

European Magazine,

For MARCH 1793.

[Embellished with 1. A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD. And 2. A VIEW of the ABBEY of St. DENIS, near PARIS.

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The *Anecdotes of a Celebrated Reforming Divine*, must find some other means of publication rather than through this Magazine. They are libellous in themselves, and we believe groundless.

The Account of the *Balam Expedition* is under consideration.

Erratum, p. 193. l. 4. for *Fatal Destiny*, read *Fatal Discovery*.

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

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES.

North Wales	6 1	5 0	3 6	1 10	10 0
South Wales	6 2	0 3	10 1	6 10	0 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.			
FEBRUARY.					
26-29	97	42	N. W.	19-29	64
27-30	00	47	S.	20-29	80
28-29	87	46	S. S. W.	21-29	82
MARCH.					
1-29	66	46	S. S. W.	22-29	60
2-29	70	44	W.	23-29	76
3-29	60	45	S. S. W.	24-29	82
4-29	87	47	W.	25-29	92
5-29	75	37	S. S. E.	26-29	85
6-29	90	41	N.	27-30	00
7-30	01	39	N. E.	PRICE of STOCKS,	
8-30	15	39	E.	March 26, 1793.	
9-30	09	38	E. N. E.	Bank Stock, shut	174 1/8 per Ct. Ind. Ann. —
10-29	82	38	N. E.	1/4 a 174	India Bonds, —
11-29	70	36	N. E.	5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	South Sea Stock, —
12-29	83	34	E.	107 1/2 a 108 1/2 a 108	Old S. S. Ann. —
13-29	76	44	S. W.	New 4 per Cent. shut	New S. S. Ann. —
14-30	15	46	S.	3 per Cent. red. shut	3 per Cent. 1751, —
15-30	04	37	S. W.	3 per Cent. Conf. 76	New Navy and Vict.
16-29	30	50	S. W.	1/4 1/2 a 77 1/2 a 77	Bills, —
17-29	53	42	W.	3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills 10s.
18-29	05	47	S.	Bank Long Ann. shut	dit.
				Do. St. 1778, shut	Lot. Tick. —
				India Stock, shut 204	Irish ditto —
				1/4 a 205 1/2	



European Magazine.



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T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
For M A R C H 1793.

AN ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

“THE antient custom of transmitting to posterity the actions and manners of famous men, has not been neglected in the present age, though incurious of its own affairs, whenever any exalted and noble degree of virtue has broken through that malignity and false estimation of merit, by which great and final states are equally infected*.” Such is the observation of Tacitus, which, being founded in truth and justice, will be equally applicable to the present times. Of those who have deserved to be held in reverence by mankind for great talents exerted successfully for the advantage of the public during a series of years, no one stands higher than LORD MANSFIELD; one by whose indefatigable industry the jurisprudence of the country has been improved and rendered respectable: who had the good fortune to live long enough to see the malignity of party extinguished, and to hear the general voice uniting to bear testimony to his worth and abilities.

WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD, was the fourth son of DAVID EARL OF STORMONT, a Nobleman who is not recorded to have possessed any extraordinary endowments of

the mind, or superior powers of understanding, and, but for his attachment to the interests of the Pretender, would now have only been known from the celebrity of his son, the subject of our present attention †. Lord Mansfield was born on the 2d day of March 1705, at Perth in the kingdom of Scotland ‡. His residence there was but of short duration, being brought to London at the age of three years, which will account for his having contracted none of the peculiarities of the dialect of his country. It is to the honour of Westminster School that it can number so great a character amongst those who have received their education there. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of that seminary as King's Scholar. “During the time of his being at school,” says one who was contemporary with him, “he gave early proofs of his uncommon abilities, not so much in his poetry, as in his other exercises; and particularly in his declamations, which were sure tokens and prognostics of that eloquence which grew up to such maturity and perfection at the Bar and in both Houses of Parliament §. At the Election in May 1723, he stood first on the list of those Gentlemen who were sent to Oxford.

* “Clarorum virorum facta moresque tradere antiquitus usitatum, ne nostris quidem temporibus, quamquam incuriosa suorum ætas omisit, quotiens magna aliqua ac nobilis virtus viciat ac supergressa est vitium parvis magnisque civitatibus commune, ignorantiam recti et invidiam.” *Julii Agricola Vita.*

† In a Memorial printed in “The Secret History of Col. Hooke's Negotiations in Scotland in Favour of the Pretender in 1707,” 8vo. 1760, p. 65, he is thus described: “Lord Stormont is turned of forty, and he is of the house of Murray. He is rich and powerful on the frontiers of England and in the middle of Scotland. He is a man of great resolution, strict probity, and uncommon presence of mind.” It appears also from the same Memorial, that he had considerable weight with the malcontents in his native kingdom.

‡ We have heard it asserted that he was born in England, and that the registry of his admission into Christ College places his birth at Bath. On enquiry we find this to be true, as will appear by the following extract from the registry.

(Copy)

Trin. Term, 1723. Jun. 18. Æd. Xti, Gul. Murray 18. David f. Civ. Bath
C. Som. V. Com. fil. T. Wenman, C. A.

Sir William Blackstone once mentioned this circumstance to Lord Mansfield, who said the mistake perhaps originated from the broad pronunciation of the person who gave in his name to the Registrar.

§ Bishop Newton's Life, P. 21.

He was entered of Christ Church June the 18th, in that year. In the year 1727 he had taken the degree of B. A. and on the death of King George the First was amongst those of the University who composed verses on that event*. As these lines are probably the only specimen now remaining of his Latin Poetry, except one we shall add to this account, they will gratify the curiosity of many readers, and therefore are inserted in this place.

Quo percussisti Britonas conjunctaque
regna

Ictu, Fati ensis! trepidant ipsa atria regum
Ingentemque stupet mœrens Europa ruinam.
Georgius occubuit Rheni pacator et Istri:
Et dubitamus adhuc animam accusare su-
premis

Egregiam donis? quondam decus omne
Britannis

Spargite flore pio cineres, oleæque Minerva
Inventrix, et Phœbe pater, cui laurea curæ!
Hic juvenis laurum fovit, longævus olivam:
Diique deæque omnes! studium queis pace
juvare

Mortales, vigiles hic custodite favillam
Illustrem, famamque viri servate perennem!
Numine si vestro centum constrinxit aenis
Bellonam horribilem nodis; terræque furenti
Imposuit pacis morem; stetit asper in armis
Germanus, fremuit jactantior ore minanti
Hispanus: metuere tamen concurrere bello,
E latebris tandem excitum tremuere leonem.
Solve te corda metu; spem si mittatis avaram,
Fœdera servetis; vindicta major et ira
Augusti vobis pietas tutela; triumphum
Abnuat, Europæ damnis, vitisque suorum
Staturum: nec vincendi tam dira libido.
O virtus! O cava fides! quis fundere laudes
Pro meritis ejus possit, qui dulcia, dictis,
Non armis, gratæ peperit solatia pacis
Gentis innumeris: renugas superare jacentem,
Ipsa tenerat quem fama nominis hostem?
Osi patronum viduata valeret ademptum,
Orphœus urgere modis Rbedycina! sepulchrum
Attollens insigne lyra, decoraret amati
Principis illustres manes, gratoque labori
Incumbens, mortuum sic solaretur amorem.

Tu tamen interea, quondam spes altera,
gentis

Nunc decus et columen, populo plaudente,
Britanna

Succedis solio: ordinibus discordia cessit
In te diversis, patriæ vox una salutat.
Hos inter plausus procerum plebisque benigno
Accipias Rex ore, voyet tibi terga togata,

Quæ, studiosa cohors operum! pars parva
tuorum

Non ingrata tamen; quoniam nec amantior
ipsa

Est CAROLINA tui, licet illi pronuba JUNO
Et Venus æterna vinxerunt pectora flamma.

GUL. MURRAY, A. B.

Honoratiss. Vicecom. de Stormont

Fil. Ædis Christi Alumnus.

On the 26th day of June, 1730, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and probably soon afterwards left the University, Before he devoted himself to business, he made the tour of Europe, and on his return became a Member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar.

The fortune of Lord Mansfield at this period, we believe, was rather slender; but he soon supplied any deficiency in that respect by his application and abilities. He does not appear to have proceeded in his profession in the way then usually adopted, of labouring in the chambers of a Special Pleader, or copying (to use the words of Blackstone) the trash of an Attorney's office; but being blessed with the powers of oratory in their highest perfection, and having soon an opportunity of displaying them, he very early acquired the notice of the Chancellor and the Judges, as well as the confidence of the inferior practitioners. How much he was regarded in the House of Lords Mr. Pope's well-known couplet will prove:

Grac'd as thou art with all the power of
words,

So known, fo honour'd at the House of
Lords,

The graces of his elocution, however, produced their usual effect with a certain class of people who would not believe that such bright talents could associate with the more solid attainments of the law, or that a man of genius and vivacity could be a profound lawyer. As Mr. Pope observed at that time,

The Temple late two brother Serjeants
saw,

Who deem'd each other oracles of Law;
With equal talents these congenial souls,
One lull'd the Exchequer, and one
stunn'd the Rolls;

Each had a gravity would make you split,
And shook his head at Murray as a wit.

* On the same occasion Lord Chatham, then a member of Trinity College, who afterwards in some respects may be considered as Lord Mansfield's rival, wrote some Latin verses, which may be seen in our Magazine for September 1790, vol. XX, p. 167.

It is remarkable that this ridiculous prejudice accompanied Lord Mansfield to the end of his judicial life, in spite of daily proofs exhibited in the Court of King's Bench and in the House of Lords, of very profound knowledge of the abstrusest points of Jurisprudence. Lord Chesterfield has given his sanction to this unfounded opinion. In a letter to his son, dated Feb. 12, 1754, he says, "The present Solicitor General Murray has less law than many lawyers, but he has more practice than any, merely upon account of his eloquence, of which he has a never-failing stream."

In the outset of Lord Mansfield's life it will be the less surprizing, that a notion should have been entertained of his addicting himself to the pursuit of Belles Lettres too much, when the regard shewn to him by Mr. Pope, who despotically ruled the regions of literature at that period, is considered. That great Poet seemed to entertain a particular affection for our young lawyer, and was eager to shew him marks of his regard. He addressed to him his Imitation of the 6th Epistle of the First Book of Horace. Bishop Warburton says*, Mr. Pope "had all the warmth of affection for this great lawyer, and, indeed, no man ever more deserved to have a poet for his friend. In the obtaining of which as neither vanity, party, nor fear had a share, so he supported his title to it by all the offices of a generous and true friendship." Mr. Ruffhead also declares that Mr. Pope had at one time an intention of leaving his house at Twickenham to his friend Mr. Murray, whose growing fame and rising station, which would render him superior to such a mansion, alone prevented him from carrying it into execution. In the Fourth Book of the Dunciad he says, speaking of those whose

poetical pursuits were diverted by law or politics,

How sweet an Ovid, Murray was our
boast!
How many Martials were in Pulteney
lot.

And in his Imitation of the First Ode of the Fourth Book of Horace, he again compliments him in the following lines addressed to Venus:

To number five † direct your doves,
There spread round Murray all your
blooming loves;
Noble and young, he strikes the heart!
Equal the injur'd to defend,
With every sprightly, every decent part,
To charm the mistress, or to fix the
friend,

He with an hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half
thy kind;
To him each rival shall submit,
Make but his riches equal to his wit.
Then shall thy form the marble grace
(Thy Grecian form), and Chloe lend
her face.

His house embosom'd in the grove,
Sacred to social life and social love,
Shall glitter o'er the pendent green,
Where Thames reflects the visionary
scene:

Thither the silver sounding lyres
Shall call the smiling Loves and young
Desires.

There every Grace and Muse shall
throng,
Exalt the dance and animate the song;
There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day.

To conclude, Mr. Pope continued to shew his regard, even in the last act of his life, by appointing him one of his executors.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN SMEATON †.

BY MR. JOHN HOLMES, WATCHMAKER, OF THE STRAND.

MR. JOHN SMEATON was born the 28th of May 1724, Old Style, at Aulthorpe, near Leeds, in a house built by his grandfather, and where his family have resided ever since.

The strength of his understanding and the originality of his genius appeared at an early age; his play-things were not the play-things of children, but the

tools men work with; and he appeared to have greater entertainment in seeing the men in the neighbourhood work, and asking them questions, than in any thing else. One day he was seen (to the distress of his family) on the top of his father's barn, fixing up something like a windmill; another time, he attended some men fixing a pump at

* Life of Pope, p. 401.

† The No. of Lord Mansfield's chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

‡ See his Portrait in our Magazine for November last.

a neighbouring village, and observing them cut off a piece of bored pipe, he was so lucky as to procure it, and he actually made with it a working pump that raised water. These anecdotes refer to circumstances that happened while he was in petticoats, and most likely before he attained his sixth year.

About his fourteenth and fifteenth year, he had made for himself an engine to turn rote work, and made several presents to his friends of boxes in ivory or wood, turned by him in that way.

In the year 1742, I spent a month at his father's house, and being intended myself for a mechanical employment, and a few years younger than he was, I could not but view his works with astonishment; he forged his iron and steel, and melted his metal; he had tools of every sort, for working in wood, ivory, and metals. He had made a lathe, by which he had cut a perpetual screw in brass, a thing little known at that day, and which I believe was the invention of Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, with whom I served my apprenticeship. Mr. Hindley was a man of the most communicative disposition, a great lover of mechanics, and of the most fertile genius; Mr. Smeaton soon became acquainted with him, and they spent many a night at Mr. Hindley's house till day-light, conversing on those subjects.

Thus had Mr. Smeaton, by the strength of his genius, and indefatigable industry, acquired, at the age of eighteen, an extensive set of tools, and the art of working in most of the mechanical trades, without the assistance of any master, and which he continued to do a part of every day when at the place where his tools were; and few could work better.

Mr. Smeaton's father was an Attorney, and desirous of bringing him up to the same profession; Mr. Smeaton therefore came up to London in 1742, and attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; but finding (as his common expression was) that the law did not suit the bent of his genius, he wrote a strong memorial to his father on that subject, whose good sense from that moment left Mr. Smeaton to pursue the bent of his genius in his own way.

Early in 1750, I came up to Mr. Smeaton's lodgings in Great Turnstile; he was then about commencing mathematical instrument maker, and soon became acquainted with most of the ingenious men of that time.

In 1751, he began a course of experiments to try a machine of his invention to measure a ship's way at sea, and also made two voyages in company with Dr. Knight to try it, and a compass of his own invention and making, and which was made magnetical by Dr. Knight's artificial magnets: the last of these was in the Fortune sloop of war, commanded at that time by Captain Alexander Campbell.

In 1753, he was elected Member of the Royal Society; the number of papers published in their Transactions will shew the universality of his genius and knowledge. In 1759, he was honoured by an unanimous vote with their gold medal for his paper entitled "An Experimental Enquiry concerning the Natural Powers of Water and Wind to turn Mills, and other Machines depending on a circular motion."

This paper, he says, was the result of experiments made on working models in the year 1752 and 1753, but not communicated to the Society till 1759, before which time he had an opportunity of putting the effect of these experiments into real practice, in a variety of cases, and for various purposes, so as to assure the Society he had found them to answer.

Here we see Mr. Smeaton in his 27th and 28th year make models and experiments therewith, by which the powers of wind and water are found to be able to do more by at least one third, than it was known they could do before: this improvement, without any other, shews the value of his life to this country. To enable mills, and all other circular motions depending on water and wind, to do at least one third more business than they did before, is to this country (greatly depending on its manufactures) a benefit beyond any calculation I can make. It must be immensely great.

But here I find, by pursuing the above, I have omitted an anecdote, that shews his great thirst after knowledge: in the year 1754, he made a voyage to Holland, and by walking on foot or travelling in the *treck/buyts*, he got acquainted with most of the works of art there, and in the Low Countries.

In Dec. 1755, the Edystone Lighthouse was burnt down; Mr. Weston, the chief proprietor, and the others, being desirous of rebuilding it in the most substantial manner, enquired of the Earl of Macclesfield (then President of the Royal Society), whom he

thought

thought the most proper to rebuild it; his Lordship recommended Mr. Smeaton.

Mr. Smeaton undertook the work, and completed it in the summer of 1759. Of this Mr. Smeaton gives an ample description in the volume he published in 1791: that edition has been some time sold, and a second is now in the press, under the revival of his much-esteemed friend Mr. Aubert, F.R.S. and Governor of the London Assurance Corporation. Of this work I shall only say, it appears to me, in a great measure, a history of four years of his life, wherein the originality of his genius is fully displayed, as also his great alacrity, industry and perseverance.

Though Mr. Smeaton completed the building of the Edystone Lighthouse in 1759 (a work that does him so much credit), yet it appears he did not soon get into full business as a Civil Engineer; for in 1764, while in Yorkshire, he offered himself a candidate for one of the Receivers of the Derwentwater

Estate; and on the 31st of December in that year, he was appointed at a full Board of Greenwich Hospital, in a manner highly flattering to himself; when two other persons strongly recommended and powerfully supported, were candidates for the employment. In this appointment he was very happy, by the assistance and abilities of his partner Mr. Walton, one of the present Receivers, who taking upon himself the management and accounts, left Mr. Smeaton leisure and opportunity to exert his abilities on public works, as well as to make many improvements in the mills, and in the estates of Greenwich Hospital. By the year 1775, he had so much business as a Civil Engineer, that he wished to resign this appointment, and would have done it then, had not his friends, the late Mr. Stuart the Hospital Surveyor, and Mr. Ibbetson their Secretary, prevailed upon him to continue in the office about two years longer.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent C. D. in your Magazine for February, wished for a more full Account of Mr. ROBERT FLEMING than his own Pen could furnish.

This I am able to supply from the Funeral Sermon for him, preached by an eminent Dissenting Minister, Dr. JOSHUA OLDFIELD, which I have; and I offer the following Particulars from it for a Place in your Miscellany.

Taunton, March 8, 1793.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

MR. ROBERT FLEMING was descended from an ancient, honourable, learned, and religious family in Scotland, which gave a Tutor to Prince Henry, the eldest son of James VI. and was allied to Knox the Reformer. His mother was Christian, sister to Sir George Hamilton, of Binny, a family of equal virtue and glory with the other. His father was an ejected Minister of distinguished reputation, author of a Treatise entitled, "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures."

Mr. Fleming received the first part of his academical and philosophical education, as well as learnt the languages, under the Rev. and celebrated Mr. John Sinclair, his father's brother-in-law. His father being driven into Holland by the severities of the times, he finished his studies in Divinity, Philosophy, and other branches of learning, under the Professors of Leyden and Utrecht.

He began his ministry with the Eng-

lish Church at Leyden, and was then invited to settle with the Scotch Church at Rotterdam. After some years he removed to London, to settle as Pastor with the church of the same nation in Lothbury; not only at the earnest invitation of the people, but by the desire of King William, who often advised with him on the concerns of his own country. But such were his modesty and prudence, that he requested, whenever he was called to Court, it might be with the greatest privacy.

He was richly furnished both with ornamental and solid learning; being conversant not only with Fathers and Councils, and Ecclesiastical and Civil Historians, but with the Oriental Languages, the Jewish Rabbies, and the Polite Authors, ancient and modern.

His mind had a strong tincture of piety from his earliest years; and it appeared from his diary, though it had been modestly concealed from the ob-

servation

servation of others, that when a child he retired three times a day for reading the Scriptures, and other devotional exercises. His manners were sweet and affable; his temper was generous and communicative; his spirit was catholic, and inimical to all imposition, as well as persecution—to Popery in the Church, and Tyranny in the State. He had a great regard to Hereditary Right, and was firm and zealous for the British Monarchy and Constitution: but he could never admit, that it was *so ill-concerted as to forbid men to save themselves*, where the *Law of Nature* requires it, and the Scriptures far from condemning it. His motto was “*Libere sed modeste*,” which has been rendered, “Be as free as you please, to you be as modest as you are free.”

He was highly valued by the Professors of the foreign Universities, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other learned and moderate Episcopalians at home; and by the Protestant Dissenters of the City, who chose him, though a Member and Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Establishment, to be one of the Preachers of the Merchants Tuesday Lecture at Salters-Hall.

The aspect of the times on the interests of Protestantism, both at home and abroad, deeply affected his spirits with afflicting forebodings, and a concern, which brought on a distemper that obstructed his usefulness, and threatened his life. Though he recovered from it, and lived some years, his feeble constitution finally sunk under what he felt for the loss of some dear friends, the death of some noble Patriots, the divisions amongst Protestants, the malignant opposition made to the Hanover succession, and the confederacy of France and Rome to bind Europe and Britain in chains. He died in the year 1716, much lamented.

When he was in Holland for the recovery of his health, he laid before some of their great men the dangers that threatened their States and the Protestant succession in England; and he fixed a correspondence with them, in which he communicated from time to time, such secrets as to the course of affairs at home, after his return, as he could come at by frequent converse with Lord Somers, and other persons of distinction, who honoured him with their confidence as well as company.

He published, besides the works mentioned in your Miscellany, “The

Mourner’s Memorial,” a Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Soame, with an Account of her Life and Death, in 1691-2: Another, on the Decease of Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, 1701: A third, on that of Mrs. Lilius Courts: A fourth, on the Death of the Rev. Abraham Hume: A fifth, on the Decease of Mrs. Mary Frazer, 1715-6, entitled, “A Persuasive to moderate all Affections to Worldly Objects:” And a tract, entitled, “The History of Hereditary Right; wherein its Indefeasibleness, and all other such late Doctrines concerning the absolute Power of Princes, and the unlimited Obedience of Subjects, are fully and finally determined by the Scripture Standard of Divine Right.”

The following we have received from another Correspondent, which, however, we ought not to submit to the Public without expressing our doubts whether all the three pieces here ascribed to Mr. Fleming were not written by his father. The first we believe is certain.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

TO your list of the works of R. FLEMING, published in your Magazine February 1793, you may add the following, which are now before me:

1. “The Fulfilling of the Scripture; or an Essay shewing the exact Accomplishment of the Word of God in his Works of Providence, performed and to be performed, for confirming the Believers, and convincing the Atheists of the present time: Containing in the End a few rare Histories of the Works and Servants of God in the Church of Scotland. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with several Additions, both doctrinal and historical. Also Appendix and Index.” 12mo. 1671.

