settlements in Canada, and to request that these Emigrants might be made some retribution by the French nation for the loss of their estates."

Lord Grenville spoke for some time against the motions which had been made by the noble Marquis. A negotiation with France, he contended, would be impolitic and ineffectual; and it did not become the dignity of this country to treat with such persons as took upon themselves the Government of France.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion.

Lord Sydney opposed it on the same grounds which Lord Grenville went upon.

The Marquis of Lansdowne again supported his motion for sending an Ambassador to France; and deprecated the frequent mention of that word *dignity*, which had been so unfortunately used on many former occasions, but particularly in the case of America. At the time of our hostilities with that country, it had been repeatedly said in both Houses of Parliament, that it would be disgraceful to the kingdom—be-

neath her *dignity*—to treat with such contemptible people as the Americans. But this country was afterwards glad to do so; and perhaps it might hereafter be the case with respect to France. The functions of Government were exercised there; and he could see no humiliation on our part in negotiating with the persons who exercised it, especially when two such desirable objects were likely to be attained as his motions went to apply for.

At the recommendation of the Duke of Norfolk, the noble Marquis withdrew his first motion; but insisted on having that one relative to Emigrants put to the sense of the House.

Lord Loughborough opposed it, and observed, that no person could be said, in this country, to be in a state of famine.

Lord Lansdowne replied, that although the country was rich and plentiful, yet the unfortunate men whom this motion went to relieve were, for the greatest part of them, in an actual state of want. The whole of the French Emigrants amounted to about 8,000, and it was impossible that the donations of private individuals could be of much service to so great a number.

Lord Grenville again opposed the motion. He said there was a number of persons from France who were emissaries, and had carried arms about them. Besides, the severe decree passed against all Emigrants by the National Convention, would render any interference of ours useless and absurd.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville then entered into the consideration of the Bill which was before the House.

The Duke of Portland supported the motion, because he conceived it necessary in the present situation of affairs.

Lord Lauderdale opposed the motion, and condemned the conduct of Ministers, who had acted inconsistently with themselves on the present occasion, for they were about to deny protection to those unfortunate men who were obliged to fly from France; and so far their conduct coincided with that of the Government of France, whose proceedings they had laboured so much to paint in the most detestable light.

The Marquis of Lansdowne persisted in his opposition to the motion; and entertained no doubt but that it was intended as the forerunner of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act; and that its suspension, with respect to foreigners, was only a preparatory step to the same with respect to the people of England.

Lord Hawkesbury supported the motion.

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The Duke of Leeds likewise supported it, and declared, that he would himself, if necessary, vote for a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, even with respect to the people of this country.

Lord Stormont supported the motion.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

ALIEN BILL.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Lord Cathcart in the chair; and on motion of Lord Grenville, the Bill was read paragraph by paragraph, the blanks filled up, and a variety of amendments made therein.

The principal movers of the amendments were, Lords Thurlow, Loughborough, and Grenville; Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Lauderdale. Those proposed by the three latter Lords were negatived; those which were made by the three former were accepted, and went merely to the legal forms of wording, and not to any alteration of the spirit of the Bill.

In a Committee of this nature, it is a conversation at the table, and not a debate, which passes. To follow it with regularity would be therefore impossible.

Lord Loughborough contended for the legality of several of the clauses which were conceived to be erroneously worded by Lord Thurlow, and he supported his opinion successfully; but he admitted of the justice of an alteration in respect to what related to Scotland, as in that country the words *bannishment* and *transportation* had a different meaning from that by which they were understood in England, and the clause therefore was amended.

Earl Spencer, in the course of the evening, took occasion to express his hearty concurrence with the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers as to the present Bill, and said they should have his support in the measure; they were now so properly taking; and he trusted that, at this critical moment, all men would unite in strengthening the hands of the Executive Government, and in suppressing whatever might tend to disturb the tranquility of the kingdom, or endanger its most valuable Constitution. By this, however, he did not mean to have it understood that he agreed in political sentiments in any other measure with the present Ministry. Their ideas and his widely differed as to the general political scale by which Administration should be governed; but this was not the time for discussing those points. There was but one object before the great body of

the people at present—and that combined in it the safety of their Constitution and the dignity and honour of the empire. For this the people in and out of Parliament had united—all little political bickerings were forgotten—and the nation seemed to have but one mind. He had already said he gave his concurrence to the present Bill, and he would now to guard Ministers against any abuse of that confidence he placed in them by so doing, as there were some stretches of power in one or two of the clauses that nothing but the most urgent necessity should oblige them to exercise.

Earl Lauderdale was very strenuous to have the clause respecting servants altered. He conceived it to be a hard case that a gentleman of this country coming here from France should have his servants stopped, their arms taken from them, and a kind of inquisition established to make them confess who they were, where they were going, and what their business was. He thought it also a very hard case, that a Frenchman who came over from motives of curiosity should be treated as the suspected spy of an enemy—that his sword, which was a part of his dress, should be seized; and that when, perhaps, he did not rightly know how long he should stay in London, or where he should reside, he must describe his last place of abode—his intended place of residence, and have a passport to prevent his being arrested as a suspicious person. This was not the conduct of the French towards Englishmen; for even when there was a general search for arms in Paris, and that the municipal officers came to his residence—for he happened by chance to be in France at the time—although he had two pair of pistols, they only asked him “if they were for his personal safety?” and on being told they were, very politely withdrew.

Lord Loughborough said, the case which his Lordship stated, and the measure to be provided against by the present Bill, were widely different; nor did he see any impropriety, but much good precaution, in disarming every Frenchman: and the French would do the same in a similar case with visitors from us; but they had no cause to suspect such of the few English as go there, of overturning their new-fangled Constitution. They were friends to that kind of Republicanism which now distracts that unhappy country; and in respect to the inconvenience of stopping persons and examining them, that was very small indeed—nor could he see the impropriety of subjecting the emigrant or the visitor to that trouble, when he could neither tell from whence he came, to what place he was going, nor what

he meant to do. Nothing that he said could personally affect the Noble Lord, as his residence in town and country was well known, and he always knew where he was going, from whence he came, and what he meant to do.

Lord Cathcart, after a conversation which lasted until past nine o'clock, the amendments having passed, and the bill got through, quitted the chair and reported the bill.

Lord Grenville moved that it should be read a third time on Monday, and then the House adjourned to that day,

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Lord Kenyon, as Speaker, reported his having communicated to General Medows the thanks of their Lordships for his gallant services; and that he had received an answer from the General, expressing the sense he entertained of the high honour conferred upon him by the thanks of that House.

The report of the Alien bill was brought up, and the amendments adopted in the Committee severally read, and agreed to, it was ordered to be engrossed.

The Lords Act was read a third time, and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence.

Adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

ALIEN BILL.

The question having been put, that the Bill be read a third time,

Lord Guildford rose and opposed the Bill as exceptionable and inexpedient, and as totally incompatible with the generous spirit of our Constitution, which offered equal liberty, and equal freedom, to every person who got foot on English ground. He concluded by moving, that the bill be read a third time on this day fortnight.

Lord Hawkesbury supported the Bill, upon the ground of providing against those internal dangers which were to be apprehended from foreign emissaries.

Lord Lauderdale opposed the Bill. He could not see that this country was in any danger, and urged a negotiation with France, as a measure of great wisdom and great safety.

Lord Castlereagh said, a negotiation with France would attract the contempt and abhorrence of every Power in Europe.—He saw the expediency of the present bill, and gave it his hearty support.

The Marquis of Lansdowne reprobated the bill, which he said was a mere pretext for a war, as had been the asserting of insurrections, to obtain subscriptions to societies which affected to support the Constitution; but none of which he had signed, because he thought they operated against the principles they pro-

fessed, that they were signals of anarchy, and the harbingers of Mob Government.

Lord Loughborough in a most animated speech supported the bill. He asked Lord Lauderdale if he was serious in saying, "he saw no danger to this country." Was there none in the seditious pamphlets issued, and crammed into every hole and corner of the kingdom; none in the seditious clubs holding correspondence with France, encouraged by the Convention, and endeavouring to overawe, like the Jacobins, the Legislature? Yes, there was danger, and Ministers would not have done their duty had they not acted with vigour, and prepared themselves against insidious attack. He instanced the conduct of Queen Elizabeth's Ministry in guarding against the machinations of Spain, to shew that administration had a precedent for what they now did. He then alluded to the *Atteism* of the French; noticed the circumstance of a Member of the Convention denying the existence of a God, and being applauded; and asked if it was with such rulers and such morality we were to form alliances.

Would the Noble Lord say, that the system established for the present moment in that country did not declare in their Convention, that all love and affection and duty should cease between parent and child, as soon as the child was able to feed itself—that there was no moral obligation pending, and that private chastity and virtue were mistaken ideas imbibed from a false education? If he did, the decrees of the National Assembly and their debates would soon inform him to the contrary. Would the Noble Lord attempt to deny that this same ruling power, by their authority, sent men into the farmers yards to take away the corn; and that when the farmer remonstrated, the Municipal Officer told him, the land was indeed his, but all corn belonged to the people—for them it grew, and among them it ought to be divided?

Lord Loughborough then spoke of the Associations against Republicans, and declared them legal. He begged to inform the Noble Lord, that as these Meetings were legal, he should state those which were not legal.—It was a high breach of the law and the Constitution for any body of men to assemble, and insolently and daringly to publish Resolutions declaratory of their disapprobation of the judicial conduct of a Magistrate high in office, who acted legally under that authority with which the law had invested him. It was a daring violation of the law to assemble and publish opinions which militated against the express letter and spirit of an existing act of Parliament. Let the Noble Lord comment on this. He has abilities to understand, and cannot mistake what the real Constitution is. It is not founded in the wild ideas of mistaken philosophy.

philosophy. Its basis is Justice—its structure is Wisdom. The Noble Lord had said that we were not warranted in entertaining any ideas of insurrection in this country, or in any just supposition that the English would ever attempt to follow the French in their new political maxims. To this he should reply, that when the French first altered their system of Government, and imprisoned their Monarch, there was a gleam of joy, which could not be hid, very visible on the countenances of a certain description of people, and perhaps they went some extraordinary lengths in celebrating the event. This was in some measure checked by the vast armaments formed against the usurping power in France; and when the Austrian and Prussian armies approached the capital, all was dismay with a certain party. They hung their heads in silent despair, and considered the system of levelization and plunder as forever destroyed; but when the fate of war had changed the aspect of success to the combined armies, the joy of a certain party knew no bounds, and the societies again opened their communications in a manner publicly hostile to our Constitution. Embassies were sent to France, to congratulate the atheistical National Assembly of that country on their success, and even so far as to promise the assistance of certain numbers here in case of an insurrection, who would endeavour to plant their tree of infamous liberty in this happy country. Was not this full time for the Executive Government of this country to interfere? Would not the Noble Lord declare, that Ministers were culpable, if they permitted such matters to pass unnoticed? Government did interfere; a Proclamation followed, which had the desired effect: and then Associations were formed, which bespoke the sense of the country in such a manner as made those societies hide their diminished heads.

One thing more he wished to remark was, that much had been said about a person well known here (the *ci-devant* Duke of Orleans we suppose to be meant), and who probably would be proscribed in his own country, and naturally seek an asylum among the English, not being by the present Bill allowed the legal benefits which he formerly enjoyed here. To this he should without any reserve reply, that if even that person attempted to land here, he should not be permitted to contaminate British ground, for he was a disgrace to his own country, where he had openly and in public Assembly declared, that the first principle of the human mind ought to be insurrection against Monarchy.—He trusted Ministers would shew a proper spirit in rejecting such a man as this. His Lordship then said, he resisted the motion of Lord Guildford, and gave his hearty assent to the Bill.

Lord Lauderdale felt himself extremely hurt at what fell from the Noble Lord. He called it a cruel attack on him who had so long been of the same party with the learned Lord, and by way of retaliation, mentioned the speech Lord Loughborough made before the Privy Council against Dr. Franklin.

Lord Loughborough, in a short reply, said, he never was of any party with the Noble Earl. Those with whom he had connected held opinions, as well at present as formerly, different from those of Lord Lauderdale, who was the Cato of a little Senate of his own; and time would shew who were in the greatest estimation with the voice of the people.

Lord Guildford begged to say a few words he forgot; which were, that this Bill, by its passports, subverted the commercial treaty with France.

The Duke of Richmond denied the position; for the French first broke the treaty in that respect, by refusing the egress and ingress of Englishmen without passports.

The question was put on Lord Guildford's motion, and negatived without a dissent; and then the third reading of the Bill was carried *nemine dissente*nte.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, "That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech him to give directions for the plan of improvements proposed to be made in that House to be carried into effect, together with such additions as the Committee should think necessary; the whole to be completed by the 19th of January." Ordered.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

The Assignats Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Naval Stores Bill and the Amended Debtors Bill.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Read and agreed to, without any debate, some amendments made by the Commons in the Aliens bill.

The further proceedings in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. was, upon motion, put off to Thursday the 14th of February next.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

The Duke of Montrose, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Grenville, being seated in their robes, gave the Royal Assent by Commission to the bill for the regulation of Aliens in this country; the bill to prevent the circulation of French notes; the Corn Indemnity bill; the bill to prohibit the exportation of Naval Stores; the Debtor and Creditor's bill; and one private bill; after which their Lordships adjourned the House till the 22d inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

THE Right Hon. William Pitt, returned for Cambridge, took the oaths and his seat.

The Navy and Army Estimates were received, and the Speaker gave notice, that no petitions on private Bills would be received after the 22d of February.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Lord Arden rose, and moved that 25,000 seamen, and 5000 marines, be voted for the service of the year. Agreed.

