

European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1793.

[Embellished with 1. A PORTRAIT of M. MOSNIER. And 2. A VIEW of the TEMPLE of PARIS.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received *Two Lives of Dr. Stanhope*, but as neither of them contain more than mere abstracts from Mr. Nichols's Anecdotes, we decline inserting either of them. Any new Anecdotes we should gladly insert.

The beautiful *View of Marlborough* is in the Engraver's hands.

We thank the *Correspondent* from the same town, whose signature, we think, is *I. M.* for the *Parchment Manuscripts*, which we fear we cannot make any use of.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 9, to Feb. 16, 1793.

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

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	17-29	81	39	W. N. W.	
JANUARY.							
29-29	97	43	W.	18-29	77	40	S. W.
30-29	80	41	W.	19-30	00	35	W.
31-29	86	37	W.	20-30	17	34	W.
FEBRUARY.							
1-29	47	44	S.	21-30	09	39	S. S. W.
2-29	56	39	S.	22-30	20	35	S. S. W.
3-29	45	42	S.	23-30	15	47	W.
4-29	30	42	S. W.	24-30	17	43	W.
5-29	32	37	S. S. E.	25-29	96	50	S.
6-29	56	42	S. S. W.	PRICE of STOCKS,			
7-29	49	37	N. W.	February 23, 1793.			
8-29	79	41	S. W.	Bank Stock, —	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. —		
9-29	78	42	W.	5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	India Bonds, 5s. a 7s-		
10-29	70	41	S. W.	101 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	prem.		
11-29	61	39	W.	New 4 per Cent. 87 $\frac{1}{8}$	South Sea Stock, —		
12-29	49	45	W.	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Old S. S. Ann. —		
13-29	90	42	W. S. W.	3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{1}{8}$	New S. S. Ann. —		
14-29	70	43	N. N. W.	3 per Cent. Conf. 71	3 per Cent. 1751, —		
15-29	66	43	S.	$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	New Navy and Vict.		
16-29	77	36	N.	3 per Cent. 1726, —	Bills, —		
				Long Ann. 21 1-16	Exchequer Bills —		
				Do. St. 1778 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-16	Lot. Tick. —		
				India Stock, 197 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irish ditto —		

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
For FEBRUARY 1793.

MEMOIRS OF M. MOSNIER, PEINTRE DU ROI.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

JEAN LAURENT MOSNIER, Painter to the late unfortunate and massacred LOUIS XVI. King of France, was born at Paris in 1743, and exhibited his first Picture at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in that metropolis in 1786. It was a Portrait of himself and of his wife. He was admitted a Member of that ingenious body in 1788, and presented the Academy with the Portraits of M. Lagrenee, Director of the French Academy of Rome, and of Mr. Bridaut, Sculptor, as his Reception Pictures. M. Mosnier had the honour to paint the Portrait of the beautiful and unfortunate Marie Antoinette, the present Queen of France. This Picture was much esteemed by the Connoisseurs, as well as those he painted of the Duc and Duchesse de Beaufort, and of M. le Baron de Breteuil, the late War Minister of France. The Picture, however, of M. Mosnier's that appears to have given the greatest satisfaction to the judges of art of any of his productions, is that of a Girl with a straw hat. It was exhibited in the saloon of the French Academy in 1789, and in that of our Royal Academy in 1791. It has since been purchased for a considerable sum of money by that excellent Connoisseur the Duke of Dorset. M. Mosnier was married in 1786 to a very excellent and amiable Frenchwoman, of the name of Pasquier, a name well known to the French lawyers. M. Mosnier, on the breaking out of the present troubles in France, took refuge in this country, as the happy seat of liberty, opulence, and munificence; and, as if compelled by the genius

of the place, took up his first residence in Leicester-Fields, within a few doors of the house of that great Artist the late Sir Joshua Reynolds. Finding, however, that the air of that situation did not agree with the constitution of Madame Mosnier, he removed to Devonshire-street, Portland-place, where he at present resides. M. Mosnier possesses many of the parts of art essential to a good painter of portraits. He is nicely discriminating in his likenesses: his tone of colouring is true, yet rich and vivid: his draperies and the extremities of his figures are finished with a degree of care which might be recommended to many of the ingenious Artists of our School of Painting to imitate. M. Mosnier appears hitherto to have met with that encouragement which a rich and a liberal nation will ever afford to persons of talents, however they may differ from the inhabitants of it in country and in religion; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Rodney, Lady Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, having sat to him for their portraits. His picture of the celebrated Chevaliere D'Eon, which afforded so much satisfaction at a late exhibition of the Royal Academy, was not long since purchased by the Earl of Rawdon. M. Mosnier's picture of Lady Manners, in the antique costume, is a *chef d'œuvre* of female elegance and grace. His incipient portrait of Mr. Kemble, in his very distinguished character of Coriolanus, promises to recal to our minds very forcibly the port and dignity of that Roman Hero, the ornament and the bane of his country.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As a Collector for the Public of what is curious, I am surpris'd you have not, as most of the newspapers and some of your competitors have done, reprinted the extraordinary completion of a Prophecy in the Revelations, originally pointed out in THE WHITE-HALL EVENING POST of the 15th of January 1793, from a religious discourse by Robert Fleming, V. D. M. printed by Andrew Bell, Cornhill, 8vo. 1701.

The coincidence of circumstances is very remarkable. On the subject of the pouring out of the fourth phial, p. 68, he says, "So that there is ground to hope, that about the beginning of another such century things may again alter for the better: for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Anti-christ will then happen; and perhaps the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time: that whereas the present French King takes the sun for his emblem and this for his motto—*Nec pluribus impar*, he may at length, or rather his successors, and the Monarchy itself (at least before the year 1794), be forced to acknowledge that (in respect to neighbouring Potentates) he is even *singulis impar*."

"But as to the expiration of this phial, I do fear it will not be until the year 1794. The reason of which conjecture is this, that I find the Pope got a new foundation of exaltation when Justinian, upon his conquest of Italy, left it in a great measure to the Pope's management, being willing to eclipse his own authority to advance that of this haughty Prelate. Now this being in the year 552, this, by the addition of the 1260 years, reaches down to the year 1811; which, according to prophetic account, is the year 1794. And then I do suppose the fourth phial will end, and the fifth commence, by a new mortification of the Papacy, after this phial has lasted 148 years; which indeed is long in comparison with the former phials; but if it be considered in relation to the fourth, fifth, and sixth trumpets, it is but short, seeing the fourth lasted 190 years, the fifth 302, and the sixth 393."

It should be observed of this author, that he immediately subjoins, that he

gave "his speculations of what is future no higher character than guesses;" and at p. 74, he adds, "Therefore in the fourth and last place we may justly suppose, that the French Monarchy, after it has scorched others, will itself consume by doing so; its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly till it be exhausted at last towards the end of this century, as the Spanish Monarchy did before, towards the end of the sixteenth age."

Concerning the author of this work some enquiries have been made, but without much success. The little I have been able to collect is as follows: That he was a Dissenting Divine in the city of London, and, by the dedication of the before-cited volume to John Lord Carmichael, Principal Secretary of State for the kingdom of Scotland, appears to have been related to his Lordship, by whom he had been designed for the office of Principal of the College of Glasgow, which preferment he had declined. His principles of Non-conformity were moderate, and his Christian sentiments might be recommended to the present race of Dissenters. In an Address to a subsequent work he says, "And surely it must be pure malice in itself, that can incite any man so much as to insinuate, that I am for any material change in the Established Church any more than in the State. I were not indeed a Dissenter from it, if I did not think that some circumstantials might be altered for the better. But seeing the guides thereof are of another mind, I can differ from them in such circumstantials and ceremonies, and yet honour and esteem them in other respects: for I am sure I agree with them in all the essentials of the Christian Faith, which I am more concerned for a thousand times over than the rituals of any party whatsoever."

I have not been able to learn when he died. He was the author of several works. The following is as full a list as can be at present obtained.

1. The Mirror of Divine Love Unveiled, 8vo. 1691; in which is contained a dramatic poem entitled, "The Monarchical Image, or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream."

2. Theocracy, or the Divine Government

vernment of Nations, &c. dedicated to King William.

3. A Practical Discourse occasioned by the Death of King William, wherein a character of him is given. To which is added, a poetical Essay on his Memory.

4. Christology: A Discourse concerning Christ; considered, 1st, In himself; 2d, In his Government; and, 3d, In relation to his Subjects and their Duty to him. In Six Books. Being a new Essay towards a farther revival and Re-introduction of Primitive Scriptural Divinity by way of specimen. Dedicated to Queen Anne. 8vo.

5. Discourses on several Subjects.—The first, containing an account of the Rise and Fall of Papacy.—The second, upon God's Dwelling with Men.—The third, concerning the Ministerial Office.

—The fourth, being a brief account of Religion as it centers in the Lord, Jesus Christ, 8vo. 1701.

6. The Rod or the Sword, the present Dilemma of these Nations, &c.

7. Seculum Davidicum Redivivum, or the Divine Right of the Revolution Evinced and Applied; in a Discourse occasioned by the late glorious Victory at Ramilly, and the other Successes of the Arms of her Majesty and her Allies in the Spanish Netherlands, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and by the other Successes in Spain under the conduct of the Earls of Peterborough and Galloway. The sum whereof was delivered in a Sermon on the general Thanksgiving Day, June 26, 1706; 8vo. 1706.

I am, &c.

C. D.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE before me a pamphlet entitled "An Answer to Paine's Rights of Man, by John Adams, Esq. originally printed in America." Favour me with a little room in your Magazine to acquaint the Public, in justice to my friend Mr. John Adams, that the Answer, I apprehend, is no other than a number of publications signed PUBLICOLA, published in the Gazette of the United States, vol. III. between June 8th and August 6th inclusive, 1791. July 23d, 1791, the Gazette republished from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser a Paper signed AGRICOLA against PUBLICOLA, in which the former strongly insinuates that PUBLICOLA was no other than the Vice-President, John Adams, Esq. whom he virulently charges with employing his whole force of art, genius, and erudition, in direct opposition to

the free and equal principle of the very Government which he administered. PUBLICOLA in his last Paper printed in the Boston Columbian Centinel, where the whole first appeared, writes, "The Papers under the signature of PUBLICOLA have called forth a torrent of abuse, not upon the real author, nor upon the sentiments they express; but upon a supposed author, and supposed sentiments. With respect to the author, not one of the conjectures that have appeared in the public prints has been well grounded. The Vice-President neither wrote nor corrected them; he did not give his sanction to an individual sentiment contained in them, nor did they go to the Press under the assumed patronage of his Son."

I am, &c.

H.

Feb. 13, 1793.

ANECDOTES of the LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS of the LIFE of LOUIS the SIXTEENTH.

HAVING promised to you a full account of what passed previous to the Murder of His Most Christian Majesty, as soon as authentic details of those melancholy scenes could be procured, I now transmit them to you, under the sanction of the most respectable authorities.

On the 20th of January, near four o'clock of the afternoon, the King, after hearing the Sentence of Death, obtained permission to see his Wife, his Sister, and his Children, who were entirely ignorant

of his approaching fate. When His Majesty entered their apartment, these unfortunate Princesses were induced from the serene and tranquil air of the King to imagine that he came to announce to them his acquittal, and they gave loose to the joy such a hope would naturally create in them; but His Majesty soon informed them of their error, and acquainted them, that, on the contrary, he was come to take his last farewell of them.

I shall not attempt to describe the despair

pair of the august sufferers. The Queen, uttering violent screams, and invoking pity, attempted to force the grates of her windows. Madame Elizabeth and Madame Royale fell weeping at the King's feet; and in the midst of this heart-piercing scene the Dauphin, who is now near eight years of age, found means to escape, and pass undiscovered to the first Court, but was stopped at the Gate. He cried, he groaned, he supplicated for permission to pass on; affected by his beauty and his tears, one of the Guards asked him, "*Where would you go to?*" "*I would go* (answered the unfortunate Heir of so many Kings) "*I would go and entreat the People not to kill Papa. My God! do not prevent me from speaking to them;*" and with his little arms he attempted to overcome the invincible obstacles which opposed him.

The King passed two hours with his Family: it was for the first time since his imprisonment that he had been allowed to see them without witnesses. Dreadful indeed was the moment in which he tore himself from them, although they hoped to see him once more on the following morning. The Queen, delirious and convulsed, embraced the King's knees with so much violence, that two men were obliged to use all their force to tear the King from her arms. Madame Elizabeth and the Dauphin lay extended on the ground at his feet, uttering the most dreadful screams: Madame Royale senseless on her bed. Such was the situation of this family when His Majesty took his last farewell of them!

The King returned to his apartment without uttering a single word. His face was hid in his hand. On entering it, he flung himself directly on his knees, and passed almost the whole evening in prayers. He undressed, and went to bed at midnight, and slept for some hours. When his Valet-de-Chambre entered his apartment the next morning drowned in tears, the King took him by the hand and said, "*You are in the wrong, Cleri, to be thus affected; those, whose kindness still induces them to love me, ought rather to rejoice that I am at last arrived at the end of all my sufferings.*"

He then prayed again to God, and at eight o'clock he was informed that all was ready. He walked with a steady step through the different Courts, and often turned his eyes towards the Tower which contained his Wife and Children. He then made a kind of convulsive motion, as if to recall his firmness, and got into

the Carriage of the Mayor, with his Confessor and two Officers of the Gendarmerie Nationale, who had orders to put him to death, if they saw the least popular tumult in his favour.

The road from the *Temple* to the *Place Louis XV.* which is near three miles, was lined with troops four deep, and without any intervals. On every countenance was dismay, and some wept; but tears were the only marks of pity they gave to the unparalleled misfortunes of the most virtuous amongst the 66 Kings who have governed France.

The King was two hours in going from the *Temple* to the place of execution; during this time he talked to his Confessor, and repeated from a book the prayers appropriated to those who are at the last agony.

When he arrived at the scaffold, as his prayers were not ended, he finished them with great tranquillity; got out of the carriage with a calm and serene countenance; took off his great coat, undid his stock, and opened his shirt in such a manner, as to leave bare his neck and shoulders; and then knelt down to receive the last Blessing of his Confessor. That over, he got up, and mounted the scaffold without any assistance. It was in that moment of horror that his Confessor, inspired by the sublime courage and virtue of the King, flung himself on his knees, his hands and eyes elevated towards him, and cried with a loud voice, "*Son of St. Louis, you ascend to Heaven!*"

When the King, was on the scaffold, he said he wanted to speak to the people. The three Soldiers who were to put him to death (for the common Executioners had refused the office) informed him, that it was first of all necessary to tie his hands and cut off his hair.--"*Tie my hands!*" exclaimed the King, with some anger; but recollecting himself he added, "*do what you please--'tis the last sacrifice.*"--When His Majesty's hair was cut off, and his hands tied, he said, "*I hope at present I may speak?*" and immediately going to the left of the fatal instrument, he ordered, with a firm and elevated voice, the drummers who surrounded the scaffold, to be silent: from an involuntary sentiment of respect, they immediately obeyed this last order of their King. He profited of that moment to say--"*I die perfectly innocent of all the pretended crimes which are laid to my charge—I forgive those who have caused my misfortunes—I even hope that the shedding of my blood may be useful to the happiness of France;*

and you, unfortunate People."

Santerre, who commanded the Guard, at that moment ordered the drums to drown the King's voice, and cried out to him, "I have not brought you here to speak, but to die."

The three wretches who were to accomplish the crime then seized on their victim, dragged him to the fatal Machine, and his head was instantly separated from his body.

One of the Executioners shewed the head to the People, who shouted out, *Vive la Nation—Vive la Republique!*

Eye-witnesses assert, that the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres were present at the execution. Of one thing we may be certain, that this additional infamy cannot increase the contempt and horror they inspire.

The body of the murdered Monarch was interred without a coffin, or any covering, in a great hole dug in the Church-yard of the *Magdalen*, amongst the Swifs who were massacred on the 10th of August, and those who, through fear and precipitation, occasioned their own death at the fire-works exhibited to the people on account of the King's Marriage in 1770. Quick-lime was flung over the corpse to destroy it.

The Assembly had forbid, by a Decree, all Citizens from appearing in the streets, or even at the windows, during the time of the procession and the execution. None indeed were present but the troops, those armed with pikes, and the vilest populace.

During the whole time of the procession it was followed by two armed men, who entered all the Coffee-houses and other places of public meeting (and where every one was drowned in tears), crying out, "Are there yet any faithful subjects who arew illing to die for their King?"

Such was the general panic, that no one joined them, and they arrived alone at the place of execution, where they escaped amidst the crowd.

It is now known, that an Association of eighteen hundred well intentioned yet timid people had been formed, who were to cry out for Pardon previous to the execution. Of these eighteen hundred cowards, one only dared to do his duty, and he was immediately cut to pieces by the populace.

I shall leave to abler pens than mine to deliver up to public execration and to posterity the Nation (I wish I could say the Faction) who have committed a crime unparalleled; for the murder of Charles was an act of virtue when compared to this man's death. I shall only beg you to observe, that the first act of power of the late King—the first act of Royal Authority to which, after the decease of his Grandfather, he signed his name, was the act by which he placed a barrier between his power and his people, by the restoring to them their Parliaments, their Courts of Law; the only bodies by which Despotism could in any way be opposed, and which, if they did not ensure the Liberties, at least most effectually guarded the Life and Property of the Subject. And this man fell by the violation of every form and principle of Law and Justice: nay, after five months imprisonment, embittered by every kind of insult, his enemies were not satisfied with his blood: his relicks were the barbarous sport of a savage multitude, and over them was no requiem sung, or sacred service of any kind performed; but they were conveyed in a basket, and tossed into a hole fourteen feet in depth, and a guard was placed, lest any one should attempt to pay the last sad duties to their murdered King.

CHARACTER of the late Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, Bart. (Lord HAILES; one of the LORDS of SESSION in SCOTLAND.

HE possessed a Memory stored with the retrospect of history; and a heart overflowing with sensibility, softened by domestic and sedentary life; he was unable to bear the shock produced by the melancholy catastrophe befallen individuals, and the symptoms of returning barbarism in Europe, which events in the past ear proclaim!

In this impaired state of health, a conscientious discharge of his duty as a Judge, exposed him to get cold, which produced a fever, and on the 29th November 1792

put an end to the life of a truly honest man! With few foibles of his own, he was indulgent to those of other men, except where they countenanced immorality and profaneness: distinguished as a scholar, his writings were ever directed to promote the interest of Religion and Virtue; in social life convivial and full of pleasantry, without approaching to intemperance, or inclining to be satirical; never assuming more in conversation than his auditors were fully disposed to promote, from the entertainment and information it afford-

ed them: to his family a parent in affectionate tenderness, and a friend in comfort: in faith and in practice truly a Christian: leaving, alas! few such men behind! He is gone unto God!

THE TEMPLE OF PARIS.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THE Temple contains within its site a numerous assemblage of buildings, which, till the late unprecedented and unexampled violation of property in France, belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a military order that sprung up from the ruins of the too celebrated order of the Knights Templars, abolished in 1309. The most remarkable buildings of the Temple are, a church built upon the plan of that of St. John of Jerusalem, and an immense massy tower, built about the year 1200, by Hubert, Treasurer of the Order of Knights Templars in France. In this tower Saint Louis, Louis the Ninth of France, gave a most magnificent banquet to Henry the Third of England, on his return from Gascony; but such is the vicissitude of human affairs, that it has, for

whom he fervently adored! and whom he zealously served by unaffected benevolence and charity to his fellow-creatures.

some time past, served as a prison to great part of the present Royal Family of France. Louis the Sixteenth, that mild, humane, and honest Prince, who seems to have made the good of his subjects his only care, was lately dragged from thence to perish upon a scaffold, by one of the acts of the most atrocious, ferocious, and unnecessary cruelty, that has ever polluted the history of mankind. Our View represents the view of the House of the Grand Prior of the Order (the last of whom was Le Comte d'Artois), and of the Tower of the Temple, become, alas! but too distinguished at present by the quality and sufferings of the persons it contains within its walls. Our View was copied from an engraving made by that eminent artist Israel Sylvester, about the year 1650.

ON THE BENEFIT OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

[By CADWALLADER FORD, Esq.]

IN my younger days I studied much how to get the benefit of salt, to make the land yield its increase. To that end I put one peck of salt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put into the barn; which had a good effect, both upon the cattle and the dung. And once, when I had sowed three bushels of flaxseed, the ground being smooth and clean, I sowed three bushels of salt, which had a good effect. The flax was well coated, taller, and fuller of seed, than any I had ever before. It was judged there were fifty bushels of seed from the three acres, which, as flaxseed fold then, would go near to pay for all the labour that is required in dressing and cleaning the flax. Since that, I have read in Elliott's Book of Husbandry, of a gentleman that sowed a piece of land with flax, and sowed salt upon it, at the rate of five bushels per acre, except a strip through the middle. The effect was, that where the salt was sowed, there was tall, good flax; but the strip that had no salt, was poor and short, and good for little. I judge that five bushels of salt to the acre, was too much for the benefit of the land; but being called off from husbandry to attend other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my sons, who used no salt until spring 1785. The land being wet and miry, till near the latter end of May,

we sowed one acre of flax; and after it had come up near a finger's length, we sowed a bushel of salt upon it, which had a very good effect. The flax grew well to a good height; but we had not quite ten bushels of seed, owing, as I conceive, to the unfriendliness of the season. There was none of my neighbours, for two miles round, who had any that would pay for pulling: therefore, whenever you sow flaxseed, be sure you sow double the quantity of salt to your seed, and you need not fear but that you will have a good crop, if the season suits.

I advise all to make the experiment, and try a glade in their oats, and even their winter rye, and all sorts of grain that they sow, and even their Indian corn, at the rate of two bushels of salt to an acre. They may depend on it, that every bushel of salt will produce more than five times the price of the salt, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the business of husbandry, and deserves much more attention than has been generally paid to it by the farmers in this country. Should any of them, from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of salt, they are requested to communicate the result to the public.

LETTERS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF LORD BOLINGBROKE.

THE two following Letters and Inscriptions of the celebrated LORD BOLINGBROKE are permitted to adorn this collection by the kindness and favour of SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART. who has given leave for them to be copied from an octavo volume printed for the use of his friends, and entitled, "Contemplatio Philosophica, a posthumous Work of the late Brooke Taylor, LL.D. some time Secretary of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed, a "Life of the Author, by his Grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and A.S. with an Appendix containing sundry original Papers, Letters from the Count "Raymond de Mortmart, Lord Bolingbroke, &c." Crown Octavo.

LETTER TO BROOKE TAYLOR from LORD BOLINGBROKE, dated May 1st, 1721.

A la Source, près d'Orleans.

I SEND you, dear sir, a letter, which came hither for you by the last post, and I thank you at the same time for yours. My health is, I thank God, in a much better state.—I would not fail to use Dr. Arbuthnot's prescriptions, if I found any occasion for them. If you see the Abbe Conti, ask him whether it be true, that there is at Venice a manuscript of the History of the Cæsars, by Eunapius, of whom it is pretended, that Zosimus was only an abridger, as Justin was of Trogus Pompeius, or Hephæstion of Dion Cassius. Adieu, dear sir.

I am, most faithfully,

Your obedient

Humble servant,

BOLINGBROKE.

INSCRIPTIONS in the GARDENS of the CHATEAU DE LA SOURCE, near ORLEANS, written by D. BOLINGBROKE during his Exile.

Propter fidem, adversus Reginam
et Partes

intemperatè servatam,

Propter operam in pace generali

conciliandâ,

strenuè saltem navatam,

Impotentia vesaniæ factionis

solum vertere co-actus,

Hic ad aquæ lenæ caput

facræ

injustè exulat

dulce vivit

H. M. B. 1722.

Si resipiscat Patria, in Patriam
rediturus,

si non resipiscat, civis melius

quam inter tales cives futurus

hanc villam instauro et exorno

hic, velut ex portu, alienos

casus et fortunæ ludum

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N

infolentem
cernere suave est.

Hic, mortem nec appetens, nec timens,
innocuis deliciis
doctâ quiete
et felicitis animi immotâ tranquillitate
fruisor.

Hic, mihi vivam, quod superest, aut
exilii aut ævi. 1722.

From LORD BOLINGBROKE.

April 7, 1730.

JUST before I received your letter of the 22d of last month, I had proposed to Brinsden, who was going to meet his wines at Calais, that he should call at Bifrons, and send me some account of your health, situation, and amusements; for I do assure you, dear sir, with the strictest truth, that no friend can be more truly concerned for the welfare of another, than I am for yours. Brinsden's health, which has of late been very bad, and, in my opinion, dangerously so, made him chuse to embark at London, and perform his whole journey by water. I wish to God, dear sir, that I could alleviate by sharing your grief, on the melancholy occasion mentioned in yours. To furnish you with philosophical reflexions would be impertinent in me. You know, as well as I, what the conditions of mortality are, and you have, I am persuaded, steeld your mind against the effects of them, by anticipating them in your thoughts, even when they seem'd at the greatest distance. The Stoicks abused this method, till they became uneasy to themselves, and impertinent in the sight of others; but surely, when it is guided, as it is dictated, by reason, it is a good one. May your daughter live to be an honour to her family, and a comfort to you! My poor wife, your good friend, continues in a very languishing way:—God knows what crisis the fair weather, and a new regimen prescribed her at Paris, may create. I expect to have

the

the account very soon, and it will determine my situation for this year.— Adieu, dear sir—let me hear sometimes from you; and believe that I

am, with true esteem and cordial friendship,

Your most faithful, humble servant,
H. BOLINGBROKE.

ON THE ART OF SWIMMING.

IN A LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN TO M. DUBORG, THE FRENCH TRANSLATOR OF HIS WORKS, IN ANSWER TO SOME INQUIRIES OF THE LATTER ON THE SUBJECT.

I AM apprehensive that I shall not be able to find leisure for making all the disquisitions and experiments which would be desirable on this subject. I must therefore content myself with a few remarks.

The specific gravity of some human bodies, in comparison with that of water, has been examined by Mr. Robertson, in our Philosophical Transactions, vol. L. page 30, for the year 1757.—He asserts that fat persons with small bones float most easily upon water.

The diving bell is accurately described in our Transactions.

When a youth I made two oval pallets, each about ten inches long, and six broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it fast in the palm of my hand. They much resembled a painter's pallets. In swimming I pushed the edges of these forward, and I struck the water with their flat surfaces as I drew them back. I remember I swam faster by means of these pallets, but they fatigued my wrists.—I also fitted to the soles of my feet a kind of sandals, but I was not satisfied with them, because I observed that the stroke is partly given by the inside of the feet and the ankles, and not entirely with the soles of the feet.

We have here waistcoats for swimmers, which are made of double sail-cloth, with small pieces of cork quilted in between them.

I know nothing of the *scaphandre* of M. de la Chapelle.

I know by experience, that it is a great comfort to a swimmer, who has a considerable distance to go, to turn himself sometimes on his back, and to vary in other respects the means of procuring a progressive motion.

When he is seized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give to the part affected a sudden vigorous and violent shock, which he may do in the air as he swims on his back.

During the great heats of summer there is no danger in bathing, however warm we may be, in rivers which have been thoroughly warmed by the sun. But to

throw oneself into cold spring water when the body has been heated by exercise in the sun, is an imprudence which may prove fatal. I once knew an instance of four young men, who having worked at harvest in the heat of the day, with a view of refreshing themselves plunged into a spring of cold water; two died upon the spot, a third the next morning, and the fourth recovered with great difficulty. A copious draught of cold water, in similar circumstances, is frequently attended with the same effect in North America.

The exercise of swimming is one of the most healthy and agreeable in the world. After having swam for an hour or two in the evening, one sleeps coolly the whole night even during the most ardent heat of summer. Perhaps the pores being cleansed, the insensible perspiration increases and occasions this coolness. It is certain that much swimming is a means of stopping a diarrhœa, and even of producing a constipation. With respect to those who do not know how to swim, or who are affected with a diarrhœa at a season which does not permit them to use that exercise, a warm bath, by cleansing and purifying the skin, is found very salutary, and often effects a radical cure. I speak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others to whom I have recommended this.

You will not be displeased if I conclude these hasty remarks by informing you, that as the ordinary method of swimming is reduced to the act of rowing with the arms and legs, and is consequently a laborious and fatiguing operation when the space of water to be crossed is considerable, there is a method in which a swimmer may pass to great distances with much facility, by means of a sail:—This discovery I fortunately made by accident, and in the following manner:

When I was a boy I amused myself one day with flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond which was near a mile broad, the weather being very warm, I tied the string to a stake, and the kite ascended to a very considerable height

height above the pond, while I was swimming. In a little time, being desirous of amusing myself with my kite, and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned; and loosing from the stake the string with the little stick which was fastened to it, I went again into the water, where I found that lying on my back and holding the stick in my hands, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having then engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, I

began to cross the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the least fatigue, and with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I was only obliged occasionally to halt a little in my course, and resist its progress when it appeared that by following too quick I lowered the kite too much, by doing which occasionally I made it rise again.—I have never since that time practised this singular mode of swimming, though I think it not impossible to cross in this manner from Dover to Calais. The packet-boat, however, is still preferable.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER,
WHO HAD JUST FINISHED HIS EDUCATION.

My dear F—, Feb. 16, 1751.

THE leisure-time I now have hangs heavily on my hands, being in a situation that makes me necessarily idle. I am destitute of military employment; and it is seldom I can have the satisfaction of coming across a book with which to divert my mind. Somewhere I have either seen or heard the observation, that "it is much better for one to be engaged about trifles than to be wholly idle," and I believe it to be true: but as I do not at present feel much disposed for trifling, is it not better for me to write you a *very long letter*, and attempt to give you some good advice? There is nothing easier in the world than giving advice, and good advice too; but the difficulty is, in this degenerate age, to persuade example, the only effectual means to render precept useful, to bear it company. However, as you seldom see me, and consequently cannot have ocular proof of a contrariety of conduct in me to the advice I give, you may, if you please, imagine that all the good precepts I send you are the result of my constant practice; that having experienced the great usefulness of them myself, I now attempt, with brotherly affection, to make you a partaker of the benefits they afford. But, whatever you think of them, forget not that you read the advice of a brother who loves you with the utmost tenderness, and who thinks no pains he can take to render your life either happy or honourable, too great. With this thought in your mind, you will look on the following lines with an affectionate eye; and should they afford you no benefit, you will at least be pleased with

the motive which gives them birth.

It is not long since you finished your academical studies, and I conclude, as is almost always the case, you have brought from College with you many of those pedantic airs and notions which confinement and a close attention to books, naturally beget. Altho' this pedantry (for which by the way N. H. College has ever been famous) most generally is the offspring of solid fundamental learning, yet it by no means gains its possessor any credit beyond the limits of College; and since you may lose all your share of it without endangering your useful knowledge, I think the sooner you get rid of it the better. It is obvious to every body, that an easy manner in every thing one says or does, is infinitely more pleasing, and consequently more useful, if well designed, than an aukward, uncouth stiffness. This easy manner is not to be acquired without considerable pains; and those pains will undoubtedly be best exerted in the company of those who are patterns in good behaviour. You will not suppose by this, that I mean that Chesterfieldian stile of behaviour which would make of you a deceiver, a courtier, and a *willain*, and which many young men, at this time, are fond of shewing themselves masters of. But you will rather understand, that I would have you possess that free unembarrassed air, which at the same time it shews your good manners, is also demonstrative of the goodness of your heart. The Letters of Chesterfield to his Son have many good things in them; and were those only attended to, those Letters would be very valuable. But as they now are, and as

they are generally read and praised upon by our modern *setters-up* for taste and politeness, I verily believe it is past the talents of man to publish any thing to the world, that would be more injurious to morality, and consequently to society, than those same Letters have been. They have had an universal spread through America, and they have not failed of doing an infinite deal of mischief wherever they have been. Young men who have scarce ever read a single book with attention before, and whose judgments will not permit them to cull out the good precepts while surrounded by so many and so alluring and bad ones, read over each letter with avidity, and greedily swallow down those parts so well adapted to please and set in motion the baseness of human nature, and upon these found their rule of conduct, and fix their sentiments of men, manners, *women*, and morality. I know many of this sort of *gentlemen*, and I know them to be the most contemptible animals in nature. The principles they set out upon throw down every barrier to vice, and open a wide field for the introduction of licentiousness, and every thing ruinous to society, and degrading to human nature. Good and evil, virtue and vice, are to them but empty sounds; and the man who is not libertine enough to turn every thing sacred into jest and ridicule, is in their estimation a *deaconish sot*, and has not *spirit* enough to be a gentleman. Poor half-soul'd creatures! set one of them by the side of a man who deserves that appellation a gentleman, and how completely despicable will the *fine thing* appear! Let him bring with him all his *modest assurance*, his *nice airs*, his sweetly powdered head, his neatly-arrayed person, white hand and teeth, and *circularly*-pared nails, with all the adulation his slippery tongue can utter, yet when he approaches too nigh to intrinsic worth, his superlative insignificance forms a contrast much, very much against him. The truth of the case is, the *real* gentleman possesses solid merit, a merit which arises from a well-informed head, and a sincere heart; whilst the other discovers a want of both in every thing he says or does; and has nothing more to recommend him to the notice of any body, than the neatness of his coat, prettiness of his person, and the *imagined* gracefulness of his manners.