N. B. The 1st edition of this work was published in 1669.

2. “The Confirming Work of Religion, or its great Things made plain by their Primary Evidences and Demonstrations; whereby the meanest in the Church may soon be made able to render a rational Account of their Faith.” 12mo. 1693.

3. “A Discourse on Earthquakes, &c.” 12mo. 1693.

Your’s,

R. B.

Strand, March 5, 1793.

LETTERS

LETTERS FROM JAMES SUTHERLAND* TO JOHN COURTENAY, Esq.

The following LETTERS are copied from the Originals in the Possession of Mr. COURTENAY.

LETTER I.

No. 6, *Salisbury-court, Fleet-street,*
SIR, 15th Feb. 1791.

IN the autumn of 1786 Mr. O'Conner, a Counsellor in Dublin, told me, that having put a copy of the case which I had published into your hand, at Bath, you said that you thought me cruelly treated, and that my injuries were objects for national consideration. At the same time he made me master of a trait, to instance the resolute disinterestedness of your character in defence of the unprotected; and he gave me reason to flatter myself that, should I have occasion to apply to the House of Commons again, I might expect to have your support.

In confidence of this conversation, as well as of the recollection that, when the report on General Murray's Petition was brought up in the House, you spontaneously moved for an Amendment on it, I am encouraged (without having the honour of your acquaintance) to ask the favour of you, Sir, to take a Petition of mine, of which the inclosed is a copy, under your protection, to introduce into the House in a way that, notwithstanding it may be negatived, it shall not find that fate without a few words being said upon it.

I beg permission to enquire, in the course of a few days, for the favour of your sentiments herein.

And I have the honour to be, respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient, and
Most humble servant,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.

J. Courtenay, Esq.

LETTER II.

16th Aug. 1791, Midnight.

SIR,

BEFORE you receive this I shall be at rest. The original of the inclosed paper I mean to-morrow to fix on a part of the palisade that separates the Green from St. James's Park, in

the moment that the King is passing through the latter to go to his Levee; while I, being in the former, with the palisade between us, shall apply to my pistol to ease me of my woe.—Trifled with again at the Treasury, I have no other resource.

I am astonished that I have been able to keep myself alive so long.—I had not any hopes of doing so; and therefore concluded my publication, which will appear to-morrow, in the following words:—"The machine seems to be worn-out by anxiety, vexation, and disappointment.—The tree must fall.—I have not a wish to prop it one hour after the appearance of this publication. But I have a most ardent one that, in the next Session of Parliament, there may be a virtuous majority in the House of Commons, who shall think that I have fair claims on Government, and that I have a right to transfer them, as I hereby do, to my daughters, Mary and Louisa Sutherland."

The generosity with which you promised me, that if an occasion presented itself, you would have spoken on my petition, which Mr. Sawbridge was to have presented, makes me confident that, if my daughters shall be advised to apply to Parliament, they will have your support;—they have a better advocate to plead for them than any thing I can advance—*your own feelings as a father.*

I leave the world with a high sense of your worth and integrity. This is not a moment for me to think of flattery, and therefore you can have no doubt of the sincerity of my professions when I assure you, that I have the honour to be, with particular regard, Sir,

Your obliged, and
Most humble servant,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Some few things that appeared by mistake in a former publication regarding Lord North, now Earl of Guildford, I have ordered to be struck out in this.

John Courtenay, Esq. M. P. Bath.

* The catastrophe of this unfortunate Gentleman may be seen in our Magazine for August 1791, Vol. XX. p. 155. Since his death we are informed a provision has been made for his family.

TABLE TALK

OR,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 102.)

LATE PRINCESS AMELIA.

THIS Princess, though very kind to her domestics as well as the poor in the vicinities of Cavendish-square and Gunnersbury, had all the German *hautour* about her upon every occasion that she thought infringed upon her dignity. There was no relaxation in the minutest part of duty in her household, and she once dismissed a young page, though strongly recommended to her, because he did not pull off his hat, as she crossed one of the antechambers.—His friends petitioned for him, pleading his youth and inadvertence, but in vain; she however made him a present of an Ensign's commission in a marching regiment.

Being at a party of whist in the rooms at Bath, an officer who stood by her chair, seeing her snuff-box open, on the table, imprudently took a pinch.—The Princess observing it, immediately called to one of her attendants, and desired him in an imperious tone “to throw that snuff in the fire.” The order was complied with, and the officer retreated in much confusion.

Another time being at a party of whist at Bath, and being partner to a young Irish Gentleman of rank, who was previously introduced to her, recollecting the state of the game she exclaimed, “Let me see! Oh! we are eight love!”—upon which the other, either misunderstanding the last expression, or from an ill-timed gallantry, replied, “Yes, my dear.” Upon this she immediately laid down her cards, paid her game, and left the room.

A young gentleman, remarkably tall, being one day in the rooms at Bath, the Princess saw him, and asked who he was? Being answered about his name and family by a nobleman present, he added, “that the young gentleman was designed for the church.”—“For the

church, my Lord!” she cried with some surprize, “I should rather think for the *fleeple*.”

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

One of the principal causes of Sir Robert losing his majority in 1742, was his being so careless in the General Election preceding that period. He was likewise deceived, either intentionally, or by the self-supposed consequence of the D. of A——, who, persuading him he had a very great interest in Scotland, got 30,000*l.* from him to carry on the elections; but *one way or other* it turned out, that out of thirty Members the major part of them voted against the Minister, and he was obliged to give up his office, which he held with great power and considerable abilities for upwards of twenty years.

On the morning after he resigned his office as Minister, some friends of his went to Chelsea, where he lived, to condole with him on what they called the triumph of his enemies.—“Ah!” said Sir Robert, “if I had none but professed enemies, I should be Minister still;—it was my *false friends* who threw me over the battlements.”

Sir Robert got into full possession of the King's confidence through the influence of the Queen (Caroline), by having her dower increased from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds per year. Before this the Queen and he were not on good terms together.

A friend calling on Sir Robert the morning after he was married to his second wife, and hearing that he was still in bed, wrote on a slip of paper which he pinned to his chamber door,

“*Felices ter et amplius.*”

When Sir Robert saw him next, he asked him what he meant by *amplius*. “Oh!” says the friend, “that's a Latin word that Lady Walpole can best explain.”

explain." "Not I, indeed, Sir," said the lady; but the other politely persisting in it, she turned about with great simplicity to her husband, "Why don't you answer for me, Sir Robert? *You know* I don't understand it?"

Sir Robert kept a mistress who had great power over him. One day an intimate friend disclosed to him, as a great secret, that he had strong reasons to think she was unfaithful to him. "My dear friend," said Sir Robert, "I have known it to a certainty for a considerable time—but don't tell her of it, for such is the unaccountable force of habit with me, that though she can live without me, the jade knows very well I can't live without her."

His attachment to his favourite servants was likewise very persevering.—A man who had lived with him many years, and who, from knowing his habits, had such an ascendancy over him that his sons frequently wondered he did not discharge him: his answer was, "Wait, my boys, till you are as old as I am, and you will know too well the value of a man so useful to your daily comforts, to discharge him for a little occasional impertinence."

Sir Robert was very pleasant and convivial in his private hours with his friends, was full of anecdote, and even badinaged with singular success. The writer of these memoirs had it from a Colonel in the Guards, and one of the Aid-de-Camps to the late King, who used to spend his college vacations at Houghton, that Sir Robert was the sprightliest man at his table, and said the best and pleasantest things.

His clinging to his office to the very last moment that he could hold it, proves the insatiableness of ambition, as he had a strangury on him at the time of his dismissal, which called aloud for the *oilum cum dignitate*, and which carried him off the great stage of life in three years afterwards, being in the 75th year of his age.

Wanting to carry a question in the House of Lords, and not being quite sure of some of the Bishops, he prevailed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to stay at home for two or three days—in the mean time Sir Robert circulated a report, that his Grace was dangerously

ill. On the day of meeting the House was remarkably crowded with lawn sleeves, not one of which voted against the Court.

Some time before his death, the conversation turning upon the depravity of mankind, he is said to have expressed himself thus:—"That so great was their depravity, that Ministers, who from their official capacity could know it best, were, in charity to mankind, bound to keep it a secret."

Sir Robert, on the whole, was a Minister who understood the interests of England in respect to her strength, finance, commerce, and all the parts of her internal government, perfectly well. In respect to foreign connections he was not thought to be so intelligent; but this, perhaps, did not arise so much from ignorance, as from his complacency in following his *two masters* through all the entanglements of foreign treaties.

The long inveteracy of Mr. Pulteney against Sir Robert, it is thought, originated from a deeper root than a difference in political opinions. It is attributed to the following circumstance, now very little known:

On the seizure of Mr. Prior's papers (1715), which were brought before the Secret Committee for enquiring into the conduct of Lord Bolingbroke, &c. Sir Robert, as Chairman of that Committee, willing to pique Mr. Pulteney, hastily snatched up a note from a bundle of papers lying on the table, and put it in his pocket. Mr. Pulteney seeing this, and not knowing the contents, instantly exclaimed, "Sir Robert, we'll have no garbling of papers, let the Clerk read it." Sir Robert pretended to evade it, by saying, "it was a thing of no consequence;" but this only exciting the other's curiosity, he obliged him to give up the paper; which being read, turned out to be a confidential note from Lord Bolingbroke to Prior, casting some very indecent reflections upon a very near part of Mr. Pulteney's family. The Committee on this burst into a fit of laughter, and as this circumstance was no part of the secrets of the Committee, the story became public, which Mr. P. felt so severely, that it is thought he never forgave him.

HON. CHARLES TOWNSEND.

This Minister, who certainly was a very great man, was still subject to

flattery, which he knew, and often rallied himself upon with some success. The day after he brought out a Budget of which he thought very highly, having some select friends to dine with him, he asked their opinion of it. Some said "it was pretty well;" others, "a good Budget;" and others "hoped it would be productive." This was not sufficient praise for the Minister, who sat rather sulky for some time, till Touchet the banker dropt in.—"Well, Touchet, how did you like my Budget yesterday?" "Like it!" says Touchet, "I'm transported with it!—By G—, it was the best ever brought out by any Minister in this country; and if any thing could exceed it, it was your eloquent and graceful manner of delivering it." "My dear friend," says the other, springing into his arms, "let me embrace you—an eulogium like this from a man of judgment is decisive:—but here," says he, turning round to the rest of the company, "have I been giving those fellows turtle and claret for these two hours, and they have made me no other return than throwing brick-bats in my face."

When the first Lady T—— was delivered of a son and heir, Lord T—— brought up his brother Charles, who was drinking a bottle with him below, to look at the child. "Well, Charles," said his Lordship, "who is it like?" "O, by G—," says Charles, "a true lawful begotten! It has all the broad folly of the C——ts, and all the duplicity of the T——ds."

When he was shewn the Marquis of Stafford's house at Whitehall, he was asked, "How he liked the view?" "Oh! very fine indeed," said he, "a gratification of two senses! the Thames constantly before your *eye*, and the frequent *feel* of it in your cellars."

A well-known Baronet (who had been a *distiller*) having made rather an embarrassed speech one day in favour of the then Ministry, one of the Members was laughing at it with Charles Townsend—"Poh! poh!" says the latter, "poor Sir Joseph means very well; he only mistakes in not bringing with him what he constantly leaves at home." "What's that?" says the friend.—"A *still head*."

A person observing to Charles Townsend that there was better oratory often

at the Robin Hood, when Jaecock the baker was president, than at the House of Commons, he replied, "I don't doubt it; people went to the *Baker* merely for oratory, but to the House of Commons for *bread*."

Meeting one day with Lord M. (whose son being a hard drinker, Mr. Townsend had just left cutting down all *the trees* upon his estate) he accosted him—"Well, Charles, how does my graceless dog of a son go on?" "Why, I should think," says he, "on the *recovery*, as I left him *drinking the woods*."

The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, when Serjeant H—w—t, being a very long-winded speaker in the House, Charles Townsend left him in the onset of his speech to go to dinner. Being met by a friend in the lobby, he exclaimed, "What, Charles, is the *House up*?" "No," says he, "but the Serjeant is."

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Upon the dismissal of the Duke of Newcastle from being First Lord of the Treasury, his first Levee was attended by a great number of friends, amongst whom it was remarked to the Duke, how extraordinary it was that there was *only one Bishop* (Cornwallis, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury). "Not at all," said the Duke; "nothing is more common than for Bishops to *forget their Maker*."

A Scotchman giving evidence at the bar of the House of Lords in the affair of Captain Porteus, and telling of the variety of shots which were fired upon that unhappy occasion; he was asked by the Duke of Newcastle, What kind of shot it was? "Why," says the man in his broad dialect, "such as they shoot *fools* with and the like."—"What kind of *fools*?" says the Duke, smiling at the word. "Why, my Lord, *dukes*, and such kind of *fools*."

A Gentleman who had long danced attendance at the Duke's Levee, being one morning cooling his heels in the ante-chamber along with a number of other unfortunate solicitors, one of the company was praising the elegant stucco of the ceiling: "Yes," says the Gentleman, "it is really very elegant; and what is more, it is of a piece with the *flooring*."—"How can that be?"

be?" says the other. "Why don't you see the top and bottom of the room is full of *fret-work*?"

The late Lord Chesterfield being one day at his Grace's Levee, he took up *Garnet upon Job*, a book dedicated to the Duke, and was reading it just as his Grace entered. "Well, my Lord, what's your opinion of that book?" "The best *vade mecum* in the world for one that attends your Grace's Levee."

When the affair of *General Warrants* was long over, Lord Mansfield one day in the House spoke lightly of them as things which every Tyro in Westminster Hall ought to know were *illegal*. "And did you always think so?" says the Duke of Newcastle very significantly. "O yes," says the other. "Why then, my Lord, I vow to God I always misunderstood you, for while I was Minister I thought you always said the contrary."

Upon the expected death of the King of Spain in 1759, the Duke, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave orders to his servants, that if any messenger arrived by express, even if it was at midnight, he should be instantly introduced to him. Pending this order a man on horseback knocking furiously at the outer gate about three o'clock in the morning, he was instantly admitted, and brought up to the Duke's bed-chamber. "Well, my good friend," says the Duke (putting on his stockings, and surveying the man splashed all over with mud from top to toe), "you must have rode hard?"—"Most damnably! never once slept during the whole journey."—"But you're sure he's dead?"—"Oh! most certainly."—"Ah! poor man, he's got out of a troublesome world at last.—Pray when did you leave Madrid?"—"Madrid!" says the man in amazè; "Lord! your Grace, I never was there in my life." "And where the Devil else did you

come from?"—"Why, from Richmond in Yorkshire, your Grace, and am come express to acquaint you of the death of Sam Dickinson the Exciseman, whose place you know your Grace promised me at the last election, the moment the breath was out of his body."

The Duke had great *bufile* and appearance of business in his manner—always in a hurry, and generally indiscreet, though quick in his conversation. It was this manner that induced the late Dowager Lady Townsend to say of him, That he always put her in mind of a man that lost two hours in the morning, and was looking for them the rest of the day.

He was always esteemed a *Courtier* of the first order—full of civilities, promises, and *forgetfulness*; and many anecdotes, too well known to be recorded here, are given in proof of this character. Whenever he had a mind any recommendation of his should succeed, he made a private mark opposite his signature in red ink.—When this mark did not appear, the letter meant nothing.

Amongst the familiar habits of the Duke was the splendour of his table, which, "for faring sumptuously every day," was reckoned the best in England. To him, therefore, was more peculiarly allotted the entertainment of the Ambassadors, Foreign Noblemen of Distinction, &c. &c. In the bare article of fish, he has more than once had an account with his fishmonger to the amount of eleven thousand pounds, which he always discharged very honourably, though sometimes tardily. In respect to himself, he was no epicure, but confined himself to one article.—His favourite dish was a neck of boiled mutton or lamb, with caper sauce, of which he frequently dined in the midst of all the rarities of the season.

In point of political principle the Duke was a Whig "up to the very head and ears."

L A T H O M H O U S E .

[Continued from Page 118.]

5th. HAVING hitherto met with so unprosperous success in their holy work, the two Colonels, Mr Ash-

ton and Moore, cast a show of religion upon their execrable actions, and like those devout men in the Poets, by public

public and private supplications, call God to assist in their mercilefs practices*. To which purpose they issue out their commands unto all their ministers for a general and humble imprecation in the following form :

Quæ nisi seductis nequeas committere Divis.
PERS.

To all Ministers and Persons in Lancashire, Well-wishers of our Success against Lathom House—these :

For as much as more than ordinary obstructions have from the beginning of these present service against Lathom House interposed our proceedings, and yet still remain, which cannot otherwise be removed, nor our success furthered, but only by Divine Providence : It is therefore our desire to the Ministers, and other well-affected persons of this County of Lancaster, in public manner or otherwise as they shall please, to commend our case unto God ; that as we are appointed to the employment, to much tending to the settling our peace in these parts, so the Almighty would crown our weak endeavours with speedy success in the said design.

Ormskirke, RALPH ASHTON.
April 5th, 1644. JOHN MOORE.

The four days following were on their parts slept out in this pious exercise.

On Wednesday our men resolved to waken them. About eleven o'clock Captain Farmer and Captain Molineux Radcliffe, Lieut. Pencket, Lieut. Worrall, and Lieut. Walthew, with one hundred and forty soldiers sallied out at a postern gate, beat the enemy from all their works and batteries, which were now cast up round the House, nailed all their cannon, killed about fifty men, took sixty arms, one Colonel, and three drums. In which action Capt. Radcliffe deserves this remembrance, "that with three soldiers, the rest of his squadron being scattered with the execution of the enemy, he cleared two companies, and slew seven men with his own hand." Lieut. Worrall engaging himself in another work among fifty of the enemy, bore the fury of them all till

Captain Farmer relieved him, who, to the wonder of us all, came off without any dangerous wound.

The Sally-port was this day warded by Captain Chisnall, who with fresh men stood ready for succour of ours, had they been put to the extremity ; but they bravely marched round the works, and came in at the Great Gates, where Captain Ogle with a party of musketeers kept open the passage. Captain Rawstorne had the charge of the musketeers upon the walls, which placed with the best advantage to vex the enemy in their flight, Captain Fox, by a Colours from the Eagle Tower, gave signal when to march and when to retreat, according to the motions of the enemy, which he observed at a distance. In all this service we had but one man mortally wounded, and we took only one prisoner, an officer for intelligence. In former sallies some prisoners were taken, and by exchange released. Colonels Ashton and Rigby promising to set at liberty as many of the King's friends then prisoners in Lancaster, Manchester, Preston, and other places proposed by her Ladyship ; but most unworthily they brake conditions, it suiting well with their religion, neither to observe faith with God nor men ;—and this occasioned a greater slaughter than either her Ladyship or the Captains desired, because we were in no condition to keep many prisoners, and knew their Commanders would never release them but upon base and dishonourable terms. The same night they plaid a saker twice to tell us, they had cannon that would speak, though our men endeavoured to steel up all their lips ; this whole night was with them one continued alarm, nothing but shouts and cries among 'em, as if the cavaliers had still been upon them.

12th. On Friday they sent us two stones from their mortar-piece, which our men had nailed and battered with smiths' hammers, but it had too wide a mouth to be slept. This day a chance bullet from their saker through seven clay walls, entered the window of my Lady's chamber, but was too weak to fright her from her lodging.

13th. On Saturday their demi-cannon opened again, yet spoke but once and

* — nocturnus adulter

Tempora Santonico velas adoptera cucullo.—Juvenal.

— pulchra Laverna,

Da mihi sailere ; da justum sanctumque videri.—Horat.

very low; some of the steel nails yet sticking in her teeth, and the gunners also suspecting poison in her belly.

15th. On Monday they play'd their mortar-piece five times with stones, once with grenado, which fell short of the house in a walk near the chapel-tower—some pieces of the shell two inches thick flew over the walls, and were taken up in the furthest part of the House.

16th. Tuesday morning they had a hot alarm, having not yet quit themselves of the fright they took at the last falls. They played their cannon twice, and their muskets half an hour together. In requital whereof, about eleven o'clock they played their mortar-piece with stone, and perceiving it struck within the body of the house, they cast grenado at the same level, which fell in an old court, striking above half a yard into the earth, yet rose again with such violence in the bursting, that though its strength was much lessened and deaded with the earth, it shook down the glass, clay, and weaker buildings near it, leaving only the carcass of the walls standing about it, yet without hurt of any person, saving that two women in a near chamber had their hands scorched, to put them in mind hereafter they were in the siege at Latham.

The mortar-piece was now more terrible to us than formerly, insomuch that the Captains, to prevent the soldiers fears, lodged in upper rooms within clay walls, as not esteeming the force of the grenado; and one thing more happily lent new courage to our men, that one of their Engineers mounting the rampier to see the fall of the grenado, was slain by one of our marksmen from one of our towers.

On Saturday they made thirty shoots of their demi-cannon and culverine, to batter a postern tower, some part whereof stood without the mote and pallisadoes, yet so fenced by a rising ground, that their ordnance took only the battlements and a yard of wall; which was made good again the same night, with greater strength and safety for our musketeers than formerly: it was some requital for the breach of a few stones, that their cannoner was slain through a port hole, by one of our men from a tower. Having either done with the cannon or cannoners, they now begin with their mortar-piece, which

that afternoon they played five times in the night, twice with stones, and once with grenado; which also by the cunning of the gunner fell short of the House.

22d. On Easter Monday they must needs shew the people some pastime, and therefore gave us the bullets, and them the noise of nine cannon and two periers, to hear the rabble shout.

That night, too dark for other action, the Captains sent out two or three fire-locks, which struck the whole night into alarms, so that to their musket they added one mortar-piece and two cannon with chain and small shot.

The next day was the second wakes, when Rigby must gratify the country for their 20,000l. with the battery of the Eagle Tower at Latham, against which they played their culverine and demi-cannon twenty-three times, which unhappily striking upon a stair-case, forced a large breach. Two of the bullets entered her Ladyship's chamber, which at last made her Ladyship seek a new lodging, with this protest, that she would keep the House whilst there was building to cover her head.