Mr. Dundas then rose, and moved the thanks of the House to Marquis Cornwallis; upon whose extraordinary exertions and conduct during the war in India, he passed the highest encomiums. The Noble Marquis had displayed a degree of fortitude, ability, and attention, in the course of the war, and an extension of mind greater than had fallen to the lot of many. He had immense and great efforts to supply with provisions, under a variety of local and incidental disadvantages, that would have damped the spirits of many able Generals; yet, with such wisdom and provident attention had he taken his measures, that the whole was abundantly supplied, and at the end of the war there was a large redundancy. There are circumstances which though they do not strike the imagination so immediately as the trophies of the field, yet are not only equally brilliant, but more valuable, and entitle a General to the respect and approbation of mankind; and were he to give the House the whole of his sentiments upon the subject, the dawn of the morning would hardly see them ended.

He next adverted to the new method of attack by night adopted by his Lordship with such success; and, after a warm and elegant eulogium, said, that as his Lordship's conduct as an officer had set him on a footing with any General that has ever existed, so his humanity, moderation, and temper, repressing all the dictates of ambition, and declining the splendid allurements of victory, set him above all others, and gave him a title of pre-eminence peculiarly his own.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Francis most willingly agreed to giving the thanks of the House to Lord Cornwallis, but wished to have it understood, that their approbation either of the war, or the terms of the peace, should not be thereby implied.

Mr. Wilberforce bore his testimony to the merits of the Marquis, and the motion for thanking him passed unanimously, as did also

a second for thanking Generals Medows, Abercrombie, and the other officers, and for expressing the approbation of that House to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply, respecting the 25,000 seamen, Mr. Sheridan having mentioned the perilous situation of the Royal Family of France, a debate on the subject ensued, in which Mr. Burke was, as usual on the topic of French affairs, very warm and severe upon Mr. Sheridan, for accompanying the words *magnanimity* and *justice* with the mention of that country.

Mr. Fox said, he wished not to make any comment on the sentiments of others upon this subject; what he was most solicitous about was, the making clearly understood his own. "I beg leave to say," added he, "that what has fallen from my Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), and what he has been pleased to apply the words *magnanimity*, *justice*, and *mercy* to, had no reference whatever to the proceedings on an impending event, which we all deprecate, and which every honest heart in Europe wishes to avert; I mean the unhappy situation of the Royal Family of France, on which, although the subject is not specifically before us, I wish to say a few, and but a few words. I therefore beg leave to declare, that the proceedings on that awful event are so far from being *magnanimity*, *justice*, or *mercy*, that they are directly the reverse, that they are *injustice*, *cruelty*, and *puffillanimity*. This sentiment will, I hope, before it is too late, gain ground in France, for I have reason to believe, that there is in that country a disposition to attend to the opinions and sentiments of this; and I rejoice to hear by every testimony I can have, that it is the unanimous sense of this House, and of this country, that the manner in which the unhappy Royal Family in France are treated, is, as I have before described, founded in injustice, cruelty, and puffillanimity! I own this subject has made a deep impression on my mind, and it has just occurred to me (perhaps a better mode may be easily devised) but it has occurred to me that this House should address his Majesty for a gracious communication of the words, or the substance of his Majesty's directions to Lord Gower, in consequence of which his Lordship left Paris.—Then I should propose an address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication; after which I would add an expression of our abhorrence of the proceedings against the Royal Family of France, in which,

which, I have no doubt, we shall be supported by the whole country.

Mr. Fox likewise said, that had 40,000 seamen been deemed necessary instead of 25,000, they would have been voted by him.

Mr. Pitt readily adopted Mr. Fox's idea, and it was resolved to address his Majesty for copies of Lord Gower's orders for quitting Paris; which would be a means, at least, of shewing the abhorrence of that House of the proceedings against the King of France, and of justifying itself to posterity. He was happy to find that the House, when he was not a Member, had given his Majesty convincing proofs of their determination to support him; and that they were willing to vote the necessary supplies, if we should be unhappily compelled to a war for the security of ourselves and allies. He begged leave, however, to remark on a proposition made to the House the other day, when he could not be present, or he thought he could have shewn that it was against the dignity of the Crown, against the interest of the public, and, finally, unprincipled and disgraceful. Our sending an Ambassador to France, was to solicit the eternal disgrace of this country.

Sir John Jarvis then brought forward a motion respecting poor sailors; but as Mr. Dundas promised him their case should be attended to at the Admiralty, it was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a copy of his Majesty's instructions for the recall of Lord Gower from Paris. They were conceived in a Note to the following effect:—"In the absence of Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas declares, that his Britannic Majesty is affected with the deepest grief for the events which have lately taken place at Paris, both on account of the interest which he takes in every thing which concerns their Most Christian Majesties, and of his desire to see the kingdom of France tranquil and happy. As it appears that the exercise of the Executive Power has been withdrawn from the hands of the King, his Britannic Majesty is of opinion, that his Ambassador has no occasion for remaining any longer at Paris. This step being proper to manifest his intention of remaining neutral as to what concerns the internal government of France, he is commissioned to express his Britannic Majesty's solicitude and anxiety for the fate of their Most Christian Majesties. He expresses that their persons will be protected from every kind of violence, the commission of which would excite universal indignation throughout Europe."

Mr. Pitt simply moved, that the paper be laid upon the table.

Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox, gave their hearty concurrence to the proposition; for, much as they deprecated the present proceedings against the French King, they knew not what further measure they could adopt in his favour; and Mr. Fox remarked, that the difficulty of proceeding further, was in the terms in which a vote should be couched; for to express the feelings of that House, if a vote was come to, the terms must be strong and indignant; it being impossible for any man to consider the proceedings against the King, from the commencement to their present state, without pain and distress.

The motion, That the paper lie upon the table, then passed unanimously, and the House adjourned to

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

The Speaker reported his having communicated the Thanks of that House to General Medows, and a letter of the General declaratory of the honour conferred upon him by the Thanks of the House.

FRENCH ASSIGNATS, &c.

The Attorney General called the attention of the House to a subject of great importance. A practice, he said, had lately obtained of paying artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, in many parts of the kingdom with assignats, and other securities from bodies of men in France. On the danger of such a practice to those artificers, manufacturers, and labourers, it was unnecessary for him to dwell, for it must be evident to every man; the necessity of putting an end to the practice was in his mind great; and conceiving it to be his duty, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the circulation of promissory or other notes, orders, undertakings, or obligations whatever, circulated and issued by any public authority, or upon the authority of any body of men in France.

Mr. Burke supported the motion, but suggested, as the evils of France were rapidly extending, that the House would act well in ordering a Committee of the whole House, or in appointing a Committee of Secrecy, to examine every attempt that might be made to injure us internally, and to provide a remedy for the whole in one bill. If single Bills were formed on every occasion which might present itself, we should have hundreds of them.

The question was put and carried, and the Attorney General, &c. &c. ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee

Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

The Secretary at War rose and stated, that the army had been augmented for the service of the ensuing year ten men to a company, both infantry and cavalry, making an addition to be provided for of 6,200 men. The Resolution he had therefore to propose was, "That, including 1,600 invalids, 17,344 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1793."

Mr. Fox, after having stated that the motion just made had his assent upon the same principles which had actuated him to vote for the increase of the Naval Establishment, entered upon the subject of the dismissal of Lord E. Fitzgerald, Lord Semple, Capt. Cawler, and other respectable and distinguished officers, from the army, without any reasons having been assigned (they had signed their names to the Constitutional Society). He acknowledged the right of the Executive Power to dismiss officers without assigning reasons; but contended, that That, like other prerogatives, was subject to the watchfulness and investigation of Parliament.

The Secretary at War replied, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself had admitted the right of the Executive Power to dismiss, without reasons, any of its servants, it would be extremely unfit for him to state any. In the directions he had given for the dismissal, he had obeyed the orders he had received.

Mr. Burke supported the motion as proper, upon the grounds of safety against foreign force and domestic danger.—He justified the exercise of the prerogative, and dwelt particularly on the impropriety of the conduct of officers belonging to a society such as the Constitutional Society was known to be, which had corresponded with France, and had raised subsidies to support that country in a war against our allies, and had by such conduct subjected the nation, contrary to the will of the nation, to the danger of a war with those whose friendship we are desirous of maintaining.

After a few words in reply between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, the Resolution was put and agreed to.

The Secretary at War next moved, "That 597,174*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* be granted for defraying the expence of guards and garrisons for the year 1793," which was also agreed to; as were the other usual Resolutions for the ordinary of the army.

Mr. Crauford moved for the land service of the Ordnance for the ensuing year, the sum of 449,000*l.* which, with several other

ordnance ordinaries, were agreed to without debate.

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be made on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

The Attorney General brought in the Bill to prevent the Circulation of Assignats in this country.

The Corn Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to prevent the Exportation of Naval Stores passed the Committee.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in the Annual Mutiny Bill, and a report was made on the Ordnance Estimates.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Mr. Dundas moved that the Alien Bill, which was received from the Lords, and read a first time yesterday, be now read a second time. He supported the Bill by arguments similar to those used by Lord Grenville in the Upper House.

Sir Gilbert Elliott rose to give his hearty assent to the Bill; to lament that a Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) with whom he had so many years acted, should in his late parliamentary speeches have departed entirely from those principles which actuated a noble personage (the Duke of Portland) and the rest of those friends who had long enjoyed with him an union of sentiments. The duty he owed his country was, however, paramount to all other considerations, and he must therefore declare, that the parliamentary conduct of his Right Hon. Friend had not only been such as he could not in honour and conscience support, but it was in his mind totally and diametrically opposite to the interest and safety of the country.

Mr. Fox regretted the loss of any portion of the Hon. Baronet's esteem, and lamented that he should declare his opinion to be, that the Noble Personage, and the majority of the friends with whom he (Mr. Fox) had acted, were equally with the Hon. Baronet averse to his conduct—he had not so understood it before; on the contrary, he had been led to believe from their professions, that they agreed in the same fundamental principles, however they might differ upon some few points.—If, however, the exertions of some of those with whom he had acted, were successful in separating from him his friends; and if, which God avert, he should be driven to act without those to whom he had long been attached, he hoped he should have fortitude to act; but such a situation would require his utmost fortitude. The question to him would then be, Whether he could act singly for the service of his country, or whether circumstances would warrant him to retire, and not to act at all?—

Speaking,

Speaking to the Bill before the House, he said, he thought it would be best discussed after it had passed the Committee—he saw no necessity for it, and would state his reasons on the Report.

Mr. Burke in a long speech supported the Bill. He made many severe comments upon the opinions of Mr. Fox respecting French affairs, and his exultations at the defeat of the combined armies, at the head of which was the ally and relation of England. He reprobated the whole conduct of the French Convention, and their last decree to wage war with all Monarchy. He spoke with indignation of the French Minister's late report to the Convention alluding to the meeting of our Parliament, &c. and his audacious threat of appealing to the people here against their Government. He repeated what Lord Grenville had said, that there were *nineteen assassins* in this country with daggers for the extirpation of Kings; and producing a dagger manufactured at Birmingham, he threw it upon the floor, saying, "There, behold the boasted *fraternity of Frenchmen*!"

Mr. Stanley said a few words in approbation of the Bill; which was then committed, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

The Lords' Act Renewing Bill was read a third time, and agreed to.

The Order of the Day having been read for the House resolving itself into a Committee to consider of the Alien Bill,

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Sir Peter Burrell lamented the occasion of separating from those with whom he had been long accustomed to act; but he felt it to be his duty, for he could no longer act with them unless he sacrificed his feelings. He gave the measures now pursued by Ministers his hearty support, conceiving those measures to be well adapted to repel the hostilities declared by France against all Governments, and to be founded on the real sentiments of the people.

Sir Gilbert Elliott, understanding that what he had said in a former debate had been misunderstood, embraced the earliest opportunity of restating what he had before advanced. He had had the assent of several of the gentlemen who had been accustomed to act with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox), and had been distinctly authorized by a Noble Personage who had been alluded to in a former debate (Duke of Portland), who had approved of his conduct on a former night in the opinion he expressed, that it was the duty of every man in Parliament

and out of Parliament, in the present situation of affairs, to support Administration in their exertions to defend the Constitution, and to save their country. He concluded by declaring, that seeing an absolute necessity to give every support to the Government, he was determined zealously to co-operate in his public and in his private capacity with his Majesty's Ministers in their exertions to defend the Constitution, and to save the country from the evident attacks meditated against it.

The Marquis of Titchfield agreed fully with the Hon. Baronet, that it was the duty of every man to give a fair and honourable support to his Majesty's Ministers in their endeavours to defend the Constitution and to save the country:—the danger of the country being evident, and considering the present Bill to be calculated to meet and prevent that danger, it was one of the measures of Administration which he should support; but by which he in no degree considered himself to imply a general concurrence to their future measures, or a separation from those with whom he had ever acted upon Constitutional principles.

Sir M. W. Ridley considered it to be the duty of every member of the State to come forward upon such an occasion as the present; to exert himself in defence of the Constitution of his country. He felt it his duty, upon the present occasion, to give every support to Administration, and, as far as possible, to strengthen the hands of Government; the Bill before them was, in his opinion, well calculated for that purpose, and he therefore gave it his concurrence.

Mr. Fox said, that after what had fallen from a noble Marquis, it was wholly unnecessary for him to say a single word on what had passed in a former debate. When the Bill should come to be debated, he should argue it on two grounds; first, whether there existed a necessity sufficient to warrant the increased powers proposed to be granted to the Crown; and, secondly, whether, if dangers did exist creating such a necessity, the measures proposed were the best which could be adopted for the purpose. He saw no use in taking the debate in the present stage, and would reserve himself to the Report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that unless there should be material alterations made in the Committee, the most convenient mode would be to report at night and debate the Bill on the third reading.