But I am happy, my dear F—, in entertaining too good an opinion of your judgment, and native sincerity, to fear

you will ever need to have such *fellowes* painted out to you for your disesteem, or that you will ever read the Letters of Chesterfield to so ill a purpose.

No accomplishment whatever can compensate for a want of sincerity; and that politeness which requires you to be insincere, requires a sacrifice which I hope the goodness of your heart will never let you make. *Truth*, which is the final aim of all your researches after knowledge, must also be your guide in every the minutest part of your conduct. Without this fair attendant, I dare to assure you that you can never be either respectable or happy; whilst with it always in your breast, you will at all times be charmed with a consciousness of the rectitude of all your intentions, and possess a continual source of happiness which can never be exhausted; and which, with a *moderate* understanding, will gain you love, respect, and esteem.

It is this unalterable regard for truth that forms the man of *honour*; for without it no character can be truly honourable. Honour, as it is commonly conceived of, in my opinion rather takes a great deal from, than adds any thing to the worth of any character. With many it is nothing better than an insolent, unpunished rashness, that makes them assume the right of doing or saying any thing to any body, at the same time holding out to the world the idea of immediate assassination to the imprudent man who dares even to speak the truth of them.

My sentiments of honour are, that the man whose actions are guided thereby ever despises any thing mean and little, as well in himself as any one else; that he has too much humanity to give an insult, and too much *bravery* patiently to bear being insulted by any one: finally, that he constantly carries in his breast a consciousness of aiming at uprightness in all his conduct, which affords him a calm serene mind, raises him above the fears of danger, and prepares him to bear with magnanimity whatever ills may befall him. Think you, my dear F—, that a man of this character could ever deliberately form, and inhumanly put in execution, any design injurious to the peace or reputation of an innocent female? Think you he could ever descend to the mean arts of the *sawning parasite*? that he would ever suffer detraction and calumny to pass through his lips? or if he did make a slip from the path of strict honour, as no man is perfect, would he

not call himself to a severe account, as soon as reflection had shewn him his error? Be such a man, my Brother—I know a *few* whom I think to be such; and they appear to me to be the happiest men I ever saw. They are perfectly amiable in every part of their characters, and the esteem of every body follows them wherever they go.

Whatever occupation for life you fix your mind upon, remember that you will never be eminent in it without making yourself master of every thing that relates to it. A superficial divine is a dishonour to religion—a pettifogger is a most despicable animal—and a quack ought to be driven from the society of men, and only permitted to make prescriptions for the almost as knowing animals of the forest.—It is not he always that has read the *most* upon any subject that is the best acquainted with it; but it is generally he who has reflected most upon what he has read. To render your reading useful, a great deal of reflection is absolutely necessary, at least so much as to convince your judgment of the justice or inconsistency of what you read. Reflection will also enable you to form sentiments of your own, and which may possibly be as just and useful as those you find invented to your hand. It is also a necessary exercise to the mind, which gives it strength, activity, and vigour; and wonderfully facilitates all its researches after its grand object, *truth*.

Method is another requisite to render the knowledge you may acquire beneficial to yourself or any body else. There are many men who have laid in a large store of ideas, which, for want of a proper arrangement, do them as much hurt as good. Their knowledge of one kind or other is so jumbled together and confused, that it is impossible they should be very often able to bring any of it into use. *Experientia docet omnia*; and I can assure you I am a *living* witness to you, that reading, without reflection and method, will never make a man of knowledge;—at least I have read enough to convince me, that had I reflected as much as I ought to have done, and at the same time been as methodical as was requisite, my reading would have been ten times (which, I am sure, is speaking *within bounds*) as advantageous to me as it hath been. Whilst I was in College, it is true, I observed *some* regularity in my studies; but not half, nay, not a

tenth part of what I ought to have done; and it is now to me the most cutting reflection, that I really am not the man I might have been. My present situation makes irregularity pardonable, and almost necessary; I mean with respect to acquiring knowledge. It is seldom I can get books, and when I do get them, I am able to read them to very little purpose;—so that I have now left me no other way of improving my mind, than by attempting sometimes to think over my former studies, look into the different characters of men, and make myself more and more acquainted with the various duties of a soldier; all which will, I know, if rightly improved, turn finally to my advantage, one way or other. I say thus much of myself, not because I am fond of owning my faults, but because I wish you may never commit the same yourself. But these you will tell me are but a small part of the large number of faults of which I have been guilty.—True; and did I think they would be of any service to you, tedious and humiliating as the task might be, I had almost said I would set about it, and make you a frank confession of all I could recollect. But the difference of our tempers, and the native propensity you have to an irreproachable conduct, render such warnings unnecessary.

Have you ever read Burlamaqui upon Natural Law? If not, I advise you to do it, if for no other purpose than to be convinced of the great usefulness of method and order. When you read him, you will at once discover that his sentiments are not so remarkable for their novelty, as for their proper arrangement.

But whatever, my dear F—, may be your success in acquiring knowledge, which I hope and believe will not be inconsiderable, permit me to repeat it to you, to be very careful in laying up sentiments of honour and virtue. I lately met with an observation, which, for its truth and elegance, has pleased me more than any thing of the kind I have ever before seen. The observation is this—“That there is a conscious inferiority attending fallen innocence, which dreads to look up at the unblemished front of virtue;”—an inferiority which I hope you, my dear F—, will never need to feel in the most trifling degree. With this hope, and with the assurance of my unalterable friendship and affection,

I am your Brother,

S. C.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AMONGST a variety of papers which lately fell into my hands, formerly belonging to an Antiquary long since deceased, I found the following collections, which appear to have been made about the year 1750. If you agree with me in opinion about them, I shall expect to see them in some Number of your Magazine, which in this part of the kingdom has the preference over every competitor.

Exeter, Jan. 12, 1793.

ANTIQUARIUS.

THE first clothes we read of were immediately after the Fall, when "Adam and Eve sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves aprons." A poor sort of covering! but when God turned them out of Paradise he provided warmer clothes for them: "Unto Adam and also unto his wife did the Lord God make coats of skin, and clothed them."—After this, garments of knit work, then woven clothes, came into use. At Cæsar's arrival, the Britons in the South part of the Isle were attired with skins; but as civility grew under the Romans, they assumed the Roman habit. The English or Saxons, at their first arrival here, wore long jackets, were shorn all over the head, excepting about the crown, and under that an iron ring. Afterwards they wore loose and large white garments, with broad borders of divers colours, as the Lombards. Somewhat before the Conquest they were all gallant, with coats to the mid-knee, head shorn, beard shaved, face painted, and arms laden with bracelets. But *totus homo in vultu est*, as the whole man is seen by his face, it will not be amiss to observe, that Edward the Confessor wore very short cropt hair, whiskers and beard exceeding long. William the Conqueror wore short hair, large whiskers, and a short round beard. Robert his eldest son, it is well known, used short hofs, and from thence called Courtoise, Courtoise, Curtis: on his monument, yet extant at Gloucester, he is portrayed with short stockings of mail reaching scarce up to the knee, where some garter below knee; no breeches, but a coat, or rather short, of mail instead of them. However, breeches and stockings are new terms, and, in the sense we now understand them, different things, being at first one and the same, all made of one piece of cloth, and then called hofs.

William Rufus wore the hair of his head a degree longer than his father; but no beard or whiskers. In 1104 (4. Henry I.) Serlo Bishop of Beze preaching at Carenton before the king against long hair, caused him and all his courtiers to get their hair

cropt as soon as they left the church; and accordingly Henry I. in his broad seal (as appears in Sandford) has no hair, beard, or whiskers. Stephen observed the same fashions. Henry II. brought in the short mantle, and therefore had the name of Court-mantle. In his time the use of silk was first brought out of Greece into Sicily, and other parts of Christendom. Richard I. in his first and second broad seals, has longish hair, no beard or whiskers. John, in his broad seal, has short hair, large whiskers, and short curled hair. The Ladies in the three last mentioned reigns wore long cloaks from their shoulders to their heels, buttoned round the neck, and then thrown over the shoulders, hanging down behind.

Henry III. wore whiskers, and a short round beard. The same king returning out of France, in 1243, commanded it to be proclaimed all over the kingdom, *ut qualibet civitate vel burgo quatuor civis vel burgenfes honorabiliores ei obviam procederent in vestibus pretiosis et desiderabilibus*; his design in which was to obtain presents from them. Edward I. wore short hair, and no whiskers or beard. Edward II. continued this fashion. Edward III. in his first and second broad seals, has long hair, but no beard or whiskers; in his third broad seal, shorter hair, large whiskers, and a two-pointed beard; and on his monument in Westminster Abbey, a very long beard. The same king, in our common prints of him, is generally pictured with a sort of hat on; but as hats are a deal more modern, wherever I see him drawn with a hat on, I conclude that picture to be a counterfeit. And indeed it may be questioned, whether there are any pictures of any of our kings painted before his time now extant. Philippa, consort to this king, according to her monument at Westminster wore a pretty sort of network cawl over her hair, with a long end of the same hanging down each ear.

In this reign I conceive it was that History says, "the Commons were belotted

in excess of apparel, going some in wide furcoats reaching to their loins; some in a garment reaching to their heels, close before, and strutting out on both sides, so that on the back they make men seem women, and this they call by a ridiculous name *gown*. Their hoods are little, tied under the chin, and buttoned like the women's, but set with gold, silver, and precious stones. Their lerrippes reach to their heels, all jagged. They have another weed of silk, which they call *paltocks*, without any breeches. Their girdles are of gold and silver; their shoes and pattens shrouded, and piked above a finger long, crooking upwards, and fastened to the knees with chains of gold or silver."

"In 1369 they began to use caps of divers colours, especially red, with costly linings; and in 1372 they first began to wanton it in a new round curtail weed called a cloak, in Latin *Armclausa* (*q. Armiclausia*), as only covering the shoulders."

But this cloak, as I take it, was no more than a monk's hood, or cowl. Richard II. in his picture in Westminster Abbey, is drawn with short curling hair and a small curling two-pointed beard. Queen Anne, Richard II.'s consort (who first taught the English women to ride on side-saddles, who heretofore rid astride), brought in high head attire, piked with horns, and long-trained gowns. Their high heads had sometimes one point, sometimes two, shaped like sugar-loaves; to which they had a sort of streamers fastened, which wanted and hung down behind, and, turning up again, were tied to their girdles. Henry IV. wore long hair, whiskers, and a double-pointed beard; in his time the long-pocketed sleeve was much in vogue. Henry V. wore much the same: in this reign the shoes were remarkably broad, which Camden speaking of, says, "Not many years after, it was proclaimed, that no man should have his shoes broader at the toes than six inches. And women trimmed themselves with foxes tails under their garments, as they do now with French farthingals; and men with absurd short garments*." Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. wore their hair moderately long, no whiskers or

beard. Henry VIII. had short cropt hair, large whiskers, and a short curled beard, his gown furred, the upper parts of his sleeves bowed out with whalebone, and open from his shoulders to his wrists, and there buttoned with diamonds; about his neck and wrists short ruffles. Queen Mary wore a close head-dress, with a broad flat long end or train hanging down behind; trait sleeves down to her writ; there and on her neck a narrow ruffle. On the 27th of May 1555 (2. Queen Mary) Sir William Cecil, being then at Calais, bought, as appears by his MS. Diary, three hats for his children. These are the first hats I have yet read of; and it should seem, at their first coming in, they were more worn by children than men, who yet kept to caps.

Queen Elizabeth wore no head-dress, but her own or false hair in great plenty, extravagantly frizzled and curled; a bob or jewel dropt on her forehead; a huge laced double ruff, long piked stays, a hoop petticoat, extended like a go-cart; her petticoats prodigious full; her sleeves barrelled and hooped from the shoulders to the elbows, and again from the elbows to the wrists. In one picture of her, she is drawn as above, with five bobs, one on her forehead, one above each ear, and one at each ear. This Queen is said to have been the first person in England who wore stockings: before her time both men and women wore hose, that is breeches, or drawers, and stockings all of one piece of cloth. Sir Philip Sidney, one of her favourites, wore a huge high collar, stiffened with whalebone; a very broad stiff laced ruff; his doublets (body and sleeves) bombasted or barrelled, and pinked and slashed all over, small oblong buttons, and a loose long cloak. The custom of men sitting uncovered in the church, is certainly very decent, but not very ancient. Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, died 1581, whose funeral procession I have seen an admirable old drawing of; as likewise of the assembly sitting in the choir to hear the funeral sermon, all covered and having their bonnets on. John Fox the Martyrologist, who died in 1587, when an old man (as appears by his picture) wore a strict cap, cover-

* This fashion appears to have continued unto the reign of Edward IV. By the Stat. 22. of that Prince, 1482, c. 1. (Pickering's Edition, Vol. III. p. 455) it is enacted, "That no manner of person under the estate of a Lord shall wear from the said Feast any gown or mantle unless it be of such length, that he being upright it shall—(the indelicacy of our ancestors obliges us to refer to the Statute)—upon pain to forfeit to our Sovereign Lord the King at every default twenty shillings. It would be difficult to assign a reason for this singular privilege of the Peerage. EDITOR.

ing his head and ears, and over that a deepish-crowned shallow-brimmed flouched hat. This is the first hat I have yet observed in any picture. Hats being thus come in, men began then to sit uncovered in the church, as I take it; for as hats look not so well on men's heads in places of public worship as hoods or bonnets (the former wear), this might probably be the first occasion of their doing so.

James I. wore short hair, large whifkers, and a short beard; also a ruff and ruff ruffles. In 1612 (to. Jac. I.) Mr. Hawley of Gray's Inn coming to court one day, Maxwell a Scotsman led him out of the room by a black string which he wore in his ear, a fashion then much in use; but this had like to have caused warm blood, had not the king made up the quarrel. Prince Henry, eldest son of James the Ist, wore short hair, filleted and combed upward, short barrelled breeches, and silk thistles or carnations at the tie of his shoes. The young Lord Hurrington, this prince's contemporary, is painted in the same manner, with the addition of ear-drops, a double ruff, and barrelled doublet.

The great tub farthingal was much worn in this reign; the famous Countess of Essex is pictured in a monstrous hoop of this sort. In conformity to the ladies of that age, the gentlemen fell into the ridiculous fashion of trunk hose, an affectation of the same kind, and carried to so great a height by stuffing them out, that they might more properly have been called the farthingal breeches*.

Charles I. wore long hair, particularly one lock longer than the rest, hanging on the left side †, large whifkers, a piked beard, a ruff, shoe-roses, and a falling band. His Queen wore a ruff standing on each side and behind, but her bosom open. Sir Francis Bacon, who died in 1626, in his fine monument at St. Alban's is represented with monstrous shoe roses, and great bombast paned hose, reaching to the knees. About 1641, the forked shoes came into fashion, almost as long again as the feet, not less an impediment to the action of the foot than to reverential devotion, for our

boots and shoes were so long snouted, we could hardly kneel. But as a short foot was soon thought to be more fashionable, full as much art became necessary to give it as short an appearance as possible. About 1650 both men and women had the whim of bringing down the hair of their heads to cover their foreheads, so as to meet their eyebrows. In 1652 John Owen, Dean of Christ Church and Vice Chancellor of Oxford, went in *querpo*, like a young Scholar, with powdered hair, his band strings with very large tassels, a large set of ribbands at his knees, with tags at the ends of them; Spanish leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked. After the close-stool-pan sort of hat, which had now been many years in wear, came in the sugar-loaf or high-crowned hat; these, though mightily affected by both sexes, were so very incommodious, as that, every puff of wind blowing them off, they required the almost constant employment of one hand to secure them. Charles II. in 1660 appears to have worn a large thick cravat with tassels, a short doublet, large ruffles, short boots with great tops, a very short cloak, and long hair (one lock on the right side longer than ordinary), all pulled forward, and divided like a long wig on each side of his face: soon after he wore a perriwig.

There is no end of the whims, vagaries, and fancies in dress which men and women have run into. Whole volumes might be wrote on the subject. However, these rude notes may serve as a sketch of the former times.

Old Fables tell us of one Epimenides, who after a sleep of fifty years awaked with amazement, finding a new world everywhere both of men and fashions. Let this sleep go (as it well may) for a fabulous invention, the effects of it, his amazement, I am sure, might have been credible enough, though the sleep had been shorter by many years. In some countries, if men should but put on those clothes which they left off but four or five years before, and use those fashions which were then in use, they would seem even to themselves ridiculous, and un- to many little less than monstrous.

* The extravagance in this article of Dress will appear from the following extract from Commentar. Hieron. Wolsii in Demosthenem, p. 1122, 6. Edit. Francof. 1604. "Nostrates quidem milites patrum nostrorum memoria, eas semorum partes quæ a pueris ad genua pertinent, nudos habuerunt. Nunc contra, easdem ulnis panni aut ferici *novim et nonaginta* (centum enim brevier est numerus) solent infarcire; credo ut id suppleant quod patribus et avis defecit. O insaniam singularem! quam tamen homines (si Diis placeat) studiosi non imitari sed vincere student. O secula! O mores! O disciplinam academi- arum! sed quid illæ possunt sine eorum autoritate, qui, cum prohibere talia et possent et deberent, ipsi faciunt." Whoever would be further informed about Farthingal hose, or breeches, may consult Bulwer's Artificial Chanzeling, printed 1653.

† Prynne had a spite against this lock, and therefore wrote *The Unloveliness of Love Locks*. 4to. 1628.

TABLE TALK

O R;

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 12.)

GEORGE THE SECOND,

THE King having appointed an Officer to a principal command, soon after the miscarriages of the year 1757, the Duke of Newcastle, who had another in his eye, remonstrated with his Majesty on the choice. "Why vat is de matter with my friend?" "Why, Sire," says the Duke, "since I must speak out, the man is, at times, rather mad."—"Oh! is he so?" says the King—"By G—d, then so much the better, for there is a chance of his *biting* some of my Generals."

When Marshal Belleisle was prisoner here, in the year 1747, he was commissioned by the French Court to negotiate the preliminaries of a Peace; the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Harrington being then Secretaries of State. Nothing, however, being brought forward for some months—the King meeting the Marshal one day at Hampton Court, asked him, how he went on? "Upon my word, Sire," says he, "rather slowly, for I can scarcely get an answer from one of your Secretaries (meaning Lord Harrington, who was a very grave silent man)!" "Poh, Poh!" says the King, "I will tell you how you'll remedy that; apply to my other Secretary, and he'll answer every question before you ask it."

THE LATE LORD CHATHAM.

When his Lordship was between nine and ten years of age, he was on a visit to his aunt, the old Lady Grandison. One morning having a great number of persons of fashion visiting her, a Lord of the King's Bedchamber was there, who was vaunting of the Minister's Majorities in Parliament. Young Pitt, who was carelessly playing at the end of the room, hearing this, suddenly exclaimed, "Then God help the country." The company were amazed, and his aunt, who knew his temper, instantly ordered him out of the room. After the guests were gone, she in a good-natured manner chid him for his observation; when the other replied, "I beg your pardon, Madam, for disturbing your company; but I hope to see the day

when I shall make every one of those Court Sycophants tremble in their skins."

The cause of Lord Chatham's gout, which he had so early and so constantly through life, that most people thought was hereditary, he himself imagined to arise from a well which was under his study, in a lodging-house in Kent, when he was a lad, and which was not discovered till the boards, getting rotten, were taken up. Here he generally studied six or seven hours a-day, and used to come in warm from his morning exercises. His principal reading consisted in the Greek and Roman Orators, History, and the English Classics.

With a view to modulate his voice, when alone he generally read aloud, and with as much effort and precision as if he was before a large audience. He continued this almost to the last. Garrick always spoke of him as a fine reciter of Heroic Poetry.

A country friend of Sir Robert Walpole's hearing Mr. Pitt (who was then but a Cornet, and had just got into the House) speaking with great elocution upon some public topic, told the Minister the same day at his table, that he thought it would be well worth his while to make that young man a Captain. "My dear Sir," says Sir Robert, "to let you see how much I think with you, make him my friend, and I'll give him a regiment."

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the characters of men, and could apply himself with great dexterity even to their *foibles*, when proper occasions demanded it.

When he was rather forced upon the late King as his Minister, by the unanimous voice of the people, he found it necessary to recover the King's temper by some little exterior mark of respect. An occasion soon presented itself, which was to bring his Majesty the news of a victory. His Lordship, however, was so ill of the gout, that when he was led to the closet-door he could not stand. The

King, seeing this, called for a stool.—“No, Sire,” says Mr. Pitt, “it is not my duty to sit in your presence; but tho’ I can’t stand, I can kneel;” and in that position read his dispatches.—The King was so pleased with the manner of his behaviour, and the news, that he spoke ever afterwards of Mr. Pitt with great friendship. His general phrase was, “I like that Pitt—he’s an honest man—I understand all he says.”

Another instance of Mr. Pitt’s personal attention to the King was upon his accepting the Seals—receiving them with great marks of deference and respect. The late Chase Price used to say jocosely upon this occasion, “That he bowed so low, you could see the tip of his hooked nose between his legs.”

From the moment he accepted the Seals he gave up his whole mind to business, and used occasionally to abstract himself even from his family, the better to expedite it. In these moments he saw nobody but those necessary to the objects under consideration; nor did his most intimate relations or friends dare to press upon him on any private or domestic account whatever. When the public business was arranged, he rang a particular bell, which was the signal for Lady Chatham and the children to go in.

Somewhat of a similar conduct he shewed when he was very early in office. At that period he and a maiden sister kept house together, with whom, from what followed, we suppose he could not live as *abstracted* as he chose. He remonstrated several times upon this subject, but in vain. At last his sister went on a visit to the country, when on her return she found her brother in private lodgings, and the following bill on his former house:

“This house and furniture to be let or sold.”

When the present Lord Stanhope was courting his first wife (a daughter of Lord Chatham), the father found them one morning engaged in some friendly difference, which he wanted to know the reason of. “Why, to tell you the truth, my Lord,” says Lord S. “I can’t get your daughter to fix the day of marriage, and as you have come in so opportunely, will you be so good as to settle it for us?”—“Oh, with all my heart!” says he: “Let me see, next Friday will be St. Thomas’s Day, the shortest day and the

longest night—of course the properest day to consummate a marriage.”—The Lady blushed; and his Lordship claimed and possessed the rewards of the arbitration.

When the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Pitt were joint Secretaries, the former loved a warm room, and the latter, from the constant fever of his gout, could not bear it. This often teased the Duke, who was obliged to hold conferences with Mr. Pitt at his own house. One cold morning, when Mr. Pitt was confined to his bed with the gout, the Duke begged hard for a fire in the room. “I can’t possibly bear it,” replied Mr. Pitt.—“Why then you can spare me a blanket,” says the Duke (snatching at a counterpane that lay at the feet of the bed, and wrapping it round him), “as I find myself so cold, that without this covering I’m afraid my words will freeze before they reach you.”

He despised all kind of what is called *puffing* so much, that he took no notice of those able pens who voluntarily praised his Administration. Owen Ruff head wrote above sixty numbers of a Paper, called “The Contest,” in favour of his Administration, and yet he had never the curiosity to enquire the name of the author, or ever so much as saw him.—He never likewise read any of the debates of the House of Commons (though his own speeches made so considerable a part in them) till the year 1767, when he bought them, as he said, to amuse himself in a fit of the gout.

’Twas Lord Chatham that appointed General Wolfe to the command at Quebec, though contrary to the wishes of the Minister at War, and even to the appointment of the King. “I know,” says he, “that man will do his business properly, without sheltering himself under forms or trifling expedencies;—he is young, and vigorous too, and will not be so subject to *personal* attentions as older Officers.”—[Lord Chatham’s general maxim upon this and similar occasions was, that Ministers should look out *men* for offices, not offices for men.]

Two of the leading features of Lord Chatham’s character were *promptness* and *decision*.—When Minister, he wanted a great number of transports to be got ready directly for service, which Lord Anson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said was impossible. “Come, come,” says

says Lord Chatham, "I'll shew you the possibility of it directly:—There's a large fleet of colliers just arrived; throw the coals into the Thames, and put the soldiers a-board directly—the service of Government must not stand still for a paltry expence."

At another time he received some dispatches which required a speedy answer, whilst he was racked with the gout. The moment he read them, forgetting his pain, he sprung out of bed, and called for pen, ink, and paper. "My dear," says Lady Chatham, "you'll kill yourself by these means."—And suppose I do, Madam, what's my life in comparison with the millions which may be lost through my neglect?"

In a case of sudden emergency, Lord Chatham wanted to consult the Commander in Chief and First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord L——r and Lord A——n), and being informed by the Messenger that neither of them were at home, he ordered him to go, alternately, to a certain well-known Bagnio, and to White's Coffee-house; and "Do you hear," says he to the Messenger, "take no excuses, but bring the first away in his *night-cap*, and the other with the *cards in his hand*."

He once promised to shew some foreign Noblemen a remarkable piece of water which he was forming at a country-house of his, by a certain day. Capability Browne was his projector on the occasion, who told him it could not be done at that time even if *one hundred men* worked day and night. "Why then," says his Lordship, "put *two hundred men*, and let them work by torch-light." The business was effected.

Henry Lord Holland, the rival and political antagonist of Mr. Pitt for many years, and who, from long habits of *thorough-paced business*, it was difficult to discompose, used frequently to feel the force of Mr. Pitt's opposition. One day the former coming from the House so vexed and fatigued he could not eat his dinner, Lady H——d asked him what was the matter? when, without answering the question, he replied, from the fulness of his sufferings, "As for his talking, though that is often pointed and severe, I don't much mind that; but 'tis his eye—that d——d eye so scowls me,

that he constantly gives me a pain in my back."

At another time Lord Holland used to say of Pitt, "There's no trapping that fellow; he despises places, money, and even flattery; and yet he has great ambition."

Mr. Pitt's oratory, though at times very sublime and dignified, at other times assumed a boldness and familiarity of tone that was very peculiar. It was what Dr. Johnson said of Burke's oratory—" 'Twas not like Demosthenes, or Cicero, but like himself."—Many instances may be adduced of this, but particularly the two following:

When George Grenville was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he brought in a Budget wherein he proposed some taxes which were objected to by the Opposition, in which number was Mr. Pitt. In Mr. Grenville's reply he told them, that, no doubt, he saw the difficulty which every Minister must lie under in proposing taxes, but, as they must be laid somewhere, he would request of the Gentlemen at the other side of the House to tell him *when or where* they should be imposed? Mr. Pitt immediately got up, and, without making any other answer, *sung* the following line of the well-known song—

"*Gentle Shepherd!* tell me when, and tell me where."

The whim of the rebuke set the whole House in a burst of laughter, and Mr. Grenville went by the name of the *Gentle Shepherd* to the last hour of his life.

The other instance happened at the opening of Parliament, when the King's Speech was supposed to be written by Lord Holland and Lord Mansfield. Mr. Pitt, in his observations on it, compared it to the confluence of the rivers *Rhone* and *Soan*—the first rapid and impetuous, the second gentle and tranquillized.

"The braggart turbulent part of this Speech," says he (alluding to Lord Holland's share in it), "'tis well known who it comes from; but as for the soft and *dimpling* stream which mixes with it, tho' I have my suspicions, I'm not so sure of—Perhaps this Bench (looking full at the Treasury Bench) will tell me.—Was it you, or you, or you? (speaking first in piano, than raising his voice in full force, and looking direct at Lord Mansfield) or you, Sir?—Ah! Felix trembles."

The observation which Foote made upon

this (who happened to be in the House at the same time) was, that Lord Holland put him in mind of Buckhorse after a battle, brazen and unconcerned, tho' covered over with wounds;—whilst Lord Mansfield looked like one of the diminished Spirits in Milton, shrunk from his original form.

Mr. Pitt's acquaintance with the present Lord Camden arose through the recommendation of Lord Northington. Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, spoke to Lord N. to get him a young man of sound knowledge in the Law, whose practice was not very extensive, and he would make his occasional attendance at the Office worth his while; "for," says he, "I want a person of legal knowledge about me, that we should at least act constitutionally."—Lord N. recommended Mr. Pratt, and the congeniarity of their minds afterwards produced a friendship which brought Mr. Pratt to the honours he so justly enjoys, and which still continues with unabated affection in the two families.

Though Mr. Pitt was so much employed in the great designs of his Administration, he nevertheless attended to the minutæ of office as much as possibly in his power. He kept up a regular correspondence with all the Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. in his department, and encouraged or reproved them as they deserved. An Envoy from one of the German Courts coming home on leave of absence, went to pay his official visit to Mr. Pitt. After some little conversation, Mr. Pitt turned to the office book, and said, "How comes it, Mr. M——, that you have been so had a correspondent of late?"—"Why really, Sr," says the other, "we were all so still and quiet, that I had no news worth while sending you." "Sir," says the other, gravely, "that is the very reason you ought to write—it was necessary for me to know all was still and quiet as well as you.—Let this conduct be mended."

A Clerk in his office having a mind to make a stroke in the Alley, purposely dropt a letter about Jonathan's Coffee-house, as if written by one of our Ambassadors to the Secretary of State, informing him of some event which must make an alteration in the price of the funds. The letter, for a few hours, was thought genuine, and the man availed himself of his plot, but was afterwards discovered. He had, however, the auda-

city to go back to the office, and throw himself upon his knees before Mr. Pitt. "Who is this man?" says he, looking sternly at him—"Mr. S——, Sir," said one of the Clerks. "Oh, Sir, you are perfectly safe from my revenge—you are too contemptible an insect to be crushed; however, you must be shaken off. Here, let him be paid the balance of his salary, a note made in the book why he was paid in this abrupt manner, and instantly discharged."

Mr. Pitt being one day at a review in Hyde Park with the King, some of the courtiers, seeing the celebrated Kitty Fisher at a distance, whispered his Majesty that it would be a good joke to introduce Mr. Pitt to her.—The King fell in with it—and soon after, looking towards Miss Fisher, purposely asked who she was? "Oh, Sir," said Lord L——, "the Duchess of N——, a foreign lady, that the Secretary should know."—"Well, well," says the King, "introduce him."—Lord L—— instantly brought Mr. Pitt up, and opened the introduction by announcing, "This is Mr. Secretary Pitt,—this Miss Kitty Fisher."—Mr. Pitt instantly saw the joke, and, without being the least embarrassed, politely went up to her, and told her how sorry he was he had not the honour of knowing her when he was a young man; "for then, Madam," says he, "I should have had the hope of succeeding in your affections; but old and infirm as you now see me, I have no other way of avoiding the force of such beauty but by flying from it;" and then instantly hobbled off.—"So, you soon dispatched him, Kitty?" said some of the courtiers, coming up to her.—"Not I indeed," says she, "he went off of his own accord, to my very great regret, for I never had such handsome things said of me by the youngest man I ever was acquainted with."

Lord Chatham saw through the rising talents of his youngest son, the present Mr. Pitt, and very early initiated him in history and constitutional knowledge. Some friends of his Lordship speaking one evening of English history, happened to mention the name of *William the Conqueror*, when young Pitt, then scarce nine years old, suddenly replied, "William the First I believe you mean, Sir, for this country never was conquered, nor I hope ever will."

The family of Lord Chatham going to visit

visit a nobleman in the neighbourhood, where the present Lord Chatham, who was then but eleven years old, made his *entrè*, he bowed very gracefully; but when the present Minister was introduced, he made a slight inclination of his head, and took his seat. On their return Lady Chatham was commending her eldest son's politeness, and at the same time reproving the other for his negligence and *bauteur*. "You did right, William," says the father; "never be induced to stoop lower than your inclinations prompt you."

Lord Chatham used frequently to mix in conversation with his children, and by that means draw from them their opinions and tendencies. One evening amusing himself with asking them what profession they would like to be of, the two eldest boys wished for some high situation in the State; but when it came to the present Mr. Pitt's turn to answer, he modestly replied, "Only to be William Pitt, Sir, a Member of the British House of Commons."

Towards the decline of his life, when reading became no amusement to him, he used to call all the children about him, and play at Commerce with them for trifles. Feeling himself get very languid one evening whilst he was at play, he laid down his cards, and faintly exclaimed, "Alas! 'tis all over with me, the game of life is up." Then suddenly raising his voice and fixing his eye with transport on his son William, he exclaimed, "but there is a boy that will one day do justice to my memory."

Lord Chatham being asked his opinion of Cromwell at Lord Rockingham's table, he gave the following short, but forcible character of him:

"He was a saint-like thief, who under the cloak of Liberty committed a burglary on the Constitution, murdered his Royal Master to get possession of his diadem, and stole from the public their title to Freedom."