This action must needs proceed either from pride or malice, it being no furtherance to the taking of the House, to batter a tower that stood in the midst of it; but sure it was their plot either to strike off one of the horns of the Whore of Babel, or else to level one of her hills, the seven towers in the Dean's sermon being easily found to be the seven hills of Rome. It saved the tower some buffets that day, that two of their gunners were discharged of their employment by our marksmen from the top of the same tower, which they were battering. The same night a strong alarm beat all their men to their cannon, not to defend them, but themselves, which they bravely discharged twice loaden with cartridge and chain, against two light matches cast near their works in balls of clay.

On Wednesday they only gave us two periers and two cannon;—but now Mr. Rigby, who undertook the management and expected the glory of this enterprise, having wearied his soldiers, wasted his powder, and emptied himself of a good part of his exacted and plundered money, finding her Ladyship inclined nothing to yield to his great guns, but daily to beat and baffle his soldiers, is now for present fire and ruin:

ruin: he has provided a new stock of grenadoes, and intends to spend the rest of his powder and malice in them.

25th. On Thursday he sends his last message as he calls it, a furious summons to her Ladyship to yield up Latham House, and all the persons, goods, and arms within it into his hands—to receive the mercy of the Parliament, and to return her answer the next day before two o'clock; which her Ladyship having read, with a brave indignation calls for the drum, and tells him—"A due reward for his pains is to be hanged up at the gates; but," says she, "thou art but a foolish instrument of a traitor's pride: carry this answer to Rigby (with a noble scorn tearing the paper in his sight), Tell that insolent rebel, he shall neither have persons, goods, nor house; when our strength and provision is spent, we shall find a fire more merciful than Rigby, and then if the Providence of God prevent it not, my goods and house shall burn in his sight: myself, children, and soldiers, rather than fall into his hands, will seal our religion and loyalty;" which being spoke aloud in her soldiers hearing, they broke out to shouts and acclamations of joy, closing with the general voice, "We'll die for his Majesty and your honour—God save the King."

The Drum returned, her Ladyship and the Captains fell into consultation of a further answer to that proud message: something must be done, and now was the nick and joint of time, according to the observation of the Historian *, that the changes of time are the most fit for brave attempts, and delays there dangerous, where softness and quietness draweth more danger than hazarding rashly.

The mortar-piece was That that troubled us all; the little ladies had stomachs to digest cannon, but the stoutest soldiers had no heart to grenadoes; and † why might not they at once free themselves from the continual expectation of death? 'Tis a hard choice for any good man, says young Diso, either to kill or be killed, and this was exactly our present condition—either sheepishly to receive death when they would send it upon our heads, or manfully to return it upon their own. At last it was resolved, notwithstanding a battery and ordnance planted against every passage,

to fall out the next morning, and venture for all.

26th. All things prepared about four o'clock next morning, Capt. Chisnall and Capt. Fox, Lieut. Brettergh, Lieut. Pencket, Lieut. Walthow, and Lieut. Worrall are designed for the service. Captain Ogle has the main guard to secure a retreat at the southern gate. Captain Rawltonne has the charge of the sally gate to secure our passage on the east side. Captain Radcliffe has the care of the marksmen and musqueteers upon the walls, to attend the approaches, or vex the flight of the enemy. Captain Farmer, with a reserve of fresh men, stands ready to relieve either Captain in necessity.

All things thus disposed, Captain Chisnall, with his eighty men and two Lieutenants, issues out at the postern gate, and before he was discovered, was got under the cannon, marching straight upon the stones where they had planted their great guns. It cost him a slight skirmish to gain the fort; at last he entered, many slain, some prisoners, and some escaping.—Now, by the command of that battery, the retreat being assured, Captain Fox, according to the orders, seconds him with much bravery, beating up their trenches from the eastern to the south-west point, till he came to the work which secured the mortar-piece, which being guarded with fifty men, he found sharp service, forcing his way through musket and cannon, and beating the enemy out of the sconce with stones, his musket, by reason of the high work, being unrevivable: After a quarter of an hour's hard service, his men got the trench, and scaled the rampier, whereat many of the enemy fled, the rest were slain.

The sconce thus won was made good by a squadron of musqueteers, which much annoyed the enemy, attempting to come up again. The main works thus obtained, the two Captains with ease walked the rest of the round, whilst Mr. Broome, with a company of her Ladyship's servants, and some fresh soldiers, had a care to level the ditch, and by a present device with ropes, lifting the mortar-piece to a low drag, by strength of men drew it into the house—Captain Ogle defending the passage against another company of the enemy, which played upon the retreat. The

* *Transitus rerum.*—Tacit. lib. 1.

† *Cur desperes nunc posse fieri quod jam toties actum est.*—Cæs. Com.

like endeavour was used to gain their great guns, but clay lying beyond the ditch, and being of such bulk and weight, all our strength could not bring them off before the whole army had fallen upon us; however, our men took time to poison all the cannon round, if any thing will do the feat; Captain Rawstorne still defending the first pass against some offers of the enemy to come up from the wood.—This action continued an hour, with the loss of two men on our part, who, after they were mortally wounded, still fired upon the enemy till all retreated. What number of the enemy were slain is not easy to guess: besides the execution in their works and trenches, Captain Farmer's and Captain Radcliffe's reserves, with their best marksmen, played upon them from the walls with much slaughter as they quit their holds.—Our men brought in many arms, three drums, and but five prisoners preserved by Captain Chiffinal, to shew them he had mercy as well as valour. One of these was an assistant of the Engineers, Brown, who discovered unto us the nature of their trench, in which they had laboured two months to draw away our water.

The first design was to drain and open our springs, not considering their rise from a higher ground south east from the House, which must needs supply our deep wells, wherever they sunk their fall. This invention failing, they

bring up an open trench in a worm-work, the earth being indented and fawed for the security of their miners, and the ditch two yards wide and three deep for the fall of the water.

But now neither ditches nor aught else troubled our soldiers; their grand terror the mortar-piece, which had frightened them from their meat and sleep, like a dead lion, quietly lying amongst them, every one had his eye or his foot upon him, shouting and rejoicing as merrily as they used to do with their ale and bagpipes. Indeed every one had this apprehension of the service, that the main work was done, and what was yet behind but a mere pastime. The house, though well fenced against the shot of cannon, has much inward building of wood, an ancient and weak fabric, which, with many men's lives, was nakedly exposed to the perier, and by this day's action preserved; of which, in respect of all other occurrences in the siege, we may say what Livy speaks of the Battle at Nola*, it was the greatest and most fortunate exploit. Her Ladyship, though not over-carried with any light expressions of joy, yet religiously sensible of such a blessing, and desirous, according to her pious disposition, to return her acknowledgements to the right author, God alone, presently commands her chaplains to a public thanksgiving.

(*To be continued.*)

HINTS BY THE LATE DR. FRANKLIN.

REMEMBER that Time is Money. He that can earn ten shillings a-day by his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expence; he has really spent, or thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that Credit is money. If a man lets money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum, if a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific, generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on; five shillings turned is six;

turned again it is seven and three-pence, and so on till it becomes an hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning; so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown destroys all it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a-year are but a great a-day. For this little sum, which may daily be wasted in time or expence, unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant use and possession of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

* *Ingens eo die res ac nescio an maxima illa bello gesta sit.*

Remember this saying, "That the good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer. But if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day. Finer clothes than he or his wife wears, or greater expence in any particular than he affords himself, shocks his pride, and he duns you to humble you. Creditors are a kind of people that have the sharpest eyes and ears, as well as the best memories of any in the world.

Good-natured creditors (and such one would always chuse to deal with if one could) feel pain when they are obliged to ask for money. Spare them that pain and they will love you. When you receive a sum of money, divide it among them in proportion to your debts. Do not be ashamed of paying a small sum because you owe a greater. Money, more or less, is always wel-

come; and your creditor would rather be at the trouble of receiving ten pounds voluntarily brought him, though at ten different times or payments, than be obliged to go ten different times to demand it before he can receive it in a lump. It shews that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear a careful as well as an honest man; and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account for some time of both your expences and income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect, you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences amount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—*Industry* and *Frugality*; i. e. Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. He that gets all he can, and saves all he gets (necessary expences excepted), will certainly become rich; if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavours, doth not in his wise providence otherwise determine.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CRITIQUE ON SOMERSET-HOUSE, LONDON,

BY A FOREIGN ARCHITECT.

PART III.

L'Architecture est le art le plus majestueux, le plus utile, & celui qui suppose les plus des connoissances.
D'ARGENVILLE.

THE passage leading from the Strand into Somerset-House, is one of the most beautiful parts of this building; it consists of a triple portico; two are for foot passengers, the other is for coaches, &c. each of these porticos is covered with vaults, springing from the entablature of duplicated columns and pilasters of the Doric order. The intrados of the vaults are finely ornamented with compartments, containing roses, fretwork, and devices of his Majesty, the founder of this edifice. On the left-hand side are the apartments of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and

directly opposite, those of the Royal Academy of Arts: both are laid out in a stile of elegance and magnificence suitable to the dignity of the Royal founder.

In the Grand *Placé*, or Square, directly opposite the center portico above-mentioned, is a pedestrian statue of his present Majesty, holding a laurel branch in his right-hand, his left leans upon a rudder: on one side is a couchant lion, and the prow of an ancient galley is placed on the opposite one. At the foot of the pedestal is a Colossal figure of Father Thames reclining upon a rock.

The

The whole is executed in bronze, in a masterly stile, by that eminent artist Mr. Bacon.

It would require a large volume to convey an adequate idea of the magnificent *Place* of Somerset-House; it nearly forms a square, being upwards of three hundred feet long by two hundred and thirty feet broad. In the middle of each of three of the circumfering sides, is a Tetrastyle fronton of the Composite order, resting upon a rustic basement. The extreme column of each Tetrastyle is coupled with a pilaster, and terminated by a balustrade and vases of artificial stone, richly ornamented.

There are two things in this building that shew particularly the conduct of a profound Architect—the one is the uninterrupted line that in the East and West wings necessarily incline towards the River Thames, owing to the nature of the situation, yet it appears level; and the other is the omission of pediments over the frontons, which would break and disturb the harmony of the line of continuity.

In the midst of this assemblage of art, the spectator reflects with pleasure that it is not a place merely for ornament, but also a place where business of the most important nature is carried on with the utmost convenience. In the east wing are the Exchequer Offices, in the

west the Victualling Office, and in the south are the different Offices belonging to the Navy Department. The eye is highly pleased with the busy appearance of groupes of grotesque figures placed in the recesses in the center of each of the above wings, which groupes are emblematic of the designation of the building. For instance, the groupes of the Exchequer-Offices represent Industry pouring gold out of a cornucopia. Those in the Navy-Offices represent Navigation; and the killing of cattle is represented by the groupes in the wing of the Victualling-Office. Each of these groupes are master-pieces of sculpture, and do great honour to the designer, the late Mr. Cipriani.

I have often visited Somerset-House, and contemplated with infinite satisfaction the various parts of this immense structure, and every time found fresh matter to excite attention.—Indeed, words are inadequate to convey any tolerable idea of it—this task is more properly the department of the pencil than of the pen. Great Britain may now boast of a structure that is equal at least, if not superior to any other in the world, devoted to civil purposes. Its design and construction embrace almost the whole of the science of Architecture, and will convey to the latest posterity the fame of its author, Sir William Chambers.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GEORGE HICKES.

DR. GEORGE HICKES, of whom some account has been already given in our Magazine, was a person of such political, ecclesiastical, and literary eminence in his day, as to merit particular biographical notice.

He was born in the parish of Kirby-wick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a place celebrated also for producing two other great men, namely, Roger Aicham, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, and Dr. William Palliser, some time Archbishop of Cashel. He received his grammatical education under a Mr. Thomas Smelt, first a school-master at a village called Danby-Wick, and afterwards master of the free grammar school at North-Alverton. Of this person the Doctor has left a singular and honourable account, which, as being curious and entertaining, I shall here extract:

“When I came first to him,” says the pupil, “he was, as he had been some time before, much given to drink.

Sometimes he would drink two days together; but, however, he kept his school in such excellent order, and his scholars made such proficiency under him, that the country overlooked this fault in him, and valued him as a blessing sent from God, there being then in those parts none comparable to him for the instruction of youth. After I had been about a year with him, he wholly left off his custom of intemperate drinking, not by degrees, but all at once, which, as I remember, gave the boys occasion to say, that it was upon a great fright which he received at the sight of something he saw as he was walking in the fields: but whatever was the occasion of his reformation, it was effectual and permanent; for after God was pleased so suddenly to work this happy change in him, he forsook his drunken companions of the town and neighbouring country, and became a great example of sobriety, even to the wonder of his

scholars, who, as all scholars are, were strict observers of their Master's life."

This is a just and excellent remark of the Doctor's, and deserves to be more particularly attended to, both by teachers and parents, than is usually the case; by the former, that they may set a good example, as well as give good lessons to their pupils; and by the latter, not, if they can avoid it, to place their children under persons whose conduct in life is not regularly virtuous and religious. The Doctor goes on.

"Soon after he had reformed himself, the master of the free-school at North-Alverton dying, he was chosen into his place. Thither all his scholars of better quality followed him, and his strict sobriety continuing, he grew more and more into reputation, insomuch that all the time I was with him he had seldom less than fourscore scholars, which he taught himself, without any assistant under him. He had never been bred in either University, though he sent many fine youths to both. The learned Dr. Thomas Burnet, Master of the Charter-House (Author of the "Theory of the Earth," &c.), was bred under him, for whom he had a particular kindness when he was his scholar, and for many years after he left the school used to propose him as a great example to us who came after him. The very learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Rymer, well known for his great critical skill in human learning, especially in Poetry and History, was his scholar and great favourite, and in the same class with myself. And after our time, the famous physician Dr. John Ratcliffe and Mr. Kettlewell were bred under him."

It appears that the Doctor was strongly grounded in the principles of loyalty by his school-master, for he says—

"I remember when we read Justin's History, he made many reflections upon Agathocles, which he intended we should understand of the Protector (Cromwell). When we came to read Homer, he would take occasion, from the many passages in that poet, which the learned know are written for the honour of kings, to read us lectures against rebels and regicides, whom he compared to the giants that fought against the gods; and I do here offer all humble thanks to God, that by his means I first received that light, which

made me first discern the iniquity of the times in which I was born, and hitherto bred."—*Life of Kettlewell.*

From the tuition of this person Mr. Hicke was removed to Lincoln College, Oxford, of which society he was afterwards elected Yorkshire Fellow. He successively passed the degrees of B. A. M. A. and B. D. in that University, and I believe also, he took there the degree of D. D. in 1680, notwithstanding it has been said that he obtained that honour from a University in Scotland. In the last mentioned year he resigned his Fellowship, having been presented, by that great and good man Archbishop Sancroft, to the vicarage of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower. On Aet Sunday that year he preached before the University one of the most able controversial sermons in the English language. It was printed under the title of "The Spirit of Enthusiasm excoriated," and the text i. Cor. xii. 4. "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit." This discourse is admirably worthy of perusal, both on account of its clear explanation of the scriptural doctrine of spiritual gifts, in opposition to enthusiastic pretences, and also for its strong reasoning, and the nervous excellence of its language. It ran through several editions in 4to and 8vo.

In the same year he was preferred to the dignity of Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, and at the same time became chaplain to John Duke of Lauderdale. Such powerful patronage, added to his popularity as a preacher, his zealous attachment to the highest principles of the Church of England, and his eminent loyalty, could not but pave the way to more considerable preferment; accordingly, in 1682, he was made Chaplain in ordinary to the King; and the next year, upon the elevation of Dr. Thomas, Dean of Worcester, to the Bishopric of that see, Dr. Hicke was appointed to succeed him. He has himself observed, that "there was then an Ecclesiastical Commission for disposing of Church Preferments in the King's gift, and as the Commissioners at that time regularly recommended the Dean to his Majesty for the Bishopric, so as regularly they recommended a Prebendary to him for the Deanery*."—This the Dean mentioned as a stroke at the irregularity with which such preferments were disposed of after the Re-

* Life of Dr. Wm. Hopkins,

volution; and which, we also are sorry to say, has been the case ever since.

In 1683 he published a book in 8vo entitled, "Jovian, in answer to Julian the Apostate." This was written by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Johnson, chaplain to Lord Russell. Both treatises were extremely popular, and highly esteemed by their respective parties.

From his character and connections it is more than probable that he would have risen to the Episcopal Bench, had not the Revolution laid an insuperable bar in his way. Though the Dean was a firm Protestant, and therefore approved of the design of those patriots who strenuously laboured in the preservation of the English Constitution, yet he was also as inflexible a loyalist, and could not reconcile it to his conscience, to renounce the oath of allegiance which he had taken to one sovereign, by transferring it in that sovereign's lifetime to another. When therefore it was required of all clergymen, by the new Government, to subscribe a declaration, and to take oaths in total contradiction to what they had formerly submitted to; the Dean, in common with some of the best and most eminent dignitaries, and many other worthy divines of the church, preferred deprivation to a violation of conscience. June 23, 1689, Bishop Thomas, of Worcester, made a pathetic declaration of his sentiments respecting the new oaths upon his death-bed to the Dean, in which he said, "It hath been a great comfort to me, in this general apostacy of my clergy, whom I have endeavoured to keep upright and steady to their principles, that you have not forsaken me, but keep constant with me to the same principles—I pray God bless you, and reward your constancy." The good prelate died two days after, and, no doubt, such a solemn declaration must have made a powerful impression upon the mind of the person to whom it was addressed, to keep him steady in the course he had engaged. He did not, however, yield up his station in the Church without protesting against the violence; which procession, directed to the Subdean and Prebendaries, dated May 2, 1691, formally signed and witnessed, was publicly fixed up in the cathedral of Worcester.

Being thus embarked in the cause of the Nonjurors, the Dean by his writings added considerable strength to that party, and very powerfully annoyed their opponents. Among these Dr.

Tillotson, now raised from the Deanery to the Archbishopial chair of Canterbury, by the deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft, came in for a pretty large share.

Dr. Hicckes's attachment to and veneration for his metropolitan, independent of his zeal for what he might esteem the cause of truth and justice, will ever be a sufficient apology for the freedom with which he treated that celebrated character. Dr. Tillotson, when Lord Russell was condemned, strenuously laboured, both personally and more particularly by letter, to convince his Lordship that resistance against the sovereign is a sin. Dr. Hicckes, therefore, strongly attacks him now on the charge of contradiction, in a letter subscribed as from "a most zealous Protestant;" and in this letter he speaks very closely of Queen Mary, and calls upon the Doctor to deal plainly with her upon the subject of her breach of the *fifth Commandment*.

In 1692, or 3, King James sent over to the deprived Bishops for a list of those clergymen who had suffered for not taking the new oaths; and, accordingly, as perfect a list as could be formed was drawn up, and Dean Hicckes deputed to carry it over to his Majesty, with a request from the Bishops, that the King would appoint two out of the number to be consecrated by them as their suffragans, one of which to be at the nomination of Archbishop Sancroft, and the other of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich. The King appointed Dr. Hicckes and Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe, the deprived Chancellor of Litchfield. Archbishop Sancroft then nominated the former as his suffragan Bishop of Thetford, and Bishop Lloyd the latter as his suffragan Bishop of Ipswich. The Archbishop dying November 24, 1693, the ceremony of consecration was performed (agreeable to his desire) by Bishop Lloyd, but whether with the assistance of any of the other nonjuring prelates does not appear.

Hence commenced that great and unhappy schism in the Church of England, which subsisted for a number of years, and, as we have every reason to believe, considerably injured its interests. Probably there was blame on both sides, but certainly those in power did not exert themselves, as they ought to have done, in endeavouring to heal the breach, by meeting their scrupulous brethren (who had undoubtedly the strong plea of conscience on their side) halfway.

Dr. Hickes being thus *spiritually* a Bishop, exercised the duties of that character by ordaining deacons and priests; but he became thereby so obnoxious to the then Governors, both in Church and State, that his personal safety was often greatly endangered.— He was often under the necessity of keeping himself closely concealed, and of going in disguise; and it is related by the Continuator of the Life of Mr. Kettlewell, that once visiting the Doctor, that holy man was “surprised and concerned at observing Mr. Dean in a military dress, and passing for a Captain or a Major.”

In 1705 the Doctor published at Oxford one of the most extraordinary, and certainly one of the most Herculean labours ever attempted and executed by one man; it was entitled, “A Grammatico-Critical and Archæological Treasure of the Ancient Northern Languages,” in two volumes folio. As this work has not been so well known as its great merits deserve, some account of its contents may not be unacceptable to the reader. It is dedicated to Prince George of Denmark; and in this dedication the author goes quite out of the usual course of such compositions, by discoursing not panegyrically, but upon the mutual agreement among the northern languages, on their close relation to the English tongue, and on the origin of the nations from whom ours is derived. This is followed by a long preface, containing an account of the work, and a grateful remembrance of those learned persons from whom he had received assistance, particularly Bishop Nicholson, William Elstob, Dr. Hopkins, Prebendary of Worcester, and Edmund Gibson, editor of Camden.

The work itself is divided into two parts; the first containing three grammars and two dissertations; the other, Humphrey Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Books. The first grammar is an Anglo-Saxon and Mæso-Gothic one. In this are contained all the helps necessary to attain a knowledge of these languages; after which the Doctor considers historically the changes which have happened in this language, dwells fully upon the Saxon poetry, and illustrates every part by copious and curious specimens.

The next grammar is of the Franco-Teutonic language; added to which is

a small dictionary of such Italian and French words as are manifestly derived from the northern languages. The last grammar is that called the Islandic, by Runolphus Jonas; but the Doctor has subjoined many curious observations of his own upon the ancient Runic monuments of the Danes, &c.

The Doctor's “Dissertation concerning the Excellence of the Northern Languages,” was written at the request of Sir Bartholomew Shower, and is a work of astonishing labour and erudition. It is impossible to give a just analysis of this valuable piece; suffice it, therefore, to say, that it affords matter of entertainment and information to the historian, lawyer, philologist, politician, and divine. This is followed by Sir Andrew Fountaine's “Dissertation upon the Anglo-Saxon Coins,” with ten plates of these coins. In the second book we have an accurate list of all the books and charters in any of the public libraries, either in Anglo-Saxon, or relating to Anglo-Saxon antiquities. This catalogue takes up 310 pages, and is a mass of critical, historical, and biographical knowledge. This is followed by a catalogue of Northern books, sent by the learned Perinskiold from Stockholm to the Doctor; and the whole is closed by six large and useful indexes.