Col. Hartley said, when the safety of the country was evidently in danger, it was the duty of every individual to come forward to counteract that danger by supporting Administration.

nistration. The present Bill was for that purpose, and it should therefore have his support.

The question was put and agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Serjeant Watfon in the chair.

The Bill was then read, clause by clause, and a great number of amendments made, and clauses introduced; after which the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on the morrow.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

There not being a sufficient number of Members present to form a House, the Speaker adjourned till next day.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Dundas rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the trade of this country to the East Indies. From the notice a year since given to the Company of the expiration of their Charter, that subject must early come under the consideration of the House, and of the public. It was his intention to take such measures as might make the public at large acquainted with every particular, the better to enable them to judge of the trade. He concluded by moving for copies of the reports made from a Select Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, relative to their trade, commerce, &c. to the Board of Trade of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The motion being put and agreed to, Mr. Ramsay, who attended at the door from the Company, presented the Accounts, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Serjeant Watfon brought up the Report of the Committee on the Alien Bill, when the Attorney General rose, and, after noticing the considerable alterations which had taken place in the Committee, moved to have the Bill recommitted; which being immediately agreed to, the House in a Committee went through the Bill with several Amendments and additional clauses; and being resumed, the Bill was reported, and ordered to be printed, and the Report to be considered on Friday.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means should be discharged, and that another Order should be made for its sitting on Monday next. He said, that it was his intention to move on that day that the surplus of the revenue over and above the expenses

of the year ending January 5, 1793, should be applied as part of the Ways and Means of raising the Supply for the current year.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the above Bill having been read,

Mr. M. A. Taylor rose and said, the power which the Bill then under consideration would give to Ministers, was such as, in his opinion, ought not to be given to any set of men whatever. It was become fashionable, he observed, to consider those who opposed Ministers on this occasion as encouragers of sedition and insurrection. But these insinuations should not deter him from doing his duty; in voting against this Bill, he was not influenced by either regard for, or hostility to, his Majesty's present servants; he knew that some people in the House were disposed to think that the Constitution had been saved by those very Ministers; for his part, he would not hesitate to avow, that in his opinion, it might be very easily saved without them. He concluded against the Bill.

Lord Wycamb saw no necessity for the Bill, from danger either without or within. He expatiated on the ill consequences of a war in our present situation, and was of opinion that the people in general were much averse to it.

Lord Fielding supported the Bill.

Lord Beauchamp was surprised that the obvious necessity of the Bill did not strike every Gentleman, particularly when it is considered, that if the influx of foreigners into the capital was continued but for a short while longer, their numbers might exceed those of the troops stationed in and about the metropolis.

Major Maitland said, that no necessity whatever existed for such a violent and unconstitutional measure.

Mr. G Hardinge differed widely in opinion with the last speaker; he contended that such a measure, and not one of less efficacy, was necessary for the well being of the State, and the existence of the Constitution.

Mr. Jenkinson asserted, that it was notorious that symptoms of disaffection and revolt had appeared. The wise and vigorous measures of Administration, and the loyal associations, had operated to keep them down. The proceedings of associations on a different principle were not to be overlooked; but all those united efforts of disaffection, he trusted, would be finally crushed by the operations of the Bill.

Mr. Grey contended that the Bill conveyed the most unconstitutional and dangerous powers to the Crown, and such as should

should not be given except in cases of the greatest and most palpable necessity; and even of this necessity Parliament was to be the sole judge. In these cases, confidence should not be placed in the assertions of Ministers, however respectable; but proof, substantial proof, he said, should be laid before them. With these impressions he must deem it his duty to resist such a measure to the utmost of his power.

Lord Mulgrave defended the Bill at some length, which he insisted was absolutely necessary to preserve our happy Constitution and establishment from being overturned.

Marquis of Titchfield, though he reprobated the general conduct of Administration, gave the Bill his support, as calculated to repel the present danger.

Mr. Wyndham and the Hon. T. Grenville each said a few words in favour of the Bill, as tending to distinguish unfortunate from seditious Emigrants.

Mr. Fox declared that his opinion still remained, that no danger had existed warranting the measures pursued by Administration. Much had been contended on the danger created by the progress of French principles and of French arms—on those apprehended dangers he had two distinct and completely different opinions; those who were alarmed at the progress of French principles, were, in his opinion, alarmed without reason; for he held in too high esteem the good sense of the nation to believe that the French principles could make their way into a country like this, enjoying rational liberty.

Mr. Pitt in a very long speech opposed the amendment. The necessity of all the late measures of Administration for the security of the peace and the Constitution of the country he ably defended—the great law of self-preservation, he said, justified the present Bill; for he did not believe that there were more than *ten*, or at most *fifteen*, gentlemen of that House who could stand up with grave faces and profess their *disbelief* of existing dangers—the salutary measures of Government, however, bad, and he hoped would, prevent the machinations against the Constitution. He reviewed the conduct of the French in the countries they conquered,

and marked with indignation their levelling principles against all hereditary governments, nobility, and privileged orders—a conduct exhibiting an alliance of anarchy and ambition to sacrifice every authority throughout the world; treating as illegitimate every thing resting on the laws of nations, and destroying all society and order. He next adverted to the faith and interest by which we were bound to assist Holland, and, after replying to every gentleman who had spoken against the Bill, concluded by insisting upon its expediency and its justice.

The question was then put on the amendment and negatived; after which the original question was carried without a division. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; to which an account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund was ordered to be referred.

Mr. Pitt said, that gentlemen would recollect that last year the House had voted the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund to extend to the 5th of April 1793, in order to defray the expences of the year 1792. He had, however, the satisfaction to inform the Committee, that the expences of the year were not only defrayed on the 5th of Jan. 1793, but that a surplus of 435,696*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* remained.

He therefore moved, that this surplus should be applied to the services of the present year, which was agreed to.

The sitting of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means was adjourned to the 23d instant.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was committed; after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Received a message from the Lords, of their concurrence to the Amendments made in the Alien Bill; and that they would proceed in the trial of Mr. Hastings on Thursday the 14th of February.

Mr. Long moved the adjournment of the House to Wednesday the 23d instant. Agreed to.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

His Conduct at the Temple previous and subsequent to Arraignment.

[M. Albetier, the Commissary on duty at the Temple, on Tuesday the

11th, made a report to the Council General of the Commons of every action and circumstance of the behaviour of the King, during the whole of that memorable day, of which we here transcribe *literatim* the most curious and interesting

ing particulars—some of which, we doubt not, will draw tears from our readers, as they reflect upon the awful crisis of the Royal Sufferer.]

"THE late King rose at seven o'clock; though his beard was very long, yet he took but little time to dress himself.—He said prayers for about three quarters of an hour. At eight o'clock the noise of the drum made him very uneasy, and he asked me—

King—"Pray what is this drum for? I am not used to hear it so early, I do not hear it so early in common."

Commissary—"I cannot tell."

King—"Do you think they beat the *generale*?"

Commissary—"I am sure I don't know"—(*Here he walked for a moment about the room and listened attentively.*)

King—"Methinks I hear the neighing of horses in the Court-yard."

Commissary—"I don't know what it is"—(*Here breakfast was served in the family way; agitation seemed depicted in every face; the noise and beating of drums increased.—Louis, instead of giving his son a lesson of Geography, as usual, played with him one game at Siam—the child, who could go no farther than the point of 16, exclaimed, No. 16 is a very unlucky number.*)

King—"I know it is before to-day."

(*The noise increased, and I thought it was time to inform him.*)

Commissary—"Sir I have to inform you, that the Mayor will visit you presently."

King—"Ah! so much the better."

Commissary—"But I tell you beforehand, that he will not speak to you in the presence of your son."

Louis—(*Beckoning his son to approach*) "Embrace me, my dear boy, and embrace your mother for me." (*Here young Louis was ordered to be taken out of the room.*)

Louis—"Is the Mayor a tall, short, lusty, young, or old man?"

Commissary—"I am but imperfectly acquainted with him, but I believe he is a middling-sized and aged man, made in proportion, and lean."

Louis, having walked about for a quarter of an hour, sat down in his elbow chair, and asked me what the Mayor had to tell him. I told him I did not know, but he would soon inform him. He rose, and again walked about much agitated; nay, so distracted, so lost in thought was he, that I ap-

proached him quite close from behind; at last he made a sudden spring round.

King—(*with timid surprise*) "What do you want, Sir?"

Commissary—"I, Sir? I want nothing; I only thought you was indisposed, and came to see if you stood in need of any thing."

King—"No, Sir, I don't!"

The King sat down again, and the Mayor came and spoke to him with animation and dignity. The decree that Louis Capet be conducted to the bar of the Convention, was read to him.

King—(*bearing the words Louis Capet*) My name is not *Capet*, though my ancestors long bore it. You have deprived me of my son an hour too soon.

The King went down stairs by request of the Mayor, and at the bottom of the anti-chamber his uneasiness seemed to increase at the sight of the horses and armed men. Having arrived in the Court-yard, he cast his eyes on the Tower, which he had left, and I perceived his eyes were wet with tears.

We afterwards went to the Ladies, who seemed to be in the most shocking state of terror and alarm; I told Maria Antoinette that the Mayor had been with her Husband. Young Louis had told her it before.

Queen—"We know it, but where is he now?"

Commissary—"At the bar of the Convention. Be not uneasy, a competent armed force have him under protection."

Madame Elizabeth—"We are not uneasy, but afflicted; and had you told us sooner, you would have afforded us great consolation."

When Louis had returned, and I was left alone with him, he said to me, "Do you think they can refuse me Counsel?"

Commissary—"If the Convention grant you one, you will have one; but I cannot pre-judge things."

Louis—"I am going to consult the Constitution. (*Louis went and searched the book*) Yes, the law grants me Counsel. But do you think I may have intercourse with my family?"

Commissary—"Sir, this I cannot tell neither; but I will consult the Council."

Louis—"Pray order me my dinner, for I am hungry. I have been fasting almost ever since morning."

Commissary—"I will first go to gratify the wish of your heart, by consulting

ing the Council; then I will order dinner. (*I returned a moment after*) Sir, I have to inform you, that you are to have no intercourse with your family."

Louis—"But is not that very hard? What! not with my son! a boy, only seven years old?"

Commissary—"Such are the orders of the Council."

Supper was then served up; Louis eat six chops, some eggs, a piece of fowl, drank one glass of Alicante wine, and went to bed immediately after.

We then went to the Ladies.

Queen—"Cannot my husband see his family?"

Commissary—"No, Madam,"

Queen—"Leave him his son at least!"

Commissary—"Madam, in the situation you are in, it is he that is supposed to have the greatest courage, that ought to bear this privation; besides, the child at his age wants more his Mother to take care of him than his Father."

The Ladies seemed very eager to know the name of the President of the Assembly, but the Commissaries gave evasive answers.

Procession from the Temple.

On Tuesday at three o'clock Louis XVI. preceded and followed by large bodies of Horse and Foot, under the command of Gen. Santerre, and surrounded by thirty Municipal Officers, arrived at the Bar of the National Convention.

His Arrival at the Convention.

M. Barbaroux, in the name of the Committee of Twenty-one, brought up the Articles of Impeachment, which were read.

The President—"I inform the Assembly, that Louis is at the gate of the Feuillans. Representatives, you are about to exercise the right of National Justice: you must answer to all the Citizens of the Republic for the firm and wise conduct which you will pursue on this occasion. Europe observes you. History records your thoughts—your actions. An impartial posterity will decide upon your conduct with an inflexible severity. Let your attitude be conformable to the new functions you are about to fulfil. Patience and the profoundest silence are suited to the character of Judges. The dignity of your sitting ought to answer to the Majesty of the French People. It is about to give, through your organs, a great lesson to Kings, and an example useful to the World."

Louis entered to the Bar. The Mayor, two Municipal Officers, and the Generals Santerre and Wittenkoff entered with him.

Accusation.

The President—"Louis, the French Nation accuses you. The National Convention decreed on the 3d of December, that you should be tried by it. On the 6th of December it was decreed, that you should be brought to the Bar. The information declaratory of the Crimes imputed to you, is about to be read. You may sit."

Louis sat down.

The President stated, that the French Nation accused him "of having, on the 20th of June 1789, attacked the Sovereignty of the People, by suspending the Assembly of its Representatives, and driving them by violence from the place of their Sitting."

Louis—"There existed no Laws which hindered me from so doing."

President—"You have caused an army to march against the Citizens of Paris. Your Janissaries shed the blood of many of them; and you did not remove that Army, till the taking of the Bastille, and the general Insurrection, taught you the People would be victorious."

Louis—"I had then the power of marching my Troops where I pleased; but I had no design of shedding blood."

President—"After these events, and in spite of your promises on the 15th in the Constituent Assembly, and on the 17th in the Town Hall of Paris, you persisted in your plans against the National Liberty. You for a long time eluded the execution of the Decrees of the 11th of August, relative to the abolition of personal Servitude, feudal Regulations, and Tithes. You for a long time refused to acknowledge the Declaration of the Rights of Man; you doubled the number of your Bodyguard, and called the Regiment of Flanders to Versailles; you allowed, in the orgies celebrated in your sight, the National Cockade to be trampled under foot, the White Cockade to be worn, and the Nation to be blasphemed. Finally, you brought on the necessity of a new Revolution; occasioned the death of many Citizens; and it was not till after the defeat of your Guards, that you changed your language, and renewed your perfidious promises."