Lord Chatham intrigued less than any Minister perhaps that this country ever knew; and the public were so sensible of it, and had such full confidence in his integrity, that the business of Parliament, during a very great and perilous war, was conducted as uninterruptedly as the business of a petty office. His successes fully silenced the clamour of Opposition.

He was so sensible of his own independence as a Minister, that one day being

told in the House of the strength of his *majorities*, he vehemently replied, "I know of no majorities but what the sense of the House occasionally give me; if there are any other majorities, they belong to the Duke of Newcastle, and I trust he has come honestly by them."

He was so delicate even in previously conferring with his friends on any parliamentary question, that his nearest intimates frequently used to go down to the House ignorant of the intended question. On being remonstrated on this subject, he used to say, "he always trusted to the utility of his measures, and if his friends did not see it in that light, he did not want their support."

Of his invariable attachment to the interests of his country, he gave the strongest proof in going down to the House of Lords on that day which was the last of his political existence. The evening and night before this day, he was so very weak that Lady Chatham, after trying all she could to dissuade him from going abroad, sent Mrs. Howe to him, a very intimate friend and relation, who, after using many other arguments, told him his life might be the consequence of it.—"I know it, Madam," says he, with great firmness and composure, "I know that in the most I have not above a month's life in me, perhaps this day may be my last; but my duty requires I should be found at my post, and for other consequences God's will be done."—Saying this, he ordered his clothes to be got ready for dress, and went down to the House, attended by Lord Stanhope (then Lord Mahon) and his youngest son.

As every little particular of this great man's life must be a desideratum to the public, we have no scruple in relating the following particulars. He was dressed that day in a suit of black velvet, with a full wig, and covered up to the knees in flannel. On his arrival at the house he refreshed himself in the Lord Chancellor's room, where he staid till prayers were over, and till he was informed that business was going to begin. He then was led into the House by his son and son-in-law (the present Minister and Lord Stanhope), all the Lords standing up out of respect to him, and making a lane for him to pass to the Earls bench, he bowing very gracefully to them as he passed. He looked pale and much emaciated; but his eye retained all its native vigour, which, joined to his general deportment and the attention of the House, formed a spectacle very awful, grand, and impressive.

The subject of debate was "the independence of America," which he combated in a speech of very near an hour, with great force of eloquence. The Duke of Richmond replied to him; and towards the close of the Duke's speech we could observe something as if struggling for vent in the throat of Lord Chatham. He seemed, however, to disregard this, and as soon as the Duke sat down he made an effort to rise, but was scarcely on his legs than he fell back upon the bench quite speechless. The House was in a general alarm, and instantly adjourned to the next day. His Lordship was then removed to one of the adjoining chambers, where he got some immediate relief from the attention of Dr. Brockleby who happened to be below the bar when the accident happened. From this he was removed the same evening to Mr. Strutt's, one of the Clerks of the House of Lords, and when he could be further removed with any safety, was carried to his own house, where he languished for about a month, and then died.

Such was the glorious end of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham:

————— "*Qualis ab inepto
Procefferit et sibi constet:*"

a name which will ever be honoured and respected by Englishmen, and whose Administration, when it shall become history, will place his country in the highest point of political situation.

We shall close these anecdotes with the following character given of him near twenty years ago, and then so highly approved of, as to be alternately attributed to Hume and Dr. Robertson; but which, upon very good authority, we assert was written by the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the celebrated Irish orator.

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

The Secretary stood alone—modern degeneracy had not reached him—original and unaccommodating—the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity—his august mind overawed majesty; and one of his Sovereigns thought majesty so impaired in his presence, that he conspired to remove him in order to be relieved from his superiority. No State chicanery—no narrow system of vicious politics—no idle contest for ministerial victories sunk him to the vulgar level of the great—but overbearing, persuasive, and impracticable—his object was England—his ambition was fame.

Without dividing, he destroyed party—without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous—France sunk beneath him—with one hand he smote the House of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the Democracy of England. The sight of his mind was infinite, and his schemes were to affect not England—not the present age only—but Europe and posterity.—Wonderful were the means by which these schemes were accomplished—always reasonable—always adequate—the suggestions of an understanding animated by ardour and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which made life amiable and indolent—those sensations which soften, allure, and vulgarize, were unknown to him.—No domestic difficulties—no domestic weakness reached him—but aloof from the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by its intercourse, he came occasionally into our system to counsel and to decide.—A character so exalted, so ityenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age, and the Treasury trembled at the name of Pitt through all her classes of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that she had found defects in this Statesman, and talked much of the inconsistency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories—but the history of his country, and the calamities of the enemy, answered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an æra in the Senate peculiar and spontaneous, familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instructive wisdom: not like the torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully, it resembled sometimes the thunder and sometimes the music of the spheres. Like Murray, he did not conduct the understanding through the painful subtlety of argumentation. Nor was he, like Townsend, for ever on the rack of exertion, but rather lightened upon the subject, and reached the point by the flashings of his mind, which, like those of his eye, were felt but could not be followed.

Upon the whole, there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform—an understanding—a spirit and an eloquence to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empires, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through its universe.

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 brisk and giddy-paced times.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

(Concluded from Page 32.)

SINCE the Supreme Being has formed many of his most beautiful works according to the principles of harmony, from whence some of our most pure and affecting pleasures arise, can it be looked upon as unbecoming, that our youth of both sexes should bestow some portion of their time to the study of what was manifestly intended by Providence to allure us to the love of order, according to the Platonic doctrine quoted by Plutarch? Surely not; the younger part of the female sex, who discover the least propensity for Music, or shew any marks of having a good ear, should certainly learn Music, not for the sake of rendering them fit for the fashionable world, not for parade and ostentation, not to rival theatrical performers; but should so learn, as to amuse their own family, and for that domestic comfort they were by Providence designed to promote; to relieve the anxieties and cares of life, to inspire cheerfulness, and elevate the mind to a sense and love of order, virtue, and religion. She who can, by thus improving her natural talents, effect these good purposes, will not have mis-spent her time: But, alas! how far these ends are answered by the modern mode of learning modern music, let those declare who have seen and heard. Let our young men maintain the dignity of the gentleman and scholar, and thus render themselves able to communicate to their friends the pleasures of their musical endowments, both by their heads and hands. Let the Philosopher conspire with the Musician to assist in the duties of religion, and promote that complacency of mind which the virtuous only know.—Such considerations should awaken our youth to retrieve those losses which they sustain by the corruption of this noble art, and enable them to discountenance the support of those who contribute to its destruction. Let the parents make Music, under these restrictions, a regular part of education, as was the custom of ancient and wise nations; not as a trifling and vain amusement, but as a means of invigorating the powers of the heart, and

thereby manifesting the glory of our Creator.—Having thus expressed our wishes for Music becoming an useful part of education; it may not be improper to make some observations upon the real causes of its corruption. We have before mentioned the general prevailing state of dissipation in our polite people, and their attachment to fantastic levity. Many other causes arise; the increasing passion for this art has increased the number of its professors, and these, fired with emulation on their respective instruments, have extended the powers of execution to so astonishing a degree, as to win the applause of the unthinking part of mankind, and impose mechanical rapidity, and the wonders of difficulty, as the perfection of genius, and the only triumphs of Music. This has induced every performer to commence composer, and adapt the inert crudities of his own brain to the active powers of his own fingers, without any farther respect to the hearer than endeavouring to surprize where he ought to have moved and persuaded. But can this excellence of the execution atone for the vileness of the composition? No; the powers of a Garrick can add no merit to the works of a D'Urfey. But the beauties of a Shakespeare may be felt, though humbly recited in a barn.—As Music, like all other arts, is some resemblance of nature, which fills our minds with counterfeit images, and our hearts with fictitious sentiments, often more charming than if they were true and natural; it becomes the function of the Musician to transport those refined touches which are in nature, and present them in objects to which they are not natural; to maintain a perpetual fiction graced with all the characters of truth, and thus become the artificial portrait of the human passions. The mind of the hearer exercises itself in comparing the model with the picture, and the result of the judgment it gives is so much the more agreeable, as it is a proof of its own knowledge and penetration. The object of a Musician's imitation must be nature, represented to the mind by enthusiasm, a word which

all the world understands, but which no one has happily defined : it is that situation of soul, that happy moment of genius, when, as if filled with fire divine, it takes in all nature, and spreads upon its objects that heavenly life which animates them, and those engaging strokes which warm and ravish us. Music is a language which speaks to us in tones ; if I don't understand it, art has corrupted nature rather than improved it. Let us appeal to the judicious composer himself, which are the parts he approves most, and to which he is continually returning with a secret pleasure ? Are they not those where (if we may so say) his Music is speaking—where it has a clear meaning without obscurity ? Music then is to be judged of in the same manner as a picture. I see strokes and colours in it whose meaning I understand—it strikes—it touches me, from its resemblance to some known object. Music may imitate nature independent of words, though they greatly help it, but neither give or take away any thing which alters its nature.—It can still express complaint or joy. Its essential expression is found, as that of painting is colour. The heart also has its understanding, independent of words, and when it is once touched, it comprehends all : for as there are great things which words cannot reach, so there are delicate ones which words are as little capable of expressing. If Music then, the best calculated in its tones, the best constructed in its parts and modulation, and the best performed, should happen, with all these qualities, to have no signification or meaning, what can we compare it to but a prism, which presents the most beautiful colours, but gives us no kind of picture. Every tone, every modulation, ought to lead to a sentiment, or give us one. The expressions ought to be just, lively, and delicate, and give those strokes which fall in the ecstasy of passion—those tender accents which warm, awaken, and animate the mind. This is the refinement that conveys improvement amidst its roses ; the most delightful images which teach us nothing, have a certain insipidity which, like beauty without sense, leaves but disgust behind, and wants energy to penetrate. We do not say that Music should never give itself up to agreeable mirth : the Muses are cheerful, and were always friends to the Graces : let them have their sports and relaxations ; yet they owe other services to mankind, whose life should not be perpetual amusement. The example of nature teaches them to do nothing considerable without a wise design, which

may tend to the perfection of those for whom they labour. When Music is joined to words, the poetry should not be glittering images, but simple and natural ; it must run with softness and negligence, and give that force to the musical expression which may render the sense more neat and intelligible. We may here observe, that the most beautiful verse does not bear music the best—it must be the most moving. Music, which is the image of eloquence, should know how to awaken and how to lull—it is capable of exciting emotion, and of soothing the moved part to rest. The artist, it is true, must study diligently to arrive at this perfection ; but he must have the seeds implanted in his own nature—they must be born with him before study can be of any service. But in the Music of our own days we find a prevalence of false beauties, and very few have genius or taste to perceive their absurdity. Our modern Music sustains itself only by appearance, and is only animated by false colour ; it acts principally on the minds of the vulgar, which lie open to imposition. For want of reason and authority, it makes use of charms and flattery ; it is void of every thing essential to win, and only speaks in a pretty cajoling tone. Its beauties are rather delicate than strong ; and having their powers limited for want of genius, they go no farther than the external sense, and only play on the surface of the soul. But we expect more from this art ; we expect Majesty with simplicity ; we expect beauty, but a beauty full of good sense ; we expect grace, but a grace full of dignity ; we expect softness, but a softness full of energy.

Had Music been in the same state formerly that it now is, the philosophers who placed eloquence among the voluptuous parts of knowledge, would with as much reason have placed this. They would have driven it with a great deal of justice from the Republic of Sparta, and from every well-polished State ; perhaps they would have thought no more of it, than of the art of making sweet-meats, which has for its object the pleasure of taste, or that art which flatters another sense, and works at the composition of perfumes. But it should not be so in true music.—We must preserve in every thing the grandeur of its end, and the dignity of its use. The blessings of the mind were not bestowed solely for the pleasure of the body ; the gratification of the ears is indeed more than nothing, but it is not all. Music is not an amusement for the careless or idle vulgar ; the musician is somewhat more

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than a mountebank or rope-dancer; he should preserve his dignity, he must not trifle and play tricks, he must not be gay; he must be serious. He must employ the stratagems of virtue; he must be a physician to hide the health and liberty of the soul, in myrtle, and in perfumes; he must send those away with edification, who only came with the expectation of pleasure; and render them not only more satisfied, and more joyful, but also better, and more virtuous.

However music may be now unhappily applied, without doubt it originally appertains to religion; but as the one is deprived of its due reverence, the other will necessarily decline in its influence. Without the awful and exalted views of religion, the true sublime of the fine arts can never subsist: Hence it was that the greatest poets, whatever were their private opinions, were in their works always men of eminent piety. On the contrary, as infidelity advances, and chills the enthusiasm of the mind, the divine and noble ideas must perish in poetry, oratory, music, and painting. Whoever reflects on the levity of the present age, and its attach-

ment to the burlesque and ridiculous, must confess the justness of our intention, if not the force of its execution, when we wish to rescue one of the arts from this prostitution; and by rendering a language of delightful sensations intelligible to the heart, prevents its being made subservient to the abhorrence of thinking. But although, from the force of fashion, we cannot totally secure the sacred Lyre, and see it put under the protection of true genius; yet may every parent so far call in aid the powers of music, as to make the youth of both sexes the happier and better for its influence, not by qualifying them with a flattering means of temptation to vanity and dissipation; but with an alluring syren to heart-felt bliss, and sedate reflection. To which good purpose let the zealous admirers of harmony, free from the shackles of practice, and prejudices of mode, lay the present half Gothic stile of music in ruins, like those towers of whose little laboured ornaments it is an exact picture, and restore the elevated taste of passionate harmony once more to the delight and improvement of mankind.

CHIRON.

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 FEBRUARY 1793.

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

Every One Has His Fault. A Comedy, in Five Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. By Mrs. Inchbald. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinsons. 1793.

THE literary merits of Mrs. Inchbald are well known. Her dramatic pieces have been attended with a very flattering success; and her delightful romance to which she has given the name of "A Simple Story," is well known to readers of sensibility and taste, as one

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of the happiest efforts of fictitious history.

Of the present performance it is with pleasure that we remark, that it rises above any of her former theatrical essays. The outline of the piece is excellent, and is capable of impressive and

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exquisite

exquisite effect. Contrast, the great engine of dramatic power, stands prominent in the piece under consideration. Two husbands are opposed to each other in the canvas; one a tame slave, and the other, from fantastical absurdity, a tyrant; one eager to part from his wife, the other, having obtained a separation, anxious to bring back to his dwelling the companion he has discarded. These characters are relieved by two portraits, either wholly new, or of which we had never before been presented with a whole length; a whimsical old bachelor deploring the forlornness of a state of celibacy; and a disinterested philanthropist, mistaking the road to his favourite object, and endeavouring to effect a good understanding among his neighbours by a system of deceit.

Here is, no doubt, ample canvas for a comedy. But the fair author, with a diffidence in her own talents which prejudice has taught us to call amiable, has thought that we yet had not enough, and has interwoven a tragic tale, in which we think she has not been equally successful; though in this opinion we shall be thought singular, as this tale has also pleased in the theatre. It is not a common complaint to make of a comedy, that it is too rich in ideas.

But, notwithstanding the success that has attended this performance, we discern in its general scheme the possibility of having obtained still more. We must accuse Mrs. Inchbald of not obstinately and perseveringly unfolding one

idea, till she has placed it in its strongest lights, and suffered it to produce its full effects. Her luxuriant mind furnishes her with a rich crop, and she finds it an easier task to present us with a thousand beauties, than to raise one to all the eminence of which it is susceptible. This fault we do not find in her romance. He who would contemplate the genius of Mrs. Inchbald in its full lustre, must read the *Simple Story*.

We remarked a defect in the actors analogous to that which we impute to the author. The literary epicure must study the play in its original elements, not as it is exhibited at the Theatre. The actors, by some fatality, seem not to understand their parts. The humorous philanthropist, for want of courage and a flowing elocution in his representative, does not produce half his effect on the stage. Lord Norland, the severe and terrible father of the tragic episode, who, in the conception of the author, is a lion hungering for his prey, at Covent Garden is a very harmless animal. Even the laughable rhodomontade of the matrimonial penitent is not given by our friend Lewis with his usual effect. We except from this censure Mr. Quick, the representative of the old bachelor, whose indisposition, just at this time, is a public loss. In fine, we would give to every one that wishes fully to enjoy this comedy, this piece of advice, "Take it with you to your closet."

An Inquiry into the Remote Cause of Urinary Gravel. By Alexander Philip Wilson, M. D. Johnson.

WE are informed in the Introduction, that the Author was led to prosecute this Inquiry in consequence of observing the want of success attending every attempt hitherto made to cure calculous complaints. The First Part of this work consists of a series of experiments instituted with a view to discover the influence of diet, and other causes, in encreasing or retarding the deposition of lithic acid from the urine. In consequence of eating three lemons in the course of the day, nearly double the quantity of lithic acid was deposited, to what was found during the usual state of health and regimen. But although a person lives altogether on animal food, if by any means acidity is produced in the alimentary canal, the deposition of the lithic

acid will be encreased; the nausea too produced by living on animal food solely, by diminishing the action of the skin, and encreasing the flow of urine, has similar effects; nay, so much influence has the state of the perspiration on the production of the lithic acid, that if the action of the skin is vigorously kept up, there will be no encreased deposition of this matter observable, even during the most ascetic diet; and when little exercise was used to keep up the action of the skin, a single ascetic meal was observed to encrease the deposition of this acid.

The Author next details a set of experiments instituted to prove that diaphoretics have considerable influence on the secretion of the lithic matter. The first of these he considers is exercise. In Experiment

periment 13 he informs us, that "having remained at home purposely two days without exercise, he found that half a pint of urine made on the second day, and kept 24 hours, deposited near two grains of lithic acid, above double the quantity it did when taking exercise and using a similar diet. So that he considers it as well ascertained, that *ceteris paribus*, the quantity of lithic acid deposited by the urine, is inversely as the exercise taken. Nor is this all; for he constantly observed, that continuing in indolence, the urine not only deposited more lithic acid than usual in the mean while, but continued to do so for some time after he had returned to exercise. Sudorifics also, or medicines encreasing the sensible perspiration, he found to possess similar effects in lessening the quantity of lithic acid deposited. He found, that urine made during a brisk perspiration, brought on by Dover's powder, hardly deposited any lithic matter. Emetic tartar, given in such small doses as only to encrease the insensible perspiration, without producing nausea, also tends, in a very manifest manner, to lessen the quantity of this matter. Mercury too, when administered in such a manner as to affect only the cuticular secretion, has similar effects. That meat contains an acid has been proved experimentally by Mr. Bertholet; and that an acid also passes by insensible perspiration, is rendered probable, by finding that a piece of paper stained with litmus, and kept applied to the skin only during a few hours, while there was no sensible perspiration, was changed to a red colour. Acids also, when applied to the urine out of the body, occasion the lithic matter to precipitate. When much cream-coloured sediment is present in the urine, the quantity of the concreting or lithic acid seems to be diminished. By the addition of acids this cream-coloured sediment may be made entirely to disappear, and the lithic acid is then thrown down. From a number of experiments, the Author concludes that this cream-coloured sediment is the neutral salt containing the lithic acid; from which it may be precipitated by perhaps every other acid; which forming a new compound, more soluble than the cream-coloured sediment, the urine appears transparent, while the lithic acid is deposited in the form of very fine sand.

From a variety of experiments the Author draws the following general conclusions:—A diet composed chiefly of ani-

mal food, tends to prevent the generation of acid. An increase of perspiration lessens the quantity deposited by the urine, as the skin and kidneys appear to separate the same acid matters from the blood; and it is by keeping up the vigorous action of the skin and kidneys alone, that any dangerous accumulation of this acid must be guarded against, no abstinence from acceftent aliment being sufficient for this purpose.

Dr. Willson next proceeds to apply the foregoing Experiments to determine the remote cause of urinary gravel, and to shew that every circumstance predisposing to this complaint, acts by diminishing the vigour of the skin and kidneys, in consequence of which an over-proportion of acid is retained in the system, which occasions a deposition of the lithic acid from the urine. Too great a rigidity of fibre, old age, high living, which not only debilitates the secreting powers of the body in general, but by the large quantity of fermented liquor it necessarily supposes taken into the stomach, must tend to encrease the quantity of acid matter in the system at large—heat applied to the region of the kidney, may all be explained on the principle above-mentioned. He does not think that the gravel is any farther connected with gout, than that the same mode of living gives origin to both, and that the indolence induced by the presence of gout, tends to diminish the action of the skin and the kidneys. It is often found indeed, that paroxysms of the gout and gravel alternate with each other; this, however, may be easily explained, if we consider that during a fit of the gout, the action of the stomach and skin is more vigorous, and during the atonic state taking place during the intervals, the diminished perspiration, the weaker action of the stomach, and the acidity of the *prima via*, must necessarily occasion an accumulation of acid in the system soon to be forced off by the kidneys. The inactivity of the skin and kidneys then, he concludes, must be considered as *the remote cause of gravel*.

Having now clearly proved that gravel is produced by the deposition of an acid matter, the Author proceeds to point out what circumstances render it probable that the remote causes of gravel are present, and what are the means best calculated to remove them. These he reduces to four: 1st, Strengthening the digestive organs; 2d, Avoiding such kinds of food as tend to encrease the quantity of matter

matter we endeavour to expel; 3d, Using such as have an opposite tendency; 4th, Throwing out this matter by every means in our power. All these indications of cure, excepting the last, have been already explained. The best method of expelling the acid matter from the body requires farther explanation. Diluents employed with this view are not found to be of much use. Diuretics are more useful, but their effects in stimulating the kidneys are not to be depended on. Increasing the insensible perspiration, carries off this matter very effectually, without occasioning any inconvenience to the system; and this is best done by antimonials given in such small doses as not to excite nausea. Their effects are more powerful than those of Dover's powder, even when given in such quantities as to excite copious sweats. Mercury also, administered in small quantities, from its well-known powers of increasing all the secretions, promises to be an excellent remedy for removing the predisposition to calculous complaints. On the same principle exercise should not be neglected, although it must not be wholly relied on, as it is not to be expected that the body, debilitated by disease, will, by its own powers alone, restore the vigour of organs so long habituated to inactivity.

The Second Part of Dr. Wilson's Treatise consists of an inquiry into the causes and cure of Dyspepsia; a complaint, he observes, considering the important diseases with which it is connected, too much neglected by Physicians. From the experiments of Spallanzani, and from various other observations, it has been proved, that a certain degree of fermentation occurs in the first stage of digestion, in many animals as well as in man. Hence we are warranted to conclude, that it is necessary to healthy digestion, and probably answers the same purposes as mastication, in further separating and comminuting our aliment. But the great agent in digestion is unquestionably the gastric juice. Dr. Cullen's opinion, that dyspepsia is occasioned by the imbecility of the muscular fibres of the stomach, the Author considers as completely refuted by the experiments of Spallanzani and Dr. Stevens; and proceeds to point out in what manner the occasional causes, the symptoms, and the cure of this complaint, may be explained, by supposing it always to arise from a deficiency of the gastric liquor. This, as well as every other secretion, is diminished by narcotics and

indolence. And if such as labour under acidity of the stomach, or defect of appetite, would fast somewhat longer than usual, and wait till a fresh supply of gastric juice was secreted into the stomach, or would diminish the usual quantity of what they eat, digestion will go on without any impediment. If the action of vomiting be excited after long fasting, and the gastric liquor by that means completely evacuated, the sensation of hunger is totally removed; and if food be taken into the stomach, it appears to remain wholly undigested during some time. Perhaps by recurring to this expedient in cases where people are in danger of perishing from want, their fate might be retarded at least during some time, as in such cases death appears to be produced by the action of the gastric liquor on the stomach.

The effects of tonics, stimulants, cold bathing, &c. in the cure of dyspepsia, are all easily accounted for on this principle. The use of emetics is reprobated, as calculated on every repetition to renew the evacuation of the gastric juice, tending thus rather to encrease than diminish the complaint. Abstaining from food till a very strong desire for it is felt, and moderating the quantity taken at a time, are the most safe and effectual means of removing this disease. If to these be added due exercise, cold bathing, rising and going to rest at an early hour, and the *usus modicus Veneris*, independently of which every other remedy may sometimes be had recourse to in vain, the Author conceives that every efficacious mode of cure has been enumerated. Upon the whole, we have been much pleased with the perusal of this Treatise, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the medical world in general, as tending to throw considerable light on the pathology, and method of cure, of two very common and troublesome complaints, urinary calculus, and dyspepsia. The experiments are devised and conducted with ingenuity, the results appear to be related with accuracy and candour, and the reasonings deduced from them are logical and conclusive. Had the Author paid somewhat more attention to clothe his sentiments in accurate and idiomatic language, the most rigid critic would have found little to blame; a fault which, although it is countenanced, cannot be defended by the example of the generality of medical writers of the present day.

The Art of Preventing Diseases, and Restoring Health, founded on Rational Principles, and adapted to Persons of every Capacity. By George Wallis, M. D. S. M. S. Editor of the last Edition of Motherby's Medical Dictionary, &c. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Robinsons.

THE work which is now before us seems obviously written with the intent of shewing the necessity and usefulness of a rational practice of Medicine. These are conveyed in a mode easily intelligible, which appears to be fully conclusive. For here we are furnished with a view, not only of the parts that are to be acted upon, but also of the acting powers co-operating to promote the purposes of preventing as well as curing diseases. The stile is plain—the principles are well founded—the arguments clear—and the conclusions natural and unforced. The Doctor has pursued a plan unusual in works of this kind; for he thinks, that it is by the application to constitutions that the medical art is to be directed, more than to the names of diseases; and incontestibly proves, by many instances, that what may be useful in the same complaints in one, may be disserviceable in another, though the malady should originate from the same fountain. Hence, therefore, he takes occasion to describe concisely the parts of the habit, from the regulation of whose action every good is to be derived; and points out how the different constitutions are to be distinguished; and how, under particular circumstances, they are to be relieved, or supported, in states of disease or health—simply shewing the causes of such deviations. He also points out the separate actions of medicines, and not only supplies what are considered their salutary powers, but at the same time declares under what circumstances they may be improper with respect to the habit, though promising relief to the disease; a species of know-

ledge well worthy the attention of such readers for whose use this work is particularly designed.

He insists much upon the immediate causes of diseases, which are no more than defects of different parts of the constitution, as it is to the relief of these he plainly proves all our efforts are to be directed. He perplexes us not with an enumeration of distant causes in this point, which having produced their evil effect, cease to act; but advises only to look towards them either to prevent disease, or to make us more certain of the immediate cause induced by them. To the whole he has annexed a very useful and copious Index, not of reference alone, but of explanation of technical terms, and other words not in common use where they chance to occur; and throughout the work has given the derivation of those terms of diseases by which they are distinguished, as well as those under which different medicines are classed, agreeable to their power of action. Upon the whole we consider this as a very useful work, well calculated for those who would wish to pursue the practice of physic upon a rational plan.—In fact, it is a system of medicine divested of all professional ambiguity—clear—easily intelligible—and convincing according to the allowed principles of the Art; and we regret that the nature of our Publication will not permit us to go more diffusively into the subject—but must supply that defect by recommending our Readers to the Doctor's explanatory Preface, where he has given a concise, but fully descriptive, view of the nature of the performance.

A Discourse delivered at Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire, at the Conferring the Order of Priesthood by the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. and Bishop of Connecticut, in America, 29th of June 1791. The Text St. Matt. Chap. xxviii. Ver. 18, 19, 20. Printed at Boston, New England.

THE elegance of stile and the energy of argument in this Discourse are as pleasing as the candour and liberality of the Preacher; and we doubt not of its salutary and healing effects in New England, where religious opinions and professions abound, and have multiplied since 1620, in defiance

of the antient pious Puritans, who settled that country under a genus of Episcopacy resembling the hierarchy of the Church of England when Bishops were not Peers of the realm.

The learned Bishop will escape the censure of every candid person that may differ

in opinion with him, seeing he has taken no greater privilege in dissenting from modern Puritans, than they have taken in dissenting from the Bishop and the ancient Puritans.

The Bishop has on his side the opinion and sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Mather, a Puritan Bishop of New England in 1636, eminent for his learning and piety, as appears by his Letter to Lord Say and Sele, viz. "Hereditary dignity and honours we willingly allow to Princes, Nobles, and Elders; and hereditary liberty we willingly allow to the people, as a law established by the light of Nature, and of Scripture."

Dr. Seabury asserts, "that the commission which our Saviour gave to his Apostles is the foundation of all ecclesiastical authority that ever did or can subsist in his Church; thence concludes that Christ's Church is not of this world, nor to be governed by worldly policy, but by the laws of Christ."

2dly, "As Christ purchased the Church by his death, and animates and sanctifies it by his spirit, it is his Church, and his only; of course no man can have a right to interfere in its government but by commission from him, the proprietor."

3dly, "The commission of Christ was given by him to his Apostles, and not to all men."

4thly, "That the Apostolical Commission did not cease with the lives of the twelve Apostles; for, had it ceased with their lives, Christ could have had no Church on earth since their death—consequently the Apostolical Commission was to continue to the end of the world; and the government of the Church now is, and ought to be the same as it was in the time of the Apostles—because no human authority can have power to alter it."

5thly, "The power handed down to the successors of the Apostles, consists in administering the doctrines, sacraments, government, and discipline of the Church, without corruption or change."

6thly, "The government and offices of the Church, in the time of the Apostles, were administered by three orders of Clergy, in subordinate degrees, viz. the Apostles, the Presbyters, and Deacons,—a fact never yet denied by the most zealous opposers of episcopacy:—but some have taken the liberty to say, that the apostolic office was temporary, and ceased at the death of the twelve Apostles. This, however, is impious, because "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

7thly, "Those who have departed from the episcopal government of the Church claim but one order as the ground of their system; they therefore have not that Church government which the Apostles had, and left in the Church; yet some have persons whom they stile Deacons, without even the pretence of any ordination, forgetting that Deacons, in the time of the Apostles, were ordained to their office by the laying on the hands of the Apostles, after being elected by the people."

8thly, "Such people as have changed the government of the Church that was established in the time of the first Apostles, and have substituted another government in its stead, have no warranted claim to the privileges and blessings which Christ has annexed to it."

Each of these subjects the Bishop has forcibly illustrated in a manner that every admirer of Revelation must feel to be of importance to the Christian system, and those who yield not their assent to the truths will not be able to overthrow the facts alledged for their support.

The British Constitution of Government compared with that of a Democratic Republic.
By Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and A.S.S. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Stockdale,

THE Author of this Pamphlet, who is the Historian of the Republic of Athens, has in the present performance, with great knowledge and ability, exposed the folly and absurdity of those who would prefer the tyranny of a Republic to the mild government of a limited Monarchy. That "the nomenclature, as he truly calls it, of a late declaration, that Great Britain hath no Constitution, should for a moment have obtained any countenance, except with the desperadoes of fiction, will be doubted hereafter, when the present race

of men have given place to their successors. Justice, however, to our contemporaries requires us to say, that the stand made on the present occasion against French politics, French Atheism, and French vices, is highly honourable to our country; and the beneficial effects of it will be felt with gratitude by our posterity." Sir William Young's present work displays forcibly and truly how much we have to lose by a change of Government, and therefore is very proper to be recommended to the perusal of our fellow-subjects at this juncture.

A Sermon preached before the Stewards of the Westminster Dispensary, at their Anniversary Meeting in Charlotte-Street Chapel, April 1785. With an Appendix. By R. Watfon, D.D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 4to. 1s. 6d. Cadell. 1793.

THE present times require that every one whose opinion is entitled to any regard should unequivocally declare his sentiments respecting the wild and delirious opinions endeavoured with so much industry to be disseminated amongst the people; opinions, as a very respectable writer observes, "propagated with a view only to create discontent in the minds of men with their present condition, and to prepare them for political revolutions ruinous to their country, and destructive to themselves, and of which there cannot be a doubt of the diabolical wickedness of their propagators*."

Of those who have so laudably stood forward on the present juncture, no one deserves greater praise than the Bishop of Landaff, whose moderate sentiments will probably have more weight with a certain class of men, than if they had come from a more avowed friend of the present Governing Powers. Bishop Watfon declares himself to have been one of those who, with regard to France, approved of the object which the French seemed to have in view at the commencement of their Revolution. "But," says he, "it is one thing to approve of an end, another to approve of the means by which an end is accomplished. I did not approve of the means by which the first revolution was effected in France.—I thought that it would have been a wiser measure to have abridged the oppressive privileges, and to have lessened the enormous number of the Nobility, than to have abolished the order. I thought that the State ought not in justice to have seized any part of the property of the Church, till it had reverted, as it were, to the community, by the death of its immediate possessors. I thought that the King was not only treated with unmerited indignity, but that too little authority was left him, to enable him, as the chief Executive Magistrate, to be useful to the State.—These were some of my reasons for not approving the means by which the first revolution in France was brought about. As to other evils which took place on the occasion, I considered them certainly as evils of importance; but at the same time as evils inseparable from a state of civil

commotion, and which I conceived would be more than compensated by the establishment of a limited monarchy.