Besides this and the other works above-mentioned, the Dean published a variety of pieces in controversial and practical divinity; and in 1726 his friend Mr. Spinckes published a volume containing thirteen practical sermons of the Doctor's, prefaced with a short vindication of his character on the score of political sincerity.

The Doctor was the close friend of the pious Mr. Kettlewell, of the excellent Robert Nelson, Esq. the learned Henry Dodwell, and the most eminent of the learned men of his time, both at home and abroad. From his writings it appears, that he was a man of a high spirit, irascible in his temper, and zealously warm in the cause of orthodox Christianity, as professed in the Church of England. No regular memoir of him, nor any portrait, as far as I have been able to enquire, have been hitherto published; and I believe I may hazard the assertion, that either, or both, would be even now very acceptable to the literary world.

W.
ROSSIANA.

D R O S S I A N A,

NUMBER XLII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 120.]

KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.

SOME letters of this illustrious Prince were found a few years ago at Kensington Palace, in a closet that had been boarded up. It appears by them, that his excellent Queen had been with child, or at least had, perhaps, thought herself so. In one of his letters to the Queen, during his absence in Ireland, he forbids her to pardon any person that shall be properly found guilty of house-breaking; in so heinous a light did this sensible Prince hold that crime, which is committed in the secret hour of the night, to the dread and terror of mankind.—King William broke his collar-bone upon one of the hunters that belonged to Sir John Fenwick, who was; extrajudicially perhaps, attainted of High Treason in his reign. A good Tory wrote some Latin lines upon the occasion, which began thus:

Illustris Sonipes certè dignissime cœlo,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui dabat Urfa
locum.

Thy place in Heaven, illustrious Courser,
share,

Nor dread the radiance of the shaggy
Bear:

The lordly Bull to thee shall give his
place,

And the fell Lion of the Nemean race.

Taciturnity found interest in the family of Nassau; for when Counts Egmont and Horn were taken prisoners, the Duke of Alva said, speaking of the first Prince of Orange,

“ Le petit taciturne n'est-il pas pris ?
“ Eh bien vous n'avez rien fait ? ”

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

The under Colonnade of the beautiful Porico of St. Paul's Cathedral, is as it was appended to the front of the old church by Inigo Jones. The beautiful Loggia and the ugly Towers are Sir Christopher's. The Dome, and the two entrances on the North and South side of the fabric, cannot be too much admired.

The East end is bad, both on the inside and outside. Sir Christopher had, indeed, intended a Baldaquino, or Canopy, for the Altar, like that of St. Peter's at Rome. Some impediments were thrown in the way of it. He was no less impeded in the construction of the Dome, the piers of which he was not permitted to make of solid stone, as he intended; but he was obliged to fill them up with rubble; hence one of the piers is settled. The Dome is, however, a master-piece of construction, and does honour to his skill as a Geometrical Architect. Decoration was by no means Sir Christopher's forte. His ornaments are ugly and ill-judged. In the gardens of the Architect of that national ornament Somerset-house, near Hounslow, there is a Temple dedicated to the celebrated Architects by this excellent disciple of their's. His own bust is placed in a corner, with this inscription:

*Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter
amorem
Vos imitari aveau.*

An original bust of Sir Christopher Wren was lately presented to him, to occupy a place in the Temple, with this inscription:

*Architecto hujus Sæculi Principi,
Architecti prioris Sæculi Principis Im-
ginem,
(ut Par est)
D. D.
W. S. 1792.*

The celebrated inscription upon Sir Christopher, “ Circumspice,” should be placed upon the pavement under the Dome, and not in the vault under the church, where no one goes to look at it. Sir Christopher, as if conscious that one day or other the good taste and good sense of his countrymen would render his wonderful fabric the British Temple of Fame for the illustrious dead, has left niches and spaces in the inside of the church for statues and monuments.

This

This deposit of the gratitude of a country to those who have deserved well of it, begins very properly with the monuments of Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

Many resemblances occur in several of the circumstances attending the execution of this Prince, and that of the late unfortunate and excellent Louis XVI. For the honour, however, of England, British ferocity stopped infinitely short of Gallic cruelty. The following extract is made from a very curious little book, called "England's Shame, or the Unmasking of a Politic Atheist; being a full and faithful Relation of the Life and Death of that Grand Impostor Hugh Peters. By William Young, M. D. London, 1663, 12mo. Dedicated to Her Most Excellent Majesty Henrietta Maria, the Mother Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

"The soldiers were secretly admonished by letters from Hugh Peters to exercise the admired patience of King Charles, by upbraiding him to his face; and so it was; for having gotten him on board their boat to transport him to Westminster Hall, they would not afford him a cushion to sit upon, nay, scarcely the company of his spaniel, but scoffed at him most vilely; as if to blaspheme the King were not to blaspheme God, who had established him to be his Vicegerent, our supreme Moderator, and a faithful *Custos Duorum Tabularum Legum*, Keeper of both Tables of the Law.

"The King being safely arrived at Whitehall (that they might the easier reach the Crown), they do with pious pretences, seconded with fears of declining, hoodwink their General Fairfax to condescend to this bloody sacrifice. Whereas Oliver Cromwell and Ireton would appear only to be his admirers, and spectators of the regicide, by standing in a window at Whitehall, within view of the scaffold and the people; whilst Peters, fearing a tumult, dissembles himself sick at St. James's; conceiving that he might thereby plead *not guilty*, though no man was more forward than he to encourage Colonel Axtell in this action, and to animate his regiment to cry for justice against the traitor, for so they called the King."

"The resolve past," adds Mr. Young, "that the King must be conveyed from

Windfor Castle to Hampton Court. Harrison rides with him, and upbraids him to his face. Peters riding before him out of the Castle cries, "We'll whilk, we'll whilk him, now we have him." A pattern of loyalty, one formerly a Captain for the King's interest, seizing Peters his bridle, says, "Good Mr. Peters, what will you do with the King? I hope that you will do his person no harm." That Peters might be Peters, he replies, "He shall die the death of a traitor, were there never a man in England but he." The Captain, forced to loose his hold of the reins by a blow given him over his hand with Peters's staff, this Trumpeter of Sorrow rides on singing his sad note, "We'll whilk him, we'll whilk him, I warrant you, now we have him!"

Oliver Cromwell is said to have put his hand to the neck of Charles as he was placed in his coffin, and to have made observations on the extreme appearance of health and a long life that his body exhibited upon dissection. Oliver was at first anxious to have stained his memory, by pretending that the King had a scandalous disease upon him at the time of his death, had he not been prevented by a bold and steady assertion to the contrary made by a Physician, who chanced to be present at the opening of the body.

ANTHONY JONES.

The present deservedly popular Air of "God Save the King" is supposed to have been composed by this Musician, contemporary with Purcell, and grandfather of the late Mrs. Arne, Mrs. Lampe, and Mrs. Jones, all Stage Singers, while spinsters, by the name of Young. When this tune was revived in 1745, tradition said, that the words of "God save the King" were written, and the tune composed, for King James the Second, during the time that the Prince of Orange was expected to land in England. During the Rebellion of 1745, the learned and ingenious Dr. Burney, author of the General History of Music, composed parts to the old melody at the desire of Mrs. Cibber, for Drury-lane Theatre, where it was sung in a slow and solemn manner, in three parts, by Mrs. Cibber, Mr. Beard, and Reinhold, the father of the present singer of that name; and repeated in chorus, augmented in force, usually, by the whole audience. It was called for at this Theatre for near

two years after the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. POPE.

According to the account a very sensible and ingenious Lady now living, and who was in Mr. Pope's house at the time of his death, gives of that melancholy transaction, Mr. Pope did not in his last hours like the Catholic Priest recommended by Mr. Hooke to come to him, till he knew that Lord Bolingbroke had quitted his house. Mr. Pope died as he was receiving extreme unction.—Mr. Pope, very probably from not having sufficiently attended to his religious faith and principles, was a good deal in the state of that French Nobleman mentioned in one of their Miscellanies, called *Ana*, who at the requisition of his wife sent for a Priest, and when the Priest asked him, whether he believed such and such a particular Article, he turned to his wife, and said, "My dear, should I believe *that*?"—Mr. Pope indeed, in one of his letters to Atterbury the Bishop of Rochester, talking of his reading books of controversy on religious subjects, says, "At the age of seventeen I warmed my head with them, and the consequence was, that I found myself a Protestant and a Papist by turns, according to the last book I read." "This," adds Bishop Warburton, his Editor, "is an admirable picture of every reader busied in religious controversy, without possessing the principles in which a right judgment of the merits in question is to be found." It were then surely much safer and more modest for the mass of mankind not to trouble their heads about religious controversies, and not like fools "rush in where Angels dare not tread."

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

This eloquent and acute man, who, like all other Politicians, was occasionally the prey of faction and party malignity, during the time that he was Minister for that unfortunate department of the State called the American one, behaved with the greatest nobleness and independence of spirit. A second Naval Review was proposed during the American War, at a time in which this noble Lord thought the ships that were to afford the amusement of it, would be much better employed in the West

Indies. He went immediately to the Council with his resignation in his pocket, threatening instantly to *give up his place*, if the ships that were wanted for operations of infinite moment and concern were to be made use of for so trifling an occasion. The Naval Review did not take place.—Lord George's behaviour in this instance shews what a proper degree of influence, in any Cabinet whatsoever, a Minister of sense joined with integrity and spirit must ever obtain.

Shakespeare makes King John say well to Hubert—

"It is the *curse of Kings* to be attended
"By slaves, that take their *humours*
for a warrant."

LORD BOLINGBROKE,

In a letter of his lately printed, but not published, by Sir William Young, Bart. in a very elegant and entertaining book, entitled, "*Contemplatio Philosophica*," a posthumous work of the late Brooke Taylor, LL. D. author of the celebrated *Treatise on Perspective* that bears his name, says, "If you see the Abbe Conti, ask him, whether it be true that there is at Venice a MS. History of the Cæsars by Eusebius, of whom it is pretended that Zosimus was only an abridger, as Justin was of Trogius Pompeius, or Hephæstion of Dion Cassius." In speaking of Dr. King's *Treatise on the Causes and Origin of Moral Evil*, he says, "It runs in my head, that the Author has not taken all the advantages which, as a Philosopher, he might have done against the Defender of the Epicurean and Manichean Systems; and sure it is, that as a Divine he lies under some additional disadvantages, easily understood, and therefore not necessary to be explained."

In the same work there is a very pretty letter from the second Lady Bolingbroke, Madame de Maintenon's niece, to Dr. Taylor, grandfather of the Editor, in which there is this true sentiment, very elegantly expressed:—"Je suis bien fâchée que vous aviez trouvé tant de difficultés dans vos affaires; mais avec de *l'amour & du courage* de quoi ne vient on point au bout?"

JAMES THE SECOND,

When he went to Versailles, was much laughed at by Louis the XIVth's Courtiers for his awkwardness. Louis

XIV. with great gallantry, made him a present of his own suit of armour. In his Oratory, after his death, scourges tinged with blood were found. Not long before his death he paid a visit to the Convent of La Trappe in Normandy, in company with the Duke of Berwick, Lord Dumbarton, and the Marthal de Belfonds; and after having paid great attention to the regulations and discipline of the house, he said at parting, to the famous Abbe de Rancé, Abbot of the Convent, who attended him, "Monsieur, il faut venir ici pour

apprendre comme Dieu doit être pris & servi. Je tâcherai de faire ensuite que chacun dans sa situation vous imite en quelque chose, & j'espère si Dieu m'en donne le temps, que ce voyage ne fera pas la dernier." Many of the papers and MSS. which James left to the Scotch College at Paris, have never yet been opened. It is to be hoped our Ministry will take the proper means to secure them for this country, in case of the dissolution of that venerable establishment.

(To be continued.)

The ABBEY of St. DENIS, near P A R I S.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Abbey is of royal foundation, being endowed by Charlemagne, St. Louis, and Philip the Bold. The Abbot was appointed by the Sovereign. The last of the Abbots was the celebrated Cardinal de Retz, who was named to that dignity by Louis XIV. in consequence of his resignation of the Archbishopric of Paris into the hands of that Prince after his return from Italy. After his death the revenues of that dignity were annexed by Louis to Madame de Maintenon's foundation for the daughters of the poor nobility of France. The church of St. Denis is the Westminster Abbey of France, most of its monarchs having been entombed in it. The Princes of the House of Valois have a magnificent mausoleum appended to the north side of the church. The godlike Turenne, and Bertran du Gueclin, Great Constable of France, are nearly the only private persons that have the honour of sepulture in this royal Abbey. Part of the west end of the fabric remains as it was built in the time of Charlemagne. The nave of the present church was built by St. Louis in 1231, and the choir was finished in 1281, by Philip the Bold. The treasury of the church was supposed to have been extremely rich in vases of gold and silver, and in precious stones. In the present system of plunder that prevails in France, there is no reason to suppose that they have escaped the general wreck which everything divine and human have undergone in that country. Louis the Fifteenth is the last sovereign that was buried at St. Denis. No monument, however, was erected to him, or even to Louis XIV. The late excellent and

unfortunate Monarch of France, butchered on a scaffold by his inhuman and faithless subjects, without shadow of law or pretence of right, was, after his execution, thrown into a hole, without the least semblance of religious rites, and was immediately consumed, some quick-lime being thrown into the grave for that purpose. His spirit, were it not at present employed in matters of greater concern, might have cried out, with that of Archytes in Horace,

—Vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
Offibus & capiti inhumato
Particulam dare.

Which may be thus paraphrased:
Ye cruel faithless sons of Gallia's race,
'Tis insult sure enough, enough disgrace,
To make your Monarch on the scaffold bleed
(Whilst wond'ring Europe trembled at the deed);
But yet each human feeling more to dare,
Your victim's ashes ye disdain to spare;
And the sad rites of sepulture deny
To injur'd and to murder'd Majesty.

The inside of the nave of the church of St. Denis, in the lightness of its construction, and in the elegance of its proportions, very much resembles the nave of our very beautiful fabric Westminster Abbey. The print we present to our readers was taken from an old engraving by the celebrated Marot, made about the year 1670. The monks that attended in the Abbey were of the Order of St. Benedict. They, with the rest of the religious orders, have been suppressed by the present Government of France.

BREAD-

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE EXPEDITION.

St. Helena, Dec. 19, 1792.

I HAVE taken the liberty of addressing two letters to you during this voyage, one from Teneriffe, the other from the Cape of Good Hope, on the supposition that a knowledge of the movements of the Providence and Assistance ships, destined to accomplish so popular and desirable an end as that of conveying the BREAD-FRUIT-TREE from the South Seas to our West-India settlements, would not be displeasing. I shall now beg leave further to trouble you with a cursory account of our proceedings from the Cape to our arrival here, which took place yesterday, Dec. 18.

Our water and provisions being completed by the 22d December 1791, the next day we sailed out of Table Bay, the few sick we had being previously sent on shore, and replaced by some Swedes, &c. who had left a Dutch Indiaman. For four or five days after our departure, we experienced baffling winds, which increased our distance but very little from the African coast; when, on the 28th, a steady breeze sprung up, and on the 8th of February 1792, we got sight of Van Diemen's Land. The next morning, we came to an anchor in Adventure Bay, as did also the Assistance; both crews in the most perfect health: we had, during this run, a succession of favourable winds, and most delightful weather: there we lay thirteen days, to complete our wood and water; the former we found in the greatest abundance, growing close to the water side; the latter in sufficient quantity, and excellent. Although, in all our excursions, we saw nothing that could strictly be called a river, yet Adventure Bay is well supplied with water, by various brooks that empty themselves in its bosom. We frequently refreshed the crews with some fine fish during our stay; but the earth produced nothing, that we saw, for men to eat, although the soil, in many places, was rich, and the face of the country luxuriant, and only wanting the fostering and active hand of man to make it a delightful spot. The inhabitants were only once seen, and those very few in number, and for a short time. Capt. Bligh left a cock and two hens, and set some peach, apricot, &c. stones, with several kinds of seed.—On the 21st we sailed out of this harbour, and should

have made the southern part of New Zealand, had we not experienced much haze and fog when near that coast, which prevented our having any observation for several days. This made us run as high as lat. 50 South: there we found the cold excessive. During this passage we saw whales of three kinds, grampusses, &c. albatrosses, Cape-hens, with a variety of other birds; great quantities of rock weed, and several times phosphoral lights. We continued our course without any thing extraordinary happening until the 5th of April, when we saw land; this was a low island, a NEW DISCOVERY, and was not seen until we were within a few miles of it. A number of craggy rocks, over which the surf broke to a prodigious height, are scattered along its coast. The centre of the island is a lagoon, encircled, as far as our view extended, by a border of trees; but not the smallest appearance of either fires or inhabitants. The hour of the day enabled Capt. Bligh to ascertain its true position; it lies in lat. 21. 39. South, longitude 218. 13. East; and on the 9th we arrived at Otaheite, the Queen of the Tropical Isles. There we were received in the most friendly and affectionate manner, and found most of the crew belonging to the Matilda, a whaler, of London, Messrs. Calvert and King owners. She had been at Botany Bay, had touched at Otaheite to refresh, in her passage round Cape Horn, and had sailed only sixteen days from thence, when she struck on a sand bank and foundered. This happened on the 26th of February 1792. The crew took the boats and steered for Otaheite, where they arrived on the 2d of March, and were kindly received, and humanely treated, by these benevolent people. But a Chief of the district Matavai, who had seized four muskets, &c. from them, on their landing, and would not give them up, had occasioned King Otoo (who styles himself, and with very great propriety, the *Friend of King George*) to make a formal demand of them; which not being complied with, he had waged war against him, and was carrying it on with very great obstinacy. Two days after our arrival a battle was fought, when Edeea, the Queen of these extensive isles, like Zenobia of the East, appeared in the field, and "marshall'd her footy warriors to the fight."

fight." Capt. Bligh now interfered, and hostilities ceased. A human sacrifice was offered, on the part of the rebel Chief, to Otoo, as a propitiation for the part he had taken, which was by him accepted. Thus was peace restored.— A brig from Bristol, named the Jenny, bound to the N. W. coast of America, had touched there ten days before we arrived, and had taken the Master of

the Matilda (Wetherhead), and two boys with her. One of the mates, named Campbell, and two men, had formed the daring attempt to reach Botany-Bay in one of the boats, and had failed with that intent when the Jenny did. Twenty are on board the Providence, and five preferred remaining with the natives.

(To be continued.)

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
For M A R C H 1793.

Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789, undertaken more particularly with a View of ascertaining the Cultivation, Wealth, Resources, and National Prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. 4to. 11. 1s. Richardson.

MR. YOUNG informs his readers, that encouraged by the success of the Views of the State of Agriculture in England, which are now read in every European language, he was induced to attempt giving a General View of France executed in a similar manner; a task which, he hopes, the experience of twenty years, that have elapsed since his former publications, will not render him less capable of performing. The book is divided into two parts. The first is a Journal mentioning the occurrences that took place during his tour, in succession as they happened. The second is a Collection of Essays on such subjects as he considers to be of most importance to give a general idea of the state of the country. We shall proceed to lay before our readers such passages as we conceive are most likely to afford amusement or instruction, and at the same time enable them to form a just judgment of the nature and execution of the work in general. With regard to politics, Mr. Young professes to steer a middle course, and says, with Swift, that if both parties do not think him right, his next wish should be, that they would both think him wrong.

"The freight," Mr. Young observes,

that separates England, so fortunately for her, from all the rest of the world, must be crossed many times before a traveller ceases to be surprised at the sudden and universal change that surrounds him on landing at Calais. The scene, the people, the language, every thing is new; and in those circumstances in which there is most resemblance, a discriminating eye finds little difficulty in discovering marks of distinction. The difference of the customs," he observes, "of the two nations, is in nothing more striking than in the labours of the sex: In England it is very little they will do in the fields, except to glean and make hay; the first is a party of pilfering, and the second of pleasure. In France, they plough and fill the dung-cart. Picquigny has been the scene of a remarkable transaction, that does great honour to the tolerating spirit of the French nation.—Mr. Colmar, a Jew, bought the seigniorie and estate, including the viscounty of Amiens, of the Duke of Chaulnes, by virtue of which he appoints the Canons of the cathedral of Amiens. The Bishop resisted his nomination, and it was carried by appeal to the Parliament of Paris, whose decree was in favour of Mr. Colmar." His
mare,

mare, from the badness of French stables, and the carelessness of the *garçons de écurie*, being knocked up, Mr. Young was obliged to leave her at Luzarch, and proceed to Paris, as other travellers do, in post-chaises, seeing and knowing little or nothing. "The last ten miles I was eagerly on the watch for that throng of carriages which near London impede the traveller. I watched in vain, for the road, quite to the gates, is, on comparison, a perfect desert.—Till we have been accustomed to travelling, we have a propensity to stare at and admire every thing, and to be on the search for novelty, even in circumstances where it is ridiculous to look for it. I have been upon the silly gape to find out things that I have not found before, as if a street in Paris could be formed of any thing but houses, or houses formed of any thing but brick or stone; or that the people in them, not being English, would be walking on their heads."

Mr. Young gives the following account of the ceremony of investing the Duke of Berri, son of the Count d'Artois, with the *cordons blue*. "The Queen's band was in the chapel where the ceremony was performed, but the musical effect was thin and weak. During the service the King was seated between his two brothers, and seemed, by his carriage and inattention, to wish himself a hunning. He would certainly have been as well employed, as in hearing afterwards from his throne a feudal oath of chivalry, I suppose, or some such nonsense, administered to a boy of ten years old. Seeing so much pompous folly, I imagined it was the Dauphin, and asked a lady of fashion near me, at which she laughed in my face, as if I had been guilty of the most egregious idiotism—nothing could be done in a worse manner, for the fisting of her expression only marked it the more. I applied to M. de la Rochefoucauld, to know what gross absurdity I had been guilty of so unwittingly; when, forsooth, it was because the Dauphin, as all the world knows in France, has the *cordons bleu* put round him as soon as he is born. So unpardonable was it for a foreigner to be ignorant of such an important part of French history, as of giving a babe a blue flabbering-bib instead of a white one."