Louis—"I made what I conceived to be just observations on the two first objects."

objects. As to the Cockade, that is false—no such thing happened in my presence.”

President—“You took, at the Federation of the 14th, an Oath which you have not kept. Soon after, you endeavoured to corrupt the public mind by the help of Talon, who acted in Paris, and of Mirabeau, who was to print a Memorial against the Revolution, to be dispersed throughout the Provinces.”

Louis—“I do not recollect what happened at that time; but the whole is previous to my acceptance of the Constitution.”

President—“You have spent millions to effectuate this corruption, and you was desirous of making even your popularity a means of enslaving the People.”

Louis—“I never had a greater pleasure than that of giving to those who had need; this can have no relation to any plot.”

President—“On the 28th a Multitude of the Noblesse and the Military spread themselves in your apartments in the Palace of the Thuilleries, to favour a flight you had long meditated. You wished, on the 18th of April, to quit Paris for St. Cloud.”

Louis—“That accusation is absurd.”

President—“But the resistance of the Citizens made you feel that their distrust was great; you sought to dissipate it by communicating to the Constituent Assembly a Letter which you addressed to the Agents of the Nation to Foreign Powers, to announce to them that you had freely accepted the Constitutional Articles which had been presented to you; and yet, on the 21st, you fled with a false passport; you left a Declaration against the same Constitutional Articles; you ordered the Ministers not to sign any of the Resolutions proceeding from the Assembly, and you forbade the Minister of Justice to put the Seals of State upon it. The money of the People was wasted, to ensure the success of that Treason: and the public force under the orders of Bouille—who had formerly been entrusted with the conduct of the Massacre at Nancy, and to whom you wrote to take care of his popularity, as it might be useful to you—was to protect it. These facts are proved by the Memorial of the 23d February, under your hand; your Declaration of the 20th of June, all of your own writing; your Letter of the 4th Sept. 1790 to Bouille; and by a Note of

his, in which he gives you an account of the expenditure of 993,000 livres given by you, and partly employed in corrupting the Troops which were to escort you.”

Louis—“I have no knowledge of the Memorial of the 23d of February. As to what relates to my journey to Varennes, I refer to what I said to the Commissioners of the Constituent Assembly at that time.”

President—“After you was stopped at Varennes, the Exercise of the Executive Power was for a moment suspended in your hands, and you conspired again. On the 17th of July, the blood of the Citizens was shed in the Champ de Mars. A Letter under your hand, written in 1790 to La Fayette, proves that a Criminal Correspondence existed between you and La Fayette, to which Mirabeau had acceded. Division began under these cruel auspices, and every kind of corruption was employed. You paid Libels, Pamphlets, and Journals, designed to pervert the public opinion, to discredit the Assignats, and to support the cause of the Emigrants. The Registers of Septeuil shew what enormous sums have been employed in these freedom-destroying manoeuvres. What have you to answer?”

Louis—“What passed on the 17th of July could in no respect affect me: of the rest I have no knowledge.”

President—“You appeared to accept the Constitution the 14th of September; your discourses announced the desire of maintaining it; and you laboured to overthrow it before it was completed.”

“A Convention had been held at Pilnitz on the 24th of July, between Leopold of Austria and Frederick William of Brandenburg, who engaged to raise up in France the Throne of Absolute Monarchy; and you was silent on that Convention till it was known through all Europe.”

Louis—“I communicated it as soon as it came to my knowledge: as for the rest, every thing which relates to this object, by the Constitution, regards the Minister.”

President—“Arles had raised the standard of Revolt; you favoured it, by sending three Civic Commissioners, who were occupied not in repressing Counter-Revolutions, but in justifying their attempts.”

Louis—“The instructions which the Commissioners had, must prove what they were entrusted with; and I knew none

none of them when the Ministers proposed them to me."

President—"Avignon and Comtat-Venaissin had been re-united to France: you did not execute the Decree till a month after; and during that time a Civil War desolated the Country. The Commissioners whom you successively sent completed its devastation."

Louis—"I do not recollect what delay was put to the execution; this fact cannot regard me personally; they who were sent, and those who sent them, are alone to be regarded."

President—"Nîmes, Montauban, Meude, Jalis, had suffered great agitations during the first days of Liberty; you did nothing to check these seeds of a Counter-Revolution, till the moment when the Conspiracy of Salliant broke out."

Louis—"I gave every order on that subject which the Minister proposed to me."

President—"You sent 22 Battalions against the Marseillois, who marched against the Counter-Revolutionists of Arles."

Louis—"I must have the Papers to give a proper answer to this."

President—"You gave the command of the South to Witgenstein, who wrote to you, on the 21st of April, after he had been recalled, 'Some moments more, and I will recall for ever round the Throne of your Majesty millions of Frenchmen, become once more worthy of the wishes which you form for their happiness.'"

Louis—"This Letter is posterior to his recall. He has not been employed since. I do not remember the Letter."

President—"You have paid your former Body-guard at Coblenz; the Registers of Septeuil bear testimony to it; and many orders signed by you shew, that you transmitted considerable sums to Bouille, Rochefort, La Vauguyon, Choiseul, Beaupré, Hamilton, and the Woman Polignac."

Louis—"At first, when I heard that my Body-guard had formed on the other side of the Rhine, I forbade them to touch any pay. I remember nothing of the rest."

President—"Your Brothers, enemies of the State, rallied the Emigrants round their colours; they raised Regiments, made Loans, and contracted Alliances, in your Name; you did not disavow them, till the moment when

you was sure you could not hurt their projects. What have you to answer?"

Louis—"I disowned all the proceedings of my brothers, according to the injunctions of the Constitution, and as soon as I had any knowledge of them. I have no knowledge whatever of this Note."

President—"The Army of Regulars, which was to be put on the War footing, was only 100,000 strong at the end of December; you had therefore neglected to provide for the external safety of the State. Narbonne required a levy of 50,000 men; but he stopped the recruiting at 26,000, assuring that all was ready, yet nothing was got ready in fact. After him, Servan proposed to form a Camp of 20,000 men; the Legislative Assembly decreed it: you refused your sanction. What have you to answer to this?"

Louis—"I had given the Minister all the orders for accelerating the augmentation of the Army during the month of December last; the lists have been laid before the Assembly. If they deceived themselves, the fault is not mine."

President—"A flight of Patriotism made the Citizens leave Paris from all quarters; you issued a Proclamation to stop their march, yet our armies wanted men. Dumourier, the successor of Servan, declared that the Nation had neither arms, ammunition, nor supplies, and that the Posts were left defenceless. You expected to be urgently solicited by an address presented to the Minister Lajard, to whom the Assembly pointed out how to provide for the safety of the State. You had commissioned the Commanders of the troops to disband the army, to drive whole regiments to desertion, to make them pass the Rhine to join your Brothers and Leopold of Austria, with whom you kept up correspondence. The fact is proved by Toulangeon's letter."

Louis—"I know nothing of it; there is not a word of truth in this charge."

President—"You have charged your Diplomatic Agents to favour the coalition of Foreign Powers and your Brothers against France, and especially to cement the peace between Turkey and Austria, to prevent the latter from leaving troops on the Frontiers, that it might send a great number of men against France. A letter from Choiseul

Gouffier,

Gouffier, Ambassador at Constantino-ple, proves the fact."

Louis—"M. Choiseul has not spoke the truth, there never was such a thing."

President—"The Prussians advanced towards our Frontiers. Your Ministry was summoned on the 8th of July to give us an account of our political relations with Prussia; you answered on the 10th, that 50,000 Prussians were marching against us: and that you gave information of hostilities being actually committed agreeable to the Constitution."

Louis—"It was only at this epoch that I first knew of it: all the correspondence passed with the Ministers."

President—"You have entrusted the War Department to Dabancourt, the Nephew of Calonne; and so great was the success of your Conspiracy, that the Posts of Longwi and Verdun were delivered up as soon as the Enemy appeared."

Louis—"I did not know that Dabancourt was Calonne's Nephew; I did not divest the Posts; I could not have permitted myself to do such a thing; if it has happened, I know nothing of it."

President—"You have destroyed our Navy; a vast number of Officers of this Body emigrated; scarcely sufficient was left to do port-duty; yet Bertrand was granting Passports every day; and when the Legislative Body represented to you his culpable conduct on the 8th of March, you answered, that you was satisfied with his services."

Louis—"I did every thing in my power to restrain the Officers. With respect to M. Bertrand, as no complaint sufficient to place him in a state of accusation had been urged against him by the National Assembly, I did not think it expedient to dismiss him."

President—"In the Colonies you have favoured the maintenance of an Absolute Government; and your Agents have every where fomented in these Colonies the disturbances and plots of Counter-Revolution, which were to have operated there at the same time when a Counter-Revolution was to have been brought about in France; all this is a sufficient proof, that the meditated plot was conducted with your hand."

Louis—"It is not true that I had any Agents in the Colonies; I have had

no share whatever in what you have now stated."

President—"The interior parts of the State were agitated by Fanatics, the Protector of whom you have declared yourself, by evidently manifesting your intention to recover through them your ancient power."

Louis—"I can only reply to this, that I have no knowledge of any such project."

President—"On the 26th of January, the Legislative Body made a Decree against the factious Priests, the execution of which you have suspended."

Louis—"The Constitution gave to me the free sanction of Decrees."

President—"The fermentations being augmented, the Minister declared, that he knew of no means provided by the existing Laws to apprehend the guilty. The Legislative Body formed a new Decree, the execution of which you also suspended."

Louis—"The same reply."

President—"The want of Patriotism of the Guard the Constitution had given to you, made it necessary to disband it. On the day after their misconduct, however, you expressed to them your satisfaction by Letter, and retained them in your pay. This fact is proved by the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Civil List."

Louis—"I continued to do so only until I could, agreeably to the Decree, form a new establishment of Guards."

President—"You retained about your person your Swiss Guards—the Constitution forbade you to do so, and the Legislative Assembly expressly ordered their departure."

Louis—"I have executed all the Decrees which were formed in that respect."

President—"In Paris you have maintained particular companies, charged to bring about movements useful to your Counter-revolutionary projects—Dagremont and Gilles were two of your Agents, and were paid out of the Civil List. The acquittances of Gilles, charged with the organization of a company of sixty men, will be presented to you."

Louis—"I have no knowledge of the projects attributed to these men: never did an idea of Counter-revolution enter my head."

President—"By considerable sums, you have endeavoured to suborn several Members

Members of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies. The Letters of St. Leon and others establish this fact."

Louis—"Several persons presented themselves to me with similar plans, from which I obliged them to desist."

President—"Who are those by whom these plans were presented to you?"

Louis—"The plans themselves were so vague, that I do not at this time recollect."

President—"Who are those to whom you have either promised or given money?"

Louis—"No one."

President—"You have allowed the French Name to be reviled in Germany, in Italy, and in Spain, since you have taken no one step to require a reparation for the injurious treatment the French experienced in these Countries."

Louis—"The Diplomatic Correspondence will prove the contrary; in other respects this was a concern of the Minister."

President—"You reviewed the Swiss on the 10th of August, at five o'clock in the morning; and the Swiss were the first who fired upon the Citizens."

Louis—"I went to view all the Troops that were assembled near me on that day; I had the Constituent Authorities with me, the Department, the Mayor, and the Municipality; I had even requested a Deputation of the National Assembly to repair thither; and I afterwards went in the midst of them with my Family."

President—"Why had you ordered those Troops to come to the Castle?"

Louis—"All the Constituent Authorities had seen that the Castle was threatened; and as I had a Constituent Authority, I had a right to defend myself."

President—"Why did you send for

the Mayor of Paris to the Palace, in the night of the 9th of August?"

Louis—"On the reports which were spread abroad."

President—"You have caused the blood of Frenchmen to be shed."

Louis—"No, Sir; it was not I."

President—"You have authorised Septeuil to make a considerable commerce of grain, sugar, and coffee, at Hamburg. This fact is proved by a Letter of Septeuil."

Louis—"I have no knowledge of what you say."

President—"Why have you put your Veto on the Decree which ordered the formation of a Camp of 20,000 men?"

Louis—"The Constitution gave me the free sanction of Decrees; and even in that period. I demanded the re-union of a Camp at Soissons."

He was afterwards called upon to acknowledge the Papers specified in the Accusation, to wit, the different Memorials of Laporte, Talon, and his Letter to the Bishop of Clermont. He disavowed them all, excepting some orders for payment for his old Military Establishment, dated 1791.

At his request, and after a very long debate, he had Counsel granted, and his Papers were also delivered to him.

He was re-conducted to the Temple about five o'clock.

He listened to the charges against him with great composure and attention, and replied to the various questions put by the President, with a degree of ease, facility, and firmness, that astonished every body. His examination lasted for two hours, during which the Members of the Convention and the galleries observed the most profound silence.

On the motion of M. Pétion, he has been permitted to choose M. M. Target and Tronchet as his Counsel.

[To be continued.]

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.

NOTE sent by M. CHAUVELIN to LORD GRENVILLE.

"THE under-signed, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, has the honour to communicate to His Excellency Lord GRENVILLE, the Instructions which he has received from the Executive Council of the French Republic, with orders to lay them before his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs,

VOL. XXIII.

in case he should believe that he could not sufficiently soon obtain an interview with that Minister.