"The French have abandoned the constitution they had at first established, and have changed it for another. No one can reprobate with more truth than I do both the means and the end of this change.—The end has been the establishment of a Republic—now, a Republic is a form of government which, of all others, I most dislike—and I dislike it for this reason; because of all forms of government, scarcely excepting the most despotic, I think a Republic the most oppressive to the bulk of the people: they are deceived in it with the show of liberty; but they live in it under the most odious of all tyrannies, the tyranny of their equals.—With respect to the means by which this new Republic has been erected in France, they have been sanguinary, savage, more than brutal. They not merely fill the heart of every individual with commiseration for the unfortunate sufferers; but they exhibit to the eye of contemplation, an humiliating picture of human nature, when its passions are not regulated by religion, or controlled by law. I fly with terror and abhorrence even from the altar of Liberty, when I see it stained with the blood of the aged, of the innocent, of the defenceless sex, of the ministers of religion, and of the faithful adherents of a fallen Monarch. My heart sinks within me when I see it streaming with the blood of the Monarch himself.—Merciful God! strike speedily, we beseech thee, with deep contrition, and sincere remorse, the obdurate hearts of the relentless perpetrators and projectors of these horrid deeds, lest they should suddenly sink into eternal and extreme perdition, loaded with an unutterable weight of unrepented, and, except through the blood of Him whose religion they reject, inexpiable sin."

His Lordship then makes a few further observations on the King's murder, and asks, "Whether there are in this kingdom any men, except such as find their account in public confusion, who would hazard the introduction of such scenes of rapine, barbarity, and bloodshed, as have disgraced France, and outraged humani-

* Barwis's Fourth Dialogue concerning Liberty, 8vo. p. 52.

ty, for the sake of obtaining—what? Liberty and Equality. “I suspect,” says his Lordship, “that the meaning of these terms is not clearly and generally understood; it may be of use to explain them.”

“The liberty of a man, in a state of nature, consists in his being subject to no law but the law of nature—and the liberty of a man in a state of society, consists in his being subject to no law, but the law enacted by the general will of the society to which he belongs. And to what other law is any man in Great Britain subject? The King, we are all justly persuaded, has not the inclination, and we all know that, if he had the inclination, he has not the power, to substitute his will in the place of the law. The House of Lords has no such power; the House of Commons has no such power; the Church has no such power; the rich men of the country have no such power. The poorest man amongst us, the beggar at our door is governed—not by the uncertain, passionate, arbitrary will of an individual—not by the selfish insolence of an aristocratic faction—not by the madness of democratic violence—but by the fixed, impartial, deliberate voice of law, enacted by the general suffrage of a free people. Is your property injured?—Law indeed does not give you property, but it ascertains it.—Property is acquired by industry and probity; by the exercise of talents and ingenuity; and the possession of it is secured by the laws of the community. Against whom think you it is secured? It is secured against thieves and robbers; against idle and profligate men, who, however low your condition may be, would be glad to deprive you of the little you possess. It is secured, not only against such disturbers of the public peace, but against the oppression of the noble, the rapacity of the powerful, and the avarice of the rich. The courts of British justice are impartial and incorrupt; they respect not the persons of men; the poor man’s lamb is, in their estimation, as sacred as the Monarch’s crown; with inflexible integrity they adjudge to every man his own. Your property under their protection is secure. If your personal liberty be unjustly restrained, though but for an hour, and that by the highest servants of the crown—the crown cannot screen them; the throne cannot hide them; the law, with an undaunted arm, seizes them, and drags them with irresistible might to the judgment of whom?—Of your equals—of twelve of your

neighbours. In such a constitution as this, what is there to complain of on the score of liberty?

“The greatest freedom that can be enjoyed by man in a state of civil society; the greatest security that can be given him with respect to the protection of his character, property, personal liberty, limb, and life, is afforded to every individual by our present constitution.”

With equal ability the learned prelate has laid open the fallacies couched under the lunatic term Equality. He then adverts to the state of the poor laws, and the ridiculous attempt to disgust the people with Monarchy, from the sordid idea of the expence attending it, on which he justly exclaims, “What a mighty matter is it to complain of, that each individual contributes less than sixpence a-year towards the support of the Monarchy!”

He then very ably points out the folly of giving way to alterations suggested by men who, from their education, or want of the necessary means of information, affect to become legislators. On this subject his Lordship says,

“There are probably, in every government upon earth, circumstances which a man, accustomed to the abstract investigation of truth, may easily prove to be deviations from the rigid rule of strict political justice; but whilst these deviations are either generally not known, or, though known, generally acquiesced in, as matters of little moment to the general felicity, I cannot think it to be the part, either of a good man, or of a good citizen, to be zealous in recommending such matters to the discussion of ignorant and uneducated men.”

He concludes in the following manner a Postscript, which we heartily recommend to the serious attention of our readers:

“Kingdoms,” observes Mr. Locke, “have been overturned by the pride, ambition, and turbulence of private men; by the people’s wantonness and desire to cast off the lawful authority of their rulers, as well as by the rulers’ insolence, and endeavours to get and exercise an arbitrary power over the people.” The recent danger to our constitution was in my opinion small; for I considered its excellence to be so obvious to men even of the most unimproved understandings, that I looked upon it as an idle and fruitless effort, either in foreign or domestic incendiaries, to endeavour to persuade the bulk of the people to consent to an alteration of it in favour of a Republic. I knew, indeed, that in every country the flagitious
dregs

fregs of a nation were always ripe for revolutions; but I was sensible, at the same time, that it was the interest, not only of the opulent and powerful, not only of the mercantile and middle classes of life, but even of honest labourers and manufacturers, of every sober and industrious man, to resist the licentious principles of such pestilent members shall I call them, or outcasts of society. Men better informed and wiser than myself thought that the constitution was in great danger. Whether in fact the danger was great or small, it is not necessary now to inquire; it may be more useful to declare, that, in my humble opinion, the danger, of whatever magnitude it may have been, did not originate in any encroachments of either the Legislative or Executive Power on the liberties or properties of the people; but in the wild fancies and tur-

bulent tempers of discontented or ill-informed individuals. I sincerely rejoice that, through the vigilance of Administration, this turbulency has received a check. The hopes of bad men have been disappointed, and the understandings of mistaken men have been enlightened, by the general and unequivocal judgment of a whole nation; a nation not more renowned for its bravery and its humanity, though justly celebrated for both, than for its loyalty to its Princes, and, what is perfectly consistent with loyalty, for its love of liberty, and attachment to the constitution. Wise men have formed it, brave men have bled for it, it is our part to preserve it."

The sermon to which this postscript is annexed is now first published, and is worthy the pen of the excellent writer of it.

EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS to investigate the COMPOSITION of JAMES's POWDER. By G. PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S.

[From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.]

THE Doctor prefaces his Experiments by informing his readers, that the medicine upon which many Physicians principally depend in the cure of continued fevers is JAMES's POWDER; but altho' it has been very extensively used for above thirty years, the Public have not been informed of the particular nature of this substance. This POWDER was originally a patent medicine; but it is well known that it cannot be prepared by following the directions of the specification in the Court of Chancery. With a view to investigate its mode of preparation, and to discover the ingredients of which it is composed, the following experiments were instituted.

The first set of experiments are intended to prove, that this powder contains a metallic calx. After clearly demonstrating this, the Doctor proceeds to make trial of various menstua, and finds that it is soluble, or may be suspended in 2000 times its weight of pure water cold, or half that quantity when boiling. Experiments with the acetous acid indicated that it contained calcareous earth in a state of combination, phosphoric acid, calx of antimony, and a small portion of iron, the latter probably fortuitous, as it forms no essential part of the preparation. He found that about $\frac{4}{10}$ parts of James's Powder were soluble in nitrous acid, nearly the whole of which consists of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid, which probably exist in the powder in a state of union, forming

phosphorated lime, and seems to constitute about 40 per cent. or two 5ths of the whole mass. A considerable part was found indissoluble in all the menstua employed, amounting to about 55 grains of the whole 480 grains, the quantity submitted to the experiments. A few grains of this substance were not affected by the flame of a candle urged upon them by means of a blow-pipe, but when mixed with an equal weight of tartar, and exposed to the same heat, they melted, and while in fusion, a small quantity of metallic granules were visible. From a variety of well-conducted experiments it appears, that this indissoluble part consists of antimonial calx, so far vitrified with phosphoric lime, as to be neither soluble, nor reducible, nor fusible, except with phosphoric acid.

The substances and proportions of them obtained from 240 grains of James's Powder, by analysis, are as follows:

	Grains.
Phosphorated lime, with a little antimonial calx	100
Algaroth powder	57,15
Insoluble antimonial calx, with a little phosphorated lime	19,85
The same insoluble calx, with, probably, a little phosphorated lime	55
Waste	8
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	240,0

We are next presented with a set of synthetical experiments, and the Doctor, with great propriety, observes, that although the inability to prepare James's Powder would not prove the above conclusions, with respect to its composition, to be erroneous; the being able to compose a substance possessing all the same properties as James's Powder, by uniting or mixing together the substances shewn by the above analysis to enter into its composition, would afford all the proof and demonstration which can be had in the science of chemistry.

The experiments abovementioned rendered it probable, that a similar substance might be prepared by calcining together antimony and bone-ashes, a process described by Schroeder and other Chemists 150 years ago, who order equal quantities of antimony and calcined hartshorn, precisely the same proportions ordered by the London Pharmacopœia of 1788. The same set of analytical experiments that had been made on the real James's Powder, were repeated on an equal quantity prepared by calcining equal quantities of bone shavings and antimony in an open vessel, to carry off the sulphur, and then in close vessels, with a degree of heat sufficient to render them white, that is, by the process ordered for the pulv. antimon. of the London Dispensatory. The colour of this powder, so prepared, was whiter than that of the James's Powder, which had always a shade of yellow or stone colour; but its properties were found the same in kind, and differing very little in degree from those discovered in the real powder. And tho' these synthetical experiments do not throw much light on the nature of the insoluble part formerly mentioned, yet it was in some measure satisfactory to find, that the same substance existed in both. Left any attempt should be made to invalidate the truth of these experiments, the reader is informed, that they were made in presence of Mr. Cavallo and Mr. Turner, on a bottle of the powder purchased of F. Newbery, and sealed with his seal; and the Doctor professes himself ready to vindicate their accuracy, by repetition before the most competent judges, should it ever be called in question. A variety of experiments are next related, which were instituted with a view to confirm or invalidate the conclusions drawn from the above analysis; the general results of which were as follows: The calcination of antimony with bone ashes, is more speedy than by itself.—The slight varieties occurring in

antimonial powder, as prepared by different persons, were not greater than might easily arise from the unavoidable variations taking place during the process of calcination.—The whiteness of the powder is altogether owing to the degree of heat it is exposed to, and may be increased to any degree, provided the fire is sufficiently raised; a little matter scaling from the crucible, or the circumstance of stirring the matter during calcination with a rusty iron, or even powdering it in a dirty iron mortar, will injure the colour.—The yellowish tinge which some specimens possess arises from a yellow scoria produced on the inside of the crucible by a combination of the antimony with the clay. No degree of heat applied to antimony alone will produce this preparation, nor to the ingredients in vessels perfectly secluded from the air. The action of the fire in producing whiteness in this powder, seems to depend on the power which heat possesses of rendering grey-coloured bone-ashes, or imperfectly burned bone, of a snowy whiteness. We shall now lay before our readers the conclusions which the Doctor himself draws from these well-imagined and accurately-conducted experiments, and in which we entirely agree with him.

“From the whole of the above Analytical Experiments it appears:

“1. That James's Powder consists of phosphoric acid, lime, and antimonial calx; with a minute quantity of calx of iron, which is considered to be an accidental substance.

“2. That either these three essential ingredients are united with each other, forming a triple compound; or, phosphorated lime is combined with the antimonial calx, composing a double compound, in the proportion of about 57 parts of calx and 43 parts of phosphorated lime.

“3. That this antimonial calx is different from any other known calx of antimony in several of its chemical qualities. About three-fourths of it are soluble in marine acid, and afford Algaroth powder; and the remainder is not soluble in this menstruum, and is apparently vitrified.

“From the preceding synthetical Experiments it appears, that by calcining together bone-ashes, that is, phosphorated lime and antimony, in a certain proportion, and afterwards exposing the mixture to a white heat, a compound was formed consisting of antimonial calx and phosphorated lime, in the same proportion, and possessing the same kind of chemical properties as James's Powder.”

LATHOM HOUSE.

[Continued from p. 28.]

THESE conditions her Ladyship rejected as in part dishonourable, in part uncertain; adding withal, she knew not how to treat with them, who had not power to perform their own offers till they had first moved the Parliament—telling them, it were a more sober course, first to acquaint themselves with the pleasure of Parliament, and then to move accordingly; but for her part she would not trouble the good Gentlemen to petition for her; she should esteem it a greater favour to permit her to continue in her present humble condition. The two Colonels, being blank in their Treaty, spent their stay in wise instructions to her Ladyship, and unjust accusations of her friends and servants, which she not only cleared, but nobly and sharply returned upon their religious agents, so that the grave men, being disappointed both of their wit and malice, returned as empty as they came.

Sunday was their sabbath.

On Monday Mr. Ashton came again alone, with power to receive her Ladyship's propositions, and convey them to his General (a notable and trusty employment), which ran in these terms:

1st, Her Ladyship desired a month's time for her quiet continuance in Lathom; and then herself and children, her friends, soldiers, and servants, with all her goods, arms, and ordnance, to have free transport to the Isle of Man; and in the mean time, that she should keep a garrison in her own house for her own defence.

2d, She promised that neither during her stay in the country, nor after her coming to the Isle of Man, any of the arms should be employed against the Parliament.

3d, That during her stay in the country, no soldier should be quartered in the Lordship of Lathom, nor afterwards any garrison to be put into Lathom or Knowsley House.

4th, That none of her tenants, neighbours, or friends, then in the house with her, should for assisting her suffer in their persons or estates after her departure.

In the first of these, she struck at more time.

In the second, she understood the Parliament of the three States in Oxford, with his Majesty, knowing no other.—In the third, she laboured to remove impediments that might hinder the victualing of her house.

In the fourth, she gave a colour of her

departure, and content to her soldiers, of whom in her treaty she shewed an honourable care.

These propositions returned by Mr. Ashton were interpreted to the right sense, being apprehended too full of policy and danger to be allowed, as only beating at more time and means, that her Ladyship might use that opportunity to confirm herself in her fastness; and therefore in his answer, Sir Thomas thus qualified them to a better understanding.

1st, That the Countess of Derby shall have the time she desired, and then liberty to transport her arms and goods to the Isle of Man, excepting the cannon, which shall continue there for the defence of the house.

2d, That her Ladyship by ten o'clock to-morrow disband all the soldiers, except her menial servants, and receive an Officer and forty Parliament soldiers, for her guard.

This, as the last resolve of all their councils, with some terrible presages of the danger she stood in, was delivered to her Ladyship by one Morgan, one of Sir Thomas's Colonels; a little man, short and peremptory, who met with steadiness and judgment to cool his heat; and had the honour to carry back this last answer: for her Ladyship could screw them to no more delays;

That she refused all their articles, and was truly happy they had refused her's; protesting she had rather hazard her life, than offer the like again: that though a woman, a stranger, divorced from her friends, and robbed of her estate, she was ready to receive their utmost violence, trusting in God both for protection and deliverance.

Being now disappointed in their plot, who expected a quick dispatch with the afflicted Lady, by a tame surrender of her House, having scattered very fearful apprehensions of the great guns, their mortar piece, their fireworks, and engineers, after all their consults, they appear for action, when they found her Ladyship as fearless of their empty terrors, as careful to prevent a real danger; she is willing to understand the power of her enemy, and studious to prevent it; leaving nothing within her eye to be excused afterwards by "*ne minimo quidem casui licum relinqui debuisset*," Cæsar. Com. lib. 6. Otho in Tacit. lib. i. fortune or negligence; and adding

adding to her former patience and most resolved and Christian fortitude, all treaties broke off. Rigby being of the same judgment with him in the Historian, That no delay in that enterprise is to be used, which none will commend before it be ended, he'll immediately to execution.

The next morning discovered some of the enemy's night works, which were begun about musket-shot from the house, in a sloping declining ground, that their pioneers, by the nature of the place, might be secured from our ordnance on the towers, and so in an orb or ring work cast up much earth every day, by the multitudes of country people forced to the service. After three days finding a fixedness and resolution in her Ladyship still to keep her House for the service of his Majesty against all his enemies, on Sunday they employ six neighbours of best rank with a petition to her Ladyship; having thrust a form into their hands, and prepared their heads with instructions, as by confession now appears, that in duty to her Ladyship and love to their country, they most humbly beseech her to prevent her own personal dangers, and the impoverishing the whole country; which she might do if she pleased to slacken something of her severe resolutions, and in part condescend to the offers of the Gentlemen. These her Ladyship received with courtesy, discouraging unto them on the nature of former Treaties, and the order of her proceedings; and this so smoothly and willingly, that the good men were satisfied, and had little more to say, but "God save the King and the Earl of Derby." For answer to their paper she told them, it was more fit that they petition the Gentlemen who robbed and spoiled their country, than her, who desired only a quiet stay in her own house; for the preservation, not spoil of her neighbours. One of the six, of more ability and integrity than the rest, reported the whole business of their answer and entertainment, as a true subject to his Majesty, and a faithful friend to her Ladyship; with which the noble Colonels were moved to new propositions, in mere mercy, if you might believe them, to her Ladyship and her children. The next day, therefore, Captain Ashurst, a man that deserves a fairer character than the rest for his civil and even behaviour, brought a new message to her Ladyship in these terms:

1st, That all former conditions be waived.

2d, That the Countess of Derby, and all persons in the House, with all arms,

ordnance, and goods, shall have liberty to march to what part of the kingdom they please, and yield up the House to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

3d, That the arms should never be employed against the Parliament.

4th, That all in the House, excepting a hundred persons, should depart presently, and the rest within ten days.

The Message read, her Ladyship perceived they began to cool in their enterprise, and therefore, to lend them some new heat, returned this answer by the Captain:

That she scorned to yield herself a ten days prisoner to her own House, *pax servientibus gravior quam liberis bellum*, Liv. lib. 3. judging it more noble, whilst she could, to preserve her liberty by arms, than to buy a peace with slavery: and what assurance, said she, have I either of liberty or the performance of any conditions, when my strength is gone? I have received under the hands of some eminent personages, that your General is not very conscientious in the performance of his subscriptions; so that from him I must expect *pax Summitica*, *pax infida*, *pax incerta*, an unlined and faithless agreement. It is dangerous treating when the sword is given into the enemies hand, and therefore her Ladyship added, that not a man should depart her House. That she would keep it, whilst God enabled her, against all the King's enemies; and in brief, that she would receive no more messages without an express of her Lord's pleasure, who she now heard was returned from the Isle of Man, and to whom she referred them for the transaction of the whole business; considering that frequent treaties are a great discouragement to the soldiers besieged, as a yieldance to some want or weakness within, and so the first key that commonly opens the gate to the enemy. To second and confirm her answer, the next day, being Tuesday, a hundred foot, commanded by Captain Farmer a Scotchman, a faithful and gallant soldier, with Lieut. Bretergh, ready to second him in any service, and some twelve horse, our whole cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Key, sallied out upon the enemy. And because the sequel of every business dependeth much upon the beginning, the Captain determined to do something that might remember the enemy they were soldiers within. He marched up to their works without a shot, and then firing upon them in their trenches, they quickly left their holes; when Lieutenant Key, having wheeled about with his horse from another gate, fell upon them in their

fight with much execution: they flew about thirty men, and took forty arms, one drum, and six prisoners: the main retreat was this day made good by Capt. Ogle, a gentleman industrious to return the courtesy which some of their party shewed unto him, when he was taken prisoner in that battle at Edge Hill. The other passage was carefully secured by Capt. Rawlton; not one of ours was that day slain or wounded.

By the prisoners we understood, the purpose of the enemy was to starve the House; the commanders having courage to pine a Lady, and not to fight with her.

13th, 14th, 15th, 16th. The four days following passed without much action on either side, saving that the garrison gave them some night alarms, which to some ministered an occasion of running away, and to others of belying their own courage, that they had repulsed the garrison soldiers, and slain thousands out of hundreds.

17th. On Sunday night, the commanders under her Ladyship resolved to fly their night watches; and therefore at three o'clock in the morning, Captain Chishall, a man of known courage and resolution, Lieutenant Bretergh, and Lieutenant Heape, with only thirty musketeers, issued out of the back gates to surprize the enemy in their new trenches; but they discovering some of their light matches, ran faster than the Captain or his soldiers could pursue, securing their flight in a wood close by, where, not willing to engage his soldiers in unnecessary dangers, he left them, only killing two or three, and chasing all the rest in flight.

These sallies and frequent alarms so distressed the enemy, that their works went slowly on, having been three weeks, and yet not cast up one mount for ordnance: but now for their own security to keep off our men with their cannon, they hasten the business with the loss of many men's lives, compelled to so desperate a service.

It moved both wonder and pity to see multitudes of people so enslaved to the Reformers' tyranny, that they would stand the musket and lose their lives, to save nothing: so near are these to times complained of in the *Historian**, when the world no less fears men for their vices, than once it honoured them for their virtues.

19th. On Tuesday at night they brought up one piece of cannon. Wednesday morning gave us some sport; they then played their cannon three shots, the ball twenty-four pounds: the first tried the wall, which being found proof with-

out the least yielding or much impression, they afterwards shot higher to beat down pinnacles and turrets, or else to please the women that came to see the spectacle. The same day Sir Thomas Fairfax sent her Ladyship a letter he had received from the Earl of Derby, wherein his Lordship desired an honourable and free passage for his Lady and children, if she so pleased; being loth to expose them to the uncertain hazard of a long siege, especially considering the roughness and inhumanity of the enemy, that coined pride and malice, ignorance and cruelty against her; nor knowing, by reason of his long absence, either how his House was provided with victual and ammunition, or strengthened for assistance; and therefore desirous to leave only the hardy soldiers for this brunt, till it should please his Majesty to yield him relief, and to preserve his Lady and children from the mercy of cruel men, which indeed was the desire of all her friends. She had more noble thoughts within, which still kindled and increased at the apprehension of danger, who returning in acknowledgment of that first courtesy of Sir T. Fairfax, after some discourse with the messenger, one Jackson, a savage and zealous Chaplain to Mr. Rigby, gave back this answer: She willingly should submit herself to her Lord's commands, therefore willed the General to treat with him; but till she was assured it was his Lordship's pleasure, she would neither yield the House, nor herself desert it, but wait for the event according to the good will of God: and with the like signification, she dispatched a messenger to his Lordship in Chester, which was sent out by an alarm to open a passage through their guards and centries.

21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th. The four following days were spent in alarms and excursions without much business of service.

25th. On Monday they gave us seven shot of their culverin and demi-cannon, one whereof, by some check in the way, entered the great gates, which were presently made good by the opposition of beds, and such like impediments, to stay the bullet from ranging the court.

28th. On Thursday five cannons. This night the enemy, capable of any impressions of fear, took a strong alarm, fighting one against another, and in the action fired two pieces of cannon at the air.

The next day, one of our men vainly provoking danger with his body above a tower, was shot to a present death. In the afternoon they played four cannon, one

whereof, levelled to dismount one of our ordnance upon the great gates, struck the battlements upon one of our marksmen, ready to discharge at the cannoner, and crushed him to death.

31st. On Sunday night two cannon mounted to the lodging chambers, intending belike to catch us napping, as our men had often caught them.

April 1st. On Monday in the day and night, six cannons loaden with a chain shot and bars of iron.

2d. The next day they played their mortar-pieces three times loaden with stones thirteen inches in diameter, eight pounds in

weight: it was landed about half murret shot south-west from the House, on a rising earth, conveniently giving the engineer a full prospect of the whole building.

Their work to secure, it was orbicular, in form of a full moon, two yards and a half of rampier above the ditch.

4th. On Thursday they shot one stone and one granado, which overplayed the House; chosen men upon the guards standing ready with green and wet hides to quench the burning, had their skill, for they wanted no malice, enabled them to cast fireworks.

[To be Continued.]

L O U I S XVI.

HIS FIRST SPEECH TO THE PARLIAMENT OF PARIS.

SEATED on the Throne to which it has pleased God to raise us, we hope his bounty will support our youth, and guide us in the means to make our people happy—this is our first desire. We know this felicity principally depends on a wise administration of our finances, for it is that which has a chief relation between a Sovereign and his subjects; and it is towards this point that our first care and sollicitude shall be directed.—We have had rendered us an account of our Receipts and Expences, and have seen with pleasure there were sufficient funds for the exact payment of all arrears and interests, as well as of a reimbursement of all charges, as we consider these engagements as debts of the State, and as a property in common with all other we are bound to protect, therefore intitled to our first care. After having thus provided for the public creditor, and assured these principles of justice which shall form the basis of our reign, we shall occupy ourselves with relieving our people from the weight of their present burthens. We cannot arrive at this desired end but by order and œconomy. The fruits which shall result from them are not the work of a moment; and we prefer enjoying this ease of our subjects a little later, than to dazzle them by a relief the stability of which is not yet assured. There are expences indispensably necessary with the safety of our realm. There are others, which, depending on our liberality, may be susceptible of some moderation, but which, having acquired certain rights by long possession, can be economized but gradually. There are, finally, expences which hold with our persons, and

with the splendour of our Court; on these we can follow our inclinations more promptly; and we have already taken steps to reduce them to certain bounds:—*such sacrifices as these will cost us nothing, whilst they can relieve our People; their happiness shall be our glory; and the good we can do them will be the sweetest recompence of our labours.*

ANECDOTES.

LOUIS saw his last moment approaching with coolness and tranquility. It is long since he resolved to sacrifice life, if we may judge from the two following Anecdotes.

Two years ago, M. de Liancourt represented to Louis, that the modifications and the Veto which he opposed to certain Decrees might be dangerous.—“What can they do?” replied Louis. “They will put me to death!—Well, I shall obtain an immortal for a mortal crown.”

The other Anecdote is more recent, and proves, like the former, that Louis never feared death. On the day that Deseze made his defence in the Convention, Maleherbes, in a conversation which he had with Louis in the evening, wished to prepare him for the event by hinting that his defence might not be attended with the desired effect, and that the issue of the trial was uncertain. “I understand you,” replied Louis abruptly; “but my resolution is already taken. I see, without fear, my last hour approaching; and I shall lay my head on the block without uneasiness. You will perhaps be surprisèd when I tell you that my wife and my sister think exactly as I do.” After these words he seemed to muse for a

little, and then, with a smile, said, "Apropos, M. de Maleherbes, I remember to have been told, when a child, that a tall woman, clothed in white, was always seen at midnight, walking in the galleries of the Palace, before a King of the family of Bourbon

died. Have you ever seen such an apparition in your frequent walks to the Temple? You are in tears! Ah, Sir! I was only jesting, to prove to you that I do not give way to dastardly fears; but I am sorry for what I have said, since you seem so much affected."

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XLI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 19.]

GUICCARDINI.

THE following extract from this celebrated historian contains more good sense, perhaps, in a small compass, upon Government, than is to be met with in any political writer whatsoever:

"That *liberty* which mankind in general esteem with so much reason, is not *independence*; for, indeed, how could a society support itself in which the members were all independent one of the other? The great advantage to be expected from *liberty* is, that *justice* should be exactly and equally administered to every one.

"All States and Governments that now exist were established by force. The authority of Emperors, of Kings, and even of Republics themselves, has no other origin; from which circumstance two consequences are to be drawn. The first, that if one goes to the source of any Government whatsoever, there is no power that is entirely legal; but as this defect is common to all Governments, it becomes a matter of indifference to each of them. The other consequence is, that great care should be taken not to alter the Government that happens to be established; for Revolutions are not effected with less mischiefs than Establishments; and unhappy are those persons that chance to be living at any critical and tempestuous period of a Government that is to end by a Revolution."

THEODORIC, KING OF THE GOTHs.

What improper ideas have the mass of mankind in general entertained of those inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe, the over-runners of the southern parts of the Continent, that are usually

called Goths! Their architecture is wonderfully sublime, and they appear to have been so attached to it, that wherever they went they took their architects with them, and began some magnificent structures as soon as they were settled in any country. Theodoric, the first King in Italy, about the year 493, embellished Ravenna with many very fine edifices, particularly with the celebrated Rotunda of the city that is still standing. He said one day to Symmesque, his architect, "Il n'y a que ceux qui ont les sens & l'esprit bien cultivés, qui soient capables des soins qui sont nécessaires pour bien bâtir." Mr. Murphy, with a peculiar felicity of application, has taken this speech of the Sovereign to his architect as the motto to his history of that exquisite Gothic fabric the Convent of Nostra Senora de Bataglia in Portugal, built by a niece of John-a-Gaunt, who was married to John King of Portugal.

MEIBOMIUS.

The following beautiful Latin lines on Sleep have been attributed to this great scholar:

Somne levis (quanquam certissimè a mortis imago)

Consortem curio te tamen esse terti:
Alma quies optata veni, nam sic sine vi à
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte
mori.

Tho' death's true image, gentle Sleep, O shed

Thy genial influence ever round my bed:
O come invoc'd, how sweetly then shall I
Live without life, and without dying die.

The

The music that appears to be the best adapted to procure the benign influence of this sometimes too coy blessing to sick or to wretched mortals, is that of the air of the invocation to Sleep in Tamerlane.— It begins,

To thee, O gentle Sleep, alone
Is owing all our peace—
By thee our joys are heighten'd shown,
By thee our sorrows cease.

The play of Tamerlane not having been performed for some years, this beautiful and simple air is not sufficiently known. We here subjoin it to our collection*. The composer of it was Mr. Lampe, who wrote some years ago an Essay upon Music.

MARTIN LUTHER.

This intrepid Reformer says somewhere in his works, "A man lives forty years before he begins to know himself to be a fool; and at the time at which he begins to see his folly, his life is finished; for (adds he) men die before they begin to live." From this sentence, perhaps, our Dr. Young may have taken his celebrated one—

"A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

Luther says somewhere of his own character—"Cortex meus non potest esse durior; nucleus meus mollis & delicatus est, nemini enim mali volo." The history of the Reformation under this very extraordinary man, with "Les Pièces Justificatives," is a desideratum in English literature.

COLBERT

Was very severe in his administration of the Finances of France. Some one made this quibbling epitaph upon his name—in Latin Coluber—which signifies a serpent—

In cruce si pendens Coluber vel Colber
adeffet

Morsibus, ægra diu Gallia sana foret.

Serpent and Statesman differ but in name,
And in voracity they're much the same.

Had some kind hand, O Colbert, scotch'd
but thee,

From thy sharp fangs poor Gallia had
been free.

When a certain Financier of France put six horses to his carriage, the following Epigram was made:

Sex trahitur Polidorus equos! quot mura
mura vulgi!

Nulla forent! Quatuor si traheretur equis.

Six horses take yon Statesman from his
door—

Too much by two—we'd gladly give him
four.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

presented Ronfard, the celebrated French Poet, with a service of plate, on which was embossed Mount Parnassus, and the fountain of the Muses, with this inscription:

A Ronfard l'Apollon de la source des
Muses.

To Ronfard, Phoebus of the Muses' Fount,

Brantome, in his "Illustrious Ladies," is inclined to make a very Saint of this unfortunate Queen. His attachment to her for her beauty and her accomplishments, made him throw a veil over her vices and her failings.

SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

In the quarto edition of the works of this Nobleman, there is an unfinished relation of the Revolution in 1688, which contains some very curious particulars as far as they go. His Grace was one of the last Noblemen that quitted his old master James the Second, and replied very nobly to King William, who asked him, How he would have behaved if he had been made privy to the design of bringing in the Prince of Orange? "Sir, I should have discovered it to the King whom I then served."

MR. POPE.

In the Life of this celebrated Poet, written by that acute critic Dr. Johnson, he professes ignorance of the cause of Pope's asperity against Bentley. When Pope's translation of the Iliad came out, Bentley spoke in a contemptuous manner of Pope's knowledge of Greek. It seems singular with what a great degree of disdain Greek scholars treat those that are not so; inasmuch that one is almost inclined to adopt the wish of a Country Gentleman to one of those arrogant and pedantic recollectors of words who had behaved ill to him, "Heaven send you less Greek and more manners!"

(To be continued.)

* See the Poetical Department of this Month's Magazine.

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

No. I.

OFFICIAL NOTE of the EXECUTIVE POWER of FRANCE, in Answer to that of the BRITISH MINISTER.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1793.

Second Year of the Republic.