May 28. Mr. Young, finding his mare sufficiently recovered for a journey, left Paris, intending to cross the whole kingdom to the Pyrenees. "The

road to Orleans is one of the greatest that leads from Paris. I expected, therefore, to have my former impressions of the little traffic near that city removed; but, on the contrary, it was confirmed; it is a desert compared with those round London. In ten miles we met not one stage or diligence, only two messageries, and very few stages, not a tenth of what would have been met had we been leaving London at the same hour. Knowing how great, rich, and important a city Paris is, this circumstance perplexes me much. Should it afterwards be confirmed, conclusions in abundance are to be drawn.

"The 31st, Enter the miserable province of Sologne, which the French writers call the *tristie Sologne*. The poor people who cultivate the soil here are *Melayers*, that is, men who hire the land without ability to stock it; the proprietor is obliged to provide cattle and seed, and he and his tenant divide the produce: a miserable system, that perpetuates poverty, and excludes instruction. The same wretched country continues to La Loge; yet all this country is highly improvable, if they knew what to do with it; the property, perhaps, of some of those glittering beings, who figured in the procession the other day at Versailles. Heaven grant me patience, while I see a country thus neglected, and forgive me the oaths I swear at the absence and ignorance of the possessors."

The following is a pleasing instance of the attention of the Bishop of Limoge to the feelings of a stranger:—"Lord Macartney, when a prisoner in France after the Grenades were taken, spent some time with him. The order came from the Court to sing *Te Deum* on the very day that Lord Macartney was to arrive. Conceiving that the public demonstrations of joy for a victory that brought his noble guest a prisoner, might be personally unpleasant to him, the Bishop proposed to the Intendant to postpone the ceremony for a few days, in order that he might not meet it so abruptly:—this was instantly acceded to, and conducted in such a manner afterwards, as to mark as much attention to Lord Macartney's feelings as to their own."

Mr. Young, like other travellers, finds great fault with the dirtiness of the French—indeed, every Englishman who leaves his own country, will find that sin, for surely it is one, to offend him

him wherever he goes. "It is not, he says," in the power of an English imagination to figure the animals that waited upon us here at the Chapeau Rouge at Souillac—some things that called themselves, by the courtesy of Souillac, women, but in reality walking dunghills:—but a neatly-dressed, clean, waiting girl at an inn, will be looked for in vain in France. Near Payrac all the country girls and women are without shoes or stockings, and the ploughmen at their work have neither fabots nor feet to their stockings. This is a poverty that strikes at the root of national prosperity; a large consumption among the poor being of more consequence than among the rich. The house of Mr. du Barré, brother of the husband of the celebrated Countess, at Toulouze, is described as being fitted up with much magnificence and at great expence. One contrivance deserves to be noted, that of a looking-glass before the chimnies, instead of the various screens used in England; it slides backwards and forwards into the wall of the room. There is a portrait of Madame du Barré, which is said to be very like: if it really is, one would pardon a King some follies committed at the shrine of so much beauty.—As to the garden, it is beneath all contempt, except to make one stare at the efforts at which folly can arrive: in the space of an acre there are hills of genuine earth, mountains of pasteboard, rocks of canvas, abbés, cows, sheep, and shepherdesses in lead; monkies and payfans, asses and altars in stone; fine ladies and blacksmiths, parrots and lovers, in wood; windmills and cottages, shops and villages, nothing excluded, except nature.

"On approaching the Pyrenees the inhabitants have much of the appearance as well as the dress of the Scotch Highlanders; they wear round flat caps, and loose breeches. "Pipers, blue bonnets, and oatmeal are found," says Sir James Stewart, "in Catalonia, Auvergne and Swabia, as well as in Lochaber!" I met on the road many waggons, each loaded with two casks of wine, quite backward in the carriage; and as the hind wheels are much higher than the fore ones, it shews that these mountaineers have more sense than John Bull. The wheels of these waggons are all shod with wood instead of iron."

The following observations on the French mode of dividing the day are

sensible, interesting, and favourable to the prevailing customs of England. "In the common arrangement of the day no circumstance is so objectionable as dining at noon, the consequence of eating no breakfast; for as the ceremony of dressing is kept up, you must be at home from any morning's excursion by twelve o'clock. This single circumstance, if adhered to, would be sufficient to destroy any pursuits except the most frivolous. Dividing the day exactly in halves, destroys it for any expedition, enquiry, or business that demands seven or eight hours attention, uninterrupted by any calls to the table or the toilette; calls which, after fatigue or exertion, are obeyed with refreshment and pleasure. What is a man good for after his silk breeches and stockings are on, his hat under his arm, and his head *bien poudre*? Noon dinners are customary all over France, except by persons of considerable fashion at Paris. They cannot be treated with too much ridicule or severity, for they are absolutely hostile to every view of science, to every spirited exertion, and to every useful pursuit in life."

Mr. Young professes himself much pleased with the manners of the polite societies in France, in which an invariable sweetness of disposition, mildness of character, and what in English we emphatically call *good temper*, eminently prevail;—seeming to arise—at least I conjecture it, from a thousand little nameless and peculiar circumstances, not resulting entirely from the personal character of the individuals, but apparently holding of the national one.—If I may hazard a remark on the conversation of French Assemblies, from what I have known here, I should praise them for equanimity, but condemn them for insipidity. All vigour of thought seems to be excluded from expression, that characters of ability and inanity meet nearly on a par; tame and elegant, uninteresting and polite, the mingled mass of communicated ideas has powers neither to offend nor instruct. Where there is much polish of character there is little argument; and if you neither argue nor discuss, what is conversation? Good temper and habitual ease are the first ingredients in private society; but wit, knowledge, or originality, must break their even surface into some inequality of feeling, or conversation is like a journey on an endless flat.

After describing the Pyrenees, and mentioning their power of attracting clouds,

and producing rain, Mr. Young gives the following account of their original and natural tenants: "The first in point of dignity, from the importance of the mischief they do, are the bears. There are two sorts, carnivorous and vegetable eaters; the latter are more mischievous than their more terrible brethren, coming down in the night, and eating the corn, particularly buck-wheat and maize; and they are so nice in chusing the sweetest ears of the latter, that they trample and spoil infinitely more than they eat. The carnivorous bears wage war against the cattle and sheep, so that no flock can be left in the fields at night. Flocks must be watched by shepherds who have fire-arms, and the assistance of many stout and fierce dogs; and cattle are shut up in stables

during every night in the year. Sometimes by accident they wander from their keepers, and if left abroad, they run a considerable risk of being devoured. The bears attack those animals by leaping on their back, force the head to the ground, and thrust their paws into the body in the violence of a dreadful hug. There are many hunting days every year for destroying them, several parties joining for that purpose. Great numbers of men and boys form a cordon, and drive the wood where the bears are known or suspected to be. They are fattest in winter, when a good one is worth three Louis. A bear never ventures to attack a wolf, but several wolves together will attack a bear, kill and eat him.

[To be continued.]

Lewina, the Maid of Snowdon. A Tale. By George Cumberland. 4to. 1793.
And, A Poem on the Landscapes of Great Britain, dedicated to James Irvine, Esq. at Rome. By George Cumberland. Written in the Year 1780. 4to. 1793. Robinsons. 2s. 6d. each.

THESE Poems, though advertised together, seem to be intended for separate sale. The first is a simple pastoral story, which is not entitled to any praise on the score of invention, though the pleasing manner in which it is told may claim some degree of approbation.—Lewina is the daughter of a peasant swain, who being sent by the wealthy owner of an estate near Snowdon,

"To sell the forest for a rood of land,"

rears a cottage, to which he brings his wife, and an only daughter, the heroine of the poem, who is thus described:

Of Guido's Magdalen conceive the face,
In Grecian sculpture Ariadne's grace;
Enrobe the image in a flowing stole,
White and un sullied as the wearer's soul;
Let fall a waving mass of auburn hair
Of fifteen summers—and Lewina's there.

Soft was her voice, and musically sweet,
Her skin transparent, and her form complete;

Whate'er she said, or did, was sure to please,
She spoke with blushes, while she mov'd with ease;

And, little skill'd to judge of beauty's praise,
Blaz'd all unconscious, as the diamond's blaze.

Blest with content, with rural amusements,
and domestic comforts, the happiness of the family continued with-

out interruption, "untinged with sorrow," till one fatal day,

By Fortune mark'd for transitory change,
(From causes common spring adventures strange)

Life, like a flower, unfolds its mystic form,
And tranquil skies precede the awful storm:
That morn our jolly woodman, brisk and gay,

Arm'd for the chase, anticipated day;
To scrip and belt a little keg was hung,
Which o'er his manly chest Lewina slung;
Then, kneeling, bound his boots in tender fort,
And kiss'd his forehead as she wish'd him sport.

Light broke with silver lines; the morn was grey,
And every sign bespoke a sultry day;
When the gay maiden, who had long in view
A bank where ripe the crimson strawberry grew;

Ever intent with all her little power
To deck the table, or adorn the bower;
Forth issuing, fleetly as the lapwing flew,
So light of foot, she scarcely brush'd the dew,

Deep by the margin of a shelving pool,
To seek the berries, and to pick them cool:
A rusky basket grac'd the virgin's arm,
Woven with decent ornaments to charm;
Loose flow'd her waving hair in part unbound,

Treading elastic, as she scorn'd the ground,

Oward

Onward she sprang, unfully'd form and
mind,
In all her movements, all her looks con-
join'd.

Light as the gossamer, her way she took,
And sprightly as a kidling cross'd the brook;
The gilded finch, that flutter'd in her way,
In all his gaudy plumage, seem'd less gay;
The little flow'rs that sprang beneath her
feet,
In all their native sweetness, seem'd less
sweet;

Pleas'd with the verdure of the teeming land,
Smiling, she felt her merry heart expand,
Nor seem'd the fruit she gather'd as it grew
Fuller of fragrance, or more fresh to view.
And now in glorious vivid colours wrought,
High on a cliff some flowers her fancy caught;
To gain the ridges of the frowning steep,
A broken way remain'd, the track of sheep,
Whole craggy path she climb'd, with blith-
some air,

As wild as mountain goat, as free from care.
Arriv'd with labour on the rugged top,
Fear and fatigue united, made her stop;
Her fluttering soul was fill'd with new
delight,

When Snowdon's purple regions rose to
sight;

A thousand glittering forms the sun reveal'd,
A thousand yawning gulphs the shade
conceal'd.

Struck with the awful scene that burst to view,
So wild, so far extended, and so new,
Long time she gaz'd; but when alarm'd at
last,

Towards the deep vale her roving eyes she
cast,

And saw the steep and horrible descent,
That down precipitous its passage bent,
Who can describe her unavailing tears.
Tumultuous tremblings, starts, and silent
tears?

And as a maid, by promised pleasure led,
Fortaking home in gayer paths to tread,
If just reflection paint her former state,
Sighs for its peaceful joys, but sighs too late,
So look'd Lewina for her lov'd abode,
So sought to find it by another road.

Deceiv'd by distance, and by fear oppress'd,
All day she wander'd, weeping and distress'd;
Nor for herself alone her terrors rose,
She lov'd her parents, and partook their
woes;

Quick sensibility increas'd her cares,
And keenly added all her own to their's.
At length a cave, sad refuge of despair,
Shelter'd her bosom from the midnight air;
Where mingling fervent prayers with tears
and sighs,

Tir'd nature, quite exhausted, clos'd her
eyes.

In the mean time the effects of the
loss of Lewina on her mother and father
are displayed. The father, who had
been hunting with his landlord, and a
friend called Montgomery, return, and
being informed of the misfortune which
had happened in their absence, each de-
termined to set out in quest of our
heroine, who is found by Montgomery,
and restored by him to her parents.—
He falls in love with the lady, and the
Poem concludes:

Montgomery offer'd honourable vows,
And gain'd Lewina for his willing spouse;
His friend, uninfluenc'd by the voice of
pride,

Cheerfully gave the dower and the bride;
Half the domain bestow'd to build a seat;
And half retain'd, to form his own retreat;
Where, as fame tells, he annually retires
To taste repose, and view their lasting fires;
For time takes nothing from their loves
away,

Since pure affections never know decay.

The second Poem, on the Land-
scapes of Great Britain, contains some
pleasing descriptions of the rural
beauties of Great Britain. The fol-
lowing lines, near the conclusion, may
be selected as a specimen:

In the lone courts of Chesham's ivy'd
bowers,

Near Conway's, Kenilworth's, or Ludlow's
towers,

Oft the mild arid fits so long alone,
That birds approaching deem him turn'd to
stone;

Lost in the pleasures of a pensive mood,
Forgets his nature and neglects his food;
Nor end his labours till, with dusky stole,
Night drops her sable curtain o'er the whole.
Then in the grated chamber's dull retreat
Some musing Poet's pacing footsteps beat,
Where as the moon's unequal shadows fall,
His muttering image glides along the wall.

How strong the fancy works on such a
spot!

(No legend old or school-boy tale forgot)
First in the quickly-teeming bosom springs
The thought of captive maids or murder'd
kings;

Next proud uturpers, and intemperate hosts;
Then the swift rushing of unquiet ghosts;
Till, half affrighted, from the thought we
turn;

And bid the light-foot fairies leave the fern;
They come, they gambol on the daisy'd
green.

And fill the unfully'd mind with forms
serene.

The image in the fourth line of the above quotation, seems to have been borrowed from the following lines in Home's "Fatal Destiny"

"—— here I sit in sorrow,
Silent and motionless from morn to eve;
'Till the sea-fowl, that skim along the shore,

*Fearless alight, and sitting at my feet,
Scream their wild notes as if I was a stone,
Or senseless trunk, that could not do them
harm."*

These Poems are handsomely printed, but the etchings are not above mediocrity.

Sermons on the Divinity of Christ: By Robert Hawker, Vicar of the Parish of Charles, Plymouth. 8vo. Price 5s. Deighton.

WE have already lamented the too prevalent fashion among the English Clergy of discoursing on moral subjects instead of the great and peculiar truths of our religion. The consequence of this bad practice is, that the people, accustomed to consider morality as the all in all requisite to constitute the Christian character, lose sight of, and therefore pay no attention to the doctrinal parts of Christianity; and many persons on that account readily imbibe the flattering conceits of Socinus, as better accommodated to the natural pride of man, and adding force to his confidence in his reasoning powers. Would any one who is entirely unacquainted with the Christian religion, on hearing the sermons generally delivered in our parochial pulpits, consider this religion as essentially different from, much less as superior to the morality of an Epictetus, a Socrates, a Seneca, or a Confucius? The morality also which is thus substituted for Christianity, and which obtains chiefly among the younger clergy, is of such a loose, flimsy texture, as to be entirely unadapted to form a character of more than ordinary value. These *divines* are actuated by a ridiculous kind of politeness, and therefore treat vice in a general manner, so that their short moral essays fly over the heads but never reach the hearts of the auditors, to make use of an apt phrase of Martin Luther's. There is no coming home to mens' bosoms, and rousing conscience to its duty, by such particular representations as to excite conviction in the mind of the sinner that he is exactly in the condition described. Instead of this, a faint picture of the beauty of Virtue, or the turpitude of Vice, is drawn, as it were in crayons, with a gentle hand; the mind of the auditor confesses it to be just, and before he reaches the church door the whole is effaced.

By the command of our Saviour to his disciples, and through them to their successors, to *preach the Gospel*, is not meant preaching mere morality, for this has been inculcated by able and virtuous men in every æra of the world, and under every

religious dispensation. Morality cannot be justly termed *glad tidings* to men who are incapable of fulfilling its precepts so uniformly as never to incur the penalties denounced against offenders. The *Gospel of the Son of God* is something more than this, and of far greater importance to mankind. It is doctrinal, as revealing the method which the Almighty has ordained for the reconciliation of a guilty world unto himself, by the one oblation of a mediator, who is therefore peculiarly styled the *righteous*. This divine person or Redeemer is evidently the grand object which Christian Ministers are to hold out to the consideration of their hearers, *who he is, what he hath done, and the terms of reconciliation to God the Father by him.*

Complaints may be made with the strictest justice on the great increase that heresy and infidelity have obtained among us of late years; but we apprehend, that till mere moral lectures are banished from our pulpits, and the doctrines of Christianity are introduced into them, the evil will increase to a still greater magnitude.

We have been led to make these observations under a deep sense of the great satisfaction which has been afforded us in the perusal of the Sermons before us; and we not only recommend them to the Clergy in particular, but with them the example of the author, in discoursing on the necessity of religious faith as the only real ground of religious practice.

In the First Sermon from Matthew xxii. 42. "But what think ye of Christ, whose Son is he?" the preacher with considerable energy, and much propriety of expression and candour of sentiment, states the importance of the doctrine of Christ's divinity, as being indeed "the chief corner-stone in the edifice of Christianity." From Scripture testimonies, and clear and natural inferences from them only, does he profess to vindicate this essential article of the Christian Faith; and it must be allowed that he manages these weapons with great force and dexterity.

The Second Sermon from John xvii. 5. "The glory which I had with thee before

before the world was," brings together the sacred evidences for Christ's pre-existence, and the essential divinity of his nature. The reasonings of the preacher upon these testimonies are strong and ingenious.

Sermon the Third is entitled, "An Enquiry whether any Traces can be found of our Lord's personal Appearance in the World previous to his incarnation." Text, John v. 39 — "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." Though the preacher does not conclude absolutely that Christ was the visible Jehovah so often mentioned in the Old Testament, yet by a comparison of a variety of passages in both parts of the sacred volume, he shews it to be very probable that Christ did appear as such both before and under the Jewish dispensation.

Sermon the Fourth adduces "The Testimony of the Prophets concerning the Character under which the Messiah was to appear." Text, Acts xxviii. 23. — "Persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses and out of the Prophets."

Sermons the Fifth and Sixth are from John i. 14. "And the Word was made flesh," &c. and John vii. 46. "Never man spake like this man." The preacher produces the Scripture evidences of Christ's divinity during his incarnation, and argues upon them in a very full and able manner. The following argument, which appears in a note, struck us very forcibly, and we take the liberty of recommending it to the serious consideration of the reader, let his sentiments on the subject be what they may. — "Christ's agony in the garden," says Mr. Hawker, "so decidedly implies the superiority of Our Lord's nature, and some peculiar purpose to be answered by his death, that I think it is capable of bearing much greater stress than is generally laid upon it. Can any man suppose that Christ, who had shewn such instances of patience through life, so much courage in the face of his enemies, and so little concern at his own sufferings and distresses, should now shrink back at the bare apprehension of death, if death was the only object of terror he had in view? Surely those Christians who speak of the death of Jesus as a martyr to his cause, and propose him under that view as an example to the world, seem to have forgotten, that Christ by his agony in the garden, and his desire that the cup of sorrow might be removed from him, shewed much less fortitude than many martyrs to

his cause have since shewn in their last moments. I cannot but conclude, therefore, that the horrors which surrounded Our Lord in this trying season, were of a peculiar kind, and such as no mortal ever sustained. Christ declared it to be *the hour of darkness*. And to what extent that power was permitted to be exercised upon his sacred person, who shall say? But what must have been the conflict which made it necessary for an Angel to be sent from Heaven to strengthen him, when his soul was exceeding sorrowful even unto death, and the sweat of his body was as it were great drops of blood falling down on the ground!"

In the Sixth Sermon the subject of *Atonement* is very pertinently introduced, and is proved clearly to be the doctrine of the Scriptures as the great design of Christ's mission, and at the same time to be a doctrine of no validity, unless the Divinity of Christ be a truth.

Sermon the Seventh is on "The Testimony of the Apostles to the Character of their Master," from Matthew xvi. 15. — "But whom say ye that I am?" The title of this discourse is rather inaccurate, for the testimony of John the Baptist is also adduced and argued upon with much ability and strength of reasoning. In the notes the arguments of Mr. Lindsay in his *Address to the Students of the Universities*, to evade the force of the testimonies of John the Baptist and the Apostles to Our Saviour's divinity, are combated with considerable address, but without any severity of expression.

The last Sermon is very properly on the same text as the first, and contains a summary recapitulation of the several arguments made use of in the former Sermons. From this discourse we shall make one extract, as a specimen of our author's manner of writing. "If this be the real state of things, and the Christian's Lord be not divine, farewell to all the hopes of the faithful, his consolations are no more! Then all the gracious promises of religion, so highly encouraging to repentance and amendment of life, and with which the anxious mind, when smitten with a sense of guilt, sought a *requiem*, are done away, and the law of God, strict and unalterable in its demands, stands forth before the guilty conscience, arrayed in all its terrors. To what refuge shall the awakened sinner now fly, or in what sacrifice can he again place confidence? I thought (he will say) my soul secure in the expectation of pardon to my sins, through the meritorious death of my blessed Saviour, upon
the

the terms of faith, repentance, and newness of life. I understood that the Apostles of Christ had instructed the world in this doctrine, that God hath set forth the Redeemer as *a propitiation*, and that the *Son of God himself* had declared that *he came to give his life a ransom for many*; but if this be all a delusion, I am robbed of my best comforts, and am without hope. Tell me not of the virtues of human nature; for, how shall any man build his hopes of acceptance with his Maker upon the sandy foundation of the purity of his own life! Alas! my very best deeds are largely tinged with a mixture of infirmity. I see a mark of imperfection strongly appearing in every page of my life. And for the errors and intentional sins of nature *should the Lord be extreme to mark all that is done amiss, who may abide it? And how then by the deeds of the law shall any flesh be justified?* And what is repentance? a patched-up, blemished, and imperfect repentance, made up of alternate sorrow and sin; to-day, feeling the compunction of guilt; to-morrow, falling again, perhaps, into the same or similar transgressions: the next day renewing the serious impression, and soon after giving fresh proofs of human infirmity; and thus going on through life in the succession of offences and contrition; sometimes humbling the soul under the mighty hand of God, from a conscious unworthiness, but more frequently forgetting that *there is a God which judgeth the earth*. Are these sacrifices to offer the Lord? Are these fragments of a chequered life sufficiently meritorious to save the soul? Can any man be presumptuous enough to satisfy his mind that Heaven must be the *natural reward* to such a train of conduct?