"The French Government, by continuing, since the recall of Lord Gower from Paris, to leave at London its Minister Plenipotentiary, conceived that it gave his Britannic Majesty an unequivocal proof of the desire it had to continue to live upon good terms with him, and to dispel those clouds which the events, necessary and inherent to the internal regulations of

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France,

France, appeared at that time to have occasioned. The intentions of the Executive Council of France, with regard to England, have not ceased to be the same; but it has not been able to see with indifference the public conduct which the British Ministry maintains at present towards France. It is with regret that it has remarked in this conduct a character of ill-will, to which it is yet unwilling to give credit. It has however felt, that its duty to the French Nation required it no longer to leave it in a state of uncertainty, into which it had been thrown by several measures recently adopted by the British Government—an uncertainty which must be shared by the British Nation, and which is equally unworthy of both countries.

“The Executive Council of the French Republic has, in consequence, authorised the Minister of France at London to demand with openness of the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, if France ought to consider England as a Neutral Power, or as an Enemy; and it has especially charged him to obtain a definitive answer upon this point.

“But, in asking from the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty a frank and open explanation as to their intentions with regard to France, the Executive Council is unwilling they should have the smallest remaining doubt as to the disposition of France towards England, and as to its desire of remaining in peace with her: it has even been desirous of answering beforehand all the reproaches which they may be tempted to make in justification of a rupture.

“On reflecting what may be the reasons which may determine his Britannic Majesty to break with the French Republic, the Executive Council has been able to find no other than a false interpretation, which is, perhaps, given to the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November. If a real alarm has been occasioned by this Decree, it can have arisen only for want of understanding its true sense. The National Convention never meant that the French Republic should favour insurrections, should espouse the quarrels of a few seditious persons, or, in a word, should endeavour to excite disturbances in any neutral or friendly country whatever. Such an idea would be rejected by all the French. It cannot be imputed to the National Con-

vention without doing it injustice. This Decree then is applicable only to those People who, after having acquired their Liberty by Conquest, may have demanded the Fraternity, the Assistance of the Republic, by the solemn and unequivocal expression of the General Will.

“France ought and will respect, not only the Independence of England, but even that of those of her Allies with whom she is not at war. The undersigned has therefore been charged formally to declare, that she will not attack Holland so long as that Power shall, on its side, confine itself towards her within the bounds of an exact Neutrality.

“The British Government being thus set at its ease upon these two points, no pretence for the smallest difficulty could remain, except as to the question of the opening of the Scheldt; a question irrevocably decided by reason and by justice, of small importance in itself, and on which the opinion of England, and perhaps of Holland itself, is sufficiently known, to render it difficult seriously to make it the single subject of a war. Should, however, the British Ministry avail itself of this last motive, as a cause of declaring war against France, would it not, in such case, be probable, that its secret intention must have been, at all events, to bring on a rupture, and that it made use, at the present moment, of the vainest of all pretences, to colour an unjust aggression, long ago determined upon?

“On this unfortunate supposition, which the Executive Council rejects, the undersigned would be authorised forcibly to support the dignity of the French People, and to declare with firmness, that this free and powerful People will accept the war, and repel with indignation an aggression so manifestly unjust, and so little provoked on its part. When every explanation, calculated to demonstrate the purity of the intentions of France, when all peaceable and conciliatory measures shall have been exhausted by her, it is evident that all the weight, all the responsibility of the war, will fall sooner or later on those who shall have provoked it. It will, in fact, be nothing but a war of the Administration alone against the French Republic; and, if this truth could for a moment appear doubtful, it would not perhaps be impossible

impossible for France speedily to convince of this a Nation which, in bestowing its confidence, has never renounced the exercise of its reason or its respect for truth and justice.

"Such are the instructions which the undersigned has received orders to communicate officially to his Excellency Lord Grenville, inviting him, as well as the whole Council of his Britannic Majesty, to weigh, with the most serious attention, the declarations and the demands which they contain. It is evident that the French Nation is desirous of maintaining Peace with England; she affords a proof of this, by lending herself frankly and openly to dissipate all the suspicions which so many different passions and prejudices are unceasingly at work to raise up against her; but the more she shall have done to convince all Europe of the purity of her views, and of the justice of her intentions, the more will she have a right to expect no longer to be misunderstood.

"The undersigned has orders to demand a written Answer to the present Note. He hopes that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty will be brought back, by the explanations which it contains, to ideas more favourable to the re-union of the two Countries, and that they will not have occasion, for the purpose of returning to them, to consider the terrible responsibility of a declaration of war, which will incontestably be their own work, the consequences of which cannot be otherwise than fatal to the two Countries, and to human nature in general, and in which a generous and free People cannot long consent to betray their own interests, by serving as an auxiliary and a reinforcement to a tyrannical coalition.

(Signed) "F. CHAUVELIN.

*Portman-square, Dec. 27, 1792,
the First Year of the Republic."*

NO. II.

ANSWER

Of the Right Hon. Lord GRENVILLE
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, to the NOTE presented by M. CHAUVELIN, on the 27th of December 1792.

"Whitehall, Dec. 31, 1792.

"I HAVE received, Sir, from you a Note, in which, styling yourself Mi-

nister Plenipotentiary of France, you communicate to me, as the King's Secretary of State, the instructions which you state to have yourself received from the Executive Council of the French Republic: You are not ignorant, that since the unhappy events of the 10th of August, the King has thought proper to suspend all official communication with France.—You are yourself no otherwise accredited to the King, than in the name of his Most Christian Majesty: The proposition of receiving a Minister accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new question, which, whenever it should occur, the King would have the right to decide according to the interests of his subjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general system of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in express and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other public character than that of Minister from his Most Christian Majesty, and that consequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Ministers in the quality, and under the form stated in your Note.

"But observing that you have entered into explanations of some of the circumstances which have given to England such strong grounds of uneasiness and jealousy, and that you speak of these explanations; as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer, I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification stated above, without at the same time explaining myself clearly and distinctly on the subject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

"Your explanations are confined to three points:

"The first is that of the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November, in the expressions of which all England saw the formal declaration of a design to extend universally the new principles of Government adopted in France, and to encourage disorder and revolt in all countries, even in those which are neutral. If this interpretation, which you represent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well justified by the conduct of the Convention itself. And the application of these principles to the King's dominions has been shewn unequivocally,

cally, by the public reception given to the promoters of sedition in this country, and by the speeches made to them precisely at the time of this Decree, and since on several different occasions.

" Yet, notwithstanding all these proofs, supported by other circumstances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleasure that we should have seen here such explanations, and such a conduct, as would have satisfied the dignity and honour of England, with respect to what has already passed, and would have offered a sufficient security in future for the maintenance of that respect towards the rights, the government, and the tranquillity of Neutral Powers, which they have on every account the right to expect.

" Neither this satisfaction, nor this security, is found in the terms of an Explanation which still declares to the Promoters of Sedition in every Country, what are the cases in which they may count beforehand on the support and succour of France; and which reserves to that Country the right of mixing herself in our internal affairs whenever she shall judge it proper, and on principles incompatible with the political institutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage disorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the respect which is reciprocally due from Independent Nations, nor how repugnant to those principles which the King has followed, on his part, by abstaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France. And this contrast is alone sufficient to shew, not only that England cannot consider such an explanation as satisfactory, but that she must look upon it as a fresh avowal of those dispositions which she sees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.

" I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general dispositions of France with regard to the allies of Great Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its Officers relative to the Scheldt. The Declaration which you there make, "that France will "not attack Holland so long as that Power shall "observe an exact neutrality," is conceived nearly in the same terms with that which you was charged to make

in the name of His Most Christian Majesty in the month of June last. Since that first declaration was made, an Officer, stating himself to be employed in the service of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic, in going up the Scheldt to attack the Citadel of Antwerp, notwithstanding the determination of the Government not to grant this passage, and the formal protest by which they opposed it. Since the same declaration was made, the Convention has thought itself authorised to annul the rights of the Republic, exercised within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the same treaties by which her independence is secured. And at the very moment when, under the name of an amicable explanation, you renew to me in the same terms the promise of respecting the independence and the rights of England and her allies, you announce to me, that those in whose name you speak intend to maintain these open and injurious aggressions.

" It is not, certainly, on such a declaration as this, that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

" But I am unwilling to leave, without a more particular reply, what you say on the subject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this question is in itself of little importance, this would only serve to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward only for the purpose of insulting the allies of England, by the infraction of their neutrality, and by the violation of their rights, which the faith of treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant, that here the utmost importance is attached to those principles which France wishes to establish by this proceeding, and to those consequences which would naturally result from them; and that not only those principles, and those consequences, will never be admitted by England, but that she is, and ever will be, ready to oppose them with all her force.

" France can have no right to annul the stipulations relative to the Scheldt, unless she have also the right to set aside equally all the other treaties between all the Powers of Europe, and all the other rights of England, or of her allies. She can even have no pretence to interfere in the question of opening the Scheldt, unless she were the

the Sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate laws to all Europe.

"England will never consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the Political System of Europe, established by solemn Treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the Powers. This Government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will also never see with indifference that France shall make herself, either directly or indirectly, Sovereign of the Low Countries, or general Arbitress of the Rights and Liberties of Europe. If France is really desirous of maintaining Friendship and Peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and to confine herself within her own Territory, without insulting other Governments, without disturbing their Tranquillity, without violating their Rights.

"With respect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot discuss it, because you speak of it in general terms

only, without alledging a single fact. All Europe has seen the justice and the generosity which have characterised the conduct of the King: his Majesty has always been desirous of peace: he desires it still, but such as may be real, and solid, and consistent with the interests and dignity of his own dominions, and with the general security of Europe.

"On the rest of your paper I say nothing.—As to what relates to me and to my colleagues, the King's Ministers owe to his Majesty the account of their conduct; and I have no answer to give you on this subject, any more than on that of the Appeal which you propose to make to the English nation. This nation, according to that Constitution by which its liberty and its prosperity are secured, and which it will always be able to defend against every attack, direct or indirect, will never have with Foreign Powers connection or correspondence, except through the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an instant separated his rights, his interests, and his happiness, from the rights, the interests, and the happiness of his people.

(Signed)

"GRENVILLE."

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DEC. 20.

MISS Morris, who performed Sylvia, ventured on the arduous part of Lady Randolph, for her second appearance; a character which requires the abilities and experience of Mrs. Siddons, or Mrs. Pope, who have both performed this character lately. On this occasion we shall only observe, that it would prevent much of what is supposed to be ill-natured criticism, were young performers not to attempt to emulate the veterans of the stage, before they have acquired some experience. Miss Morris, in time, may perform Lady Randolph well, but it must be after more care and study.

On the same evening HARLEQUIN'S MU-

SEUM; OR, MOTHER SHIPTON TRIUMPHANT, was produced for the first time. This performance is a selection from all former Pantomimes, and is well calculated to afford pleasure to children and holiday frequenters of the theatre.

23. THE PATRON, by Mr. Foote, was revived at the Hay-Market, and found the audience in so bad a humour, that it was hardly heard to the conclusion. We mention this unlucky revival merely to observe, that when it originally appeared, Mr. Foote, in a dedication of it to Lord Gower, said, that of all the pieces that he had had the honour to offer the public, this seemed to have the fairest claim to their favour.

P O E T R Y.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR,

PERFORMED BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES
AT ST. JAMES'S.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET LAUREAT.

NOT with more joy from desert
shades;

Where prowls untam'd the savage train,
From pathless moors and barren glades,

Sad Desolation's gloomy reign
Averted, bends the weary eye

To seats of rural industry,

Where harvests wave in yellow pride,

Where spreads the fertile champain wide

The lucid stream, while Commerce leads

Through peopled towns and laughing
meads;

Than turns the mind from scenes of woe,

Where ceaseless tears of anguish flow;

Where Anarchy's insatiate brood

Their horrid footsteps mark with blood,

To shores where temperate Freedom
reigns,

Where peace and order blest the plains,

Where men the Sovereign of their choice obey,

Where BRITAIN'S grateful sons exult in
GEORGE'S sway.

Yet ATRION ne'er with selfish aim

To her own race her care confines—

On all, the sacred gift who claim,

The golden beam of Freedom shines.

Sad outcast from his native shore,

The wretched exile wasted o'er,

Feels Pity's lenient hand assuage

The wounds of Faction's cruel rage;

Her laws to all protective yield

Security's impartial shield:

Who breathes her air breathes purest liberty—

Gaunt Slavery flies the coast—who treads her
soil is free.

Ambition's clarion has not charm'd

Her dauntless legions to the war,

Nor have her sons, by fury arm'd,

Follow'd Oppression's iron car;

Tho' prompt at Honour's call to brave

The hostile clime, the adverse wave,

Their thunder 'neath the burning zone

Shook the proud Despot on his throne;

Yet while aloft in orient skies

Conquest's triumphant banner flies,

The generous Victor bids the conflict cease,

And 'midst his laurels twines the nobler
wreaths of Peace.

Blest Peace! O may thy radiance mild

Beam kindly on the opening year!

Yet should with frantic vengeance wild

The fiends of Discord urge their rash
career,

Not cold in Freedom's sacred cause,

Not slow to guard her holy Laws,

Faithful to him their hearts approve,

The MONARCH they revere, the MAN
they love,

BRITANNIA'S Sons shall arm with patriot
zeal,

Their Prince's cause their own—his rights the
general weal.

LINES WRITTEN ON READING

MRS. ROBINSON'S POEMS.

CONGENIAL spirits own congenial fires,
Where vivid Fancy every thought inspires;

The taste of REYNOLDS we behold again

In every beauty of thy mournful strain.

No envy dims the lustre of thy lays,

No mean disguise obscures thy gen'rous praise,

But as the tuneful line mellifluous flows,

Thy genius kindles, and thy fancy glows!