THE Provifory Executive Council of the French Republic, previous to their answering, in a more particular manner, each of the heads comprised in the Note which has been remitted to them on the part of the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, shall begin by renewing to the said Ministry the most express assurances of their sincere desire of preserving peace and harmony between France and England.

The sentiments of the French nation towards the English have been manifested, during the whole course of the Revolution, in so constant, so unanimous a manner, that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the esteem which it has vowed them, and of its desire of having them for friends. It is, therefore, with the greatest repugnance the Republic would see herself forced to a rupture, much more contrary to her own inclination than her interest. Before we come to such an extremity, explanations are necessary; and the matter is of so high an importance, that the Executive Council did not think it proper to trust it to the ever-unacknowledged Ministry of a secret agent; hence they have deemed it to be expedient in all points to charge Citizen Chauvelin with it, though he be no otherwise acknowledged before his Britannic Majesty than on the late King's account.

The opinion of the Executive Council was justified on this occasion, by the manner in which our negotiations were at the same time transacted in Spain, where Citizen Burgoing was exactly in the same situation as Citizen Chauvelin at London; yet this did not prevent the Ministers of his Catholic Majesty from treating with him for a Convention of Neutrality, the declaration of which is to be exchanged at Paris between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. We will even add, that the Prime Minister of his Catholic Majesty, in writing officially on this subject to Citizen Burgoing, did not forget to

give him his title of Minister Plenipotentiary from France. The example of a Power of the first order, such as Spain, induced the Executive Council to hope to find the same facility at London. However, the Executive Council freely own, that this demand of Negotiations has not all the rigour of Diplomatic form, and that Citizen Chauvelin is not regularly enough authorized. In order to remove this obstacle intirely, to discard every reproach of having stopped, by a single want of formality, a Negotiation on the success of which the tranquillity of two great nations is depending, they have taken the resolution of sending Letters of Credence to Citizen Chauvelin, which would furnish him with the means of treating in all the severity of Diplomatic forms.

Now, to come to the three points which can alone make an object of difficulty at the Court of London, the Executive Council observed, respecting the first, which is the Decree of the 19th of November, that we have not been properly understood by the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, when they accuse us of having given a Declaration which announces to the Seditious of all Nations which are the cases in which they may depend previously on the support and assistance of France. Nothing could be more strange than this reproach to the sentiments of the National Convention, and to the construction we have laid on it; and we did not think that it were possible we should be charged with the open design of favouring the *Seditious*, even at the moment when we declare, that "*it would be wronging the National Convention if they were charged with the project of protecting Mobs, and with the commotions that may break out in any corner of a State, to join the Ringleaders; and to make thus the cause of a few private individuals that of the French Nation.*"

We have said, and we have to repeat it to you, that the Decree of the 19th of November could not have any application, unless in the *sole* case in which the *general will* of a Nation, *clearly and unequivocally expressed*, should call the French Nation to its assistance and *fraternity*. Sedition can certainly never be construed into the *general will*.

will. These two ideas mutually repel each other; since a sedition is not and cannot be any other than the movement of a small number against the Nation at large; and this movement would cease to be seditious, provided all the Members of a Society should at once rise, either to correct their Government, or to change its form *in toto*, or for any other object.

The Dutch were assuredly not seditious when they formed the generous resolution of shaking off the yoke of Spain, and when the general will of that Nation called for the assistance of France. It was not made a crime in Henry the Fourth, or in Elizabeth of England, to have listened to them. The knowledge of *the General Will* is the only basis of the transactions of Nations with each other; and we can only treat with any Government whatever on this principle, that such a Government is *deemed the Organ of the General Will of the Nation governed.*

Thus, when by this natural interpretation, the Decree of the 19th of November is reduced to what it truly implies, it will be found that it announces more than one act of the General Will, and that beyond any doubt; and so effectually founded in right, that it was scarcely worth the trouble to express it. On this account, the Executive Council thinks that the evidence of this right might perhaps have been dispensed with by the National Convention, and did not deserve to be made the object of a particular Decree. But with the interpretation which precedes it, it can molest no Nation whatever.

It appears that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty have objected nothing to the Declaration relative to Holland, since the simple observation made by them on that subject, belongs to the discussion of the Scheldt. It is this last point, therefore, to which we are confined.

We repeat it, this question is of itself of little moment. The Ministers of Great Britain conclude, that "*it only serves to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward merely for the purpose of insulting the Allies of England, &c.*" We shall reply with much less warmth and prejudice, that this question is absolutely indifferent to England; that it is of little importance to Holland; but that it is extremely important to the Belgians. That it is indifferent to England, it is not necessary to

prove; and its trivial import to Holland is evinced by this fact, that the productions of the Belgians flow equally by the Canals which terminate at Ostend. Its great importance to the Belgians is proved by the numerous advantages the port of Antwerp presents to them! 'Tis therefore on account of this importance, 'tis to restore to the Belgians the enjoyment of so precious a right, and not to offend any one, that France has declared herself ready to support them in the exercise of so legitimate a right.

But is France authorised to break the stipulations which are opposed to the liberty of the Scheldt? If the Rights of Nature and those of Nations are consulted, and not France alone, all the Nations of Europe are authorised to do it—there can be no doubt of it.

If we consult Public Law, we shall say, that it ought to be nothing but the application of the principles of the general rights of Nations to the particular circumstances in which Nations are placed with regard to each other, inasmuch that every particular Treaty which hurts such principles, can only be regarded as the work of violence. We moreover add, in relation to the Scheldt, that this Treaty was concluded without the participation of the Belgians. The Emperor, to secure the possession of the Low Countries, sacrificed, without scruple, the most inviolable of rights. Master of those fine Provinces, he governed them, as Europe has seen, with the rod of absolute despotism; respected only those of their privileges which it imported him to preserve; and destroyed or perpetually struggled against the rest. France enters into war with the House of Austria, expels it from the Low Countries, and calls back to freedom those people whom the Court of Vienna had devoted to slavery; the chains are broken; they re-enter into all the rights which the House of Austria had taken away from them. How can that which they possessed with respect to the Scheldt be excepted, particularly when the right is only of importance to those who are deprived of it? For what remains, France has too good a profession of political faith, to be afraid to avow the principles of it. The Executive Council declares, not with a view of yielding to some expressions of threatening language, but solely to render homage

to truth, that the French Republic does not intend to erect itself into an *universal Arbitress of the Treaties which bind Nations*. She well knows how to respect other Governments, as she will take care to make her own respected. She does not wish to impose laws upon any one, and will not suffer any one to impose laws upon her. She has renounced, and again renounces, every conquest, and her occupation of the Low Countries shall only continue during the war, and the time which may be necessary to the Belgians to ensure and consolidate their liberty; after which they shall be independent and happy: France will find her recompence in their felicity.

When that nation shall be found in the full enjoyment of liberty, when its general will can legally declare itself without shackles, then, if England and Holland still attach some importance to the opening of the Scheldt, they may put the affair into a direct negotiation with Belgia. If the Belgians, by any motives whatever, consent to deprive themselves of the navigation of the Scheldt, France will not oppose it; she will know how to respect their independence, even in their errors.

After so frank a declaration, which manifests such a sincere desire of peace, his Britannic Majesty's Ministers ought not to have any doubts with regard to the intentions of France. If her explanations are yet insufficient, and if we are yet obliged to hear a haughty language; if hostile preparations are yet continued in the English ports; after having exhausted every means to preserve peace, we will prepare for war, with a sense of the justice of our cause, and of our efforts to avoid this extremity:—We will fight the English, whom we esteem, with regret, but without fear.

(Signed) LL BRUN.

No. 11.

NOTE from CITIZEN CHAUVELIN
to LORD GRENVILLE.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic has transmitted to the Executive Council the Answer given by Lord Grenville to his Note of the 27th of December. He thought that he ought not to wait for the instructions which would be the necessary result of that communication, to transmit to that Minister

the new orders which he has received from the Executive Council. The Declaration made by Lord Grenville, that his British Majesty did not acknowledge him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, he considered ought not to prevent him. This declaration could not in any respect alter or annul the quality of Delegate of the French Government, with which the undersigned was evidently invested, or preclude him, especially in circumstances so decisive, from addressing to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty the following Note, in the name of the French people, of whom he is the organ:—

The Executive Council of the French Republic is informed, that the British Parliament are preparing a Law respecting Foreigners, the rigorous regulations of which will subject them to the most arbitrary measures, as it will be in the power of the Secretaries of State of his Britannic Majesty either to relax or extend them according to their own views and pleasure.—The Executive Council, knowing the religious fidelity of the English people in fulfilling their engagements, ought to have supposed that the French would be positively exempted from this law. The Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded in 1786 between the two Nations ought formally to have guaranteed them. This Treaty, article 4th, enacts, 'That it should be free for subjects and inhabitants of the respective States of the two Sovereigns to come and go freely, and in security, without any permission or passport, general or special, either by land or sea, and to return, to sojourn, or to pass, and also to purchase or acquire as they shall choose, all things necessary for their subsistence and for their use, and they shall be treated reciprocally with all sort of kindness and favour, providing nevertheless, &c. &c. &c.'

But instead of finding in the proposed Bill a just exception in favour of France, the Executive Council is convinced, by the positive declarations in the two Houses of Parliament, by the explanations and interpretations of Ministers, that this law, under a general designation, is chiefly directed against the French.

When they have proposed a law which would thus positively violate the Treaty of Commerce, when they have

loudly manifested their intention of carrying it into execution against the French alone, their first care ought to have been, without doubt, to endeavour to cover this extraordinary measure with an appearance of necessity, and to prepare beforehand a justification, sooner or later necessary, by loading the French Nation with reproaches; by representing them to the English People as enemies to their Constitution, and to their tranquillity; by accusing them, without being able to furnish any proof, and in terms the most injurious, of having endeavoured to foment disturbances in England. The Executive Council have already repulsed with indignation such suspicions. If some persons, driven from France, have taken refuge in Great Britain, with a criminal intention of exciting the People, and inducing them to revolt, has not England laws to protect the public order? Cannot it exercise proper severity against them? The Republic surely has not interfered in their favour. Such men are not Frenchmen.

Reproaches so little founded, imputations so insidious, will scarcely be able to justify in the eyes of Europe a conduct which, when contrasted with that which France has constantly held with respect to Great Britain, will be sufficiently proved to be unjust and malevolent. Not only the French Nation, since it became free, has sufficiently testified by every form its desire of being on a good understanding with the English People, but have realized this with as far as they could, by uniting to themselves as allies and brothers all the individuals of the English nation. Amidst the combats of Liberty and Despotism, amidst the most violent agitations, they have, to their honour, observed the most religious respect to all foreigners residing among them, and particularly all Englishmen, whatever were their opinions, their conduct, their connections with the enemies of Liberty: 'every where they have been aided and succoured with all sort of benevolence and favour.' And in recompense of this generous conduct the French find themselves subjected to an Act of Parliament, by which is granted to the English Government against foreigners the most arbitrary latitude of authority;—to an Act which obliges them to have permissions or passports to enter, depart, and remain in England;—which empowers Secretaries of State to enforce against them, without

any motive, and upon a mere suspicion, the most odious forms; to fix the bounds of their residence, beyond which they cannot pass; and even to expel them at their will from the territory of Britain.

It is evident that all these clauses are contrary to the letter of the Treaty of Commerce, the 4th article of which extends to all Frenchmen indiscriminately; and there is but too much reason to fear that, in consequence of the determination which his Britannic Majesty has formed of breaking off all communication between the Governments of the two countries, even the French merchants will find it impossible for them to enjoy the exception which the Bill has established in favour of those who *shall prove that they have come to England for the purpose of Commerce*. It is thus that the British Government have first attempted to break a Treaty to which England owes a great part of its present prosperity, disadvantageous to France, obtained by address and management from the ignorance or corruption of the Agents of that Government which they have now destroyed; a treaty which nevertheless they have religiously observed: at the very moment when France has been accused in the British Parliament of violating Treaties, the public conduct of the two Governments presents a contrast which authorises them vigorously to retort the accusation.

All the Powers of Europe will undoubtedly have a right to complain of the rigour of the Bill, if it ever obtain the force of a law; but it is France especially, the inhabitants of which, guaranteed from its penalties by a solemn Treaty, appear nevertheless to be exclusively menaced by these penalties, which has the right to demand a satisfaction the most speedy and complete. The Executive Council might immediately have accepted the rupture of the Treaty, which the English Government seems to have offered; but they were unwilling to precipitate any of their measures, and before publishing their definitive resolution, were desirous to afford to the British Ministry an opportunity of a frank and candid explanation. In consequence the undersigned has received orders to demand of Lord Grenville, to inform him by a clear, speedy, and categorical answer, if, under the general denomination of Foreigners in the Bill preparing by Parliament, upon the proposition

proposition of a Member of Administration, the Government of Great Britain mean likewise to include the French.

(Signed) CHAUVELIN.

*Portman-square, Jan. 7, 1793.
Second Year of the French Republic.*

No. III.

Copy of the NOTE addressed in Reply by LORD GRENVILLE to MONS. CHAUVELIN.

AFTER the formal notification which the undersigned has had the honour of making to M. Chauvelin, he finds himself obliged to send back to him the paper which he received this morning, and which he cannot consider otherwise than as totally inadmissible, M. Chauvelin assuming in it a character which is not acknowledged.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

No. IV.

Copy of a LETTER from LORD GRENVILLE to M. CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall, January 18, 1793.

I HAVE examined, Sir, with the utmost attention, the Paper you remitted to me on the 13th of this month. I cannot help remarking, that I have found nothing satisfactory in the result of it. The explanations which it contains are nearly reduced to the same point which I have already replied to at length. The declaration of wishing to intermeddle with the affairs of other countries is therein renewed. No denial is made, nor reparation is offered, for the outrageous proceedings I stated to you in my letter of December 31; and the right of infringing Treaties, and violating the rights of our Allies, is still maintained, by solely offering an illusory negotiation upon this subject, which is put off, as well as the evacuation of the Low Countries by the French armies, to the indefinite term, not only of the conclusion of the war, but likewise of the consolidation of what is called the Liberty of the Belgians.

It is added, that if these explanations appear insufficient to us; if you should again be obliged to hear an haughty tone of language; if hostile preparations should continue in the ports of England—after having tried every effort to preserve Peace, you will then take dispositions for War.

If this notification, or that relative to the Treaty of Commerce, had been made to me under a regular and official form, I should have found myself under the necessity of replying to it, that to threaten Great Britain with a Declaration of War because she judged it expedient to augment her forces, and also to declare that a solemn Treaty should be broken because England adopted, for her own safety, such precautions as already exist in France, would only be considered, both the one and the other, as new grounds of offence, which, as long as they should subsist, would prove a bar to every kind of negotiation.

Under this form of extra-official communication, I think I may yet be permitted to tell you, not in a tone of haughtiness, but of firmness, that these explanations are not considered sufficient; and that all the motives which gave rise to the preparations still continue. These motives are already known to you by my letter of December 31, in which I marked, in precise terms, what those dispositions were which could alone maintain peace and a good understanding. I do not see that it can be useful to the object of conciliation to enter into a discussion with you on separate points under the present circumstances, as I have already acquainted you with my opinion concerning them. If you have any explanations to give me under the same extra-official form, which will embrace all the objects contained in my Letter of the 31st of December, as well as all the points which relate to the present crisis with England, her Allies, and the general system of Europe, I shall willingly attend to them.

I think it, however, my duty to inform you, in the most positive terms, in answer to what you tell me on the subject of our preparations, that under the present circumstances all those measures will be continued which may be judged necessary to place us in a state of protecting the safety, tranquillity, and the rights of this country, as well as to guarantee those of our Allies; and to set up a barrier to those views of ambition and aggrandizement, dangerous at all times to the rest of Europe, but which become still more so, being supported by the propagation of principles destructive of all social order.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

No. V.

TO LORD GRENVILLE.

*Portman-square, 17th January,
1793, 2d Year of the French
Republic.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of addressing myself to you, to beg of you to grant me an interview. I shall proceed to explain the motives of this request, and you will judge them to be such as will not admit of delay. I shall first desire of you, my Lord, security for my communications with the French Government. Whatever may be the character which you acknowledge me to possess, you have at least never doubted of the authenticity of the declarations which I have transmitted to you in the name of the French Nation. I will therefore propose to you, my Lord, either absolutely to refuse hearing me, or to give orders for my couriers to be respected, and the secrecy of my letters, as well of those sent as received, to be observed.

I will then, my Lord, require to be informed, whether his Britannic Majesty will receive my letters of credence, and if he be satisfied with the declarations contained in the paper which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship last Sunday. I have not only received fresh orders from the Executive Council of France to insist upon a speedy and definitive answer; but there is yet another reason which urgently presses for the decision of his Britannic Majesty. I have learnt this day, that the law relating to foreigners obliges them to make their declaration within ten days after the 10th of January; and in case of any foreigner, who is amenable to this law, neglecting or refusing to make such declaration, the Magistrates of this country would be authorized not only to require him to do so, but even to imprison him. I know, my Lord, and all those who understand the Rights of Nations know it also, that I cannot be implicated in this law. The avowed and acknowledged organ of a Government which executes laws to which 25 millions of men have submitted themselves, my person is, and ought to be, sacred; and even under my diplomatic character, my Lord, I could not be ranked among the general common sins of foreigners, until his Britannic Majesty should have definitively re-

jected the letters of credence which he knows I have received for him.

But had I been implicated in this law, I owe to the Government of a free and powerful Nation, which I represent, this declaration, that it would be impossible for me to submit to it; and that all the persecutions which it might please his Britannic Majesty to make me endure, would fall upon the French Nation, in whose cause and for whose sake it would be my glory to suffer.

After this candid declaration, my Lord, thinking myself intitled to an equal sincerity on your side, I will desire of you, in the conversation which I solicit, to inform me, what is the conduct which his Britannic Majesty's Ministers mean to hold with respect to me, and with respect to the persons who compose my household, in consequence of the law against foreigners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. CHAUVELIN.

No. VI.

TO M. DE CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall, Jan. 20, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 17th instant. I have already apprized you, that his Majesty has reserved to himself the right of deciding, according to his judgment, upon the two questions of acknowledging a new form of Government in France, and of receiving a Minister accredited on the part of some other authority in France than that of his Most Christian Majesty. In answer to the demand you now make, whether his Majesty will receive your new Letters of Credence, I have to inform you, that under the present circumstances his Majesty does not think proper to receive them.

The request you make of me is equally incompatible with the form of an extra-official communication, and that character in which you have hitherto been known as Minister of his Most Christian Majesty.

Nothing then remains for me to say relative to the subject of your former Letter, particularly after what has just happened in France, than to inform you, that as an Agent charged with a confidential communication, you ought certainly to have attended to the necessary measures taken by us to secure your letters and couriers; that as Minister of his Most Christian Majesty you

would

would have enjoyed all those exceptions which the law affords to public Ministers, properly acknowledged as such; but that as an individual you can only be considered amongst the general mass of foreigners resident in England.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

[In a few days after this Letter, Lord Grenville signified to M. Chauvelin the order of Council for his departure.]

No. VII.

MEMORIAL presented by the Right Honourable LORD AUCKLAND, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of GREAT BRITAIN, to their HIGH MIGHTINESSES the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty hattens, in consequence of the express orders of the King, to lay before your High Mightinesses copies of all the papers which have been exchanged from the 27th of December last, to the 20th of this month, betwixt Lord Grenville, his Britannick Majesty's Secretary of State, and M. Chauvelin.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, is in the firm persuasion, that the sentiments and principles expressed in the name of Great Britain, are perfectly congenial with those which animate your Republic, and that your High Mightinesses are disposed to concur fully in those measures, which the actual crisis of affairs requires, and which are a necessary consequence of these sentiments and these principles.

The circumstances which have involved us in this crisis are too recent, and the conduct of the King too well known, to render it necessary for the undersigned to enter at this time into any long details.

It is not yet above four years since some unfortunate individuals, assuming to themselves the name of *Philosophers*, had the presumption to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of civil society. And in order to realize this *reverie* of their vanity, they thought it became them to overturn and destroy all the received notions of subordination, manners, and religion, which have been hitherto the safety, the happiness, and the consolation of mankind. Their plans of destruction have succeeded but too well; but the effects of this new system, which they have wished to introduce, have only served to demonstrate the futili-

ty and wickedness of its contrivers.—The events which have succeeded each other with so much rapidity, since its beginning, surpass in atrocity all that has yet appeared in history. Property, liberty, security, life itself, have been sacrificed to misguided passions, to the spirit of plunder to hatred, and the most cruel and unnatural ambition. The annals of mankind do not present an epocha, where, in so short a space of time, so many crimes have been committed, so many misfortunes have been occasioned, so many tears have been shed; in short, at this time, these horrors appear to have come to their full extent.

During all this period, the King surrounded by his people, who enjoyed by Divine Providence an unexampled prosperity, could not view the misfortunes of others without feeling sentiments of pity and indignation. But true to his principles, his Majesty could not allow himself to intermeddle in the internal affairs of a foreign nation. He has never deviated from that system of neutrality which he first adopted. This conduct, which the King has seen with pleasure observed equally by your High Mightinesses, the good faith of which all Europe has acknowledged, and which ought to be respected above all other titles, has not been able to put his Majesty, his people, and this Republic, out of the reach of the most criminal and dangerous designs.

For some months past, projects of ambition and aggrandizement, alarming to the tranquillity and safety of all Europe, have been publicly avowed; attempts have been made to spread, both in the internal parts of England and in this country, maxims subversive of all social order; and the abettors of such designs have not been ashamed to give to these detestable attempts, the name of the Revolutionary Power. Solemn and ancient treaties, guaranteed by the King, have been broke; and the rights and territory of the Republic have been violated.—His Majesty now thinks, in his wisdom, that he ought to make preparations proportioned to the nature of circumstances. The King has consulted his Parliament; and the measures which his Majesty had thought proper to take have been confirmed by the unanimous sentiments of a people, who abhor anarchy and irreligion; who love the King and respect their Constitution.

These are, High and Mighty Lords, the motives of a conduct, the wisdom and equity of which have assured hitherto to the King your concert and your co-

opera-

operation.—His Majesty, in all that he has done, has constantly studied to maintain the rights and security of the United Provinces.

The declaration which the undersigned had the honour to transmit to your High Mightinesses on the 13th of November last, and the arrival of a small Squadron, destined to protect the rights of the Republic, while he was assembling his maritime forces, are sufficient proofs of this. Your High Mightinesses have acknowledged these intentions of the King, in so far as his Majesty has already acted. They will be found no less honourable in the measures which are preparing. In consequence, his Majesty is persuaded, that he shall continue to experience, on the part of your High Mightinesses, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct. This conformity will alone give to the united efforts of the two countries, their necessary energy for their common defence, in opposing a barrier to the evils with which Europe is threatened, and preserve from every attempt, the safety, the tranquillity, and the independence of a State, the happiness of which your High Mightinesses assure, by the wisdom and firmness of its Government.

Given at the Hague, the 25th day

of Jan. 1793.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

[Lord Auckland afterwards addressed a second Memorial, dated Jan. 28, to the United States, merely to inform them of the manner in which M. Chauvelin was dismissed from this country.]

No. VIII.

DECLARATION of his MAJESTY the KING of PRUSSIA respecting the March of his Troops into POLAND.

IT is known to all Europe, that the change of government which took place in Poland on the 3d of May 1791, without the knowledge or participation of the neighbouring friendly Powers, has excited the displeasure and dissatisfaction of a great part of the nation; and that those who remained faithful to the ancient form of Government, implored the assistance of the elevated Princes who had guaranteed it.

Her Russian Imperial Majesty listened to the call, and flew to their assistance with a considerable body of troops, which were sent by divisions into those provinces where their presence appeared to be most necessary. Under their protection, the principal Members of

Nobility entered into a General Confederation, whose present labours are devoted to the suppression of the abuses of introduced innovations, and tending to restore virtue to the Constitution of their country.

From that moment Prussia could not but feel a concern for the fate of Poland, partly as a neighbour, partly on account of the references which mutually subsist between these two States. Those great events could not but excite her attention; but the King always cherished hopes, that the troubles would soon be happily terminated; and believed, therefore, to be able to forego his interference, especially in a moment when objects, momentous and worthy of his solicitude, occupied him in another quarter.

His expectation was, however, disappointed. The so called patriotic party, instead of yielding to the salutary designs of the Court of Russia, had even the temerity to make an obstinate resistance against the Imperial troops; and although their weakness soon forced them to renounce the chimerical idea of an open war, they still continue to create private combinations, visibly tending to subvert order and public tranquillity. Even the King's own dominions feel their consequences by repeated excesses and violations of territory. But what still more requires the serious attention of the King and all the neighbouring Powers, is the propagation of French Democracy, and the principles of that detestable faction who seek to make profelytes every where, and who have already been so well received in Poland, that the enterprizes of the Jacobin emissaries are not only most powerfully seconded there, but even Revolution Societies established, who make an open profession of their principles.

Great Poland is chiefly infected with that dangerous poison, and contains the greatest number of the zealous professors of mistaken patriotism. Their connections with the French Clubs must inspire his Majesty with a just distrust on account of the safety of his own dominions, and therefore put him under the necessity of taking effective measures.

His Majesty being necessitated, in combination with the Allied Courts, to continue the war, and being on the eve of opening a campaign, thought it proper to concert measures with the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg; and their Imperial

Imperial Majesties could not forbear owning, that from sound policy, it should not be allowed that the factious should be suffered to be free in Poland, and expose his Majesty to the danger of having an enemy in the rear, whose violent and wild enterprizes might become a source of fresh troubles.

His Majesty has therefore resolved to get the start of them, by sending a sufficient body of troops, under the command of M. de Mollendorf, General of Infantry, into the territories of the Republic, and especially into several districts of Great Poland.

These measures of precaution have for their aim to cover the Prussian territories; to suppress the ill-disposed incendiaries and disturbers of tranquillity; to restore and maintain order and tranquillity; and lastly, to afford efficacious protection to the well-disposed in-

habitants. It will only depend on them to merit that protection, by a tranquil and prudent conduct, by giving to the Prussian troops a friendly reception and treatment, and by assisting them with whatever they may want, and facilitating their subsistence. The Commanding General shall, on his own part, not be wanting to maintain good and severe discipline, to disburthen the inhabitants as much as in his power shall be, to redress all their grievances, and to pay punctually for the supplies which he may have occasion for. The King is fond of cherishing the hope, that, with sentiments so pacific, he may depend on the good will of a nation, whose prosperity cannot be indifferent to his Majesty, and to whom his Majesty wishes to give real proofs of his affection and good wishes.

Berlin, Jan. 6, 1793.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

THE Order of the Day being read for the attendance of the Judges to give their opinion on the Scotch Peerage Election, it was discharged, and a new Order made, that they should attend on Tuesday next.—Adjourned to

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

His Majesty's Message was this day delivered to the Lords by the Marquis of Stafford; it was the same as that delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Dundas. (See p. 134.)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

The House went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. HORSLEY).

His Lordship's text was from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, verse the 1st—*Let every soul be subject unto the Higher Powers.*

From this text his Lordship argued, and maintained the religious duty of men to subject themselves to the higher powers—to the sovereign power of a nation, whatever form that power might have.—He exposed, as fallacious and mischievous, all disputes relative to the state of man before the origin of Government; such state was merely ideal—it never had existence; for God

in creating man formed him for society, and without Government society could not exist. Resistance to the supreme powers of a country he considered to be high treason against the Most High; for by God were the powers of the universe ordained—"For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God." He admitted, that subsequent to the Government of the Israelites, Kings had not reigned *jure divino*. It was equally to be admitted, that the Governments since formed had for their foundations contracts between the governed and the governors; but notwithstanding the existence of such contracts, which in some Governments were merely nominal, but which in this was real and in active exercise, he denied that a King was to be considered the servant of his people; or that, at what was called the will of the people, a King might be cashiered and punished.—His Lordship here drew a beautiful picture of the British Constitution, the base of which, he said, was Religion—its end Liberty: It was a Constitution which guarded equally against the extension of the Prerogative and against Democratic Violence.—He argued the wisdom of the political maxim of the impeccability of the King, and upon the inviolability

lity of his sacred person, by which, however, the people were not subjected to injury, for the advisers of the King were constitutionally responsible for their advice.—After dwelling for a short time upon the misfortunes and miseries which followed in this country the destruction of the Monarch, whose death was a foul blot on Englishmen, he drew the attention of the congregation to the affairs of France, where the example set in this country had been imitated with additional criminality and horror. In that country the wild theories of Republicans and Levellers had overturned and annihilated all government—they had butchered the Monarch because he was born a sceptre; they had butchered him upon a scaffold, in a manner more ignominious and cruel than the vilest malefactor, denying him the liberty of addressing the spectators of his sufferings, and not granting him the pause of a moment to call on his God. But had France bettered her situation by the destruction of Monarchy, or by the predominance of her Republican Faction? No; she, that was great in arms and arts, in commerce and manufactures, exhibited a dreadful and horrible example of the effects of sedition, insurrection, and a disregard of the Ordinances of God—she was now torn to pieces by contending Factions—Atheists headed her Councils—Desperadoes her armies—Her rising youth were led unto slaughter in chimerical wars—famine threatened to add to the destruction of the sword—the culture of the lands was neglected—commerce and manufactures annihilated—sacred and profane property plundered by a banditti of robbers—her streets crowded with assassins—her fields filled with violence—and her whole country deluged with blood. Holding the situation of France up *in terrorem* to innovators, he cautioned the lovers of order against listening to those fanatics who were now scattering, as in the time of King Charles, their poison throughout the land; those men, he said, were not entitled to any claim of brotherhood; they had a claim only, and a miserable claim it was, upon our charity and forgiveness, for they were in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

There were more Peers present than we remember having seen on any similar occasion, being thirty temporal and seven spiritual, among whom were,

the Dukes of Leeds, Dorset, Buccleugh, and Montrose; Marquisses of Salisbury and Townshend; Earls of Winchelsea, Chesterfield, and Morton; Lords Falmouth, Wentworth, and Sydney; Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of London, and six other Bishops.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The Order of the Day being read, it was proposed that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till to-morrow.

Lord Lauderdale moved, that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till Monday; that in the interim their Lordships might be fully prepared to meet the question, both from the papers then before the House, and some other papers he should move for.

The Marquis of Stafford conceived nothing but an unnecessary delay could result from the adoption of his Lordship's motion, and under that impression he opposed it; he hoped that his Lordship would postpone his motion for the production of any additional papers till to-morrow, when the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department would be there.

Lord Lauderdale in reply said, in compliance with the wish of the Noble Lord, he withdrew his motion.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The Speaker having taken the Chair,

Lord Lauderdale rose to make his promised motion relative to the production of certain papers not included in the printed copies before the House, and which he conceived necessary to form a just opinion of the question before their Lordships. In the printed copy before the House, there appeared to him to be a blank in the correspondence between M. Chauvelin and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and which struck him to be the more extraordinary, as during the month of November, in which, if he might judge from the papers, all correspondence between the Courts of Britain and France, through the medium of M. Chauvelin, had ceased, the Minister of the Foreign Department in France gave to the National Convention the particulars of a negotiation then pending. His Lordship therefore moved, "That the communication to or from the Executive Council of France be laid before the House, with such correspondence as might have passed between our Court and the States General, through the medium of Lord Auckland, respecting

respecting the opening of the Scheldt."

Lord Grenville gave his decided negative to the motion. With respect to the former, the whole of the correspondence with M. Chauvelin was before their Lordships—and by an exposition of the latter, it would be betraying the weak parts of our allies and of ourselves, if such did exist.—From what had fallen from the Noble Lord respecting the annunciation of the Minister of the Foreign Department to the National Convention of France, he was led to imagine it had been given as the result of the interview to which he once admitted M. Chauvelin; but as such conferences are in general but of a fugitive nature, he could not pretend to repeat what then passed, but must confine himself to the documents before the House.

Lord Lauderdale conceived, that on a question of so much importance, every possible information should be obtained, and before Government precipitated the country into a war, their Lordships should consider whether a war was necessary—on what grounds—whether it could not be avoided—and, whether the Dutch, on whose account it appeared to be undertaken, had made application to that purpose? From the papers he moved for, he conceived full information might be obtained; and he further moved, that to afford their Lordships time thoroughly to investigate the subject, a future day be appointed for the discussion of it.

The motion was then put, and negatived without a division.

CONSIDERATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville rose, and in an elegant, perspicuous, and animated speech, presented to their Lordships a lively picture of the present state of the political situation of this country, and the magnitude of the question before the House, a question which involved the preservation of peace, and the blessings we derive from the happy Constitution under which we live. He then adverted with peculiar pathos and sensibility to the recent transaction in France, a transaction at which justice shudders, and humanity starts back with horror.—An individual had been tried by a set of men, at once his judges and accusers, and by laws framed subsequent to the act complained of, for the purposes of conviction;—against justice he was convicted, and in vic-

lation of the laws of nature executed. The neutrality which this country promised to preserve towards France was conditional, given under a confidence that the persons of the Royal Family of France should be held sacred.—The laws of nations and of nature had been violated at the very period when they were making the most specious professions of their wishes to preserve both.—After declaring they never purposed extending the limits of their dominions, we see them enter the Low Countries, Savoy, &c. and, under the pretence of reuniting them under the blessed banners of Liberty and Equality, incorporate them with the French Republic, or constitute them into free states, under the immediate dominion of, and depending solely on France for protection; a circumstance equally injurious to this country. The Netherlands have been justly considered as a barrier between France and Holland, and, belonging to a power far removed, could not possibly prevent the extension of our commerce; but if the French were permitted to retain the possession of the Low Countries, Holland must inevitably fall under the same power, and by the revival of the commerce of Flanders and Brabant, give an irrecoverable wound to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

His Lordship next took notice of M. Kerfaint's speech in the National Convention, with the extensive naval armament then proposed, avowedly to act against this country, at the same time that M. Chauvelin was soliciting for the establishment of a permanent peace. His Lordship conceived war necessary, to prevent the further aggrandisement of France, and unavoidable from the conduct they had adopted in respect to the navigation of the Scheldt. He therefore moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for the information he was graciously pleased to afford them, offering their condolence for the recent unhappy occurrence in a neighbouring kingdom, and promising the support required by his Majesty for the augmentation of his naval and military forces."

Lord Stanhope rose, not to oppose the Address, but to propose an amendment, which was designed to delay the discussion of the question till their Lordships had leisure fully to examine the subject.—A war, he said, should always be avoided by this country, but under the present circumstances would be the

excess of madness. It is unnecessary and may be avoided; consequently, should it take place, will be impious and immoral.—Should a war be resolved on, it will be a war of Government against the liberties of France, against the commercial interests of this country, against the paper currency of this country, against the people of Great Britain.—The resources of this country are nearly exhausted, the people are unable to support fresh burthens; not only the luxuries, but the necessaries of life are taxed so high, as to preclude the poor almost from the means of existence—the poor's-rates of this kingdom exceed two millions sterling per annum, and even with this addition to their miserable earnings, half of them are starving, England, being the only European power disengaged from war, has now nearly monopolized the whole commerce of the universe, and are we to abandon these solid advantages for an empty etiquette?—What can this country gain by a war with France? They have no fleet, no trade.—Were we to take possession of their transatlantic possessions, their only vulnerable part, we should benefit them most probably, and eventually injure ourselves: the power of France is now concentrated within itself, and by lopping off any exuberance or excrecence, we should only strengthen the trunk; and should France succeed in the establishment of her Constitution, she would soon regain anything she might have lost.

Lord Carlisle, in a very sensible speech, supported the original motion; he applauded the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the present armament. Nice, Avignon, Geneva, and Savoy, became objects of the ambition of France, because they were defenceless; and he was convinced, had the Ministers suffered themselves to be amused with the pacific proposals of the Provisionary Executive Council of France, instead of making the recent warlike preparations, France would have availed herself of our weakness, and England might at this time have formed an Eighty-sixth Department of the French Republic. In his opinion war was necessary to the preservation of our liberties and properties, and he therefore gave his hearty concurrence to the motion for the Address, which would enable his Majesty's Ministers to prepare for war, without precluding the probability of preserving peace.

Lord Darnley declared, the few votes he had had the honour of giving in that House, had hitherto been in opposition to Ministers: a conviction of the propriety of their present measures induced him to say they had his entire approbation, and should have all the support he could render them.

Lord Derby reprobated the idea of a war, which might so easily and honourably be avoided.

Lord Porchester declared, the arguments used in opposition to the Address, had only confirmed him in the opinion of the necessity of a war. He admitted, that the calamity generally attendant on such an event might be averted, but the peace would be but of short duration.—France, already surrounded by foes, would naturally wish to prevent the further augmentation; but no sooner had she repelled the attacks of Austria, Prussia, &c. than she would carry into execution that system of general equality, of general dominion, contained in their Decree of the 15th of December. Let, therefore, Great Britain, by joining the general Confederacy against French anarchy, fulfil her duty to her allies and to herself, when the probability of success is so much greater than when singly opposed, which would certainly be the case in a short time, should we, by any concession, preserve a precarious and dishonourable peace.

Lord Lauderdale seconded Lord Stanhope's motion, a subject which certainly involved the question of war—the most important question which could possibly come before that House. He argued much ill from the subject of the late melancholy transaction in France being introduced into the Address, and being made part of the object of dispute in the House this day. As a man, he sympathized with their Lordships on that melancholy event, and honoured the sentiments their Lordships had uttered on the occasion;—as men he applauded them—in their legislative capacity he condemned them:—no passion should be permitted to blind their judgment—no emotion suffered to stifle their reason; the public good alone should occupy their thoughts and attention. He conceived this melancholy subject had been introduced into the debate purposely to excite in their Lordships' bosoms sentiments inimical to France, that under the generous impression this horrid transaction should inspire,

inspire, the mind, exhausted with care, would be unable to resist the spurious arguments Ministers might bring forward to prove the necessity of a war.

The capture of Nice, as affording the French additional strength in the Mediterranean, had been mentioned by the Noble Secretary of State as likely to interrupt our Levant trade, and on those grounds sufficient to justify a war.—Of how much more consequence was the island of Corsica than the city of Nice; yet this country did not think it a sufficient cause to relinquish the blessings of peace. The re-union of Savoy to France had been urged as another sufficient reason for war. The reduction of Lorraine, which is of fifty times the importance of Savoy, was not reckoned, but winked at by this country, when she was in at least as flourishing a state as she is at present. His Lordship conceived a declaration of hostilities on the part of Great Britain would occasion a national bankruptcy in France.

Lord Stormont expressed his approbation of the Address.—He deemed an immediate declaration of war against France indispensably necessary to the preservation of our national honour and prosperity, and pledged himself to support the Ministers in the measure and all its consequences.—His Lordship went over the ground touched on by Lord Grenville. He asserted, it was absurd to talk of treating with France—a country which in about four years had undergone four different revolutions. Supposing that Ministers were to treat with the present Provisionary Executive Council of France, and establish peace, a new change comes, the old Members are kicked out, and with them their measures, and the New Council laugh at our credulity in trusting to the promises of a set of men who had usurped a spurious authority.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, from a full conviction of the impropriety of the measure, opposed the Address.—He declared, at this period, when every spot on the face of the ocean is covered with our merchantmen, it was madness to hazard their loss without the smallest probability of deriving the most trivial benefit.

Holland was unable to maintain a war, and should we be involved in one, the whole of the expence must rest on this country. But Holland never had demanded the assistance stipulated by

the Treaty of 1788, therefore the war will be a voluntary act of the Ministers, and he was confident in asserting, that were the Ministers disposed to peace, they might have it on their own terms, so anxious was France to avoid a war.

The Lord Chancellor (LORD LOUGHBOROUGH) observed on the substance of all the speeches delivered, but said he had not heard any which in the least altered his opinion on the necessity of the measures adopted by Government. He cast many severe sarcasms at Lord Lauderdale, which induced his Lordship to rise, and reply. In speaking of his friend M. Brissot, his Lordship said, he honoured him, because he had ever preserved a steady adherence to his party, and had preferred the public good to his personal benefit.

The Speaker put the question on Lord Stanhope's motion, which was negatived without a division.—He then put the original motion, which was carried without a division.

Adjourned.

The following Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals.

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because the immediate tendency of the Address is to plunge the nation into war.
2. Because we consider War as an evil of such magnitude, that nothing but absolute necessity can justify it.
3. Because we have not heard of any danger to this country which renders war necessary.
4. Because the observance of good faith towards our Allies does not require us to engage in war, his Majesty's Ministers having admitted that Holland has not demanded our interference, and it being notorious, that Prussia has been the aggressor against France.
5. Because, though we feel the utmost horror at the atrocious act of cruelty and injustice mentioned in the Address, we think that no injustice, however flagrant, committed in a foreign State, and having no relation to other countries, is a just ground for making War.
6. Because we are more likely to obtain the objects, whether of policy or principle, in the way of negotiation, than war; the aversion of France to break with this country, which has lately stood the test of repeated provocations, putting it in our power at this moment

moment to give peace to all Europe: whereas by entering into the war, we shall put all at stake; we shall be to join a league, whose duration cannot be depended on; our marine will be to act against armed vessels only, and that of the French against a trade which covers every quarter of the Globe.

7. Because, in no view of policy can we discover any advantage to be obtained to this country by War, however successful. The experience of our two last Wars has taught us the little value of foreign acquisitions; for having lost America in the last of them, we now enjoy a more beneficial intercourse with it as an Independent State, than we did when it formed a part of the British dominions.

8. Because we think it the interest of this country to preserve Peace with all Mankind, but more especially with France.

9. Because, even if it should be thought consonant to the honour and magnanimity of this Nation to seek the depression of France, that end will be most effectually promoted, by leaving them to their own internal dissensions, instead of uniting them by a hostile aggression in a common cause, and thus calling forth all their energy.

10. Because, as every war must be concluded by a Peace, negotiation must at some time take place, and we must ultimately depend upon the good faith

of France, unless we proceed upon a principle of partition, conquest, or extermination.

11. Because the measures now in view will utterly derange our system of finance, our war resources having been applied towards defraying the expence of our Peace Establishment, in consequence of which our floating unfunded debt, which amounted at the commencement of the American war only to 3,100,000*l.* has accumulated to above ten millions, exclusive of India Bonds. Besides which, the additional effect that the late enormous extension of private banking to an amount unknown, may have upon our public credit, in case of war, is what no one can foresee.

12. Because we dread the increase of those public burthens which already bear so hard on the poorer part of the community, and because we are convinced that nothing can endanger our happy Constitution, but an interruption of those blessings which it now affords us, by the calamities of an unnecessary war.

LANSDOWNE.
LAUDERDALE.

DISSENTIENT,

For the 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons, and for that part of the 4th beginning with the word (Interference); for the whole of the 5th and 12th reasons.

DERBY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

MR. WILBERFORCE gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, move for a Renewal of the Resolutions which had been made by the House during the last Sessions, relative to the Slave Trade. He hoped that the subject would take up but a short time; his sentiments on it had been already so well known, that it would be unnecessary for him to add any more; and nothing but an immediate Abolition of the Slave Trade would satisfy him.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up from the bar, and presented a Message from the King, which was immediately read by the Speaker: it was as follows:

“**GEORGE REX.**

“ My Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons copies of several Papers which have been

received from M. Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the answers returned thereto; and likewise copies of an order made by his Majesty in Council, and transmitted by his Majesty's commands to the said M. Chauvelin, in consequence of the accounts of the ATROCIOUS ACT recently perpetrated at PARIS.

“ In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a FURTHER AUGMENTATION OF HIS FORCES BY SEA AND LAND, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to take the most effectual measures in the present important conjuncture for maintaining the security and rights of his own Dominions, for supporting his Allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition on the

part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but are particularly so when conneſted with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the moſt ſacred duties, and are utterly ſubverſive of the peace and order of all civil ſociety.

“ G. R.”

Mr. Secretary Dundas next preſented the papers alluded to in the Meſſage; the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to move, That the Houſe ſhould on Thurſday next take into their conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage.—It was not his intention to anticipate what on that day would be the feelings and language of the Houſe.—He was confident, however, that every gentleman would agree with him, that upon a queſtion of the importance which muſt ariſe from the communication juſt made, that which would beſt become the Houſe, would be not at preſent to go into the debate, but to take time for ſerious and ſolemn deliberation. He was conſcious that Gentlemen would find it a difficult taſk to ſuppreſs, upon the preſent occaſion, thoſe indignant feelings which the atrocious and abominable deed perpetrated at Paris, muſt excite in the breaſt of every man who had a ſenſe of juſtice or of humanity: he however entreated Gentlemen to forbear until Thurſday, when they would be enabled to come prepared to deliver ſentiments matured by deliberation, and to ſpeak a language becoming a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, and ſuited to men who poſſeſſed ſentiments of unſhaken allegiance, and whoſe conduct was governed by principles of juſtice and humanity.

The queſtion being put,

Lord Wycombe roſe. He ſaid, he wiſhed not to anticipate the proceedings of Thurſday next; for at that moment he was convinced that nothing which the ableſt man in the Houſe could advance againſt a war, could have any influence, impreſſed as the Houſe muſt be by an honeſt indignation at the atrocious tranſactions which had taken place in Paris; tranſactions unparalleled in hiſtory, and diſgraceful to humanity. He could not, however, omit embracing the firſt opportunity of declaring his ſentiments upon that part of the Meſſage which announced the probability of an approaching war with France; a war, which, from the conduct of Miniſters, appeared to

him to be deſired and provoked by them.—His Lordſhip condemned the war in which we were likely to be involved, as wholly unneceſſary and alarming, as a war againſt the cauſe of liberty and the rights of an independent nation; it would be a war, he ſaid, exhibiting the phenomenon of a free nation warring for deſpotiſm. It muſt be clear, he ſaid, to every man who examined the correſpondence which had paſſed between M. Chauvelin and his Majeſty's Miniſters, that France was deſirous of preſerving peace with this country. [Here the Hon. Member was for a few moments interrupted by groans from every part of the Houſe.]—His Lordſhip proceeded, and charged the conduct of Administration to M. Chauvelin to have been ſupercilious, and that in that Houſe an aſperity had been uſed againſt the French by no means prudent. He called the attention of Gentlemen to the prohibition of exporting corn to France, which prohibition, he ſaid, was a convincing proof to him that his Majeſty's Miniſters, notwithſtanding their declarations, had never entertained a ſincere diſpoſition to maintain peace. His Lordſhip conſidered a war at the preſent moment to threaten conſequences the moſt ruinous, the ſituation of a ſiſter kingdom being extremely perilous, and the burdens of this nearly unbearable.—The Noble Lord, after ſome further inveſtive againſt Miniſters, concluded by pledging himſelf on Thurſday to enter at large into the reaſons he had given the outlines of, againſt a war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a ſhort reply, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction in the Noble Lord's having pledged himſelf to ſtate his reaſons at length on a future day, as he doubted not of being able to give the Noble Lord as diſtinct answers to his reaſons as he could poſſibly deſire.

Mr. Drake roſe in the cauſe of human nature, of philanthy, of morality, and of religion, to declare his full approbation of the Meſſage.

Mr. Fox agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), that it would be improper to proceed immediately to the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage—the act the Houſe would probably adopt would be ſolemn and of the greateſt importance—mature deliberation was then neceſſary, and he approved of delaying the conſideration until Thurſday.—He defended the conduct of the Noble Lord (Wycombe) in having, though the diſcuſſion of the Meſſage was moved for Thurſday,

Thursday, thus early embraced an opportunity of declaring his abhorrence of that detestable scene which had been acted at Paris; and also in his having touched upon that part of the Message which intimated the approach of war; for when once intimated, it might be the opinion of many that not a single day should be suffered to pass without a declaration of their opinions upon a subject of such importance. On Thursday, he said, the House would come prepared to discuss the question, when stronger grounds for the necessity of war might be laid before them than they now had, for as yet he had not seen such as could induce him to believe that a war was necessary.

The question was then put and agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Pursuant to the Order of the House, the Rev. Mr. Hey, their Chaplain, preached before them, and a crowded congregation, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this day, from the 13th chapter of the Romans, verse the 5th.—*"Wherefore ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."* From this text he ably urged the necessity of due obedience to those in authority, and represented the mischievous consequences resulting from a contrary conduct. The fate of Charles the First he argued upon as a proof that one innovation led on to many, and as a warning against those doctrines which were now spread by wicked and designing men. He applauded the wisdom of the Legislature in appointing an anniversary commemoration, by a solemn day of fasting and prayer, for that enormity committed by our ancestors, which had for a considerable time after subjected the country to far greater tyranny and evil than it had before experienced. The commemoration of this day was at this time peculiarly necessary, when the example set in this country, but which we had, and he hoped should continue to deplore, had been held up in another for a purpose the most abhorrent and revolting, and had been advanced as a justification for an atrocious and bloody act, opposite to every principle of religion, of justice, and humanity. He drew a comparison between the present times and those preceding the murder of King Charles. The difference he shewed thus to be in favour of the present; that in the time of King Charles, the Kingdom was flourishing—had experienced a long series of prosperity—was envied by the world, and was

by all, but by itself, considered happy. To the blessings of these times, we enjoyed an additional and great blessing—the knowledge of our happiness, and the determination to maintain it by our loyalty to a good King, and attachment to our invaluable Constitution.

Near one hundred Members attended. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Burke, the Master of the Rolls, Lord George Thynne, and Sir William Dolben, were among the number.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and moved, "That the Thanks of the House be given to the Rev. Thomas Hey, for his sermon."—The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next informed the House, that in consequence of his Majesty's Message, it was his intention to vote an Address, granting such supplies to his Majesty as might be deemed necessary for the support and protection of his kingdom. And although he was fully persuaded, that the House could have but one opinion on a measure of such expediency and importance, yet as the communications which were to have been laid before the House were so voluminous, that they could not have been got ready in sufficient time for the use of the Members, and as he wished every Gentleman to be fully informed as to their contents, he thought it would be proper to defer their consideration of the Address for that night, and therefore moved, that it be brought forward to-morrow. He would afterwards, in the Committee of Supply, move for an augmentation of the seamen; and that 20,000 should be voted in addition to the 25,000 which had been already granted to his Majesty.

Mr. Grey said, that in a question of such consequence as was then before the House, it was necessary to proceed with the utmost caution; and it was therefore necessary that Gentlemen should have a longer time given them than what had been moved for by the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. He would therefore propose, as an Amendment to his motion, that the consideration of the question should be deferred until Monday next, to which day the House should adjourn.

Mr. Grey wished, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would make the House acquainted with the nature of the correspondence which he intended to bring forward; particularly those communications, without which we could not, with

any propriety, determine on the question of a war. There were three or four subjects which he conceived the House ought to be informed of:—1st, The correspondence which had passed between his Majesty's Ministers and the Minister of France, from the 8th of July last to the 19th of November.—2dly, The communications received from those agents of France who were not accredited.—3dly, The correspondence which had passed between Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Minister in Holland, and the Executive Council of the French Republic; and the wishes of the States of Holland as to a war with France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed in reply, that some recent circumstances, which he should lay before the House, made it necessary to bring the subject forward as speedily as possible. He hoped that the Honourable Gentleman would withdraw his Amendment, as he would have it in his power the following day to make such objections as he thought proper to the matter that should be brought forward.

Mr. Sheridan said, if a war was to be entered into, it ought to appear that it was unavoidable; the Members of that House should convince their Constituents, on whom the evils of it were to fall, that it was a war of necessity; and that necessity could not be known without the communications which his Hon. Friend had mentioned. Perhaps the Papers which the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to bring forward contained these communications.

The Amendment was negatived without a division; and the question of adjournment till to-morrow carried unanimously.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for a Representative to serve for the Borough of Lyme Regis, in the room of Mr. Fane, who had accepted the office of Groom of the Stole.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice, that on Friday next he would make a motion respecting supposed seditions in the Capital, and the part which the House ought now to take on that subject.

Mr. Grey, after resuming his arguments of yesterday for the production of additional papers on the subject of the Negotiation with France, made three motions; the first, for all communications with the Executive Council of France from the 8th of July to the 19th of November;—the second, for all communications which had passed through the medium of Lord

Auckland at the Hague;—and the third, for all requisitions from the States General for our interference in their support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the first motion, that in the interval alluded to, no communication upon the subject of discussion passed—to the second he answered, that no communication had passed from Lord Auckland to the Executive Council of France, and that what might have passed between his Lordship and Agents it would be improper, unprecedented, and dangerous to present;—and to the third he replied, that the Dutch had not made any requisition in a formal way upon the question of the Scheldt—they had, however, requested our assistance to protect them from approaching danger, and had not expressed themselves indifferent upon the question of the Scheldt.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan spoke for the last motion.

Mr. Grey withdrew his first and second motions, and the third being put, for copies of all requisitions from the States General for the interference of Great Britain in their support, it was negatived without a division.

WAR with FRANCE.

CONSIDERATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day; immediately upon which the Speaker read his Majesty's Message.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose and said, convinced as he was of the many important objects of national consequence which arose out of his Majesty's most gracious Message just read, he felt it to be impossible that the attention of the House should not in some degree be separated and drawn to that dreadful outrage which had been committed against religion, justice, and humanity—an outrage which had created one united sentiment of abhorrence throughout this island, and in the breast of every Christian throughout Europe.—He should better consult his feelings, if he could draw a veil over that atrocious act; for all that had preceded it—the act itself—and all which was likely to follow it, was too full of grief and horror, and too painful to the feelings of any man to be dwelt upon—Humanity would induce us to endeavour to shut out the remembrance of the deed from our minds—it should be expunged from the page of History, and here and hereafter every

recollection of it should be destroyed, as an act disgraceful to the world.—But it was impossible that such atrocious deeds could be buried in oblivion—an extensive and complicated proscription had led to a scene of blood as its consummation, by which the age had been contaminated, and which would be handed down with execration to an indignant posterity. It then became the duty of that House, and of the country, by a solemn protest against the act, to mark in the future history of the world, that Great Britain was not polluted with the principles which led to it.—As it was impossible, he said, for us to forget the death of an unfortunate Prince of this country, let us see in this instance the evils of Republican licentiousness concentrated—let us see, that, unbridled as they had been in another country, they led to consequences contrary to every principle human and divine—that wild theories of Government led to the destruction of every good effect arising from reason, from experience, and from revelation itself; that they carried with them a consequence in one instance, which every man in that House must lament: that they tended to shake the interests of all ranks, to destroy all order, and to annihilate the inviolability of every lawful sovereign.—Dreadful as their effects had been, they afforded to the House and to the country a useful and salutary subject, which at this moment might fix the minds of all on those destructive principles, which it was the duty of the House, regarding as it ought the interest of the country, to endeavour to arrest in their progress, and to form an insurmountable barrier to their contagious effects. He would entreat Gentlemen, if it were possible, to set aside their feelings upon the present occasion, and to treat the business before them upon sound and deliberate reason, the result of which might lead to the salvation of this and of every other country in Europe.—The destruction of the unfortunate Monarch of France offered one proof of what extremities those were ready to carry themselves to, who approved of French principles—principles which had led to a conduct materially interesting to every country, but particularly interesting to this, which had long felt the blessings of a mixed government—of a Monarchy with inviolability to the Sovereign, but with responsibility to his advisers. Guarding equally against the extreme of tyranny on one hand, and the extreme of licentious-

ness on the other, it afforded a splendid and happy contrast to the unbridled and ungovernable licentiousness which formed the miseries of an unhappy land. But the infection of France could never exist in this country unless studiously brought into it, and carefully cherished.—When such endeavours had an existence, the creation of a barrier against them became the first duty of every true British subject.—The House and Country had already, by an address to his Majesty, agreed to such preparations as might enable his Majesty to provide for the safety of the country, which safety then appeared in such danger as to warrant jealousy on the part of the Executive Power. Several weeks had elapsed since the existence of that critical situation—we had now to consider what was the present situation we stood in, when again called upon by his Majesty for a further augmentation of his forces.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here took a summary review of the papers before the House, by which, he said, it would appear clear to every Gentleman that had read them, that from May to July the system adopted by his Majesty had been founded on the principles of a strict neutrality, avoiding all internal interference with the affairs of France. He had acted faithfully up to that wise and generous resolution, and had a right to expect in return from France, a careful attention and respect to the rights of himself and those of his allies—he had a right to expect that France would not chuse as a return to interfere in the internal government of this country—that she would not have interfered in our internal government for the purpose of destroying our unexampled felicity, and for the purpose of destroying that splendid contrast which we exhibited to her own miserable condition—that she would not have interfered in a manner calculated to promote our indignation, and to disturb the peace of this country.—Her professions, it was to be admitted, had been amicable, but her conduct had militated directly against all her pacific and prudent professions. She had declared against views of aggrandizement—against every interference in the government of neutral nations as a violation of the rights of nations, and had by that declaration passed a sentence against herself by anticipation, for a conduct with respect to Great Britain which formed part of the present discussion, and which the House could not pass over unnoticed, unless they sacrificed the honour, the inter-

rest, and the safety of the nation.— France, by M. Chauvelin, on the 18th of June, prior to the abolition of Monarchy, renewed the assurances of attention and respect to the rights of the King of Great Britain, and to those of his allies who were not in hostilities against her.—The assurances of a rejection of every system of aggrandisement, and of abstaining from interference in the internal government of neutral nations, were also repeated; and his Majesty had not, during the war in which France was involved, done a single act to warrant the breach of any of these promises. But what had been the conduct of France? The total reverse of all her promises.— By her conduct, if not checked by force, it was evident that she would proceed in her views of aggrandisement.—In the first instance of the success of her arms against Savoy, she had exhibited her aggrandizing views, by annexing it forever, without even the disguise of an excuse, as an Eighty-fourth Department to France.—By a decree of the National Assembly the same principle was evident, for they had announced to the world that they would act in the same manner with respect to every country in which their arms might be successful.—The decree of the 15th of December stated the plan where temporary success gave them possession, which was to be accompanied by what was contrary to the laws of war, as practised by every civilized nation, a total subversion and extinction of the antient Government. By the same decree, their successful Generals were ordered to treat as enemies all who would not accept of what they called Liberty. French fraternity was offered freely to all—at the points of French bayonets; and the mild and moderate principles of what the French called free Government, were promulgated from the mouths of cannon. A connexion with such a country, however much it might be desired by some men, appeared to him to be nothing short of submitting to be a province to France; and a negotiation with their Jacobin Clubs and their petty Municipalities appeared to him to lead to more dangerous consequences, than would have followed a neglect of the most ambitious projects and exertions of the most ambitious period of the Monarchy of France. With respect to the Netherlands, France professes an intention to retain possession of them until after the war, and the consolidation of their Liberty;—but could such

a declaration be understood to convey any other intention than that of subjugation? Their granting to the people of the Netherlands a free Constitution, was contradicted by their endeavours not only to annihilate the power of the ancient Sovereigns of the country, but even the will of the people. Look to the conduct of the French, not to their professions;—look to the triumph of the Deliverer of the Netherlands—to the entry of Dumourier—to the illuminations enforced by martial law—and to the free election of the Members for the Primary Assemblies in the hollow square of French troops.—To prove still further the ambitious, aggrandizing views of France, he referred them to the conduct of France with respect to Hainault, and to the Decrees from which a regular system for all nations to claim fraternity with France was laid down. On the first part of the present discussion he would not trouble the House further, being convinced that he had stated the views of aggrandisement in France to be sufficiently strong to excite a general detestation of their principles, and a just alarm for our own safety.— The Right Hon. Gentleman next went to prove their principle of interference in the Governments of neutral nations.— The decree, he said, of the 19th of November stated, that France would grant fraternity and assistance to all people who were desirous of regaining their freedom. To whom this grant was offered there existed but little need of enquiry—who were to be the younger brothers of France it was not difficult to ascertain—the Decree was ordered to be printed in ALL languages, for the use of Englishmen of course—for as it was to be printed in English, it was not to be supposed that England was to be excluded from the advantage of French fraternity.—It was true, he said, that M. Chauvelin had given what had been termed an explanation of this Decree, but which explanation, instead of being satisfactory, was an aggravation of the offence, and a confirmation of the object of France to propagate their fraternizing principles over the whole world.—And possessing this organizing disorganizing principle, their system would be defective as long as one King was left on the earth; for they had proscribed Royalty as a crime, and the bloody hand of the assassin that had been successfully raised against one unfortunate Monarch, was extended in the principle to our own, and to every Monarch existing. But to

put the intentions of France with respect to ourselves beyond controversy, the National Assembly had applied their principles to ourselves by name.—Every address of treason and disaffection, from whatever body in England, however contemptible, however small, however doubtful the authority, was courted, thankfully received at their bar, and applauded. Was he then to ask whether England was excluded from their proselytism? No;—it was evident, and by themselves they stood condemned of a violation of the rights of nations.—He next discussed their conduct with respect to the rights of the Allies of Great Britain—they had professed an intention to hold sacred those rights; but that profession, like the others, they had broken through by their conduct with respect to the navigation of the Scheldt. France had no right to interfere but as claiming the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, or as the arbiters of the rights of Europe. In her conduct relative to the Scheldt, she had exhibited a concentrated violation of treaties, not to be met with in the annals of the world—she was herself bound as a guarantee to maintain the exclusive navigation of that river to the Dutch—and if she claimed a Sovereignty over Brabant, she was doubly bound as a guarantee to that exclusive right, for it was also guaranteed by the Brabant Government. In questioning this right of the Dutch, France had violated her professions to this country, and had attacked the interests of our Ally. But he had been called upon to shew a requisition from the Dutch for our interference to support them in the maintenance of this right; and he had freely answered, that no such requisition had been made; but it was not to be passed over that the Dutch had made a formal Protest against the conduct of the French in forcing the navigation. The House could not pretend to the maintenance of the good faith of the country if such a transaction was to be overlooked, which transaction the Dutch had a right at any moment to declare to be an act of hostility committed against them by France, though from reasons of fear or of prudence, when the enemy was at their gates, they might not have deemed it fit to have declared a determination to resist, and not have called on us for the assistance we were bound by Treaty to afford them. but, independent of all Treaty, was it fitting for us to be neglectful, and to suffer country after country to be buried

by the ambition of France, leading on, unchecked, to the ruin of England, and to the ruin of all Europe?—The whole of the explanations made by France simply amounted to the possibility of commencing a negotiation at an indefinite period—when what France deemed the establishment of the Liberty of the Netherlands should be effected:—she had in no degree receded on the subject of the Scheldt—nor had she given any satisfactory explanation of her conduct relative to her interference in the internal government of this country;—on the contrary, the Decree of Fraternity still remaining in force, she advertised the world for encouragement to treason and rebellion.—The House was not to be told, as an explanation of that decree, that France would not receive and countenance the complaints of individuals of a country, but only such complaints as might be made by the will of a nation, when it was notorious that the National Assembly had received and encouraged complaints from bodies of men, treated in this country by some Gentlemen as insignificant, and even too contemptible for the application of the law. Such an explanation standing by itself, but strengthened by the conduct of France, left the principle of proselytism not only standing, but was an offensive and bold recognition of it—a principle from which they had in no degree receded—a principle to which we could not yield, without conceding the interest, the honour, and the existence of our country.—He had not strength sufficient, nor could he presume to take up the time of the House longer with all that crowded upon his mind. One additional instance of the intentions of France, he could not, however, omit shortly stating.—On the 27th of December Mont. Chauvelin complained of the injurious construction put upon the Decree alluded to, and on the 31st of the same month, the very day on which Chauvelin's complaint was answered, and when it was totally impossible that the answer could be known in Paris, one of the Members of the French Executive Council, from whom M. Chauvelin received his instructions, wrote a letter, directed to the friends of liberty and equality resident in the seaports of France, intimating to them that England and Spain were preparing to attack them—that these two despots, after persecuting the patriots and republicans in their own countries, were endeavouring to deter them from punishing the traitor Louis—that the King and Parliament of Eng-

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land meant to make war on them—But would the English Republicans permit it?—No, they are firm to our cause, and ready to receive us with open arms—we will fly to their succour—we will make a descent on England, and carry with us Fifty Thousand Bonnets of Liberty, and transplant into that country the Tree of Liberty. By this Letter the King was not only held out as separate from the People, but the King and Parliament. This precious gift of fifty thousand Bonnets of Liberty, with the addition of a Tree of Liberty, was held out immediately after the explanation of the innocence of the decree, by one of the Executive Council of France; exhibiting, in the strongest possible way, that the conduct and pretences of France were hostile to the safety and existence of this country. Instead of offering satisfaction for her insults to this country, and checking the progress of her destructive arms, and her still more destructive principles, she added to the list of insults by repeated recognitions of those principles which England could not, in justice to herself, suffer to be established. M. Chauvelin had also, in his last communication, delivered an ultimatum, which was a full avowal of every thing dangerous to Great Britain, and which ultimatum if not agreed to by the British Cabinet, was attended by a threat of an immediate armament by France against us. It was impossible to admit the ultimatum without forfeiting the honour and existence of the country—unless that ultimatum should be withdrawn, instead of peace, we must have war. He had exerted himself by every means in his power to avert that calamity.—The moment was not yet arrived involving us in it; and until it did arrive, he should continue to exert himself for the maintenance of peace: but it would be imposing upon the House, and contrary to his own opinion, to declare a probability of peace. To him war appeared inevitable in existing circumstances; and such a war, whenever it did come, would be far preferable to a precarious peace, in which our honour could not be secure, nor our country safe. He concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication; condoling with him on the atrocious act recently committed at Paris, which must be felt by all Europe as an act against every principle of religion, humanity and justice; assuring him that it was impossible that they should not be sensible of the views of aggran-

disement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but which are particularly so when connected with the propagation of principles which tend to the violation of the most sacred duties, and which are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society: To declare to his Majesty their determination to adopt the most vigorous and effectual opposition to those views, that we may preserve every thing to us valuable as a nation; and that they will afford with alacrity the means to enable his Majesty to augment his forces, for the maintenance of the rights of his people, and of his allies.