“Considering the miserable consequence to which the rejection of Our Lord’s divine nature necessarily leads, and the dependency it creates in the human mind, one should imagine that the advocates for this doctrine, however secretly convinced that they are *right*, must yet wish to be *wrong*. For, surely, it is the most com-

fortless doctrine ever proposed to mankind! to consider ourselves in a fallen, helpless state of being exposed to various dangers, and surrounded with the numerous temptations which beset the path of duty; and in this situation to have no divine spirit to look up to as the helper of our infirmities, nor any divine Redeemer to confide in as the propitiation of our sins; conscious also of being accountable creatures, and that a day is approaching when all our actions will be brought into judgment, with every secret thought, whether it be good or bad.—Can there be a more discouraging and comfortless religion than this? and especially when the retrospect of life is clouded over, I do not say barely with frailties, but with *wilful* offences, to have no better support than repentance, and no refuge but what arises from the unbounded mercy of God; ignorant at the same time, whether *that repentance* hath been exercised in due proportion to our sins, or whether that *mercy* will be extended equal to our necessities. However hopes of this kind may soothe the mind with the speciousness of their promises, when that mind is perfectly at ease, and the awful objects of futurity are considered as at a distance; yet when a man is just closing the book of life, and hovering between this world and the next, then it is to be apprehended mere abstract arguments will entirely lose their efficacy. And, indeed, if experience can be deemed the truest test for ascertaining a matter of fact, we have reason to conclude, that *those* leave the world with most complacency and satisfaction who have learned to place their hopes and confidence in a *Saviour’s merit*, and not in *their own*.”

The earnest manner in which Mr. Hawker inculcates a spirit of Christian candour and charity towards the persons of those who entertain different sentiments from those which he has here vindicated, affords an amiable picture of his heart, as the Discourses themselves are a very respectable one of his abilities.

W.

Arabian Tales, being a Continuation of

Translated from the French.

the Arabian Nights Entertainments, &c.

4 vols. 12mo. 12s. Kay.

THE work commonly known by the name of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, whether it was really composed by M. Galland, the original Editor, or whether it was translated by him from the Arabic, is a performance that has long been stamped with the most unequivocal

marks of public approbation. The young imagination wanders delighted through its magic pages, and even age and wisdom find amusing relaxation from severer studies, in tracing its accurate representation of Eastern manners, and in contemplating with what ease the human mind may be

induced to pursue a train of the most improbable events, and to a temporary acknowledgement of the widest fictions. It is a work which certainly displays a great share of invention, fancy, and an intimate acquaintance with the customs and modes of thinking of the Asiatics. Of such a book it is not at all surprising that imitations should be attempted; and notwithstanding the advertisement prefixed to the French Edition, which informs us, that the present work is taken from an Arabian Manuscript, brought to the King of France's library by Dom Denis Chavis, a native of Arabia, and translated by M. Cazotte, Author of the "Diable Amoureux" and several other novels, we are much inclined to think that it adds one more to the number of literary impositions, which have in the course of some few late years been attempted on the public. This opinion we are led to form principally from internal evidence. The performance certainly possesses merit, but unquestionably it is not equal to the work of which it professes to be the continuation. The attempts at humour are more vulgar and com-

mon-place; the enchantments more often disgust from their too frequent occurrence, their excessive extravagance, and utter improbability, than in the Arabian Nights Entertainments; the genii sink into common fairies and hobgoblins; and the magician, whose supernatural powers, as described in the work just mentioned, impress the reader with a kind of awe, here degenerates into a conjurer, or mountebank. Nor does the style of the English translator tend to lessen this general impression. In place, for example, of using *Caravanfary*, a term familiar to every reader of Eastern tales, the word *inn* is on all occasions substituted, which conveys to our minds a mean, and indeed not an equivalent idea. In spite, however, of these slight imperfections, the perusal of these Arabian Tales will in general afford entertainment. It being impossible to give any general idea of a work consisting of separate and unconnected stories, we must refer our readers to the book itself for a specimen of the manner in which the present continuator has imitated the well-known celebrated original.

A Selection from the Harleian Miscellany of Tracts which principally regard the English History, of which many are referred to by Hume. 4to. Price 1l. 1s. Kearsleys.

WITHOUT stopping to enquire whether the historical tracts printed in the Harleian Miscellany are the most valuable parts of that work, we shall observe, that the present selection will afford much gratification to the historical reader. The tracts here reprinted illustrate the history of England, and may be considered as vouchers for the fidelity of many representations contained in our most popular historians. As the Editor seems to have intended a chronological arrangement, the life of Robert Earl of Essex should

have been placed, not under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where it now stands, but under that of Charles the First, in which this nobleman flourished. By an extraordinary mistake, the Editor has erroneously ascribed to Bishop Atterbury "A Relation of the wicked Contrivance of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young," a performance written by his predecessor Bishop Sprat, long before Atterbury was advanced to the Bench. The present volume contains in quantity, we are told, one-sixth of the Harleian Miscellany.

A CURIOUS HORTICULTURAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Sir Francis Carew had rebuilt his mansion-house at Beddington, in Surry, he planted the gardens with choice fruit-trees. Here he was twice visited by Queen Elizabeth; and Sir Hugh Platt, in his "Garden of Eden," tells a curious anecdote relating to one of these visits. "I conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who, for his better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at least one month

after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting it now and then with a scoop as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their maturity.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST

AGAINST A WAR WITH FRANCE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REJECTION OF EARL STANHOPE'S AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY MOVED BY LORD GRENVILLE ON FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1793.

Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE War is a state so unnatural, so barbarous in itself, so calamitous in its effects, so immoral when unnecessary, and so atrocious when unjust, that every friend of humanity should endeavour to avoid it; and the establishment of a pacific system ought to be the first policy of a wise and enlightened nation.

2^{dly}, Because Peace is always for the interest of the common people in all countries. And Great Britain and France, from their peculiar situation, have an evident interest to remain at peace with each other.

3^{dly}, Because it is a well known fact that the people in France are in general extremely desirous to maintain and strengthen, between that country and this, the bonds of amity and friendship. And ever since the overthrow of despotism in France, the commonalty in that nation have such irresistible weight, that we might rest assured, that as peace with Great Britain is for the interest, and is the wish of the people in France, it would therefore be the constant object of their Government, if not first provoked by our Ministers, by such acts as the sending away the French Ambassador, and expressly refusing to acknowledge their new Government.

4^{thly}, Because the old despotic and detestable Government in France, from its secrecy, its perfidy, treachery, and restless ambition, has been the fatal cause of many wars in Europe for several centuries past. Therefore, any assistance given on the part of our Government to any Power in Europe that is endeavouring to restore that tyrannical form of Government in France, is injurious to the true interests of this country. And the people of France have, moreover, as just a right to enjoy civil liberty as ourselves.

5^{thly}, Because a war with France is at present most impolitic, extremely dangerous to our Allies the Dutch, ha-

zardous with respect to the internal peace, and external power of this country, and is likely to be highly injurious to our commerce, which is the great source of our wealth, naval strength, and prosperity; and any material interruption to the trade, manufactures, and industry of this kingdom, may, at this time, be attended with consequences the most fatal. The war may, therefore, prove to be a war against our commerce and manufactures, against the proprietors of our funds, against our paper currency, and against every description of property in this country.

6^{thly}, Because every man of feeling must exceedingly lament the numerous taxes and oppressive burthens already borne by the people of this kingdom, and also the present high price of various necessary articles of life; and if an unwise system of policy be pursued, it must inevitably increase those burthens, and eventually put those necessaries of life beyond the reach of the laborious part of the community.

And 7^{thly}, Because these misfortunes ought the more to be deprecated, as it clearly appears that it would still be most easy to avoid them, if our Ministers were to prefer a mild, just, and pacific system, to the horrors of war, carnage, and devastation.

(Signed)

STANHOPE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

This day, in obedience to the order of the House, the Judges attended the revived Committee of Privileges on Scotch Election Petitions, to deliver their opinions on a question propounded to them last Sessions of Parliament, viz.

“ Whether the Instrument in question be a Writ sufficient in Law to certify, according to the Statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, that Francis Viscount Dumblaine, on the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1790, appeared in Chancery in open Court, and took and subscribed the Oaths and Declaration therein mentioned?”

The Lord Chief Baron delivered the opinion of his Brethren at considerable length; the result of which was an affirmation of the question propounded.

Adjourned,

Lord

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty (the same as that by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Commons), which being read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk, was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the Lords to be summoned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

— MORE PAPERS.

In compliance with the motion of the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Grenville presented a Copy of a Declaration delivered by Lord Auckland to the States General, dated Nov. 13, 1792, and also of his Lordship's Memorial to the States General of the 25th January 1793.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville then moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message, which was opposed by Lord Lauderdale. The Noble Earl observed, that as the Message stated the aggression to be *unprovoked* on the part of France, it was indispensably necessary to have the fullest information upon the subject, previous to the discussion of a question of infinite importance to this country. He therefore moved, "That such Papers be laid on the table as would give an account of the time when the prohibition of the exportation of Corn from this country took place with respect to France;" and also moved for "a Paper, the title of which he could not name, but it related to overtures to a coalition made by this Court to the Emperor, signifying our intention of acting against France." To the first of those requisitions Lord Grenville gave a laconic answer, namely, That it was incumbent on Ministers to impede the apparent hostile preparations of France, by cramping the sinews of a war.— This being the avowed purpose, he trusted the production of the Papers which led to it would be of no importance. As to the other, he believed no such communication existed as the Noble Lord alluded to.

Lord Lauderdale spoke a few words in reply; after which the House passed to the Order of the Day; and the Message being read by the Clerk,

Lord Grenville desired to observe, that the House had recently, and almost unanimously, manifested their approbation

of the measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers to curb the views of ambition and aggrandizement manifested by the French; then indeed the danger was remote—it affected only our Allies and the general safety of Europe—now it approached us with gigantic strides, and he trusted that every Noble Lord would support Administration with his life and fortune in repelling a flagitious and unprovoked aggression on the part of France.—The Declaration of War, or rather the commencement of hostilities, might be collected from an assemblage of flagrant occurrences—the Report of Brissot—the speeches of several Members in the National Convention—by a Decree which adopted that Report, and stated the motives for engaging in a War. His Lordship enumerated the charges imputed to this country in that Declaration. It alleged, that the King, antecedent to the 10th of August, clandestinely joined the Coalition of Crowned Heads against the Liberties of France, at the time he professed a strict neutrality—that he recalled his Ambassador, and refused to accredit the Minister of the French Republic—that without assigning just cause, he dismissed him, and discontinued all correspondence, and refused to recognize the existing Provisionary Executive Council as the legitimate Government of France—and that the British Parliament had in the present Sessions passed several obnoxious laws, dissolving the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the two Nations in 1786. Independent of these unfounded assertions, which admitted of no ambiguous construction, it was manifest, that while they amused us with negotiations, they had formed the resolution of subverting the Liberty and Independence of Europe. Such was the result of their deliberations in the Cabinet. Their seizure on the shipping of this country was an overt act of their hostile intentions, and a wanton, outrageous, and unprovoked aggression on us, and a violation of every Treaty heretofore subsisting between the two nations. Having controverted all these positions, his Lordship drew a most affecting picture of the excesses committed on the 10th of August, and the subsequent periods, up to the martyrdom of Louis XVI. He compared the indignation which pervaded all ranks in this country on

that tragical event, to the sorrow evinced by the Court of Queen Elizabeth after the Massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, as described by the French Ambassador at his first audience after that outrage, and pathetically recorded by a celebrated Historian (Dr. Robertson). Just such a picture might Chauvelin have drawn, had he been admitted, after the perpetration of that atrocious act, which outraged humanity, and was an indelible stain on a country once renowned for gallantry and glory—a stain which the merciless hand of Time could not expunge from the page of History, nor Charity herself urge any thing in extenuation.

His Lordship chose rather to draw a veil over those transactions, the bare recital of which must "harrow up the soul, and make the very stones to rise in mutiny."

Lord Grenville next adverted to an assertion of a Noble Marquis, who on a former occasion intimated that that tragical event might have been averted by a *douceur* to those fordid corrupt Judges who presided at the trial of the unfortunate Monarch. This assertion, devoid of decency and probability, carried its own confutation in the face of it, and merited the derision of every honest man. Subsequent to that period the French have violated the Law of Nature and of Nations. Finding their flimsy pretences for War disregarded by the People, they resorted to an old stale trick of making an Appeal to the English Nation.—This measure will only serve to cement them more firmly, and give the true construction to the ambiguous sentence of M. Condorcet, which a Noble Earl (Stanhope) had declared from authority disclaimed all intention of interfering with the Government of England, as having already shaken off the yoke of tyranny.

His Lordship, after taking a comprehensive view of the resources of this country, in contradistinction to those of our opponents, concluded with a solemn appeal to the House, calling upon them to testify their loyalty to the King—their attachment to the Constitution—their anxiety in the interest of the Nation—their fixed resolution to transmit to posterity those inestimable blessings which our ancestors acquired under a mild, beneficent, and well-organized system of Government.—For the preservation of these privi-

leges, he called upon their Lordships to give an unanimous vote for an Address to His Majesty, in gratitude for his Royal communications.

The Duke of Portland entered into a defence of the conduct of Administration, and conjured the House to mark the magnitude of this question by unanimity in their resolves, which would stimulate the nation to unite their efforts in vindicating their independence by counteracting the machinations of our enemies, whose avowed purpose was to subvert our glorious Constitution, and substitute their preposterous theoretical system of Liberty and Equality.

Lord Stanhope reprobated the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown; and, in order to prove that France was not the aggressor, he begged that the second article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation might be read. He expressed his astonishment at the Speech of his Noble Relative, who asserted, that his Colleagues in Office had been guilty of no act of aggression, though it was solemnly covenanted by the contracting parties, that a dismissal of an Ambassador should be deemed a rupture, and considered a violation of the Treaty. He declined following the Noble Secretary through the vast maze of inflammatory extraneous matter he had thought proper to introduce into the Debate—he would touch only on those topics which had been urged to shift the blame from the shoulders of Administration, and to fix it on the French, who always manifested an inclination for peace, until they were provoked by the intemperance of Ministers to commence hostilities.

He contrasted the relative situation of the two countries, and inferred that England fell infinitely short in point of resources. Confident, therefore, of the aggression being on our part, and convinced also of our inferiority, he moved an Amendment to the Address, in substance diametrically opposite to the one in debate.

Lord Morton rectified several mistakes in the statement of Lord Stanhope, and contended, that no stress ought to be laid on that Treaty, inasmuch as the power that made it was extinct by the abolition of Monarchy, and the subversion of all order and Government.

Lord Viscount Stormont rose chiefly to explain the Diplomatic *etiquette*, and

to put the true construction on the question at issue.—He contended, that no man was entitled to the privileges of a Foreign Minister, merely because he is delegated; for the wisdom and policy of Courts had reserved to themselves the option of receiving his credentials, and he had no right to insist on being accredited.—In tracing the origin of every war since the Revolution, his Lordship could find none that had been commenced with such a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and of the Treaty of Utrecht, which was ratified by the last Treaty of Versailles.—It was, in fact, a war against the humanity of this country, in having fed the hungry and clothed the naked, who were suffering amongst us for conscience sake; in having mourned for an unfortunate Monarch, whose only crime was to have swayed a sceptre.—Not to mention all the insults offered to us, he instanced one which had been omitted by the Noble Secretary of State, and that was, the welcome reception of the treasonable Addresses transmitted from this country to the National Convention.—That Assembly applauded their principles, and ordered them to be printed in all languages, that the contagion might be dispersed into all lands.—He hoped, that rather than stoop to these indignities and aggressions, England would be exterminated by some convulsion of Nature, while her glory was unfulfilled, her commerce unbounded, her credit unimpeached, her resources unexhausted, and her importance in the political scale of Europe far superior to any nation either ancient or modern.

Lord Lauderdale cherished unanimity as much as any Noble Lord—but when he saw a Message and Address couched in ambiguous terms, and calculated to excite dissensions, he felt it his duty to come forward and avow his sentiments, which, he said, he would not have obtruded upon the House, were the proceedings of Administration even consistent with public safety. When he saw the interest of his country at stake, silence would be a crime not to be atoned for. He reprobated the Assignat Bill, which depreciated the French paper currency—the Naval Store Bill, on account of its partiality—the Alien Bill, on account of the inquisitorial powers it vested in the Magistrate.—These, he contended, were aggressions, and militated against every Treaty subsisting between this country and France. From

a conviction of these truths, he gave his positive negative to the Address, and proposed another in its stead, warmly urging conciliatory means to avert the calamities of a destructive war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that after the ample manner he had delivered his sentiments on a former occasion, he would trouble the House with very few additional observations. He replied, however, to all the topics urged by Lord Grenville, and in a strain of irony qualified an assertion which he made on a former night, the bare mention of which in that virtuous and immaculate Assembly overwhelmed him with shame. He confessed, that when the opprobrious epithet of *ferocious beasts* was applied to the persons sitting in judgment on Louis XVI. he said, it was a pity that a little of Ministerial Civilization was not extended to them, and that the sum necessary to defray the expences of a war for only one day would have had a powerful effect on the savage nature of those ferocious beasts, and would perhaps have softened their verdict.

The Noble Marquis concluded with declaring his opinion to be, that this was a war of ambition and aggrandizement on our part, and that no arguments had been adduced in the course of the Debate to induce him to entertain a contrary sentiment.

The Duke of Leeds entered at considerable length into the subject, and declared his most hearty concurrence with the Address, as did Lord Hawkesbury.

The Marquis of Lansdowne spoke a few words in explanation, after which the amendments were severally put and negatived.

The original motion was then put, and carried with only three dissentient voices.

A Committee was immediately appointed to draw up the Address; which being done, the Lords with white staves were requested to present the same to his Majesty.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Lord Abington said, as he had not an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the Address on Tuesday evening last, he should accompany their Lordships to St. James's, as a proof that it met his cordial approbation.

Their Lordships proceeded to carry up the Address at one o'clock.

HOUSE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

ORDERED a new writ for Newport, Lord Melbourne having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Parker reported the King's answer as follows to the Address, "I receive with the greatest satisfaction this additional assurance of the zealous and cordial support of my faithful Commons."

Resolved in a Committee of Supply, an additional number of 20,000 men, including a proportionate number of marines, for the sea service of 1793.

The Rochdale Canal Bill, after a division of 52 ayes to only 20 noes, was read a second time.

[On the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of February the Speaker was not able to form a House, from the non-attendance of the Members.]

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

The House this day, a sufficient number of Members having assembled, proceeded to ballot for Committees to try the merits of the Warwick and Stockbridge Elections.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented the following Message from his Majesty, which was immediately read by the Speaker:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the Assembly now exercising the powers of Government in France, have, without any previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of Treaty, and have since, on the most groundless pretensions, actually declared war against his Majesty and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, his Majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his Crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the House of Commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war, and endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual

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"barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

"In a cause of such general concern, his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those Powers who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe.

"G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, "That this House do to-morrow take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message."—Ordered.

Mr. Lambton, understanding it as a matter of public notoriety that a treaty had been entered into between this country, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, called upon Ministers to inform him of the fact.—No answer, however, was given.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Major Maitland, after dwelling for a short time upon the unprecedented length of the Trial of Mr. Hastings, who had been already six years at the bar of the House of Lords, as a breach of the best principles of the law of the land, which was, that every person charged with a crime should have a speedy trial—a speedy acquittal if innocent—and a speedy conviction if guilty, concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee of the House to consider of the best means of expediting the Trial of Mr. Hastings, and to report their opinion.

Mr. Chiswell seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary Dundas had no objection to the appointment of a Committee, but was of opinion that the best means to expedite the Trial would be found in consulting the parties interested upon what evidence might be deemed sufficient on both sides to make good their cases.

Major Scott said, the defence on the first article was closed; he did not think that the defence on the remaining charges would take up more time than that on the first, and trusted that the whole would be speedily gone through with.

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Sir

Sir William Young approved of the motion.

The question was put and agreed to.

Major Maitland, Mr. Chiswell, Sir W. Young, the Managers of the Impeachment, the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, &c. were appointed the Committee, and all who came were to have voices.

PROHIBITION OF CARRYING CORN TO FRANCE.

Major Maitland said, as the Message from his Majesty was to be taken into consideration to-morrow, he wished to ask, whether there was any objection to the production of the dates of all orders prohibiting the carrying of foreign corn to France, previous to such discussion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he would object to the production of all papers previous to the discussion of his Majesty's Message.

Major Maitland contended for the necessity of the information he required previous to the discussion of the Message, that the House might see whether or not his Majesty's Ministers had not been guilty of an aggression, made only and solely for the purpose of provoking an aggression on the part of France.—He thought the information absolutely necessary, and would therefore move, "That copies of all orders for stopping the exportation of corn to France be laid before the House."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was against the motion.—He said, if the Hon. Gentleman felt such stoppage of corn to be an aggression on our part, as he had stated it, he could take advantage of that argument to-morrow in his opposition to the Address.

Mr. Sheridan contended in support of the motion: without the information required, it was impossible, he said, for the House to come to any satisfactory vote on the Address.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, Gentlemen might avail themselves of every advantage that arguments drawn from the prohibition of carrying corn to France could afford them; for though he should oppose the motion for Papers, the fact of the prohibition would not be denied.

Mr. Rolle justified the prohibition of the exportation of corn.—The exportation had, he said, created riots and insurrections amongst a people who were ready to shed the last drop of

blood in the cause of their King and Constitution.

Mr. Grey again urged the necessity of the production of the papers, and considered the refusal to be an insult to the House, which they could not put up with, unless they sacrificed their own and the honour of their Constituents.—He begged to understand clearly, before he sat down, whether it was admitted by his Majesty's Ministers, that a prohibition had been issued against the shipping of foreign corn to France?—and, Whether such prohibition had been confined to France alone?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Certainly.

Sir W. Young was against the motion.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, not to suffer his explanation to appear too narrow, begged to assert, for the information of Gentlemen, that the measure of prohibiting the shipping of corn to France, had been adopted for the purpose of retarding the operations of an enemy, supposed to be in a state of preparation against us.