Still, still pursue the lesson Truth inspires,

Still tune thy harp amidst exulting fires.

And when thy gentle breast shall low be laid,

And all thy wond'rous attributes shall fade;

The song, the tributary song of woe,

Transcendant SAPPHO, round thy tomb shall
flow.—

There MIDDLETON'S * meek shade shall
hover near,

There GARRICK'S † spirit grateful shall ap-
pear,

There beauteous LINLEY ‡ raise her angel
tongue,

And CHATTERTON ** shall strike his lyre
new strung!

And midst the mingling sounds thy name
shall rise,

The brightest planet in its "native skies."

Oxford, Dec. 11, 1792.

J. J. V.

* Mrs. Robinson's Elegy to the Memory of Lady Middleton.

† Elegy to Garrick's Memory.

‡ Sonnet to Maria Linley.

** Menody to Chatterton.

L I N E S

Addressed to VICTORY, in consequence of
the success of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS
and his ARMY against TIPPOO SULTAN.

By E. CORNELIA KNIGHT,

Author of "DINARBAS," and "MARCUS
FLAMINIUS."

FAIREST and brightest of the heavenly
choir,

Immortal Victory, my song inspire!

Teach me with grateful voice to tune thy
praise,

Direct my numbers—animate my lays!

O may'st thou still in Britain's cause pre-
vail

Parent of glory, peace, abundance, hail!

Goddeſs of heroes, round thy bliſſful ſhrine

The braye alone their votive garlands twine!

At thy approach Diſtruſt and Terror yield,

And verdant laurels hide the enſanguin'd
field;

Triumphant joys to anxious doubts ſucceed,

All cares are lull'd, and wounds forget to
bleed;

Fatigue and pain are baniſh'd by thy breath,

And thou can'ſt ſoften e'en the pangs of
death;

Crown'd with thy wreath, encircled by thy
arms,

Expires the warrior, gazing on thy charms;

Revenge and Anger thy beſeſts obey,

Their weapons ſheath, and own thy clement
ſway;

Thy powerful arm ſtrikes off the captive's
chains,

And glad reſtores him to his native plains.

Celeſtial fair! thy radiant form how bright,

Where orient Phœbus darts his earlieſt light!

There, deck'd with gems, in ſplendid robes
array'd,

On Britiſh enſigns reſts the heavenly maid.

Before her feet the grateful India ſmiles,

From barbarous rapine freed, and Gallic
wiles.

The conquering hoſt in martial pomp appears,

And ev'ry brow the well-earn'd laurel
wears.

By pleaſures unſubdu'd, by wealth unmov'd,

By toils unwearied, and by dangers prov'd;

Above the reſt in honours, as in place,

The ſoldier's father, and his country's grace,

CORNWALLIS ſtands; around whoſe temples
play

Refulgent glories on this happy day.

O, Goddeſs, may thy juſtice never ſwerve!

May thoſe ſtill gain thy favour who deſerve!

Where GEORGE with mild paternal rule
commands

A grateful nation join'd in union's bands;

* Virgil.

† Moſes.

‡ Il Penſeroſo.

Where PITT directs the councils of the State,
In early wiſdom firm, and calmly great;
Where valiant armies ſhield the public cauſe,
Defend their Prince, their country, and
her laws;

Where glorious navies awe the ſubject main,
And Britain's juſt pre-eminence maintain;
Propitious VICTORY, for ever ſmile,
And ſcatter laurels o'er thy favour'd iſle!

O D E O N M I L T O N.

By J. LAWES, Eſq. of JAMAICA.

IM M O R T A L Milton! thy illuſtrious
name

Stands foremoſt in the rolls of Fame;

Thy pleaſing memory can never die,

But handed down to late poſterity,

Ev'n to the end of all-conſuming time,

Shall never know decay;

Freſh laurels on the way

Shall crown with added praife thy genius ſub-
lime;

And ages yet to come, with tranſport view

Thy noble works, and give the applauſes due,

'Twas thou, advent'rous bard, who durſt
aspire

To tune thy ſacred lyre

Free from the ſhackles of the Gothic age;

When ev'ry monkish tale was made to chime,

And nonſenſe jingled into rhyme,

Then deem'd as faultleſs as the ſacred page:

Not ſo thy verſe, deep, ſonorous, ſtrong;

Heroically majestic, moves along;

And ev'ry ſentence, ev'ry line,

Myſteriouſly doth ſhine,

Well fraught with antient lore, and ſkill divine,

Whiſt ſage inſtruction opens to the wiſe,

Altho' to ignorants, and fools, conceal'd ſhe
lies.

No Greek or Roman Bard

Can with thee be compar'd,

Ev'n mighty Homer's ſelf muſt yield,

The * Mantuan Swain muſt quit the field;

Their narrow ſubject never could admit

Such lofty flights of human wit;

Beyond the ſcale of Nature thou haſt flown,

And d'ſt ſubtleſs, by the immortal Spirit fir'd,

Which firſt the † choſen Lawgiver inſpir'd,

Haſt made the heav'ns, earth, chaos, all thy
own.

He that from noiſy crouds would fly,

Compos'd of nought but vanity,

And deep ſequeſter'd in ſome lonely glen,

In ſtudioſ ſolitude would ſit,

Exploring truths by antient Sages writ,

Let him peruſe thy ‡ melancholy Man;

But where the youth, inclin'd to festive joy,
 Would taste the sweets of mirth without alloy,
 Let thy * Allegro be his guide,
 And Innocence his only pride,
 Then Wisdom ne'er shall frown, nor Virtue
 ever chide.

Pedant Salmastius, to his cost,
 Soon mourn'd his reputation lost,
 When he, presumptuous, dar'd with thee
 contend,
 And thou so valiantly didst † Liberty de-
 fend.

But had I Dryden's skill,
 Or Pope's more courtly wit at will,
 The pleasing task too arduous would prove,
 In numbers worthy thee, to sing thy praise;
 Suffice, that happy with the best above,
 Thou needst no tribute from my humble lays.

TO DELIA.

BY THE SAME.

WHILST o'er the azure waves I steer,
 And tow'rs the west reluctant roll,
 The gales propitious strive to cheer
 The dreary, love-lorn, pensive soul.

Yet not their voice can bring relief,
 Or ease a heart o'erfraught with care;
 No earthly pow'r can sooth my grief,
 While distant from my beauteous fair.

When first I view'd my lovely maid,
 I gaz'd with rapture on her charms,
 But when the fair her smiles display'd,
 My bosom beat to soft alarms.

Where through the Clarendonian vale
 Rich Mino pours his copious urn,
 My friends, with hearts sincere, shall hail
 Their old companion's safe return.

But friendship's balm must feeble prove
 To ease the wound of Cupid's dart;
 "I bow before thine altar, Love:"
 My Delia has secur'd my heart.

Ye sacred Pow'rs, whose guardian care
 Is Innocence and Beauty's guide,
 Oh! listen to my fervent pray'r,
 Protect my blooming, destin'd Bride.

Breathe soft, ye winds, ye waters roll
 In circling eddies o'er the main;
 Quick waft the charmer of my soul
 To sooth my griefs, and ease my pain.

* The Cheerful Man.

† Vide his Defence of the People.

LINES written on presenting a LADY with
 a MOURNING RING.

BY MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

ATTEND, my fair, nor deem me vain,
 If I your kind remembrance claim:
 This mournful Gem remembrance bears
 Of One rever'd, and dead to cares,
 That e'er in life unceasur'd trod,
 But now lies mould'ring 'neath the sod.
 Death calls us hence, and we obey,
 For Life is like a Summer's day!
 From earth we came,—to earth return,
 Encompass'd in the fun'ral Urn!
 Nor have we cause to be afraid,
 Since all must in the dust be laid!
 If in meek Virtue's paths we tread,
 We need not fear to meet the dead.
 'Tis Vice alone frail man disarms,
 And in his breast creates alarms!

This Ring, my fair, a treasure keep,
 And cease for One you lov'd to weep!
 Your finger can explain it best,
 And point to where the happy rest,
 While I, admiring worth and grace,
 A Mother's form and virtue trace;
 And see the Copy, best of all,
 As true as the Original!
 Then take the Gem,—a friend's behest,
 And in return, heed this request:
 That when the tide of sorrow's o'er,
 And peace has calm'd your mind once more,
 This Ring you change for one I'll give,
 Which shall reward me while I live.
 If this you grant,—with wish discreet,
 The Parson makes my bliss complete!

LINES on the DEATH of an amiable and
 very beautiful LADY at FARNHAM, on
 Jan. 16, 1793. By Mr. O'KEEFE.

DEATH took it in his empty skull
 He'd be a beau on next birth-day,
 And needs a nosegay he must pull,
 To make him up a choice bouquet.
 To Beauty's garden straight he hied,
 With sweepingscythe her flowers to mow;
 "Your trouble spare," the owner cried,
 "By my advice to Farnham go.
 Tho' here fond bees for sweets may swarm,
 Their tasteless buzzings do not mind;
 For there each grace that sense can charm,
 In one fair blooming flow'r you'll find."
 Quick to this lovely fragrant rose
 His icy fingers he applies;
 Death's finest of fine birth-day beaux,
 For in his breast ELIZA † dies!
 Her bloom's bequeath'd to blushing morn,
 Her fragrance with the zephyr blends;
 But, ah! to whom is left the thorn?
 Sharp in the bosom of her friends.

† MISS ELIZABETH PARKER.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

THIS day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following Speech from the Throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to express his satisfaction in resorting to your Counsels in the present situation of affairs.

" His Majesty feels the utmost concern that various attempts should have been made to excite a spirit of discontent and disturbance, and that appearances should have manifested themselves in any part of this kingdom, of a design to effect by violence an alteration in the Constitution.

" It is an additional ground of uneasiness to his Majesty, that views of conquest and dominion should have incited France to interfere with the Government of other countries, and to adopt measures with regard to his Majesty's Allies, the States General, neither conformable to the law of nations, nor the positive stipulations of existing treaties; especially when both his Majesty and the States General had observed the strictest neutrality with regard to the affairs of France.

" Under these circumstances, I have ordered, by his Majesty's commands, an augmentation of the forces upon this establishment.

" By the advice of the Privy Council, measures have been taken to prevent the exportation of corn, provisions, and naval stores, arms, and ammunition. The circumstances which rendered these measures necessary, will, I trust, justify any temporary infringement of the laws, and will induce you to give them a Parliamentary sanction.

" It will afford his Majesty the greatest satisfaction, if by a temperate and firm conduct the blessings of peace can be continued; but he feels assured of your zealous concurrence in his determination to provide for the security and interests of his dominions, and to fulfil those positive engagements to which he is equally bound by the honour of his Crown, and the general interests of the empire.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you, and I have no doubt of your readiness to grant such supplies for the public service, as the honour and security of his Majesty's Crown and Government, and the exigencies of the times may require.

VOL. XXIII.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Protestant charter-schools, and other public institutions, which have so repeatedly been the objects of your care, will, I doubt not, engage your accustomed regard and liberality.

" I am to recommend to you in his Majesty's name, to adopt such measures as may be most advisable for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and for this purpose, to render more effectual the law for establishing a militia in this kingdom.

" His Majesty has the fullest confidence that you will, on all occasions, shew your firm determination to enforce due obedience to the laws, and to maintain the authority of Government, in which you may depend upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation and support; and I have it in particular command from his Majesty to recommend it to you to apply yourselves to the consideration of such measures as may be most likely to strengthen and cement a general union of sentiment among all classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution. With this view his Majesty trusts that the situation of his Majesty's Catholic subjects will engage your serious attention, and in the consideration of this subject he relies on the wisdom and liberality of his Parliament.

" I am truly sensible of the repeated testimonies which I have received of your approbation, and I will endeavour to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by strenuously exerting the power with which I am entrusted, for the maintenance of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, as the best security for the liberty of the subject, and prosperity of Ireland."

In the House of Lords the motion for an Address to his Majesty on the Speech at the opening of the Session was made by the Earl of Westmeath, and carried unanimously. The motion for an Address to the Lord Lieutenant was made by Lord Viscount Dillon, and opposed by the Duke of Leinster; on which Lord Portarlington said, he was sorry to differ from the Noble Duke, with whom he had so long agreed; but in the present instance he felt that it was as necessary to Ireland for Parliament to unite and resist the enemies of the Constitution, as it was in England, where party was laid aside to save the country. He knew not of any parties in this country, but if such there were, he was sensible that they should give place

place to the more important consideration of the public safety. On the question being put, the Duke was the only dissident.

In the House of Commons Lord Tyrone moved, and the Hon. Mr. Wesley seconded, the Address to his Majesty.

The Address, as usual, declared a coincidence of the House in the views of his Majesty, and a promise of the necessary support, and so far appeared, with certain qualifications, to meet the general approbation of the Assembly; that part, however, which thanked the Sovereign for continuing Lord Westmoreland in the Government of Ireland, was decidedly condemned by Mr. Grattan and the Counsellor Egan, the latter of whom dwelt with much severity on the profusion and profligacy of Administration. In an advanced stage of the debate, Serjeant Duquerry rose to offer his sentiments, and to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary, under the present urgency and emergency of the affairs of the Kingdom, to be adopted by the Administration of the country; a kingdom which stood in a most momentous situation, and was pressed by circumstances of unexampled magnitude. In order to obviate discontents, it was his earnest solicitation that complaints should be investigated, that retranchments should be entered upon, that the causes which were supposed to wring from the labourer his hard-earned reward might be examined, and that the hovel of

the peasant might not be subjected to a tax which could easily be supplied from other sources. His idea, while the Irish nation contributed to the wealth and glory of Britain, and determined to share her fate, was, that she should equally participate in every benefit derivable from the British Constitution and privileges: these he would have extended to every class of inhabitants, and thus would discontents be effectually removed, the people become united, and, trusting to the integrity and wisdom of their Parliament, the hand of Government nerved by the united strength of the nation.