Lord Beauchamp seconded the motion. Lamenting the calamity of a war, his Lordship preferred it to an inglorious peace; and contended, that the possession of Savoy and the Netherlands by France were objects rendering a war absolutely necessary; as the possession of Savoy would subject all Italy to France, and make her mistress of the Mediterranean; and the possession of the Netherlands enable her to be the Dictatress of the government of Holland.

Lord Wycombe opposed the motion, considering a war unnecessary, and ruinous in the present situation of this country, and the precarious situation of Ireland. He contended, that neither the rights of his Majesty nor the security of the state were threatened by the French; that they were eager and desirous to maintain peace with us; that their explanations had been sufficient; and that the Scheldt not being deemed by the Dutch a sufficient inducement for them to declare war, that we could not on that ground justify it.

Mr. Whitbread, jun. attributed, as the Noble Lord (Lord Wycombe) had done before him, the cruelties committed in France to the conduct of the Combined Armies, and to the execrable Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. He was averse to war; he was desirous of peace, as connected with the prosperity and honour of the country. He charged Administration with not having exerted themselves to avert a war, but having by their haughtiness provoked it. He contended, that the papers presented to the House were a garbled selection, unfit for the House to decide the question of peace or war upon. The only reason he could see of our going to war was to overturn the present government of France; a government founded on the will of the people, and with which we had no right to intermeddle.

He contended that France had given explanations which to his mind were sufficient; their conquests were no fair ground for a war; they were not the aggressors, but had been attacked; their aggrandisement, however, he said, was to be opposed, but the aggrandisement of Russia was to be passed by unnoticed: the reason, he supposed, was, that Russia being a despotic power, her aggrandisements were not deemed alarming. He imagined, if Ministers were determined to go to war, it was in part for the purpose of changing the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who had long been deemed the Minister of Preparation—he presumed, he was desirous of obtaining, at the expence of his country, the new title to him of Minister of War.

Mr. Anstruther followed for the Address, declaring, that less had been said against the motion, and weaker arguments advanced, than he had ever heard advanced against any motion ever before offered in that House.

Mr. Fox said, he had listened with all the attention of which he was master, to every word which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), and he was ready to confess, that the conclusion of that Right Hon. Gentleman's speech gave him some satisfaction, because it held out some hope, that means might be yet taken to avert the miseries of war, which he deprecated as one of the greatest miseries which could befall this nation.

This was all that he wished for, and hitherto he had constantly expressed himself to this effect. He thought that negotiation ought to precede every thing else. He would not attempt, nor did he desire to palliate the cruelties of the French; but we certainly did not think it suited our national character to negotiate with nations whose cruelties were proverbial, such as Portugal and Spain, where the Inquisition and Auto da Fé's chilled the very blood within the veins of humanity.

Before he touched particularly on the articles which were held out as the ostensible grounds of a war with France, he should venture an opinion, which was, that it was not the opening of the Scheldt, the Decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November last, nor yet the safety of Europe, was the real cause; but an intention to interfere in the internal Government of France, for the purpose of

restoring the old Monarchy, which had given such uneasiness to this country, and to all Europe, as long as it existed. In this respect, indeed, the Duke of Brunswick had acted in an open manner—he did not attempt to disguise his pretensions. He wished the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) would so far follow his example, and then the people of this country would know what it was they were to maintain an expensive war for.

The first ground was Holland.—Were we certain that the Dutch were disposed for war? What proof had they given of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly acknowledged they had made no requisition on that head, and surely they must judge of their own affairs with greater propriety than we. In their Proclamation for a solemn fast, they acknowledged that their observance of a strict neutrality had, till that period, preserved to them the blessings of peace. They did not seem to treat the opening of the Scheldt as an object that should involve them in a war. It was true, we ought to maintain the faith of Treaties, and he was not averse to an armament in case of a requisition from allies; but he deprecated every measure that might plunge us into a war, the result of which could not be foreseen.

It might be said, that Dumourier was at the gates of Holland; if so, our interference must be too late.

The second ground was, the safety of Europe. Here the Hon. Member advanced several arguments in order to shew, that if his Majesty's Ministers really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up the matter much earlier.

The third ground was, the decree of the National Convention on the 19th of November last, which, in his opinion, could not affect this country. He was ready to acknowledge the decree and the subject of explanation were inconsistent; but what was he to adduce from thence? Why that the French nation did not wish to go to war with this country. Mr. Fox took this in different points of view as a corroboration of the assertion.

He paid very little attention to what Mr. Ker said with respect to a descent on this country. He entertained no apprehensions on that head. The people of this country loved the present form of Government—they admired the

Constitution from reason, habit, and prejudice; but he was certain that it was not the way to continue that love by the increase of taxes. Such conduct would tend to propagate the very principles which they wished to annihilate.

The human mind seemed to be delighted with war. At first it was carried on for victory; then extent of territory; then for religion; commerce of late gave birth to it; but experience had fatally evinced, that all commercial wars defeated their object.

The beaten track was tried, and as no new ground presented itself, the old article of religion was taken up; war must be waged with opinions, the most unequal that could be carried on. An eccentric man in the National Assembly had professed opinions in favour of Atheism. That a whole nation should be branded with the opinions of one man, was rather uncharitable. Surely those who could believe that a whole nation were Atheists, should not be condemned for want of belief. But if this was the object, surely the tenets of Christianity did not prescribe the means about to be employed. Persecution was by no means the engine which that mild system ordered to be employed; that medium was left to Mahometanism. Christianity employed other weapons— forbearance, charity, and pious conversation. But if the French were all Atheists, was there any danger that so absurd a system would find any disciples in this country? He was persuaded it would not. This nation was sensible of the consolations which flowed from religion; a consolation which lightened our burthen in this life, and smoothed our passage to the grave. Were we to contest with them for victory? That would be Quixotism indeed—Nor yet for extent of territory. He believed any territory in France would not be eligible. But he would maintain his former opinion—it could only be for the purpose of restoring the old monarchy of France; for he observed, that as often as this question was agitated, though this was not made one of the grounds, yet the wild excesses and atrocities of the present Government never fail to make the chief ingredient of every argument.

Much had been said of the French principles. He did not so much reprobate the principles as the abuse of them. He would insist that sovereignty was founded in the People, and that the People could cashier their Governors,

when they could produce sufficient proofs that they had violated the end for which they were instituted. Was not James the Second cashiered? Did not William the Third owe his crown to a Convention of the People? and had not the dynasty of the House of Brunswick succeeded to that election? As to the word *equality*, did it mean any more than an Equality of Right to unequal things? The man that had a shilling had as much right to it as the man that had an hundred pounds, and the cottager to his hut as the nobleman to his palace. He wished to be clearly understood, for he well knew that attempts would be made to misrepresent him. It had been insinuated, that he held correspondence with the French, and he challenged any man to bring forward any such charge, or to prove that he was not a good citizen.

Mr. Wyndham considered the point upon which Gentlemen laid the greatest stress of argument, namely, that the Dutch had made no formal requisition for the interference of Great Britain to protect them in the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt, to strengthen the cause which they wished to weaken, and held it to be a very strong proof of the impressions made upon them by the danger of their situation. It was their fear on this account that prevented them from applying for the performance of the *cajus fœderis*; and those argued very unfairly, who attempted to construe their silence into a surrender.

That France was not desirous at present of engaging in a war with England he was ready to allow; and for the best of reasons, because they were already pursuing objects of aggrandisement which sufficiently occupied them for the present.—When they should have accomplished the designs they were about, England would have the consolation which Polyphemus intended for Ulysses—that she should be the last to be devoured. He had as strong a sense of the calamities of war, and was desirous of averting them as much as any one; but the reason that he recommended war was, because he thought it the better alternative, as there was no safety in peace. Against the propagation of the destructive doctrines of the French, and their aggrandisement by conquest, Englishmen must fight *pro aris et focis*. Had Louis XIV. subdued this island, it would have been no calamity at all compared with that of a subjection to the

Government now falsely called a Republic. The sway of the Despot, however it may destroy our independence and abridge our liberties, would still leave us in possession of many of the enjoyments of social life. We should retain our religion, our orders, and our property; but the yoke of the Republicans would be the utter extirpation of these and every other source of human felicity. He differed much with Mr. Fox in his idea of the first principles of the Rights of Man, "That all men were equal in their rights." There was no word about which so much had been spoken or written as that word "Equality." Various have been the definitions attempted of it, but hitherto in vain. Even the Pamphlet and other controversial Writers, after filling a few introductory and explanatory pages in endeavouring to define it, always found that something else was better than a definition, and were forced to add some other word, such as "in their Rights," which made it more unintelligible.—For his part, he freely confessed that he was unable to comprehend the principle as laid down in the French Declaration. He also denied Mr. Fox's position relative to the Sovereignty of the People; and was willing to contend, whenever a proper opportunity presented itself, that the majority of the people did not possess the right of altering or new modelling the established form of their Government, according to the caprices and fluctuations of their opinions. He was convinced that endeavours had been used with unparalleled diligence to disseminate these principles in England, and thought a state of preparation, and indeed the

hazards of a war, necessary in order to put a stop to them. He was aware that war was of dangerous issue; but still that we should take the advantage of those alliances which we may now obtain, and which gave us at least a prospect of putting France into such a situation as would render her doctrines less formidable, by reducing the power of her arms. If these doctrines were further removed from us, and that they lay several degrees to the East or West, it might be a reason for our remaining longer inactive, though such inactivity would be a criminal desertion of the general cause of humanity; but here the danger was near and pressing, and must be met with prompt and vigorous measures. Much had been said of the Confederacy and *Crusade of Kings*, and it was for some time past quite the fashion to abuse it; but he was ready to confess that he had much approved of this Confederacy, and that he was extremely sorry it did not prove more successful. He concluded with renewing his recommendation to check the progress of the French while we had it in our power.

Lord William Russell deprecated the horrible events which had lately happened in France. At the same time he saw no substantial reason for this country engaging in a war; he concurred in every thing advanced by his Honourable Friend Mr. Fox, to whose conduct he paid many compliments; after which he concluded a short speech by declaring his negative to the motion before the House.

The question was now loudly called for; which, being put, was carried without a division.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[Continued from p. 65.]

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

FOUR Members of the Convention waited on the King, with the Decree authorising him to appoint Counsel. The King informed them that he was deprived of pens, ink, and paper, by the Municipality. The Convention ordered them to be restored, and that his Counsel have free communication with him.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

One of the Secretaries read a Letter from Dumourier. He requests that the Convention, informed of the jail of his complaints by the arrival of the Citizens

Camus and Thouvenot, supported by the papers which contained the necessary proofs, would grant him the liberty of repairing to the Bar, to be the Defender of Malus, who was only guilty for having obeyed his orders, and whose absence had left the Army in the greatest want. This Letter was referred to the re-united Committees on that business.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Thuriot, one of the Commissioners sent to the Temple, read the Journal which they had drawn up. "We the Commissioners of the Convention went to the Temple,

Temple, in execution of its Decree; and being introduced into the chamber of Louis Capet, we read to him, 1. The Decree of the Convention, which expressed the object of our mission:—2. The Letter of Target, declining to be his Counsel:—3. The Letters of Maleherbes, Huet and Guillaume, who offered to be his defenders. Louis answered us, that he was impressed with a due sense of the offers of those Citizens who requested to serve him as Counsel. “I accept Maleherbes for my Counsel. If Tronchet cannot give me his service, I will consult with Maleherbes to choose another.” Thuriot added, that the Commissioners had presented the *proces verbal* to Lamoignon Maleherbes. He said, that in conformity to the offers he had made, he would submit to the choice of Louis Capet.

On the report of Loyfel, a Decree was passed, which authorises a new fabrication of Assignats of 50 livres, for a sum of 300,000,000 of livres.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

The Minister of War laid before the Convention dispatches from General Miranda, in which he informed him of the entire conquest of *Austrian Guelders*, and of his troops pursuing the Governors of Belgia, who had resided in *Ruremond* since their retirement from Brussels. The General writes, that the people received him with open arms, and that some of the inhabitants of *Prussian Guelders* had solicited *French Liberty!*

A letter was read from Col. Fournier to General Miranda, giving an account of the taking of Vervier.

The further proceedings with respect to Louis XVI. have been these: His Counsel Tronchet and Lamoignon Maleherbes, having represented to the National Convention, that they had attended him, but had found none of the papers decreed to be communicated; the Committee of 21 were ordered to deliver those papers, and to carry with them the originals, that the correctness of the copies might be examined and acknowledged.

Commissioners were ordered to carry to Louis the XVIth, to make him acknowledge them, the originals of the papers which were not presented to him on his last appearance. It was decreed he should be heard the 26th of December, and should be permitted to see his family till that time.

During the discussion of this decree some tumult arose, for Tallien, an ally of Marat, had the indecency to say, “It signifies nothing what the Convention may

decree in this respect, for if the Municipality do not approve it, the decree will not be executed.” A demand arose, on all sides, that he should be called to order, and M. Petion moved, that he should be censured, and his name inscribed upon the *proces verbal*. It was decreed almost unanimously, that he should be censured, and the President accordingly reprimanded him in his place. When M. Marat, after this decision, desired to be heard, it was decreed that he should not.

Dubois de Crance, in quality of Commissioner stationed at the Temple, expressed to the Convention the wish of the *ci-devant* Monarch to see his children. On this occasion it was suggested by a Member, that the Queen and Madame Elizabeth might avail themselves of this opportunity to communicate with Louis. It was therefore decreed, “That Louis should hold no communication whatever, unless with his children; and that the latter should not see their Mother or Aunt till after the last interrogatory!”

The Convention decreed, That all the Members of the family of Bourbon Capet, who shall be found in France, excepting such as are detained in the Temple, and respecting the lot of whom the Convention is to pronounce, shall, within 24 hours, quit the Department of Paris, and within ten days the territory of the Republic, as well as the territory occupied by its arms.—The question whether this will include M. D’Orleans was adjourned to Tuesday.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

The Counsel of Louis XVI. wrote to the Convention, stating, that it would be impossible for them to prepare his Defence in the time prescribed: they requested, therefore, a longer period, or that they would allow Louis the Citizen De Seze, whom he had fixed on as his third Counsel.

The Assembly granted the third Counsel.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

DEFENCE OF LOUIS XVI.

The sitting was opened at nine o’clock; and the galleries being crowded with people who had sat in them all night,

Manuel moved, that they should be cleared, in order to ventilate the hall; but those who had taken so much trouble to secure seats, drowned his voice in a general clamour, and the Convention could only obtain silence by deciding that he should not be heard.—It was then proposed to call over the names of the Members, but this also was dropped.

Louis left the Temple at nine; and

the National Guard not being assembled time enough to line the streets through which he was to pass, or to form a body round his person, he was escorted by a small party of cavalry. The people, not expecting that he would set out so early, were not assembled in the streets, and he arrived as it were *incognito*.

Before he came to the Bar, a Member observed, that, in denying all knowledge of the key of the iron door which concealed the papers produced by Roland, he had probably denied the truth, as the key opened several of the cabinets in his apartments. He therefore proposed that this key should be again presented to him, which was ordered.

At ten Louis appeared at the Bar, with the same firm and collected air as on his examination. He was attended by his three Counsel, the Mayor of Paris, Generals Santerre and Berruyer, and some Municipal Officers.

The President said, "The National Convention has decreed that you shall be heard this day, to present your means of defence. Be seated."

Louis replied, "My Counsel is going to speak for me," pointed to M. Deseze, and sat down.

THE SPEECH OF M. DESEZE, ONE OF THE ADVOCATES EMPLOYED IN THE DEFENCE OF LOUIS XVI.

"Representatives of the Nation!

"That moment is at length arrived when Louis, accused in the name of the French People, appears, surrounded by his own Counsel, in order to exhibit his conduct to the eyes of mankind. A celebrated Republican hath said, that the calamities of Kings always inspire the minds of those men with sympathy and tenderness, who have lived under a Monarchical form of Government. If this maxim be true, who can invoke it with more justice than Louis, whose misfortunes are unbounded, and whose losses and calamities cannot be calculated? You have called him to your Bar, and he appears before you with calmness and with dignity, fortified in the consciousness of his own innocence, and in the goodness of his intentions.—These are testimonies which must console, these are testimonies of which it is impossible to bereave him. He can only declare to you his innocence; I appear here in order to demonstrate it; and I shall adduce the proofs before that very People in whose name he is now accused.

"The present silence demonstrates to me, that the Day of Justice has at length succeeded to the Days of Prejudice. The

misfortunes of Kings have something in them infinitely more affecting than those of private men; and he who formerly occupied the most brilliant Throne in the Universe, ought to excite a still more powerful interest in his behalf.

"I wish that I now spoke before the whole Nation; but it will be sufficient to address myself to its Representatives—Louis well knows, that the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon this prosecution; but his mind is entirely occupied with France. He is sure that posterity will carefully collect and examine the charges and the proofs adduced against him; but he thinks only of his contemporaries; and it is the first wish of his heart to undeceive them. If I were only addressing myself at this moment to his Judges, I should say—Royalty is abolished, and you cannot now pronounce any other sentence against him; but I am speaking to the people. I shall therefore examine the situation of Louis previous to the abolition of Royalty, and the situation of Louis at its abolition.

"Nations are Sovereigns; they are at liberty to assume any species of Government that appears most agreeable to themselves; after having recognized and discovered the badness of their ancient form, they may enact for themselves a new one: this is a position which one of the Counsel of Louis procured the insertion of in the Constitutional Code. But the whole Nation cannot exercise the Sovereignty; it is necessary, therefore, that it should delegate the exercise of it.

"In 1789, the people of France demanded a Monarchical form of Government; now a Monarchical Government requires the inviolability of the Chief, and this inviolability was established, not in behalf of the King, but of the Nation.

"Much has been said on this subject. Some have pretended that it is not a *Synallagmatic* contract, but a delegation. It is, however, a contract until it is revoked; but let it be called a *mandate* if you please; let it be recollected however, that the *mandatory* is not obliged to submit to any other conditions, or any other penalties, than those expressed in the letter of the compact. I open the Book of the Constitution, and in the second chapter, which has by way of title "Royalty," I there find that the King is inviolable; there is not any exception in, nor any modification of, this article; but certain circumstances may occur, when the First Public Functionary may cease to enjoy this character of inviolability; the following is the first instance:

Art. V. "If the King shall not take the Oath, or, after having taken it, he retracts, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

"The Nation here hath foreseen a crime, and enacted a forfeiture; but there is not a single word to be found concerning either Trial or Judgment. However, as without retracting an oath, a King might betray and favour criminal and hostile principles against the State, the Nation hath been aware of this, and the Constitution hath provided against it.

Art. VI. "If the King places himself at the head of an army, and directs the forces against the Nation; or if he doth not oppose himself, by a formal act, to any enterprise of this kind made in his name, he shall be considered as having abdicated the Royalty."

"I beseech you to reflect on the heinous nature of this offence; there cannot be a more criminal one. It supposes all the machinations, all the perfidies, all the treasons, all the horrors, all the calamities of bloody civil war; and yet what does the Constitution pronounce? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty!

Art. VII. "If the King, having left the kingdom, shall not return immediately after an invitation made to him by the Legislative Body, then, &c."

"What does the Constitution pronounce upon this occasion? The presumption of having abdicated the Royalty.

Art. VIII. says, "That after an abdication, either express or implied, the King shall then be tried in the same manner as all other Citizens, for such crimes as he may commit after his abdication."

"Louis is accused of sundry offences. He is accused in the name of the Nation. Now either these offences have been foreseen by the Constitutional Act, and then the correspondent punishment is to be applied to them, or they have not; and if so, it follows that no punishment can follow from their commission. But I say, that the most atrocious of all possible offences hath been foreseen—that of a cruel war against the Nation; and this surely includes all inferior crimes, and consequently points out the extent of all constitutional punishment.

"I know that, Royalty being now abolished, deprivation cannot at present be applied.—But has not Louis a right to exclaim, "What! will you, because you have abolished Royalty, inflict a punish-

ment on me, not mentioned in the Constitutional Code? Because no existing Law can punish me, will you create one expressly on purpose? You possess every degree of power, it is true; but there is one species which you dare not execute, that of being unjust!"

"It has been said, that Louis ought to be condemned as an Enemy; but is he a greater enemy than if he had put himself at the head of an Army in order to act against the Nation? And you all know that in such a case, he could not have incurred more than a forfeiture of the Crown! But if you take away from Louis the prerogative of being inviolable as a King, you cannot deprive him of the right of being tried as a Citizen. And I here demand of you, Where are those propitiatory forms of justice? Where are those Juries, which are so many hostages, as it were, for the lives and honour of Citizens? Where is that proportion of suffrages which the Law has so wisely required? Where is that silent scrutiny, which in the same urn incloses the opinion and the conscience of the Judge?

"I now speak with the frankness becoming a Freeman; it is in vain that I look around, and search among you for Judges—I can see none but accusers.—You wish to pronounce upon the fate of Louis, and yet you have accused him! Will you decide his doom after having already expressed your opinion on his conduct?

"I take up the Charges exhibited by you, and I find that Louis is accused of having surrounded the Constituent Assembly with an armed force on the 20th of June 1789. Do not you recollect, Frenchmen, that it was he who convoked this Assembly; and that but for himself, you would not be deliberating at this very moment on his fate? You have reproached him with the troubles that took place in the month of July in the same year; but his only object was to protect Paris against the factious; and you all recollect that on the 4th of August the purity of his intentions was fully recognized, as on that day he was solemnly proclaimed The Restorer of French Liberty, and a medal was ordered to be struck in memory of that happy event! He is next accused of ordering the regiment of Flanders to march to Versailles; but at that epoch he was empowered to do so by the Constitution.

"In regard to the marginal notes to the pretended plan of corruption imputed

to Louis, I shall only observe, that his severe Probity, his unimpeached Morality, and his scrupulous Virtue, entirely obliterate every idea of suspicion.

“The sinister events during the month of July 1791 are also imputed to him; but are we to forget, that at this epoch he was a Prisoner to the Nation, shut up in the Thuilleries, and cut off from every species of communication whatever?”

“Thus I have repelled all the accusations contained in the Enunciative Act; and yet I have not made the only essential remark that is necessary on the present occasion; that is, that the acceptance of the Constitution hath effaced every former stain—for the Compact formed between the French Nation and its first Mandatory supposes an entire confidence, and oblivion of all injuries whatever.

“Louis is accused also of being dilatory in his communications relative to the Convention of Pilnitz; but is it not admitted, on all hands, that this Convention acted so secretly, that nothing has ever transpired concerning it?”

“As to the neglect of transmitting the decree relative to the re-union of Avignon to France, this cannot be imputed to

Louis, for it makes one of the Articles of the Charge against the late Minister, M. Desfarts.”

The limits of our Magazine will not permit us any longer to follow the very able Speech of the Advocate of Louis XVI. We can now only add, that in respect to the remaining Articles, he replied as follows.

1. As to the Charge of paying the Body Guard after their dismissal, he placed this solely to the account of humanity, and not treason, as had been insinuated by his enemies.

2. As to the letter to Bouille, in consequence of which it had been asserted, that Louis XVI. had transmitted money to the emigrants, M. Desfaze endeavoured to make it appear by the context, that the sum in question was entrusted to M. Bouille before the least suspicion was entertained of that General's principles. And

3. In reply to the imputation of guilt on the 10th of August 1792; he endeavoured to demonstrate, that on that day Louis had not entered into any conspiracy against, nor given any order to fire on the people.”

[*To be continued.*]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 23.

CYMON was revived at the Haymarket, in which a young Lady, named **RED-HEAD**, appeared the first time on the stage, in the Character of **SYLVIA**, a part well calculated for the timidity of a young performer. Miss **REDHEAD** was not inferior to many we have seen in such a situation, who afterwards afforded great entertainment to the Public.

24. We record it as a circumstance deserving the approbation of every one whose feelings have been outraged by the murder of the amiable King of France, that on the arrival of the news the Haymarket Theatre was this evening shut up.

29. **EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT**, a Tragi-Comedy by Mrs. **INCHBALD**, was acted for the first time at Covent-Garden. The Characters are as follow:

Sir Robert Ramble,	—	Mr. Lewis;
Harmony,	—	Mr. Munden;
Captain Irvin,	—	Mr. Pope;
Solus,	—	Mr. Quick;
Mr. Placid,	—	Mr. Fawcett;
Lord Norland,	—	Mr. Farren;
Young Irvin,	—	Miss Grist;
Miss Wooburn,	—	Mrs. Esten;
Lady Caroline,	—	Mrs. Pope;
Mrs. Placid,	—	Mrs. Mattocks;
Miss Spinster,	—	Mrs. Webb.

FABLE.

Lady Caroline, daughter of Lord Norland, having married Captain Irvin, contrary to her father's commands, is, with her husband, under the necessity of departing for America, where their circumstances, after a residence of a few years, not having mended, they return to England in the hopes of a reconciliation, or of meeting with some assistance from other friends. Disappointed in their expectation, Captain Irvin very feelingly laments the deplorable situation into which himself, Lady Caroline, and family, are reduced, and in a fit of despair quits his home, and retires to a coffee-house with a view of terminating his existence. Struck, however, with the guilt of the act he was about to commit, he resolves to return to his lodging. In his way thither he meets with Lord Norland, whom, in the distracted state of his mind, he robs of his pocket-book, containing notes to a considerable amount. With this sum he proposes to quit the kingdom, but, on reflection, the impropriety of the act he had committed strikes him so forcibly as to induce him to return the money, for which purpose he entrusts it to a servant to deliver to his Lordship. The servant, tempted by the reward offered for the apprehension of the person who had robbed

Lord Norland, gives information, and afterwards decamps with the money which Capt. Irvin had put into his hands. Thus circumstanced, Lady Caroline determines to go and implore her father's mercy for her husband. Lord Norland refuses to see her, tho' unacquainted that it was his daughter, and returns an answer, that he is determined to prosecute the criminal to justice for the sake of the public. Young Irvin, the eldest son of Lady Caroline, who had been adopted by Lord Norland when his daughter and son-in-law left the kingdom for America, on condition of their never again seeing him, returns with the messenger, and after his departure informs Lady Caroline that the only evidence by which the person who had committed the robbery could be convicted was the pocket-book, which he had unobservedly taken from off his Lordship's desk, and which, through motives of humanity, he is induced to deliver to her. On some further conversation with the youth, Lady Caroline discovers him to be her son, when a most affecting scene takes place, in the midst of which Lord Norland enters. Astonished that the petitioner was his own daughter, his feelings so far give way as to make him promise, on the intercession of his grandson, that the prosecution should be dropped. His resentment in every other respect continues with unabated rigour, so much so as to order his daughter to depart, and his grandson either to quit him, or never to see his mother more. Filial piety, prevailing over every other consideration, determines the generous youth to depart with his unhappy mother. Harmony, after many unsuccessful endeavours to reconcile Lord Norland to his daughter and son-in-law, at last succeeds by the artifice of the reception of a pretended letter from Lady Caroline, importing the death of her husband, which had happened through excess of grief. The feelings of Lord Norland are, by this stratagem, awakened, and, after deeply regretting the severity of his conduct towards his children, they are introduced by Harmony, who acknowledges the deception he had put upon his Lordship, and they are immediately taken under his protection.

There is also a kind of second plot. Miss Wooburn, the ward of Lord Norland, and the former wife of Sir Robert Ramble, at the desire of her guardian, promises to receive a second husband of his choice. The report of this reaching the ears of Sir Robert, rekindles his former affection, and determines him to endeavour to regain her hand. In this he finds some difficulty, as the divorce which had taken place was in consequence of his wish to follow the dictates of his passions,

and not from any fault of the Lady. Harmony here, as in the principal plot, is found extremely serviceable in reconciling the parties, as well as forwarding a match between his relation Miss Spinster, a maiden Lady, *somewhat out of her teens*, and Solus, an old Bachelor, enamoured with the sweets of a matrimonial life when the time for enjoying it is past.

From the above sketch of the Plot, the reader will perceive that there is considerable to interest the feelings, and much of a more comic nature. The main incident of the piece reminds us strongly of the author's play of *I'll Tell you What!* Norland is evidently the character of Lord Elmwood in her Novel of a Simple Story; Harmony, a very pleasing character, and new to the Stage, is from the same source.

The Piece was received with great and deserved applause, which it was intitled to as well from the merit of the composition as the excellence of the actors, who all exerted themselves with great success. Were we to select any of them for particular praise, we should mention the names of Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Munden.

PROLOGUE

BY THE REV. MR. NARES,

SPOKEN BY MR. FARRER.

OUR Author, who accuses great and small,
And says so boldly, there are faults in all,
Sends me with dismal voice and lengthen'd
phiz,
Humbly to own one dreadful fault of his;
A fault, in modern Authors not uncommon,
It is—now don't be angry—He's—a woman.

Can you forgive it? Nay, I'll tell you more,
One who has dar'd to venture here before,
Has seen your smiles, your frowns,—tremendous fight!

O, be not in a frowning mood to-night!
The Play, perhaps, has many things amiss:
Well, let us then reduce the point to this,
Let only those that have no failings hiss.

The Rights of Women, says a female pen,
Are, to do everything as well as men;
To think, to argue, to decide, to write,
To talk, undoubtedly—perhaps, to fight
(For females march to war, like brave Commanders,
Not in old Authors only—but in Flanders).

I grant this matter may be strain'd too far,
And Maid 'gainst Man is most uncivil war,
I grant, as all my City friends will say,
That Men should rule, and Women should obey;

That

That nothing binds the marriage-contract faster,
Than our—a "Zounds, Madam, I'm your
Lord and Master."

I grant their nature and their frailty such,
Women may make too free—and know too
much.

But since the sex at length has been inclin'd
To cultivate that useful part the mind;
Since they have learnt to read, to write, to
spell;—

Since some of them have wit—and use it well;
Let us not force them back with brow severe
Within the pale of ignorance and fear,
Confin'd entirely to domestic arts,
Producing only children, pies and tarts:
The fav'rite fable of the tuneful Nine,
Implies that female genius *is divine*.

Then drive not, Critics, with tyrannic rage,
A supplicating fair-one from the stage;
The Comic Muse, perhaps, is growing old,
Her lovers, you well know, are few and
cold.

'Tis time then freely to enlarge the plan,
And let all those write Comedies—that can,

EPILOGUE

BY M. P. ANDREWS, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MRS. MATTOCKS.

"EACH has his fault," we readily allow,
To this decree our dearest friends must bow;
One is too careless, one is too correct,
All, save our own sweet self, has some defect;
And characters to ev'ry virtue dear,
Sink from a hint, or suffer by a sneer.

"Sir Harry Blink! Oh, he's a worthy man,
"Still anxious to do all the good he can;
"To aid distress, wou'd share his last poor
guinea, (ninny!"
"Delights in kindness—but then, what a

Lady Doll Primrose says to Lady Sly,
"You know, Miss Tidlikins? Yes—looks
awry— (mend it;
"She's going to be married—that won't
"They say she'll have a fortune—and she'll
spend it.
"I hope your La'aship visits Lady Hearty,
"We meet to-night—a most delightful party.
"I don't like Dowagers who would be
young, (tongue."
"And, 'twixt ourselves, they say—she has a

If such the general blame that all await,
Say, can our Author 'scape the general fate?
Some will dislike the faucy truths she teaches,
Fond bachelors, and wives who wear the
breaches.

"Let me be wedded to a handsome youth,"
Cries old Miss Mumblelove, without a tooth.
"These worn-out Beaux, because they've
heavy purses,"

"Expect us spinsters to become their nurses,
"To love and be beloved's the happy wife;
"A mutual passion is the charm of life."

Marriage is Heaven's best gift, we must
believe it,

Yet some with weak ideas can't conceive it.
Poor Lady Sobwell's grief the Town wou'd
stun;

"Oh, Tiffany! your mistress is undone."

"Dear Ma'am—I hope my Lord is well—
don't cry"—

"Haven't I cause?—The monster will not
die—

"The reason why I married him is clear,

"I fondly thought he could not live a year:

"But now his dropsy's better, and his cough—

"Not the least chance for that to take him
off. (plenty,

"I, that cou'd have young husbands now in
"Shan't be a widow till I'm one-and-

twenty— (hair—

"No lovely weeds—No sweet dishevell'd

"Oh! I cou'd cry my eyes out in despair."

[Sobbing and crying.