Major Maitland could not suffer the word *enemy* to pass unnoticed—it afforded him a sufficient answer, and rendered his motion no longer necessary;—it was now avowed, that the measure was not taken against a people with whom we were at peace, but against a people whom we considered to be our enemy.—If the French were considered as an enemy at the period of prohibiting the exportation of corn, he should take that admission as an argument against that part of the Address which should assert the French to have been guilty of an unprovoked aggression.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied; after which the motion was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Capt. Barclay gave notice, that he would to-morrow move to postpone the second reading of the Uxbridge Canal Bill for six months.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the re-election of a Burgois to serve for Newcastle-under-Line, vacated by Sir Archibald Macdonald's appointment to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

TREATY BETWEEN THE EMPEROR, PRUSSIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Lambton said, as he had from information been given to understand, that a treaty had been entered into between the Emperor, the King of Prussia,

and Great Britain, in January last, and as he had been unable to gain any answer yesterday from his Majesty's Ministers on the existence of such treaty, he conceived it to be his duty to move for its production, as it would throw a light on the question which was about to be discussed, and on which he should be called to vote. The treaty had been considered by France as an aggression on our part, and had been stated as such; for his own part, it convinced him of the duplicity with which we had treated France, and by which Ministers had involved the country in war, of dreadful and ruinous prospect, by which much was to be lost, but by which he desired any one to shew we had a single advantage to obtain. He concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, to be pleased to order to be laid before the House a copy of the said Treaty.

Mr. Secretary Dundas declared, that he knew of no such Treaty being in existence.

Mr. Burke said, he was sorry it was not; but hoped that such an alliance, and many others, would be among the early fruits of our opposition to the arms of France.

Mr. Fox conceived it to be strange, that the answer now given to his Hon. Friend's motion, had not been given to his question yesterday. In his opinion, caution in answers was necessary, but the House would feel, whether such an extraordinary degree of caution was to be considered respectful.

The motion was withdrawn.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTATION OF CORN TO FRANCE.

Major Maitland said, as the measure of prohibiting the exportation of corn to France was yesterday exulted in by Ministers, as a wise precaution against an enemy, he was desirous of asking the Right Hon. Gentleman, if there was any objection to state the date of the first order in Council for such precaution. He was desirous of the information, that he might know how early France had been considered our enemy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he would not then enter into a justification of the measure, as he should have a future opportunity; he would content himself at present by declaring, that he should have been ashamed of himself, acting as a Minister of the country, had he not, with his Majesty's other Ministers, advised the measure.

—He had no objection to state the date of the first order, which was, to the best of his recollection, on the 17th of December.

THE KING'S MESSAGE. WAR WITH FRANCE.

The Order of the Day being read, for the consideration of his Majesty's Message, and the Speaker having read the Message from the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said he felt, in proposing to the House an Address to the gracious Message from his Majesty which they had just heard read, that in one view he might dispense with troubling the House much at large upon the subject. Whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained upon former questions relative to France—whatever difference of opinion some few in that House might have entertained in opposition to the opinion of the great majority of the House, and of the great majority of the country, upon the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers—whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained upon the demands necessary to be made, or upon the manner of making them, for reparation from France for her insults and aggressions—in short, whatever doubts had been entertained upon any measure yet adopted, and but little more than doubt had ever been advanced, for a division had never been resorted to—he conceived it impossible that a difference of opinion should exist upon the present occasion; it was impossible that the House should not now come to that unanimous resolution which was to be looked for from a British House of Commons, and which resolution would be echoed by the whole of the British nation. The question was not now, as upon the former Message, What degree of vigour it was necessary to adopt to meet impending danger? but simply, Whether when war was declared and waged against you by an enemy—when the option of peace and war was no longer in your hands, you would not seize the first opportunity of declaring to his Majesty, by an Address to his Message, your unanimous determination to support him in the just defence of his dominions, and in the maintenance of the rights and liberties of his people? The war was no longer pending, but was declared and carrying on—it was actually at our doors:—our liberties and our existence as a nation were

were endangered. At such a crisis there was but one determination to be looked for by every man in the British dominions; a determination to step forth, vying with each other in loyalty to a good Sovereign—in proof of the value we had for our Constitution, and of the sense we entertained of the blessings enjoyed by the whole country. Before he proposed the Address, he did not think it would be unnecessary, he said, to take a view of the events which had preceded and followed the communication of the former Message from his Majesty. When the House by that Message had been informed of the preparations for hostility on the part of France, and of the aggressions which had been committed, they concurred in that Message by an Address, and bespoke the general feeling of the House to have been a consciousness of the strict and scrupulous system of neutrality laid down by his Majesty, and persevered in with respect to the internal affairs of France; they felt that such conduct was entitled to a suitable return, by a regard to the rights of the British nation and those of her allies; by an avoidance, on the part of France, of all views of aggrandisement; and, above all, by a careful avoidance of intermeddling in the internal affairs of neutral nations.—The House had felt themselves disappointed, and had been convinced of the violation of each of those principles which had been professed, and which ought to have been regarded by France. They had expressed their conviction of her disseminating principles which went to destroy the system of Europe, and to shake the foundation of the Government of every civilized country. Their insulting Decree of the 17th of November, which was called a Decree of Fraternity, had been felt by the House as a proclamation for spreading insurrection from one end of the globe to the other:—from this country they had courted at their bar every display of treason;—their views of aggrandisement had been made evident; their system of Profelytism, and of Jacobinism, was to be seen in all their proceedings; and their fixed determination was clearly to make the end of the war productive of an extension of their empire and the means of carrying over all Europe the dissemination of principles destructive to its peace and to its existence in any state of good government. By the for-

mer Message, the House were called on to prevent the completion of those intentions of France, and by the Address of the House it had been declared, that war was preferable to the quiet admission of those principles; and that a war upon such an occasion was the shortest way to a sure and permanent peace.—The blessings of peace would be annihilated if you had no security for its permanence; and such security could not be had in a peace obtained by the admission of those principles.—If, therefore, we valued our commerce—if we wished an increase of our revenue for the purpose of alleviating the public burthen, those principles must be resisted;—for our property and national safety would be more completely hazarded to final ruin by submitting to the views of aggrandisement on the part of France, than by meeting the danger at once by open war, in which by success we might destroy the views of our enemy.—Having thus shortly stated the principal points which induced the House to vote the last Address, he stated the facts which had taken place subsequent thereto;—the first of which was the dismissal of Mons. Chauvelin, whose powers to act had ceased, and whom his Majesty did not chuse to accredit upon new ones, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France. But, notwithstanding his dismissal, he knew that there continued a wish and readiness on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to admit, in every way consistent with the honour and dignity of the nation, every explanation that could have tended to have averted the calamity of war.—But no explanation had been made; and though a Mons. Maret had arrived, as Charge des Affaires, he had never made a single communication to his Majesty's Ministers, or explanation whatever.—The next account received by Administration was of an Embargo, without notice given, having been laid on the shipping and property of British subjects in the ports of France, which measure might have been deemed an act of hostility. This act was the first, on the part of France, which had taken place subsequent to the last Address; a measure not only contrary to express treaty, but contrary to the law of nations.—Considering this conduct of France, he felt no reason whatever to fear censure for precipitate measures against

against France; on the contrary, if there was reason for his Majesty's Ministers to fear any censure on their conduct, it would be for having acted too slowly in the vindication of the honour of their country: for even on this aggression the channel of communication for explanation was not closed; for it so happened, as a proof of the pacific wish of his Majesty's Ministers, on the very day of receiving the account of that outrageous measure, there arrived from the British Minister at the Hague, an express, stating, that a proposition had been made by Dumourier for an interview on the Frontiers of Holland, to avert, if possible, by negotiation, a war. This proposition had been accepted by Administration; and our Ambassador at the Hague had been authorized to receive Dumourier's proposals. In doing this, no time had been lost to maintain peace; but before it was possible for the answer to have reached Lord Auckland, the Declaration of War had taken place at Paris, and was now waging against us. If, then, upon the present occasion we were to debate at all, it was simply upon the question, Whether we should, or should not repel, with all our vigour, a war commenced by such an aggression? The war on our part had been unprovoked; we were forced into it upon the grounds of justice and self-preservation.—He next begged to call the attention of the House to the reasons assigned by France in their justification of a Declaration of War. Those reasons, he said, would be found in the Decree of the Assembly; the first of which was, "That the King of England had not ceased, and that principally since the Revolution of the 10th of August, to give to the French nation proofs of his enmity, and of his attachment to the Coalition of the Crowned Heads." But, notwithstanding this general assertion of his Majesty's having never ceased to shew his ill-will to the Revolution, not a single fact had been advanced as having taken place previous to the 10th of August, to justify the assertion; and subsequent to that period the only fact adduced was the recall of Lord Gower, which by no means could be considered a fair ground of a declaration of hostility. The charge of a combination with Crowned Heads was evidently applied, by what followed, to a supposed connexion between this country and other Powers, formed for

the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of France; but the charge was founded on mere supposition; for he asserted to that House, that every supposition of a Treaty between this country and the Emperor and the King of Prussia having taken place in January, as stated in the French Declaration, was utterly and wholly destitute of even the shadow of a foundation. No one step whatever had been taken by his Majesty to interfere in the internal affairs of France, or to establish in that country any particular form of Government; all that had been done was, to see if it was possible by our exertions to establish peace on a basis affording security to this country; and if not, to embark in a war in a way likely to render it vigorous, speedy, and successful.—In their Declaration they also defended, as a ground for war, the unwillingness of the British Court to resume the customary correspondence between the two States:—but to that objection he trusted very few in this country would attach much weight; for very few indeed, after the horrible events of August, paralleled but not eclipsed by the massacres of September—when an ancient Government was overturned, and no stable Government established in its stead, could have wished to have seen an Ambassador received in this country from France:—it would neither have been safe, decent, or honourable, to have accredited a Minister in such circumstances. But from the 10th of August no British Ambassador had been resident in France, nor had any complaint been made on the subject prior to the Declaration of War. But they had no right whatever either to complain against us for the absence of our Ambassador, or on account of our not having recognized their Republic; for the tumult, violence, and assassination which prevailed in Paris, with every symptom of instability to the ruling faction, would have warranted the absence of our Ambassador; and no principle whatever of the laws of nations, under the circumstances of France, could warrant them to demand of us a recognition of their Government. They also complain of our not having treated with Mons. Chauvelin. But who was Mons. Chauvelin, he would ask, on the destruction of the Monarchy of France? A private unaccredited individual. In December, it was true, he

he offered new credentials; but they were offered at a moment of aggression, which, had a similar aggression been offered when an Ambassador had been resident from any Power, would have warranted a suspension of intercourse.—The moment of Mons. Chauvelin's offering his new credentials, was a moment of multiplied aggressions, a moment in which it was impossible to accredit him, unless we had been willing to acquiesce tamely with unprovoked insult. At that moment, when Mons. Chauvelin offered himself as the Minister of the new Government, if Government it was to be called, those who had deputed him were embarked in that which ended in the lamentable destruction of their Monarch. In this situation it was impossible to enter into an ostensible negotiation with them; and on those grounds they had no pretence of reasonable or just provocation from us. Nor were they warranted to charge us with a disposition to enter into a confederacy for the purpose of intermeddling with their internal affairs. Other reasons which they had urged as pretences for war, were the prohibition of the exportation of corn to France; the prohibition to the circulation of Assignats in Great Britain; and next, the Alien Bill, which had been framed for the preservation of our own lives and fortunes. These were the acts stated by France as provocations for war, but which he was convinced the House would feel to be mere groundless pretences. The stoppage of the exportation of corn to France was adopted after our having seen, by strong indications, a preparation of hostilities against ourselves and our allies. If we knew of the means which were depended upon to forward, or give vigour to those preparations, and to carry them into effect; if it was known that they depended for supplies to be drawn from the bosom of that country they designed to attack, his Majesty's Ministers would have acted as children—nay, worse—as traitors to their country, had they not taken those measures of precaution. That France had exhibited hostile intentions prior to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, was to be ascertained from an attention to dates.—The prohibition took place in December; in November the Assembly had, by their Decree of Fraternity, declared universal war; in November they had attacked the rights

of our Allies, by opening the Scheldt; in November they had united Savoy to France; in November, under the specious pretence of giving liberty, they had attempted to impose their yoke on the Netherlands; in the same month they had collected bodies of troops near Holland.—Was he then to be told, that under all these circumstances his Majesty's Ministers had stepped beyond a measure of defensive precaution, or that they had done more than their duty? He was sure they could not; the interest and safety of the country justified the measure. The aggression which had been charged against us of prohibiting the circulation of Assignats, was extremely curious, and bordering upon the ridiculous.—We were charged with having given a reason for war, in our not accepting in payment that which was worth nothing, and in our having formed an internal law for the prevention of a gigantic system of swindling.—It was astonishing when such reasons had been advanced as grounds for war, that instead of a sheet they had not swelled into a volume. The only reason perhaps was, that the ingenuity of the authors had been exhausted before their modesty had been affected. The Commercial Treaty they had asserted to have been broken, and had taken the breach of that Treaty as a ground for war, though the Treaty itself expressly states, that a breach of it shall not be deemed a cause for war. They complain of an aggression by our Alien Bill in demanding passports, at a moment when it was notorious that passports were demanded of Englishmen in France with tenfold rigour uncomplained of. What France complains of as an aggression, was to be considered only as an act of caution against the inundation of foreigners, perhaps assassins. Equally groundless was their charge, as an act of aggression, of our armament. The cause of that armament was to be looked for in the conduct of France relative to the Scheldt; to her declaration of Universal Fraternity, the true principle of which was universal war. She complained of our intermeddling with her internal affairs, at the moment when she was embracing every hour to receive and applaud the complaints from treasonable clubs in England. Her conduct was evidently hostile in November—our armament took place in December.

December. Among other complaints in her Declaration, she states that the armament was ordered at the moment when English Ministers were persecuting with inveterate spite those who supported in England the principles of the French Revolution. Who were so persecuted he knew not; but if there were those in this country eager to propagate French principles, he hoped they might be prevented in their attempts. To check the proceedings of the friends of France in this country, was the duty of all who were not desirous of seeing the same dreadful transactions; it was the duty of all who wished not to see Europe rendered a sea of blood and desolation. He hoped that every Briton would persevere in his endeavours to frustrate the dissemination of those principles—their poison had not yet made its way—the endeavours of France to separate the people from the Government had been ineffectual—the true sense of Englishmen had forced from France an acknowledgment of their having no hope here. In consequence of that disappointment they had declared a war, which would be a war against principle; it was a war by France against a Constitution which had stood the test of ages—against a frame of Government which had led the country to an envied pitch of prosperity. Such a war must, if successful to France, be a war of extirpation to England; for never, until the British nation should be extirpated—until she changed her character, and until she forfeited her honour, would she suffer France, in such a war, to be triumphant.—Then France was hostile to us because we were not ready to receive her fraternal embraces, which, if accepted, would prove like the embraces of certain animals, who embrace alone to destroy. They declared war against Englishmen, first, because you love your Constitution; and next, because you can feel and grieve at the effects of a dreadful outrage. But their Declaration will neither induce Englishmen to neglect their Constitution, nor to cease fighting and grieving when they see every principle violated which they have been taught to look up to with respect and veneration. The blow which Englishmen have lamented, was aimed in its principle at every lawful Sovereign, though it has yet reached but its immediate object. But that was not the cause of our armament; the cause

was, aggression unprovoked, unrepaid, and for which no explanation, no satisfaction had been offered. The reasons which had been given in explanation served but to aggravate. We had religiously preserved a neutrality during the war; we had been cautious and forbearing in acts which might have been deemed acts of hostility; we had seen for those acts no intention to apologize, and in that state certain war was preferable to a dishonourable peace, which would eternally subject us to aggression and insult. But the question rested not with us of peace or war—war the French have declared and waged. The die then is cast; and what remains to be seen is, whether, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the spirit and resources of a free, a loyal, a brave, and happy people, must not be successful in their operation to check the progress of those whose principles would lead them on, if unopposed, to the destruction of the world. He concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which was in substance an echo of the Message.

Mr. Powys seconded the motion, seeing the necessity of a cordial co-operation in support of the Constitution and the Country. Every thing which the country held dear was at stake: her peace, her prosperity, her safety was attacked by France; which country was not only unjust to herself, but to the world; she was a Monster whose hand was lifted against every man, and against whom every man's hand should be raised. One Gentleman had asked, What was to be gained by the war? He would answer, that every thing was gained which we avoided losing. He might be asked, What should he gain by resisting a Highwayman? Not the highwayman's purse to be sure, but he ought to save his own.—England, however, had more than her purse to lose—she had her Constitution in danger. The conduct of Ministers, therefore, he applauded in their spirited preparations; and though he was one who had not approved of the whole of their measures, he most heartily approved of the present, and rejoiced in the confidence they enjoyed from the country.

Mr. Fox concluded a very long speech with declaring his readiness to give, on every necessary occasion, his vote to assist his Majesty in carrying on a war; but said, that there was a possibility even now of averting that greatest of all calamities. This might have been effectually

effectually prevented, had that House, at the commencement of the Sessions, proceeded to take the proper steps with France. He then proposed as an Amendment to the Address, that the following should stand in the room of that part of it which came after the word *message*—namely, “That the House was extremely concerned at the hostilities entered into by those persons exercising power in France against this Kingdom and his Majesty’s Subjects; and the House would assure his Majesty, that it would exert itself to maintain the honour and dignity of his Crown, the safety of the Kingdom, and the security of the treaties entered into with our allies.”

Mr. Dundas, after replying to many of the assertions which had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, entered into a defence of the conduct of Ministers, to whom false motives, he said, had been attributed.

The statement which had been made relative to the dismissal of Chauvelin, was entirely untrue. He was not sent away until he had demanded admittance as an accredited Agent from the French Republic, in which character he could not be received; as he had come from his Most Christian Majesty, after whose murder he could be no longer suffered to stay in this Kingdom. M. Chauvelin, however, was permitted to negotiate with his Majesty’s Ministers. The Honourable Gentleman was wrong in saying that this country, by entering into a war, wanted to interfere in the internal government of France. Every motive for a war had arisen on the part of the French themselves, by the countenance which they had given to seditious clubs in England, &c. and they were now extending their territories so far, as to give serious cause of alarm to Europe. And although they had declared lately that they would not give up Belgium, which they had conquered, until the war was over, and then would settle her liberty; yet he would ask, What kind of liberty were they establishing in that country? A liberty which they were compelling the people to accept by the force of armed men. Now the war was begun, and every support for carrying it on with vigour should be granted.

As to a Treaty of Alliance with Germany, the existence of which had been asked for by Gentlemen; he hoped that they did not mean, because that

treaty had not been entered into, it was not necessary to have every power in Europe united with us against France.

Mr. Fox rose to explain.

Mr. Wyndham supported the original Address.

Mr. Burke supposed that his Majesty’s Ministers had already so fully justified their conduct, that it was unnecessary to say any thing in their defence. But he would reply to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman on the same bench with him (Mr. Fox), whose principles seemed to him to affect the fundamental policy of the country. He then alluded to the clearness and fulness with which his speeches had constantly been given to the public in preference to those of others, whose arguments were much better, particularly those of one Gentleman (Mr. Wyndham). His lot was certainly hard, when, after all the credit he had got with the public, he could get none in that House. That Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, did not wish it to be understood that he was an advocate for the French. But no person could act more the part of an advocate than he did: when a Counsel pleaded for a client, it was customary to state, in an artful manner, every thing that could be said against him; and when he could obtain no verdict, to move for an arrest of judgment; then to excite pity in his behalf; and, at last, to abuse his adversary. This was exactly the complexion of the Hon. Gentleman’s speeches on France; and he proved to be a much better advocate for the French than any person in France.

Mr. Burke then went into the conduct of the French relative to their provocations against this country—the murder of their good King—and their intention to murder also their Queen and the young Prince; and then asked, Was not a hair of their heads to be touched for all their abominable and complicated crimes?

After this he proceeded to read from a report of Mr. Fox’s speeches in that House, when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who said, that those speeches, the publication of which had been, by order of that House, prohibited, could not be read there. He then went on to prove, that the spirit of conquest and dominion prevailed more in France now than at any former time, and that the present Government in that country was much more dangerous to Europe than the old. In the old Government

they never went to cut the throats of men, or to rob them of their property, when conquered. The present did so in every thing—proclaimed war against all Monarchy—they had thrown down the gauntlet against Kings, and determined to establish atheism and assassination on the ruins of religion, order, justice, and humanity—and before the Almighty God, he begged that Gentlemen would consider the situation in which the country stood; it was a cruel and unavoidable necessity which had brought us into a war, and as long as the *poor rags* of his body hung together, he would support it.

Mr. Burke then read from newspapers a number of events relative to France, to shew the provocations which the people of that country had given to us. After which

Mr. Sheridan rose, and proved several of the circumstances stated by Mr. Burke to have been totally false; and in a long speech defended the conduct of the French against the gross and ungrounded charges of Mr. Burke. Two books of that Right Hon. Gentleman might be taken, and in each of them be found principles which directly contradicted each other. He was now the defender of despotism, and the enemy of liberty, because it happened to be abused. He had a memory of brass to record every unhappy circumstance which fell under the name of anarchy and tumult; but a tongue of sponge to wipe away the most disgraceful acts of tyranny. Did he forget the massacre of St. Bartholomew? Did he forget the Revolution of Poland, which he had approved—the attack of the Empress—and the treacherous conduct of the King of Prussia? Our association now with the Despots combined against France would bring about the abuse of political morality. The Hon. Gentleman had been inflaming men's minds against the French, and was then raising their passions to war.

—*ne quis præstantior alter,
Ære cedere viros, martemque accedente
canit.*

The state of irreligion in France could not be bettered by bringing back the old government, because the Nobles who fled from that country, and who would in consequence of such an event be restored, were the first who had studied the philosophy of Voltaire and

Rousseau, and of course the bad were the first to abandon christianity, and set the example to the rest of the nation. What was the cause of the degradation of the French people? It was the despotism in which they had been kept; and did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman mean to bring about that despotism again, and take away from them the right which they now exercised? Why did they in their commencement exercise that right injudiciously?—Why were people after a long fast liable to injure themselves by injudicious eating?

He concluded by observing, that the life of the late King of France might have been saved by a timely interference of this country; and by giving his vote for the Amendment.

Mr. Dudley Ryder supported the original Address.

Mr. Burke rose to explain.