The learned Serjeant observed, that if such measures were not pursued by Administration, it should not have his support.

The motion for the Address was agreed to without a division; and on the next day the report was received.

On the 14th instant it was resolved, without a division upon the question, that on that day three weeks the House would, in a Committee of the whole House, take into consideration the Representation of the People.

The Attorney General also presented an Alien Bill, on the model of that lately passed here, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and has since passed the House, which adjourned on Wednesday the 16th instant, to Monday the 28th instant.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 24.

ON the arrival of the express with an account of the last day's drawing of the Irish Lottery, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of Lotteries is said to have been discovered; no less than six tickets were missing, supposed either to have been stolen out of the wheel, or never to have been put in. A report has for some days been in circulation, that a gang of notorious pigeoners, forgers, &c. in the lottery line, went over to Ireland, to try experiments, and some of their emissaries here were to insure certain numbers to remain in the wheel the last morning of drawing. The numbers that were missing are, 7,212, 9,088, 18,827, 21,282, 28,965, 35,661. No number, as is usual, was proclaimed as last drawn, and entitled to 1000l. for in fact, there were four prizes of 10l. each remaining in the wheel, besides the benefit ticket of 1000l. for the last drawn number. The scheme at first contained 43,359 prizes,

besides the first and last drawn 1000l. each, and only 13,356 prizes have been drawn.

26. Philip Davis, for assaulting Edward Peterson on the highway, and extorting from him a guinea and an half, by threatening to charge him with an unnatural crime; John Bonus, for forgery; John Brown, William Graham, and Thomas Foulkes, for highway robberies, were executed at Newgate.

29. A very extraordinary circumstance happened on Saturday morning last, at Mr. Driver's, Kent Road, of which the following are the particulars: About four o'clock in the morning, one of the servants heard a violent groaning below stairs, when, upon calling up the family, they found the footman, whose name was Lloyd, on the kitchen stairs weltering in blood, with his hat and great coat on; he at first said, he had heard a noise, and upon coming down stairs a person shot him; but upon further examination, one of the horses was found

found in the stable bridled and saddled, and the saddle very bloody. It is supposed he had been on the highway, and in attempting to rob some gentlemen and ladies, near New Cross Turnpike, was shot by one of them, as he answered the description of the person who attacked them. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where the ball was extracted; a warrant was granted to secure him in case he should recover. It is conjectured, inquiring in the Lottery had brought him to that melancholy situation.

On the 5th of January he made his escape from the hospital, and got clear off. It is supposed that a woman belonging to him conveyed him some clothes, which enabled him to escape, his own clothes having been taken from him for security. He had also deceived his surgeons, by pretending to have been worse the day preceding than at any previous.

JANUARY 10. Her Majesty gave a ball and supper at Windsor, which was, as the French under their old system would have called it, *superbe et magnifique*. The Duke of Clarence led off with the Princess Royal. The country dances were all to Highland tunes, and their Majesties were gratified with a set of Scots reels, instead of the heavy dullness to which, in the ancient stately ball-room, they were continually subject.

16. Mr. Silva, of Chelsea, and his maid-servant were found murdered in the house. In the morning the maid-servant was in a neighbouring shop buying tea, and said, her master expected company to breakfast. About noon the errand-man called at the house, and, no person coming to answer the bell, went down the area into the kitchen, where he found the maid lying dead, and her master endeavouring to crawl up stairs, but speechless and insensible. They had both been struck on the head with some heavy pointed instrument.

Mr. Silva died next morning, without having been able to give any account of the shocking act. There was no appearance of the house having been robbed. Mr. Silva was reputed a man of wealth; and it is conjectured that the perpetrators had introduction of money in his possession, introduced themselves into his house on pretence of business, and carried off nothing but his money.

18. This being the day appointed for celebrating the Queen's Birth-day, it was observed by a Grand Gala at Court. The union of parties, and the general junction that animates the people of England against the tyrannical Republicans of France, made the Court at St. James's one of the most splendid that has complimented her Majesty since her Coronation.

The day exhibited at Court an epitome of the grandeur of our nation. All the Royal Family in the kingdom (except the Prince of Wales and the young Princess Amelia) were present at the Drawing-room, with an immense crowd of Nobility, foreign Ministers, &c.

The Dresses at the Court seldom claim at this season that admiration or attention which a further advance in the year affords. They were, however, well chosen, and well became the wearers.

The King wore a fancy dark velvet coat, embroidered with gold, and *chenille* breeches of the same; a cream-coloured satin waistcoat with gold button-holes, rich star, George, jewel to the Garter, and new sword and knot.

The Queen was, according to her usual custom on this anniversary, plainly habited. —The Princess Royal, light rose coloured satin train, petticoat white, sprigged with festoons and flowers. —Princess Augusta, very pale blue. —Princess Elizabeth nearly the same. —The two young Princesses wore gold trains, petticoats, in festoons and flowers, the hair low and full at the ears, no caps, feathers and ties, some of the most beautiful white ever seen. —Duke of York in his regimentals, and insignia of the Order of the Garter. —Duchess of York, a white crape petticoat, richly spangled, green train and body, stomacher covered with diamonds, her head-dress in form of a coronet of dark chocolate velvet, richly ornamented with diamonds.

Mr. Pitt, a dark brown velvet, richly embroidered, and white satin waistcoat, which seems the prevailing fashion, as several of the Court Dresses of the Gentlemen were exactly of this kind.

None of the Ladies had any thing particularly *nouvelle*. The Countess of Inchiquin seems to have been the most noticed, viz. white crape petticoat, richly spangled, decorated with festoon foil, yellow train and shape.

The Ladies hair was dressed for the most part wide; some few wore their hair straight before and down the sides. The Gentlemen's hair was dressed in general pretty full.

The caps were mostly made of satin and blond, with feathers and flowers appropriate to the dresses. They were low, but ornamented with high plumes of feathers, and some were made entirely of feathers; the effect of them was peculiarly becoming, and added to the native charms of the lovely wearers.

Several Ladies wore Constitutional earrings, which are circular with a drop and festoon; and inscribed with this motto in enamel—*Roi-loi-foi*.

Of the Carriages, those of Lord Kenyon, the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Courtenay, were most conspicuous.

The Ball at night was opened by the Duke of York, and two Scotch country dances were afterwards gone down. The Illuminations of the tradesmen, &c. were, as usual, brilliant and numerous.

19. A man of the names of Mendes was charged with the murder of Mr. Silva and his servant, before Nicholas Bond, Esq. on the testimony of a boy, who simply stated having seen him in the neighbourhood on the morning in question. After a long examination it appeared clearly, by the evidence of a number of witnesses, that the prisoner was several miles distant from Chelsea at the time the fact was supposed to have been committed. He was consequently discharged.

22. At one o'clock a Treasury Board was held at Carlton-House, when the reduction of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Establishment took place. The domestics discharged are to be paid their arrears up to last quarter, and then to be established on a pension of half their salary, during their dismissal.

23. Mr. Mendes, the person who was taken up on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Silva and his housekeeper, at Chelsea, died suddenly this morning. He has since been opened and examined, when nearly half a pint of white arsenic was found in his body, on which the Coroner found a verdict, *felo de se*.

A General Court of Directors was held at the East India House. The Court unanimously came to a resolution to return Thanks to Lord Cornwallis and the Officers commanding under him, for their services during the war in India. The Chairman laid before the Court the letters which had passed between him and the Board of Control respecting the new charter, which were agreed to be reported to a Court of Proprietors when a further progress was made in the business. The Chairman, with great pleasure, informed the Court, that such was the prosperous situation of the Company's affairs, that they were in a better state than before the war took place; and he observed that the whole expence did not exceed a million and a half beyond the receipt of the revenue.

26. M. de Chauvelin has made many vain attempts to get himself accredited by our Court, but he has been foiled in every attempt. On the 18th inst. he made a very pressing demand at the Secretary of State's Office to procure an answer, Whether he should or should not be the accredited Minister of the Republic? to which he received an answer

in the negative. On the 19th inst. he wrote to know, Whether, as the Alien Bill was to take place on the 20th, he should receive protection, and his papers be sacred? On the next morning Lord Greville returned for answer, that as he was here in no capacity acknowledged by this country, he was not to depend upon protection, or that his papers should be more sacred than those of any other alien. On the 24th the King was pleased, by his order in Council, to direct, that M^{onsieur} Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, should depart this realm on or before the 1st day of February next. In consequence of this letter M^{onsieur} Chauvelin, on the next day (the 25th), set out from his house in Portman square for France.

The purport of the communication from the Spanish Envoy, which the French Convention refused to hear, before pronouncing sentence on the late King, was to intreat the Convention to suspend the judgment of Louis; and to offer, if the Envoy were allowed time, to send a courier to Madrid to obtain a promise from the King of Spain of becoming a mediator between France and her enemies, and to engage them to disarm, and acknowledge the Republic, on condition that the life of the head of the House of Bourbon should be saved.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, Dec. 24. From the ferment which has prevailed here for some time, we are fearful the public order and tranquillity will shortly be disturbed. The Government does not appear disposed to proceed with too much severity against those who profess sentiments opposite to those of the Constitution. Of this we may judge by the following transaction:—On the 21st of this month M. Thorild published a pamphlet entitled “The Liberty of Reason laid open to the Regent and to the Swedish Nation.” This pamphlet is addressed throughout to his Highness, and summons him to grant to the Nation an unfettered Liberty of Reason, and points out the happiness it might enjoy under a Republican form of Government. In the evening this pamphlet was suppressed, and the author taken into custody. The next day, M. Thorild having been brought before a Court of Justice, the people demanded that the doors should be open, that all the Citizens might assist at the trial. This being complied with, on hearing his defence they applauded the prisoner very much, and on his return they accompanied the carriage in which he was, crying *Vive Thorild! Vive la Liberté!*

Head Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7, 1793.
Yesterday afternoon his Prussian Majesty, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke

Duke of Brunswick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim.

All we know of the action is, that it was very smart on both sides.

The French troops stationed at Cassel, under command of General Neuhinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Hessian and Prussian troops contested this passage with that valour for which they are so renowned.

Prince Hohenlohe, whose head quarters are at Weisbaden, arrived likewise in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Cassel. On this occasion the Prussian General Wolfrath had his horse shot under him.

When the King of Prussia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the Tower above the Town gate, fired down with musquets and carabines upon his Majesty, who was then very close, but providentially escaped without being hurt. A Hessian detachment immediately rushed into the Tower, and cut these murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Hessian Chasseurs have suffered considerably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and twelve pieces of cannon, were brought in here; preceded by twelve trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

PROMOTIONS.

THE dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to William Manners, of Handby-Hall, in the county of Lincoln, esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to his brothers John and Charles Manners, esqrs. and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

The Rev. Follott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D. D. to be Dean of Canterbury, void by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. William Buller to the See of Exeter.

Francis Drake, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister resident at Venice.

John Sibthorp, Doctor of Physic, to be Regius Professor of Botany in his Majesty's University of Oxford.

Lady Cathcart, to be Governess of the Princesses, vice Lady Charlotte Finch, who retires.

1st Reg. of Life-Guards, Colonel Charles Earl of Harrington, from 29th foot, to be Colonel, vice Joseph Lord Dover, deceased.

21st reg. of foot, Lieut. Col. Colin Graham, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without

purchase, vice Archibald Campbell, removed to the 29th foot.

29th reg. of foot, Col. William Lord Cathcart, to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Harrington, appointed to the command of the 1st Life Guards.

The Hon. Thomas Onslow, to be Deputy Ranger of Windsor-park.

The Rev. Dr. Majendie, Canon of Windsor, to be one of the Deputy Clerks in his Majesty's Closet, vice Dr. Buller, promoted. Rev. John Garnet, M. A. to be a Canon of Winchester, vice the Rev. Dr. William Buller, promoted.

The Rev. Edward Hawtrey, M. A. Vicar of Burnham, Bucks, to be a Fellow of Eton College, vice the Rev. Dr. Barford, died.

The Rev. Edward Walsby, D. D. to be a Prebendary of Canterbury, vice Rev. Dr. Everard Buckworth, deceased.

Dr. Latnam, to be a Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, vice Dr. Pitcairne.

Mr. John Griffiths, to be Surgeon of the Household to her Majesty, vice Mr. William Bromfield, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES Drake Dillon, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Baron Dillon, of Lismulmin in Ireland, to Miss Charlotte Hamilton, sister to the present Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart.

D'Arcy Preston, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia Nares, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Nares, one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Naples, Sir James Douglas, Consul-General to his Britannic Majesty at that place, to Miss Douglas, sister to Alexander Douglas, esq. of Finsbury-square.

Sir Walter Blount, bart. to Miss Ann Riddell, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Riddell, of Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, esq.

Capt. Parslow, of the King's own reg. of dragoons, to Miss Wolff, daughter of Sir Jacob Wolff, bart.

The Rev. Charles Blackstone, Fellow of Winchester College, to Miss Bigg, eldest daughter of Lovelace Bigg Wither, esq. of Wandydown, Southampton.

The Rev. Mr. Gosling, son of the late Sir Francis Gosling, banker, to Miss Mills, daughter of Mr. Mills at Colchester, banker.

In Dublin, Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, to Miss Bond, daughter of James Bond, esq. of Merion-square.