Sir Tristram Testy worn with age and gout,
Within all spleen, and flannel all without,
Roars from his elbow-chair, "Reach me my
crutches;

"Oh! if Death had my wife within his
clutches, (gobble,

"With what delight her funeral meats I'd

"And tho' not dance upon her grave, I'd
hobble;

"No longer then my peace she could un-
hinge,

"I shou'd cut capers soon—

[Tries to jump, and stumbles.

"Zounds! what a twinge!"

These playful pictures of discordant life,
We bring to combat discontent and strife,
And, by the force of contrast, sweetly prove,
The charms that wait on fond and faithful
love;

When suited years and pliant tempers join,
And the heart glows with energy divine,
As the lov'd offspring of the happy pair
Oft climb the knee the envied kiss to share.

Such joys this happy country long has
known,

Rear'd in the Cot, reflected from the Throne;
Oh! may the glorious zeal, the loyal stand
Which nobly animate this envied land,
Secure to every breast, with glad increase,
The heart-felt blessings of domestic peace!

P O E T R Y.

THE LINE OF BEAUTY.

THE Author was one evening invited to be one of a party to see the new-laid-out pleasure-grounds of a gentleman. The walks waved regularly along the rectilinear fences with a very minute spirality, and crossed the ground at right angles, dividing the laboriously-levelled lawn into parts exactly square and equal. Clumps of pine and flowering shrubs of studied rotundity bestudded the smooth shaven green at regular distances, and the stiffest formality prevailed every where. The gardener who attended talked much of the LINE OF BEAUTY. "Curse your Line of Beauty," exclaimed the Bard.—"You must write a song on the subject," said one of the ladies.—"By G—d you must," cried a young Clergyman, "and the LINE OF BEAUTY must conclude every Stanza. Find rhimes if you can."—"I insist upon it," said another lady, "that the *Rev. Swearer* should have a conspicuous place in the song." After an hour's retirement the Author joined his good-humoured company with the following verses:

I.

TO view dull Fashion's boasted feats,
Her formal clumps of pine, Sir,
Her frizzled walks, her painted seats,
And all things vastly fine, Sir;
One evening on her lawn we met,
I tell the story thus t'ye,
Our Bard look'd round, and in a pet
He curs'd the *Line of Beauty*.

II.

This Bard was sure an oddity,
Or something quite as bad, Sir,
At crambo-rhiming who but he!
We thought the fellow mad, Sir.
Here, take the song, I think 'twill give
His mind's uncommon hue t'ye;
He fashion hates, and, as I live,
Lampoons her *Line of Beauty*.

III.

From empyrean realms of light,
Where vice affrighted views thee,
Look down, HOGARTH, from cavied
heigh't,
And see where fools abuse thee.
Ye led by *Taste*, observe this walk,
'Tis dullness full in view t'ye,
Yon blockhead's boast, whose idle talk
Defames the *Line of Beauty*.

IV.

Ye taught in Art's pedantic schools,
Ye slaves of stupid Fashion,
Haste! banish hence your lifeless rules,
They put us in a passion.
Ye break through *Taste*, through Nature's
laws,
They bid a long adieu t'ye,
And leave the Bard an urgent cause
To curse your *Line of Beauty*.

V.

But would ye study Nature's charms,
On plains *Silurian* greet her,
She flies at PIERCEFIELD * to your arms,
On IRTON's † laws you'll meet her;
There, haunting woods and vallies green,
She'll with a smile salute ye;
Her fingers mark each lovely scene
With perfect *Lines of Beauty*.

VI.

Behold yon mountain's airy slope,
Yon winding vale romantic,
Where Fancy takes unbounded scope;
Dull *Critics* think her frantic;
Unfetter'd there she dwells with *Taste*,
And lends her friendly clue t'ye;
See pencil'd o'er the flow'ry waste
Her sportive *Lines of Beauty*.

VII.

In vain ye ply this *naked ART*,
Your studied forms are teasing;
'Tis NATURE only wins the heart,
Her looks are ever pleasing;
Simplicity's unrival'd grace
Has charms for ever new t'ye;
We view sweet ANNA's lovely face,
And bless the *Line of Beauty*.

VIII.

I heard the naughty Parson swear,
The Ladies made wry faces;
He from that practice must forbear,
An oath his cloth disgraces;
Avoid th' infectious touch of sin,
Its venom will pollute ye;
Sweet happiness is found within
The CHRISTIAN *Line of Beauty*.

IX.

To talk of *sin*, you think me now
Some cloud-exploring *Mystic*;
Some *Quaker* fond of *thee* and *thou*,
Some preacher *Methodistic*.
However you nick-name the Bard,
He seeks the paths of duty,
And thinks it wisdom to regard
RELIGION'S *Line of Beauty*.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

* PIERCEFIELD, the celebrated seat of GEORGE SMITH, Esq.

† IRTON COURT, the seat of JOHN CURRE, Esq. The surrounding landscapes, though of a different character from those at PIERCEFIELD, are extremely beautiful.

F E B R U A R Y.

FLED is each charm, and dreary is the plain,
No sound prevails through Winter's dark
domain, (wain,

Save the loud thundering of the pond'rous

The song-bird pining droops upon the spray,
Nor cheers the weary traveller with his lay,
Who melancholy muses on his way.

Hard as the neighbouring rock, the crystal
stream

Mocks all the force of the enfeebled beam,
That shoots portentous with enfanguin'd
gleam.

Obscur'd alike each hill and valley lies,
Amidst the snow the bleating sufferer cries ;
Struggling in vain, amidst the snow, it dies.

The steed dejected stands, forgot the chace,
Forgot the hard-earn'd honours of the race ;
Nor the keen lash will mend his sluggish pace.

The Wretch aghast sinks stretch'd beneath
some thorn,

'Midst tears, by anguish wrung, frozen, for-
lorn, (corn ;

In death seeks respite from the proud one's

The hapless offspring of ill-fated love,

Parenal fondness never did he prove,

A vagrant left o'er the wide world to rove ;

With wrongs exasperate, lost his suppliant
tone,

Want gives the coward courage not his own,
Surlily he seizes the reluctant boon.

Now raging o'er the steep the tempest raves ;
Tho' loth to quit his cot, the shepherd braves
The morn, and from its force his treasure saves.

The melting ice augments the falling rain,
Resistless puring forward o'er the plain,
Makes the hard labours of the farmer vain ;

Destroys the hopes of many a weary day,
Over the field the whitening surges play,
Then thro' the distant valley take their way.

Unhappy he, who, by the flood confin'd,
Shrinks from the howling blast and stormy
wind,

But wants the solace of a cheerful mind.

Dreadless of harm, I'll emulate the swain
Who sturdy plods along thro' beating rain,
Thro' the deep glen, or o'er the cheerless
plain :

The lane, deep rutted, fears to have no end,
Thick overhead th' entwining branches bend,
And to delay my course assistance lend.

But soon the beating storm shall cease to pour,
And soon the clouded heavens shall frown no
more ;

Past is the chilly blast, and Winter's o'er.

The Spirit of Love now waves his magic wand
Gay Spine, returning soon at his command,
Shall scatter flowers o'er the smiling land.

Again soft Love shall animate each breast,
Beauty again in sweetest smiles be drest ;
Again to rob the torpid heart of rest.

J. G.

On seeing the PORTRAIT of Mrs. ROBIN-
SON in our last MONTH'S NUMBER.

IF lovely features, grace, and ease,
The gazer's heart can bind,
If all that beauty yields can please,
Here every charm we find !

Well may the Muse exulting praise
A being so divine,
And proudly tune her fondest lays,
And fairest laurels twine !

But who can paint her feeling heart,
Her taste so pure, refin'd ?

No pen sublime, no pencil's art,
Can show her polish'd mind !

Yet future Bards, on whom the Nine
With partial care shall smile,
Shall celebrate her name divine,
The Sappho of our Isle !

Trin. Col. Cambridge,

H. H.

Feb. 1793.

LA PIETA ASPITALE.

ALL' inclita nazione Inglese, laquale poc
anzi gloriosa trionfatrice dell' Indie, ag-
giunge ora maggior gloria ai suoi fasti coll'
avere accolti con son una umanità, ed
alimentare generosamente moltissimi Cat-
tolici Sacerdoti Francesi a lei rifugiatisi dalla
Gallia.

S O N E T T O,

SI PARTA ALLA GRAN BRETAGNIA.

SI che a ragion or le ogni terra onora,
Donna immortal, dell' ocean reina !
Eal tuo guerrier Tamigi, umil s'inchina
L'orgoglioso Occidente, umil l'Aurora.

Però, che in le tutto riviver ora
Fai tul' onor d'ogni virtù Latina,
Grande sei, prode sei, sei tu vicina
A Palla in pregi, anzi a lei pari ancora.

Ma oh qual oggi, oh qual raro a si bei vanti
Crescer vegg' io splendor ! oggi che al
feno

Stringi amorosa tanti affitti e tanti !

Tal, che ogni stile in loda te vien meno,
Vien meno ogni valor : Febo non vanti
D'oggi ridir tanta tua gloria appieno.

Del Sign^{ro} Abate DON GIUSEPP
MAROTTI, Professore Retto-
rica e di Lingua Greca nel
Collegio Romano.

P I O U S H O S P I T A L I T Y.

To the renowned English Nation, that
after their glorious triumphs in the Indies,
have greatly added to the splendour of
their name, by the humane and hospitable
reception which they generously gave to
numbers of Catholic Priests, who fled to
them for protection from France.

S O N N E T,

ADDRESSED TO BRITANNIA.

THY claim with justice every land allows,
Immortal dame! of ocean queen con-
fess! !

See! to thy warrior Thames the haughty
West

Submissive bends, subdued Aurora bows! !

'Tis thine the drooping virtues now to raise,
The virtues known in Latian times of old;
For empire, arms and arts to shine enroll'd,
To emulate—to rival Pallas' praise!

But, oh! what glories to thy brows impart
Increasing splendor! while thy fostering
hands

Hold the sad alien sufferers to thy heart.

Unequal to the theme, the Poet stands
In wonder rapt, nor Phœbus' heavenly
art

Can pay such tribute as thy fame demands.

By the Abbe DON GIUSEPPE
MAROTTI, Professor of Rhetoric and of the Greek Tongue
in the College at Rome.

L O U I S X V I. A U X F R A N C O I S.

AH! mon peuple, que vous ai-je fait?

J'aimois la vertu, la justice;

Votre bonheur fut mon unique objet,

Et vous me traînez au supplice.—Bis.

François, François, n'est-ce pas parmi vous
Que Louis reçut la naissance?

Le même ciel nous a vu naître tous,

J'étois enfant dans votre enfance.

Ah! mon peuple, ai-je donc mérité

Tant de tourmens et tant de peines?

Quand je vous ai donné la liberté,

Pourquoi n'avez-vous de chaînes?—Bis.

Tout jeune encore, tous les François en moi
Voyoient leur appui tutelaire;

Je n'étois pas encore votre roi,

Et déjà j'étois votre pere.

Ah! mon peuple, que vous ai-je fait?

J'aimois la vertu, la justice, &c.

Quand je montai sur ce trône éclatant,

Que me destinois ma naissance,

Mon premier soin dans ce poste brillant,

Fut un edit de bienfaisance.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Le bon Henri, longtems cher à vos cœurs,

Eut cependant quelques foiblesses;

Mais Louis Seize, ami zélé des mœurs,

N'eut ni favoris, ni maîtresses.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Nommez les donc, nommez les sujets

Dont ma main signa la sentence:

Un seul jour voit périr plus de François

Que les vingt ans de ma puissance.

Ah! mon peuple, &c.

Si ma mort peut faire votre bonheur,

Prenez mes jours, je vous les donne;

Votre bon roi deplorant votre erreur,

Meurt innocent, et vous pardonne.

Ah! mes enfans, recevez mes adieux;

Soyez heureux, je meurs sans peine;

Puisse mon sang, en coulant sous vos yeux,

Dans vos cœurs éteindre la haine.—Bis.

L O U I S X V I. T O H I S S U B J E C T S.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ALAS! my people, what is then my fault,
On truth and justice still my mind was
bent:

Your happiness was all the good I sought,
But now you drag me forth to punishment.

Ah! sons of France, did not your native
earth

Behold your Louis first with life indu'd;
One sky, with yours, has witnessed to my birth,
Your prattling infants me an infant view'd.

Alas, my people, am I doom'd to bear
From you such sorrow, such afflicting
pains? [care,

To give you freedom was your Monarch's
And now my recompence is cruel chains.

While yet a youth, in me the French confess'd
Their rising hope, their tutelary guide:

Ere yet my hand the regal sceptre press'd,
To you my love a father's care supply'd.

When on this throne I took my envy'd place,
A throne for Louis from his birth design'd;

My first decree was deem'd an act of grace,
A tribute to the wishes of mankind.

Good Henry*, long so dear to every breast,
Sometimes might Error's devious path
pursue;

But Louis still to Virtue friend profess'd,
Nor loves illicit sought, nor favourites
knew.

Oh! name them—name the subjects whom
to death

My hand has sentenc'd in a cruel hour;
One day beheld more Frenchmen yield their
breath,

Than all my twenty years of kingly power.

* Henry IV.

But if my life to fix your peace avails,
 Receive the blood which freely I bestow ;
 Your loving king, while he your fault be-
 wails,
 Dies innocent, and pardons you the blow.

Alas! my people, take this last adieu ;
 Be happy, and with life I gladly part.
 O may the blood that shall your hands im-
 brue,
 Quench all the hatred in my people's
 [heart !

TO THEE, OH! GENTLE SLEEP, &c.

ANDANTE.

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTE'.

Musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. It includes a trill (tr) in the treble clef.

Musical notation for the third system, including the lyrics 'To thee, O'. It features triplets (3) and trills (tr) in the treble clef.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including the lyrics 'gentle Sleep, a lone is'. It features a trill (tr) in the treble clef.

owing all our peace, by thee our

$\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ 6 6 $\frac{5}{6}$

joys are heighten'd shown, by thee our

6 7 6 6

for---rows cease.

6 5 6 6

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$

6 5 .s.

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$.s.

The nymph whose hand by fraud or force
Some tyrant has possess'd,
By thee obtaining a divorce,
In her own choice is blest.

Oh! stay, Aspasia bids thee stay,
The sadly-weeping fair

Conjures thee not to lose in day
The object of her care;

To grasp whose pleasing form she fought;
That motion chac'd her sleep;
Thus by ourselves are oft'nest wrought
The griefs for which we weep.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

ON the 1st instant the National Convention having met at ten in the morning, after arranging some legislative matters concerning France, came to a resolution to hear the report of their Committee of General Defence or Safety.

Brissot immediately made a very animated speech, in which he endeavoured to prove, that the Court of England had all along intended nothing but war against France, and that the King had secretly mediated it a great length of time.

He then proposed to the Convention the following articles; which were put to the vote, and unanimously adopted, viz.

“ The National Convention, after having heard the report of its Committee of General Defence, on the conduct of England towards France; and considering that the King of England has never ceased, principally since the Revolution of the 10th of August 1792, from giving to the French nation proofs of his ill-will, and of his attachment to the Coalition of Crowned Heads; and that from this epoch he has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw from Paris, because he would not acknowledge the Provisional Executive Council created by the Legislative National Assembly;

“ That the Cabinet of St. James's have discontinued from the same epoch its correspondence with the Ambassador of France to London, under pretext of the suspension of the former King of the French;

“ That since the opening of the National Convention, they have not been willing to resume the accustomed correspondence between the two States, or to acknowledge the powers of this Convention;

“ That they have refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, although furnished with letters of credence in its name;

“ That they have sought to thwart and prevent the purchase and delivery of grain and other provisions, arms and merchandizes, which have been ordered in England, both by French Citizens, as also by the Agents of the French Republic; that they have stopped divers boats and vessels laden with corn for France, whilst at the same time, contrary to the tenor of the treaty of 1786, they continue the exportation of it to other foreign countries;

“ That in order to thwart more effica-

ciously the commercial transactions of the Republic in England, they have by an Act of Parliament prohibited the circulation of assignats;

“ That the treaty of 1786 was violated by an Act which subjects all the French Citizens going to, or residing in England, to forms the most dangerous to their safety;

“ That, contrary to the First Article of the Treaty of 1783, they have granted protection and succour to the Emigrants and others, who have fought against France;

“ That they have equally protected the Chiefs of the Rebels of the French West India Colonies;

“ That the Cabinet of St. James's have ordered a considerable armament by sea, and an augmentation of its forces by land;

“ That the design of this Armament destined against France, has not even been disguised in the Parliament of England;

“ That although the Provisional Executive Council of France have employed all possible means to preserve peace and fraternity with the English Nation by reclamations founded on justice, and expressed with the dignity of freemen, that the English Minister has persevered in his system of ill will and of hostilities, continuing his armaments, and has sent a squadron to the Scheldt to disturb the operations of France *dans la Belgique*;

“ That, on the news of the execution of Louis Capet, he was led to commit an outrage against the French Republic, by ordering the Ambassador of France to quit Great Britain;

“ That the King of England has manifested his attachment to this Traitor;

“ That he has drawn into the same coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that this Prince has, in the course of the French Revolution, and in spite of the neutrality he professed, treated with the greatest contempt the agent of France, received the Emigrants, vexed the French Patriots, thwarted their concerns with severity contrary to usual customs, and, in spite of the application of the French Minister, has protected the fabricators of false assignats; that at present, to concur with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has ordered an armament by sea, appointed an Admiral, ordered Dutch ships to join the English squadron, opened a loan to support the expenses of war, prevented the exportations for France, whilst he favours the provisioning the Prussian and Austrian magazines;

“ Considering, finally, That all these

circumstances leave no longer to the French Republic any hope of obtaining by the way of amicable negotiation the redress of these griefs, and that all the acts of the Britannic Court and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts equivalent to a Declaration of War;

“ The National Convention decrees as follows :

I. “ The National Convention declare, in the name of the French Nation, that in consequence of all these acts of hostilities and aggression, the French Republic is at

WAR WITH THE KING OF ENGLAND,
AND THE
STADTHOLDER OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

II. “ The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ all the forces which appear necessary to repel these aggressions, and to support the independence, dignity, and interests of the French Republic.

III. “ The National Convention authorises the Provisional Executive Council to dispose of the naval forces of the Republic in such manner as it may appear the interest of the State requires; and they revoke all other particular dispositions ordered in this respect by former decrees.”

The Convention afterwards decreed,

That the above Laws should be printed and sent, while they were sitting, by couriers extraordinary, to all parts of the Republic.

Circumstantial NARRATIVE of the MASCARE of M. BASSEVILLE, at Rome, as read to the French Convention on Saturday the 2d of February.

CITIZEN MAKAN, Minister from the Government of Naples, having been informed, by his Secretary of Legation Citizen Basseville, of the opposition of the Court of Rome to the substitution of the Republic to the arms of France, which were affixed to the gate of our Consul at Rome, dispatched, on the 10th of January, the Citizen Desfotte, commander of the vessel *Le Languedoc*, with two letters, one for the Secretary of State of the Court of Rome, and the other for the Consul Digne.

Citizen Desfotte, immediately on his arrival at Rome, delivered the first to Cardinal Zelada, who promised an answer in the course of two or three days. The letter which was addressed to the Consul contained an express order to place, in twenty-four hours, the escutcheon of the Republic on the gate of the Consul's house: pressing as

this letter was, the Consul did not think proper to obey it.

In the particular conference which the Consul Digne had with Citizen Desfotte, he laid before him the danger there would be in braving the public opinion in a city where the people were so particularly attached to their worship, their religious opinions, and their prejudices, and where they bore so marked an aversion to the French people. The event has but too well justified the observation. On the 13th, at three o'clock, the people began to assemble, armed with stones and sticks, and the Government placed soldiers in different quarters of Rome, where they were judged necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

It appears, that Citizen Basseville being informed that the people murmured loudly against Desfotte's project of placing the escutcheon of the Republic upon the gate of the Consul's house, disapproved of this measure; but Desfotte absolutely persisted in his design.

On the 13th, in the afternoon, Citizen Basseville went to the Promenade in his carriage, with his wife and child, and Major Desfotte, his coachman and footman having national cockades in their hats; the people cried out, “ Down with the cockades,” and immediately attacked the carriage with a volley of stones.

Citizen Basseville took refuge with his wife in the house of Moulte, the Banker. Some troops advanced at the same time to save the miserable victims from the fury of the populace; but the house was broke open, and Citizen Basseville received a wound with a razor in the lower belly, of which he died in six hours. Desfotte escaped through a window, and the mob spared the lives of Basseville's wife and child.

Moulte the Banker's house was burnt and pillaged, as was also the palace of the Academy of France; the pupils preserved themselves from the popular fury by a precipitate flight.

Respecting the assassination of the French Ambassador at Rome, the Convention decreed as follows :

1st. The Provisional Executive Council shall instantly take the most prompt and efficacious measures to obtain a signal vengeance for the crime which has been committed against the French nation in the person of her Representative at Rome.

2d. The Republic adopts, in the name of the French Republic, the son of Citizen Basseville; and decrees that he shall be educated at the public expence.

3d. The Republic settles on his Widow a pension

pension for life of fifteen hundred livres, two thirds of which shall revert to the son.

4th. The Executive Council is besides charged to pay to the Widow Basseville the sum of two thousand livres, by way of immediate succour.

5th. The Council shall take the necessary precautions for the safety of the subjects of the Republic resident at Rome, and for their return to France.

6th. The Convention charges its President to write to the Widow Basseville, and to express to her the interest it takes in her calamity.

Paris, the assassin of Pelletier St. Fargeau, on being apprehended in one of the provinces, drew a pistol and shot himself through the head.

In the session of the 8th a deputation from the Society of Defenders of the soie and indivisible Republic (Jacobins) of Paris demanded the report of the decree which orders proceedings to be commenced against the authors, instigators, and accomplices of the assassinations of the second, third, fourth, and fifth of September. They maintained that they could not prosecute those without proceeding in the same manner against the authors and accomplices of the massacres in the Champs de Mars, at la Chapelle, &c. The Convention ordered the execution of the decree in question to be suspended, and have

by this act filled up the measure of their iniquity.

Wexel, Feb. 2. The Emperor as published a formal declaration, of which the following is an extract :

“ Convinced that our faithful subjects in the Netherlands cannot be happy until they enjoy the rights and privileges granted them by our ancestors, and wishing only to reign over them as a tender father over his family, we publicly declare it to be our intention that they shall enjoy those rights and privileges in their full extent, and that we will employ all our forces to prevent their being infringed, and establish every thing upon the same footing it was under our great great-grand-father Charles VI.—It being our further wish to use lenity even to the enemies of the Belgic Provinces, we promise to grant a general amnesty, without exception, forgetting all that is past ; and we desire that those who are now in arms against their country, under the name of Belgic troops, return to their families. As there may be words in this declaration which may be liable to some contest in the explanation of them, we promise to come in person to the Netherlands, to treat with the three Estates united upon what may be necessary to be done for the peace, tranquillity, and welfare of these Provinces.

(Signed)

FRANCIS.

“ Vienna, Dec. 26, 1792.”

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JAN. 29.

LORD George Gordon was brought before the Court of King's Bench, in order to give security for his future good behaviour, the term of his imprisonment being at an end; when, the two persons who had offered not being accepted, the Judges remanded him back to Newgate; to which he was immediately conducted by the proper officers, until he can find sufficient sureties.

31. The Attorney General prayed the judgment of the Court on Patrick Duffin and Thomas Lloyd, who were convicted of a conspiracy in having affixed on the chapel door of the Fleet Prison a seditious libel, tending to excite the prisoners to a commotion, and thereby to effect their escape. Lloyd resisted the validity of the verdict, and in a strain of invective declaimed against the Laws and Government of the country. The Court thought proper to make a discrimination in the punishment of the two defendants. Lloyd, in consequence of his audacity, was sentenced to three years confinement in Newgate, and before the expiration of that time to stand once in the pillory, opposite the Royal Exchange.

Duffin to be confined two years in the New Compter. Both to find sureties for their good behaviour at the expiration of their sentence.

FEB. 6. The Chinsurah cause, so long depending, is now finally decided. On Wednesday the Treasurer of the India Company paid into the Court of Admiralty the capital sum of sixty-seven thousand and odd pounds, in consequence of the award of Sir James Marriot.

7. A dreadful fire broke out a little before four o'clock in the morning, at Lady Dover's, in Hill-street, Berkley-square, which destroyed that house, and damaged the adjoining one.

It was with great difficulty that the lives of Lady Dover and a young Lady who was in the house were saved. They were taken out at the windows of the upper rooms by two servants belonging to Mr. Caswell and Captain Baltour, at the risk of their lives. A mad servant jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window, and broke her thigh. No life was lost; but the young Lady is much burnt, as the flames had spread far

into the room where she was before she could be taken out.

8. The Recorder of London made his report to the King of nineteen convicts, who were condemned to die at the Sessions-house at the Old Bailey, in December last, when the following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next, viz.

William Bateman, Henry Griffin, alias Duke of Ormond, alias Lord Massey, alias G. Hubbard; Thomas Healey, Thomas Montague Glover, Edward Egerton, George Rankin, alias Goodale, Abraham Mayham, F. Pope, and Isaac Moore.

Respited, Charles Jones, John Inskip, Susannah Edwards, Jeremiah Carter, Sarah Loft, Ann Simmons, Ann Dawson, Jane Ifan, Richard Broughton, and Jeremiah Clark.

Lloyd, the Attorney, who advertised the Fleet Prison to let, "in the first year of English Liberty," enjoyed an hour of notoriety in the pillory opposite the Royal Exchange. During the first quarter of an hour the engine was so loosely placed, that he simply leaned through it at his comparative ease; an alteration however was made by order of the Sheriff, that it should be shut close.—The concourse of people was very great; but by the assistance of about two hundred constables, good order was preserved during the whole time.

10. His Majesty's pardon was received at

Portsmouth for Masprat, the man who remained under sentence for having been concerned in the mutiny on board the Bounty.

12. Being the last day of Term, the Solicitor General prayed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench upon the Rev. Richard Burgh, James Davis, J. Cummins, Thomas Townly McCau, and John Bourne, who had been tried and convicted for a conspiracy to effect their own, and the escape of the other prisoners legally confined for debt, and for that purpose setting fire to, and attempting to destroy the walls of the King's Bench prison; when they were severally sentenced to three years imprisonment, at the expiration of which they are to find security for their good behaviour for three years; Burgh in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each; and the other prisoners in one hundred pounds each, and two sureties in fifty pounds each.

13. Soon after eight o'clock, Francis Hubbard, alias Griffin, alias Lord Massey, for forgery, and seven other malefactors, were executed opposite the Debtors' Door of Newgate. Hubbard stabbed himself in the side on Tuesday morning, and is also said to have taken some poison, neither of which, however, proved effectual: He appeared very weak from the loss of blood, but behaved with great fortitude and composure previous to his being executed.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1793.

LATELY, at Tournay, of the wounds he received at the siege of Lisle, John William Boissier, a Volunteer in the Austrian army, formerly a student in Queen's College, Oxford.

JANUARY 15. At Munich in Bavaria, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.

17. William Chaffin Grove, esq. of Zeal's-house, Wilts.

At Penpound, Abergavenny, Sir James Harrington, bart.

Mr. John Coates, Blackfriars-road.

18. At Kirka'dy, Andrew Cowan, esq. Provost of that borough.

The Rev. Mr. Kaye, vicar of Kirkburton, Yorkshire.

19. At Florence, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, Baron Bococonock in the county of Cornwall, born March 3, 1737; married July 19, 1774, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Pinkney Wilkinfon, esq. of Burnham in the county of Norfolk.

Joseph Townsend, esq. of Woodend, Great Marlow, Bucks.

Mr. Thomas Birkett, merchant and dry-salter, Old Swan-lairs, London-bridge.

In Dublin, Colonel John Keane, M. P. for the borough of Bangor, Ireland.

20. Mrs. Carr, wife of Dr. Carr, of Hertford.

Mr. Peter Laprimaudaye, in Austin-friars.

Lately, at Rochester, George Hicks, M. D. Memb. of the R. C. of Physicians, and physician to the Asylum and Westm. Infirmary.

21. At Appleby, Westmoreland, Jeremiah Robinson, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Appleby, and one of the benchers of Grays-Inn.

22. William Hurst, esq. of Hinkley, a deputy lieutenant, and justice of the peace for Leicestershire.

At Everton in Bedfordshire, the Rev. John Berridge, M. A. formerly fellow of Clare-hall, and vicar of Everton.

23. Captain De Burgh, of the 1st regiment

of Guards, only son of Fyfe de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton in the county of Middlesex.

At Baywater-hall, Mrs. Kennedy, formerly a singer at Covent-garden Theatre.

At Baywater-house, aged 85, John Taylor, esq. of Paddington-green.

At Bath, Carew Sanders, esq. of Croydon in Surrey.

24. Mr. John Handy, the artist who executed the types for Mr. Baskerville.

25. Walter Scott, esq. of Harden, at Tunbridge-Wells.

William Harding, esq. a captain in the Chatham division of Marines.

Joseph Windfor, jun. esq. late of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Lisbon, the Rev. Gilbert Ainsley, rector of Hinderwell in Yorkshire.

26. Mr. John Newbold, founder, in Wormwood-street.

Mrs. West, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, widow of Temple West, esq. Vice Admiral of the White, and daughter of Admiral Balcheu, who was lost in the Victory man of war.

At Cheltenham, in his 29th year, George Monk Berkeley, esq. of the Inner Temple. He was only son of Dr. Berkeley, and author of some poems and dramatic pieces.

At Castlemilk, Scotland, the seat of Sir John Stuart, bart. Major General James Stuart, colonel of the 6th reg. of foot.

27. Major Ackland, in Gerrard-street, Soho.

28. Mr. Jeremiah Hargrave, many years proprietor of the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill.

In Panton-street, Haymarket, aged 73, M. d'Auteroches, Bishop of Condom in France.

29. Mr. Edward Nicholson, linen-draper, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. William Watson, nurseryman, at Islington.

The Rev. Coote Leicester, vicar of Hempstead in Norfolk.

Nathan Crow, esq. secretary of the Office of Sick and Hurt Seamen, Sumerst-place.

Lately, in Edinburgh, Mr. James Cumming, keeper of the Lyon Records, and Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Lately, in Granby-row, Dublin, Colonel Hugh Cane, member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Tallagh.

30. Andrew Perrott, esq. of Laleham, Middlesex.

Mr. Edward Toms, pewterer, Great Tower-street.

At Brentford, the Rev. Timothy Hargrave.

31. In Park-row, Bristol, Mr. Anthony Henderson, common councilman of that city.

In Stafford-row, Pinlicko, John Pyle, esq. formerly of Cecil-street, Strand.

At Dulwich, Mr. Arthur Scaife, formerly a brazier in Gracechurch-street.

Lately, Mr. James Snagg, several years surgeon of his Majesty's 14th regiment of foot. He was one of the Medical Gentlemen in the last voyage undertaken by Capt. Cooke.

FEBRUARY 1. The Right Hon. William Wildman Barrington, Viscount Barrington, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. William Aiton, his Majesty's gardener at Kew.

2. At Islington, Mr. Robert Hodgson, formerly of Snow-hill.

At Bath, the Rev. John Leigh, Viscount and Baron Tracy, of Rathcoole in Dublin.

Mr. James Montgomery, Collet-place, Stepney.

4. The Rev. Thomas Boyce, M. A. rector of Worlingham Magna cum Parva in Suffolk, and chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk.

At Water-hall, East Riding of Yorkshire, Sir Joseph Pennington, bart.

5. At Maiden, Essex, Thomas Pigott, esq. formerly an officer of the first regiment of dragoons.

Mr. Giles, Alderman of Worcester, and Mayor of that city in 1762.

6. At Walcott-place, Lambeth, John Jackson, esq. late of Hatton-garden, aged 72.

7. Sir William Hillman, knight, second clerk of the Board of Green-Cloth.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, William Balfour, esq. late of the Board of Revenue at Madras.

10. Robert Harper, esq. of Heath near Wakefield.

The Rev. Dr. Ambrose Kent, rector of Sanderton, Bucks, and of Berkeley, Somersetshire.

11. Mr. Isaac Chartier, of Angel-court, Throckmorton street.

12. George Jarvis, esq. Weston Green, Surrey, aged 88.

15. Alex. Duncan, esq. at Camberwell.

Mr. Charles Jaconett, one of the proprietors of the Artificial Stone Manufactory at Chelsea.

Lately, Joseph Potts, esq. in his 88th year, and his third Mayoralty of Carlisle.

15. Brafs Crosby, esq. alderman of Bread-street Ward. He served the office of sheriff in 1765, and that of lord mayor in 1771.

Capt. Ferguson, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden Court near Henley, Oxfordshire.

17. Mr. Henry Holt, attorney at law, Pallgrave-place, Temple.

Lately, at Memphis in America, in his 70th year, Henry Laurens, esq. who was formerly confined in the Tower for his concern in American affairs.

20. Mr. Samuel Hooper, bookfeller, in High Holborn.