John Hackman Barrett, esq. of Parliament-place, Westminster, to Miss Wilkes, only daughter of Heaton Wilkes, esq.

Henry Jones, esq. to Miss Davison, eldest daughter of Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

James

James Wilmot, esq. brother to Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. to Miss Rowe, widow of W. Rowe, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

Charles Wolfeley, esq. eldest son to Sir William Wolfeley, bart. to Miss Mary Clifford, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford.

The Rev. Thomas Brereton, rector of St. Michael's, near Winchester, to Miss Mary Ridding, daughter of the Rev. T. Ridding, late one of the prebendaries of Winchester.

Mark Dickens, esq. of the Prince of Wales's dragoon guards, to Mrs. Crowe, relict of William Crowe, esq. of Lakenham-house, Norfolk.

Charles Jemmett, esq. town clerk of Kingston, and coroner of the county of Surrey, to Miss Fuhr, of Hampton-court.

James Allen, esq. of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Fitzroy, fourth daughter of Lord Southampton.

Philip Hughes, esq. in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Ann Wadell, of Newman-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, John Leeson, esq. nephew of the Earl of Miltown, to Miss Ryley, only daughter of the Rev. John Ryley, of Suffolk-street, Cavendish square.

Josiah Wedgwood, jun. esq. of Etruria, in Staffordshire, to Miss Allen, only daughter of John B. Allen, esq. of Pembroke-shire.

The Hon. George Pelham, to Miss Mary Ryecroft, daughter of the late Sir R. Ryecroft, bart.

Joseph Stuart, esq. of Derby, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, esq. of Sandy Brooke.

Charles Mapother, esq. of Queen Anne-street East, to Miss Ruspini, eldest daughter of Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-mall.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to Mademoiselle Pamela D'Orleans.

The Hon. Hugh Howard, brother to Lord Viscount Wicklow, to Miss Bligh, cousin to the Earl of Darnley.

The Rev. Dr. Radcliff, prebendary of Ely, and vicar of Gillingham in Kent, to Miss Gooch, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gooch, prebendary of Ely, &c.

The Hon. John Rawdon, member for Appleby, to Miss F. Hall, sister of John Wharton, esq. member for Beverley, Yorkshire.

John Peter Hankey, of Mincing-lane, esq. to Miss Isabella Alexander, of Bath.

John Lloyd, esq. of the Stamp-Office, to Miss Duplan, of Walworth.

At Dusseldorf, in Germany, Henry Stoner, esq. to Miss Harold, only daughter of General Harold, of Dusseldorf.

The Rev. Dr. Turner, dean of Norwich, to Miss Derbishire.

Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon-hall, Notts, to Miss Jane Payne, sixth daughter of Sir Gillies Payne, bart.

Thomas Williams, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship the Lizard, to Miss Cooper, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cooper, vicar of Sunning, Berks.

Thomas Wainwright, esq. of Sloane-free, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of Ralph Griffiths, esq. of Turnham-green.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Robert M'Queen, lord justice clerk, to Miss Elizabeth Ord, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.

Thomas Chambre, esq. a solicitor in Chancery, to Miss Fitzroy Crofts, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Earl of Oakney.

The Rev. W. Williams, A. M. master of the grammar-school in Cowbridge, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Williams, master of the same school.

Dr. Bidle, M. D. of Windsor, to Miss Norbury, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Norbury, fellow of Eton College.

At Edinburgh, Ralph Gleditanes, late captain in his Majesty's 55th reg. to Miss Mary Grant, eldest daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, esq. writer to the signet.

Dr. Parker, of Bedford, to Miss Wagstaff, of Great Bedford.

W. A. Moreland, esq. of Lamberhurst, to Miss Lydia Catherine Marriott, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriott, rector of Horlmanden, Kent.

Marinaduke Wilson, esq. of Holt-Lodge, Berks, to Miss Davers, daughter of Sir Charles Davers, bart. M. P.

Augustus Henry East, esq. second son to Sir William East, bart. to Miss Caroline Anne Vanfittart, eldest daughter of George Vanfittart, esq.

Sir R. H. Mackworth, bart. eldest son of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, to Mrs. Miers, of Richmond.

Major William Charles Madan, to Miss Falconer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Falconer, of Lichfield.

Dr. Bardley, M. D. one of the physicians to the Manchester Infirmary, to Miss Coupland, only daughter of the late Richard Coupland, esq. of Ormskirk.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1793.

JUNE 1793.

AT Bombay, William Freeman, esq. of the Civil Establishment at there.

Nov. 4. In Jamaica, Jeremiah Barton, esq. one of the Representatives for the pa-

rish of St. Dorothy, and colonel of the Kingston regiment of militia.

11. In Jamaica, Archibald Thompson, esq. merchant, an assistant Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Kingston, and in the

the commission of the peace for the parish of St. Andrew.

Dec. 3. At Chateau de Navarre, Normandy, Godefroy de la Tour D'Auvergne, Reigning Duke of Bouillon, aged 65.

4. At St. Kitt's, Crisp Molineux, esq. of Thundersley Hall, Essex, formerly member for Castle Rising and King's Lynn.

6. At Ballantyne House, near Cupar in Angus, George Watson, esq. justice of peace for the counties of Forfar and Perth.

William Master, esq. Yoke's Place, Kent, in his 81st year.

7. Mr. Andrew Inglis, comptroller of the Customs at Kirkcaldy.

9. The Rev. Dr. Slater, LL. D. vicar of Maunsel in the county of Hereford.

At Long Dalmahoy, in the parish of Ratho, in Scotland, aged 106, William Ritchie. He had been twice married, and had 22 children, alternately sons and daughters.

10. At Serrat Green, Hertfordshire, Sir David Williams.

12. Mr. Thomas Dagnall, bookseller, at Aylebury.

At Penrith, Thomas Whelpdale, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Westmoreland militia, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. John Peacock, rector of Hawnby in Yorkshire, and chaplain of York-Castle, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Wilberforce, at Beverley, in her 101st year.

13. William Batt, esq. at Newhall near Salisbury, in his 77th year.

14. William Chalmers, M. D. professor of medicine in the King's College, Aberdeen.

Lately, at York, Dr. William Mussett, aged 80, fellow of the College of Physicians.

15. Robert Butler, esq. of St. Clement Danes, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Hugh Pigott, esq. at Bristol, admiral of the white, and formerly representative for Bridgnorth.

16. Mr. Henry Cook, patent sponge-maker for great guns to the Board of Ordnance, the Royal Navy, and the East India Company.

John Horner, esq. at Hull.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Mr. Clark, incumbent of Hungerford.

17. Mr. Aldersey Dicken, of Tiverton.

Mr. Thomas Munday, partner in the house of Adams, Munday and Co. ribbon weavers, Bread-street, Cheap-side.

18. Mr. Colin Mackenzie, of Sun-court, Cornhill, in his 77th year.

At Cubzean Castle in Scotland, David Earl of Caithness.

John Tomlinson, esq. Harford-street, May-fair.

19. Mr. Norris, bookbinder, in Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Berresford, formerly Mrs. Bulkeley, of Covent Garden Theatre. Lately, Mr. Moses Kean, well known for his imitations of the actors, &c.

20. Mr. Henry De Missy, Exchange-broker.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, chaplain to the 29th regiment at Windsor.

21. Thomas Calvert, esq. Lime, in Dorsetshire.

Lately, aged 90, Mr. Luke Zinzan, formerly an eminent dancing-master, but lately retired from practice.

22. Yvyr Burges, esq. of East Ham in the county of Essex, justice of peace for that county, and paymaster for sailors' wages to the East India Company.

At Congleton in Cheshire, aged 25, Bowyer William Wynn, esq.

23. Mr. Thomas Clutterbuck, Watford, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Edward Revell, formerly a brazier in Northampton.

24. William Thompson, esq. at Spalding, Lincolnshire, justice of peace for that county.

Mr. William Owen, Coleman-street, distiller.

25. Dr. Sampson, physician at Beverley, and alderman of that corporation.

At Morden College, Blackheath, in his 83d year, Mr. John Buckholm, formerly a merchant in London.

27. The Lady of John Trevannion, esq. member for Dover.

Mr. John Clarkson, attorney at law in the Temple.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of Gray's-Inn-lane.

Mr. Edward Wells, surveyor and builder, Low Layton, Essex.

28. Mr. Henry Joseph, father of the Company of Pewterers.

The Hon. Frederic Robinson, esq. uncle of the Lords Boringdon and Grantham, and brother-in-law to Lord Malmesbury.

Lately, at Ridgway near Plymouth, Samuel Bird, esq. late captain of the East Devon regiment of militia.

29. Charles Higgins, esq. who served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1787.

Mr. Anthony Hemming, attorney, in Basinghall-street.

The Rev. Mr. Rawling, rector of Wath, Yorkshire. He had been attending a navigation meeting, and was found dead on the road between Barnsley and Ardsley.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, James Ker, esq. of Morriston in the county of Berwick, aged 80.

Robert John Harrison, esq. at the Gear near Montgomery, in his 37th year.

31. Joseph Partridge, esq. Clifford-street, aged 74.

Lately, at Clapton, in his 82d year, Martin Challis, esq.

JAN. 1, 1793. Mr. William Reynolds Highmore, coal-merchant, Red-crois wharf, London-bridge.

At Levens in France, Joseph Blount, esq. second son of the late Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire.

2. The Hon. Mrs. Ann Murray, daughter of Lord Elbank, deceased, and relict of the late James Ferguson, of Pitfour, one of the feratours of the College of Justice.

Lately, Colonel Barton, of Wakefield, formerly of the Yorkshire militia.

3. Mr. Gedeliah Gatfield, jun. at Hackney, At Stratford, Essex, Diedrich Wackerbath, esq.

The Rev. William Allanson, rector of Scrayingham in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Rev. Christopher Jackson, vicar of Harewood near Leeds.

Sir Alexander Strachan, bart. at Liege.

4. Major General Collins, late commandant of the Plymouth division of marines.

The Hon. Francis Twissleton Thompson, uncle to Lord Say and Sele.

At Bath, Holland Cookley, esq. of Brays Leigh in Worcestershire.

Mr. Robert Reeve, brewer, at Haiesworth in Suffolk.

5. Mr. Durance, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

Mr. William Dampier, apothecary to St. George's Hospital.

At Millicent in the county of Kildare, Ireland, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Richard Griffith, esq. Mrs. Griffith was the author of several dramatic pieces, and some successful novels; and joint author with her husband of the Letters of Henry and Frances. She also wrote the Morality of Shakespeare, and translated some works from the French. In the early part of her life, we are informed, she attempted the stage in Ireland, and in the year 1753-54, at Covent Garden, where, on the 10th of Dec. 1753, she performed Clarinda in the Suspicious Husband, and in a new tragedy called Philoclea.

6. At Oldbury Hall, Warwickshire, Rowland Farmer Okover, esq.

At Bath, ——— Rogers, esq. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

Lately, at Droitwich in Worcestershire, Edward Bearcroft, esq.

7. At Malsinger near Basingstoke, Hants, Richard Brickenden, Esq.

8. Mrs. Ann Bishop, aged 72, mother of Charles Bishop, esq. of Doctors Commons.

Lately, James Cole, esq. Chelsea.

10. Mr. Thomas Selby, a clerk in the Bank of England.

John Harrison, esq. Kingston in Surry, aged 86.

Christopher Horsfall, esq. lieutenant-general of 58th reg. of foot.

Mr. Thomas Baker, Muscovy-court, Great Tower-hill.

Lately, in Gray's-Inn, Samuel Gott, esq. aged 24, third son of Sir Henry Gott.

Lately, Robert Payne, esq. Gower-street. 11. John Delabere, esq. at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

At Langidge, near Glasgow, Francis Stuart Crawford, esq. of Milton, son of the late and brother of the present Sir John Stuart, bart. of Castle-milk.

At Lincoln, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Gordon, D. D. F. S. A. precentor and archdeacon of Lincoln, and rector of Henstead in Suffolk. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of A. B. 1748, and A. M. 1752, and afterwards D. D. 1763, at Peterhouse. He was born at Whitworth in Durham, and was elected fellow of Emanuel College April 26, 1751. He was the author of a "New Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," three parts; "Occasional Thoughts on the Study of Classical Authors, 1763, and two Sermons preached at Cambridge.

Joseph Winder, jun. esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, Mrs. Fowler, wife of the archbishop of Dublin, and sister of Mrs. Hunter, of York.

Lately, at Boulogne, Sir Alexander Gilmour, bart. formerly member for the county of Mid Lothian.

12. At Lwynybram, Carmarthenshire, Walter Rice, esq.

Lately, Poole Bathurst, esq. of Sydney-Park, Gloucestershire, and Alton Pancras, Dorsetshire.

13. Mr. Edward Drury, formerly master of the Antwerp Tavern.

John Tempest, esq. son and heir to John Tempest, esq. member for the city of Durham.

Nicholas Paxton, esq. who had been forty years in the Exchequer.

Mr. George Mourgue, at Vauxhall.

14. Mrs. Jackson, wife of James Jackson, esq. of St. George's in the East.

16. Miss Caroline Porter, Harley-street.

17. Mr. William Trower, stock-broker, at Clapton.

Lately, the Rev. C. Sowermire, rector of Cumberworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

18. Mr. Charles Hougham, goldsmith, Aldersgate-street.

Lately, at Titchell near Ellesmere, William Fromston, aged 77, formerly known by the name of the Moreland Boy, or Shropshire Giant. His coffin measured eight feet two inches inside.

20. At Forty Hill, Enfield, Richard Price, esq. of the Civil Establishment at Bombay.

21. Dr. William Austin, Cecil-street.