The original motion was carried, and the Amendment negatived without a division.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition from the Corporation of that City, relative to the duty on Coals. Ordered to lie on the table.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

Sir Robert Lawley presented a petition from the Hundred of Hemlingford, in the county of Warwick, stating, that in consequence of the damages sustained by several persons, in consequence of the riots which had taken place in Birmingham in July 1791, a certain rate, to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.* had been ordered to be levied on the inhabitants of the different hundreds throughout the county. The inhabitants of this hundred prayed by their petition that they might be allowed to pay their proportion by installments with interest.

Mr. Fox declared that he would, by every means, oppose a petition of that nature. A number of respectable persons had lost their property in the most unjust and outrageous manner, during the Birmingham riots; and it was fair they should receive that indemnity which the laws had allowed them. This could not be the case if the prayer of the petition was granted; for then they would not receive that full and just compensation they were entitled to, from those people by whose negligence they suffered.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not conceive there was any injustice to the parties injured, if the House received the petition. It was true, the law very wisely allowed a recompence to those who lost their property by the neglect of the persons living around that place where the loss happened; but then when it was considered, that the hundred in question was about five and twenty miles from Birmingham, and that its inhabitants could not know, nor prevent what happened there at the time of the unfortunate riots, he hoped the House would hear their petition.

After some conversation between Sir Robert Lawley, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Lord Beauchamp, the petition was brought up, and ordered to be referred to a Committee to report the same; after which, Mr. Pitt observed, the Right Hon. Gentleman might make his objections to it.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, proceeded with the Address to his Majesty at St. James's, at half past three.—Adjourned.

[On the 15th and 16th the Speaker was unable to form a House.]

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

The determination of the Warwick Election Committee was reported in favour of the sitting Member.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address presented to his Majesty was reported.

A new writ was ordered for Anstruther, &c. burghs, in the room of Sir John Anstruther, appointed Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Pomfret Election.

The Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition from the Hundred of Hemlingford with respect to the Assessment made on it in consequence of the riots at Birmingham, was brought up, and leave given, in consequence of it, to bring in a Bill for the purpose of raising the money assessed on the hundred, by a loan.

THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Fox said, upon a subject which had so often, in one view or another, been discussed in that House, and on which but little new matter could be expected to arise, it was not his intention to trouble Gentlemen at any length. The business, however, in which the nation was involved was of the greatest importance, and demanded the most

serious and attentive consideration of the House. We were involved in a war, which it had been his endeavour to have averted; but as we were involved in it, he acknowledged the necessity of supporting it; for on that point there could not be any difference of opinion. The Amendment he suggested to the last Address to his Majesty, went as fully to assure him of the support of that House as the Address had which was voted. The more he felt the necessity, however, of supporting the war, the more strongly he felt it to be his duty to object to those measures which had involved us in the calamity.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here went over the reasons assigned for the war, contending that neither the stated aggression of France relative to the Scheldt, her views of aggrandisement, nor her Decree of November, were grounds for a war, though they were for negotiation. He alluded to his fruitless endeavour to have an Ambassador sent to Paris, which he said might have terminated that amicably which had involved us in a war. The Right Honourable Gentleman argued, that the ground for war with France was in fact for the purpose of interfering in her internal affairs, notwithstanding such interference had been disclaimed by his Majesty's Ministers. The commencement of the war, for the purpose of maintaining the rights of neutral nations, and to oppose views of aggrandisement, were merely the pretences of the war; for though Ministers in this instance had been so tenacious of the rights of neutral nations, and so averse to views of aggrandisement in France, they had without any remonstrance, as the House had heard of, suffered the rights of Poland to be openly trampled upon, in defiance of the rights of neutral nations, and in breach of existing treaties. He was desirous of calling the attention of the House to this business, that by adopting a Resolution he should submit to them, they might convince the world they had not joined in any confederacy for effecting purposes revolting to the mind of every man actuated by the principles of justice and honour. The Right Hon. Gentleman dwelt for some time upon the conduct of Russia's invasion of Poland, for adopting a constitution which had been urged on, and sanctioned by Prussia; which Power had, after the invasion by Russia, justified that invasion, and

and the overthrow of the constitution he had sanctioned, and had also, for the effectual suppression of what Prussia had deemed dangerous principles, seized by force upon Dantzic and Thorn. But the conduct of Russia and Prussia, though to many it appeared to carry with it views of aggrandisement, had in no degree disturbed Administration—their conduct then to France was to be judged of by their conduct to other Powers; Prussia and Russia had aggrandised themselves without any attack having been made upon them—France had aggrandised herself after having been attacked, and having been urged on by fear and by rage—the aggrandisement therefore by Prussia and Russia was marked by far greater enormity than that by France; but as the former had passed by disregarded, it was fair for him to draw a conclusion, that the aggrandisement by France was not the true ground for the war, but that the true ground was to interfere in their internal affairs, for the purpose of establishing a particular form of government in that country. But whatever views had actuated Ministers, the House ought to shew that they were not actuated by any improper motives in the war against France—they ought explicitly to declare, that the war they meant to support was not a war for interfering in the internal affairs of France; and for that purpose, and to establish the principles he had frequently stated to the House, he should suggest for their adoption five Resolutions:

First, that it was not for the honour of Great Britain to make war on France for any interference in her internal affairs, or for the establishment of any particular form of government in that country.

Secondly, That the aggressions of France were not of such a nature as to justify a war in the first instance, prior to a negotiation to obtain explanation and redress.

Thirdly, That in the late negociation his Majesty's Ministers had not pursued measures likely to obtain redress—nor to avert a war, not having stated the grounds upon which peace might have been maintained.

Fourthly, That the rights of neutral nations had not been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers, in their neglect of interfering against the late unjustifiable and abominable invasion of Poland by Russia and Prussia. And

Fifthly, That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to advise his Majesty against entering into any treaty which might retard or prevent his making a separate peace with France.

The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the last suggested Resolution he submitted to the House as a fair inference from the principles contained in the preceding four:—He concluded by moving his first Resolution.

Mr. Burke rose in opposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motions, observing, that every one of the Propositions now before the House, and every one suggested by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the subject, were merely copies from the clumsy daubers in France, where the arguments on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had rested, had been advanced, with predictions that the same arguments would be used in this country.—He said, Mr. Fox was the first man, he believed, that had ever, in that House, at a moment when the country was involved in a war, to which he had promised his support, and which he had argued as an arduous and dangerous war, come forward to suggest to the House to take measures to involve the country in an additional war.—Poland, Mr. Burke said, which was now advanced to our view as an object for which we were to enter into hostilities against Prussia and Russia, had never before been considered of such great importance—had never before been considered of equal importance with Holland to this country.—He as sincerely hoped as the Right Hon. Gentleman that Prussia might not ultimately gain Dantzick and Thorn, and that Russia might not be successful in her attempt to establish the ancient bad government of Poland; but even should Prussia and Russia succeed in their views, no one would be able to convince him that the aggrandisements of those Powers could be to us equally dangerous with the aggrandisements of France.—The policy of Great Britain had led her for centuries to look to every aggrandisement of France as of far greater importance and of greater danger than the aggrandisement of any other country; and for a substantial reason: France was a formidable Power and near us—the same danger could not arise from Russia or Prussia, being Powers at a considerably greater distance. With respect to Poland, Mr. Burke observed, that this

country had for considerably more than a century seen various revolutions in Poland—various attacks upon her, and even a participation, without ever having stirred her hand to prevent them; nor had the Right Hon. Gentleman ever before the present moment suggested the propriety of an interference. The present moment, however, when the nation was involved in a war, was that thought fit to be embraced for such a novelty. But of all the new things which the Revolution in France had given rise to, he considered that to be the newest in the House which was now proposed, namely, at the moment when an enemy was exerting every effort, every artifice to destroy our very existence, and when we had entered on a war for our defence and preservation, to hold out a general condemnation of such war in all its points—to say how far we shall carry it—and to bind ourselves down to certain conditions for a peace. But the Right Hon. Gentleman seeing France just in all her transactions—just in her fraternizing principles—just in her seizing of Savoy—just in her seizure of the Netherlands—just in her planting her sterile tree of Liberty in Brabant—and just in her war against Great Britain—he might be considered the advocate of that country, which should hereafter be styled France the Just. The Right Hon. Gentleman, next alluding to the proceedings in France, drew the attention of the House to the indemnity lately passed by the Assembly for the murders committed in Paris—for the reason, that they were all concerned, and lest the punishment of them should deter an imitation in this country. He held out the atrocious and sacrilegious murder of the King of France as an act perpetrated by the French for an example to the destruction of all Kings; and declared himself to be an advocate, though he might stand alone, for an interference with the internal affairs of France, which he thought a just ground of war, as her internal government was by no means legal, but contained principles of fraternity interfering with, and destructive of all governments. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that Mr. Fox had this day cut up his former Propositions into Resolutions; he had served up his Propositions in a new form; but, Mr. Burke said, he disliked the hash; such French cookery was

disagreeable to his stomach; he preferred the old English dish of a barrier against French aggrandisement to all such modern kickshaws.—Mr. Burke next justified every resistance which had been made to Mr. Fox's proposition for sending an Ambassador to France, for in France he said there existed no power to treat with—all was provisional, and might have but the existence of a moment.—The Right Hon. Gentleman here took a review of the leading characters in France, Monsieur Roland, Le Brun, Pache, &c. &c. none of whom appeared fit men to treat with.—There was to be sure, he said, a Monsieur Condorcet and a Monsieur Brissot, whom some in this country held in high estimation; but to him Condorcet appeared but the most humane of murderers, and Monsieur Brissot the most virtuous of pickpockets.—Were such men as these fit to be treated with by England? Or was a *Monf. Egalité*, alias the Duke of Orleans, alias Orleans, a character with whom this country could gain honour by a negotiation?—If any such men, or Dumourier, was to be treated with, send and treat with them.—But who would be the Ambassador? Who would treat with this Hierarchy of Anarchy, where the only man of common decency was the common Hangman?—He was confident the Right Hon. Gentleman who had proposed the sending an Ambassador, would not accept the office; but a Statesman might be allowed to sacrifice others to a forlorn hope which he might not wish to expose himself to. But he might send a Grenadier for an Ambassador to France, as she had to Naples, and as she would to Great Britain, if Great Britain was equally in her power:—he begged pardon however for suggesting the sending a Grenadier, being convinced that no British Grenadier would accept the office. After dwelling for some time upon this point, he ridiculed the boasted lights which regenerated France had exhibited to the world; they were not, he said, the lights of Heaven—the lights of reason, but such lights as arose from rotten wood and stinking fish—serving alone to exhibit their corruption. He concluded against the motion, by declaring his hostility to every thing which tended to effect a peace with France as the now was, persisting that the seal put to such a peace, would be putting a

feal to the death-warrant of our King, and operate to the utter destruction of the British Constitution.

Mr. Grey rose to reply to Mr. Burke, whom he charged with the grossest misrepresentation of the arguments of Mr. Fox. He justified the adoption of arguments, wherever they originated, which appeared to have weight, and were applicable to any question before the House. He went over and defended the principal arguments of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox), contending, that the balance of Europe was as much endangered by the aggression against Poland, as by the aggrandisement of France. His Right Hon. Friend, he said, did not argue for the involving this country in another war, as had been asserted by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke), but that Ministers, who were now so solicitous for the preservation of the balance of Europe, would have acted well becoming them, had they, when that balance was before threatened, behaved with justice and impartiality.—The argument in favour of our interference against France, though not in favour of Poland, on account of France being nearer, could not apply, for in the course of the last summer France was not in a situation to alarm us; but at that period we had seen with indifference, Austria and Prussia, forgetting their ancient jealousy of Russia's aggrandisement in Poland, suffer her to make on that unfortunate country the most unjust and unprovoked attack.—The part subsequently taken by Prussia was unparalleled for perfidy.—He contended, that the same ground upon which we justified our interference on the question of the Scheldt, ought to have induced us to interfere in favour of Dantzick, for we were the guarantees for the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt.—The Right Hon Gentleman (Mr. Burke) had stated it to be a new case that any Member could vote for the support of war, and at the same time condemn the war; but he wished to ask, had the Right Hon. Gentleman himself not been in such a situation—had he not supported the war against America, though he threatened Ministers with an impeachment for involving the country in it?—It was the duty of the House to support a war whenever we were involved in it, but it was also their duty to examine the

measures of Ministers, and if found to be measures of aggression, it was their duty to address for their removal and punishment, and to hold out such honourable terms for peace to the enemy, as might induce them to end the war. He replied to most of the observations made by Mr. Burke on the internal affairs of France, and concluded by agreeing to the motions, which appeared to him to contain principles incontrovertible.

Mr. Jenkinson contended, that no means honourable to this country had been omitted to obtain peace—he contended, that France had compelled us to a war by her aggrandisements, which were notorious, and which, if permitted by this country, must have been ruinous to every interest of Great Britain. He concluded by moving the Previous Question.

Mr. Adam, Mr. Jekyll, Major Maitland, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke in support of the original Motions.

Mr. Dent, Mr. Powys, Sir R. Hill, Sir F. Basset, Sir G. Cornwall, Sir H. Houghton, and Mr. Wyndham, justified the measures of Administration, and resisted the Motions submitted to the House.

The question on the Previous Question was at length put, on which a division took place,

Noes	—	—	—	44
Ayes	—	—	—	272

Majority for the Previous Question 228

Mr. Fox's Motions were of course lost.

Half past one o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

A ballot took place this day for a Committee to try the merits of the Dartmouth Contested Election.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Secretary at War made the following Motions, all of which were agreed to without debate:

“ That 9,945 additional men be employed for the Army service of the year 1793:

“ That 437,000*l.* be granted for the augmentation of the Army.

“ That 130,000*l.* be granted to defray the expence of 100 Independent Companies:

“ That 32,500*l.* be granted for the pay of Staff Officers:

“ That 285,400*l.* be granted for the expences

expences of the Embodied Militia of South Britain :

“ That 65,000*l.* be granted for the contingencies of the Militia :

“ And that 15,600*l.* be granted for additional Army Expences in the West Indies.”

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Grey, pursuant to his promise on a former night, rose to make a Motion as a solemn Protest against the measures of Administration, which had involved the country in a calamitous war.—He did not expect the House to agree to the Motion; it would, however, afford him satisfaction if they did, for by agreeing with it, he should think they would save their country from the ruin with which it was threatened. He was fully aware, he said, of the calumny thrown upon all who attempted to oppose the war, but it was a calumny he was so far from being afraid to meet, that he courted it; and wishing it to be remembered that he had done every thing in his power to maintain the peace of the country, he now came forward with a Motion expressive of the sentiments he had invariably held and maintained on the subject.—He concluded by moving,

“ That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons, animated by a sincere and dutiful attachment to his person and family, and to the excellent Constitution of this kingdom, as well as by an ardent zeal for the interest and honour of the nation, will at all times be ready to support his Majesty in any measures which a due observance of the faith of treaties, the dignity of his Crown, or the security of his dominions, may compel him to undertake.

“ That feeling the most earnest solicitude to avert from our country the calamities of war, by every means consistent with honour and with safety, we expressed to his Majesty, at the opening of the present Session, “ our sense of “ the temper and prudence which had “ induced his Majesty to observe a strict “ neutrality with respect to the war “ on the Continent, and uniformly to “ abstain from any interference in the “ internal affairs of France;” and our hope that the steps his Majesty had taken would have the happy tendency “ to render a firm and temperate con-

duct effectual for preserving the “ blessings of peace.”

“ That with the deepest concern we now find ourselves obliged to relinquish that hope, without any evidence having been produced to satisfy us that his Majesty’s Ministers have made such efforts as it was their duty to make, and as, by his Majesty’s most gracious Speech, we were taught to expect, for the preservation of peace.—It is no less the resolution than the duty of his Majesty’s faithful Commons to second his efforts in the war, thus fatally commenced, so long as it shall continue; but we deem it a duty equally incumbent upon us to solicit his Majesty’s attention to those reasons or pretexts, by which his servants have laboured to justify a conduct on their part which we cannot but consider as having contributed, in a great measure, to produce the present rupture.

“ Various grounds of hostility against France have been stated, but none that appeared to us to have constituted such an urgent and imperious case of necessity as left no room for accommodation, and made war unavoidable. The Government of France has been accused of having violated the law of nations, and the stipulations of existing Treaties, by an attempt to deprive the Republic of the United Provinces of the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt. No evidence, however, has been offered to convince us that this exclusive navigation was, either in itself or in the estimation of those who were alone interested in preserving it, of such importance as to justify a determination in our Government to break with France on that account. If, in fact, the States General had shewn a disposition to defend their right by force of arms, it might have been an instance of the truest friendship to have suggested to them, for their serious consideration, how far the assertion of this unprofitable claim might, in the present circumstances of Europe, tend to bring into hazard the most essential interests of the Republic. But when, on the contrary, it has been acknowledged, that no requisition on this subject was made to his Majesty on the part of the States General, we are at a loss to comprehend on what grounds of right or propriety we take the lead in asserting a claim, in which we are not principals, and in which the principal party has not, as far as we know, thought it prudent

prudent or necessary to call for our interposition.

“ We must further remark, that the point in dispute seemed to us to have been relieved from a material part of its difficulty by the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, that the French Nation gave up all pretensions to determine the question of the future navigation of the Scheldt. Whether the terms of this declaration were perfectly satisfactory or not, they at least left the question open to pacific negotiation, in which the intrinsic value of the object to any of the parties concerned in it, might have been coolly and impartially weighed against the consequences to which all of them might be exposed by attempting to maintain it by force of arms.

“ We have been called upon to resist views of conquest and aggrandisement entertained by the Government of France; “ at all times dangerous to “ the general interests of Europe, but,” asserted to be, “ peculiarly so, when connected 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.”

“ We admit, that it is the interest and duty of every member of the commonwealth of Europe to support the established system and distribution of power among the independent sovereignties which actually subsist, and to prevent the aggrandisement of any State, especially the most powerful, at the expence of any other; and, for the honour of his Majesty’s councils, we do most earnestly wish that his Ministers had manifested a just sense of the importance of the principle to which they now appeal, in the course of late events, which seemed to us to menace its entire destruction.

“ When Poland was about to recover from the long calamities of anarchy, combined with oppression; after she had established an hereditary and limited monarchy like our own, and was peaceably employed in settling her internal government, his Majesty’s Ministers, with apparent indifference and unconcern, have seen her become the victim of the most unprovoked and unprincipled invasion; her territory overrun, her free Constitution subverted, her national independence annihilated, and the general principles of the security of nations wounded through her

side. With all these evils was France soon after threatened, and with the same appearance either of supine indifference, or of secret approbation, his Majesty’s Ministers beheld the armies of other Powers (in evident concert with the Oppressor of Poland) advancing to the invasion and subjugation of France, and the march of those armies distinguished from the ordinary hostilities of civilized nations, by manifestoes, which, if their principles and menaces had been carried into practice, must have inevitably produced the “ return of that “ ferocity and barbarism in war, which “ a beneficent religion, and enlightened “ manners, and true military honour, “ have for a long time banished from “ the christian world.”

“ No effort appears to have been made to check the progress of these invading armies. His Majesty’s Ministers, under a pretended respect for the rights and independence of other Sovereigns, thought fit at that time to refuse even the interposition of his Majesty’s councils and good offices to save so great and important a portion of Europe from falling under the dominion of a foreign power. But no sooner, by an ever-memorable reverse of fortune, had France repulsed her invaders, and carried her arms into their territory, than his Majesty’s Ministers, laying aside that collusive indifference which had marked their conduct during the invasion of France, began to express alarms for the general security of Europe, which, as it appears to us, they ought to have seriously felt, and might have expressed, with greater justice, on the previous successes of her powerful adversaries.

“ We will not dissemble our opinion, that the Decree of the National Convention of France, of the 19th of November 1792, was in a great measure liable to the objections urged against it; but we cannot admit that a war, upon the single ground of such a Decree, unaccompanied by any overt acts, by which we or our Allies might be directly attacked, would be justified as necessary and unavoidable. Certainly not—unless upon a regular demand made by his Majesty’s Ministers of explanation and security in behalf of us and our allies, the French had refused to give his Majesty such explanation and security. No such demand was made. Explanations, it is true, had been received and rejected. But it well deserves

erves to be remarked and remembered, that these explanations were voluntarily offered on the part of France, not previously demanded on ours, as undoubtedly they would have been, if it had suited the views of his Majesty's Ministers to have acted frankly and honourably towards France, and not to have reserved their complaints for a future period, when explanations, however reasonable, might come too late, and hostilities might be unavoidable.

"After a review of all these considerations, we think it necessary to represent to his Majesty, that none of the points which were in dispute between his Ministers and the Government of France, appear to us to have been incapable of being adjusted by negotiation, except that aggravation of French ambition, which has been stated to arise from the political opinions of the French nation. These, indeed, we conceive formed neither any definable object of negotiation, nor any intelligible reason for hostility. They were equally incapable of being adjusted by treaty, or of being either refuted or confirmed by the events of war.

"We need not state to his Majesty's wisdom, that force can never cure delusion; and we know his Majesty's goodness too well to suppose, that he could ever entertain the idea of employing force to destroy opinions by the extirpation of those who hold them.

"The grounds upon which his Majesty's Ministers have advised him to refuse the renewal of some avowed public intercourse with the existing Government of France, appeared to us neither justified by the reason of the thing itself, nor by the usage of nations, nor by any expediency arising from the present state of circumstances. In all negotiations or discussions whatsoever, of which peace is the real object, the appearance of an amicable disposition, and of a readiness to offer and to accept of pacific explanations on both sides, is as necessary and useful to ensure success, as any arguments founded on strict right. Nor can it be denied, that claims or arguments of any kind, urged in hostile or haughty language, however equitable or valid in themselves, are more likely to provoke than to conciliate the opposite party. Deploring, as we have ever done, the melancholy event which has lately happened in France, it would yet have been some consolation to us to have heard, that

the powerful interposition of the British nation on this subject had at least been offered, although it should unfortunately have been rejected. But, instead of receiving such consolation from the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, we have seen them with extreme astonishment employing, as an incentive to hostilities, an event which they had made no effort to avert by negotiation. This inaction they could only excuse on the principle, that the internal conduct of nations (whatever may be our opinion of its morality) was no proper ground for interposition and remonstrance from foreign States—a principle from which it must still more clearly follow, that such internal conduct could never be an admissible, justifying reason for war.

"We cannot refrain from observing, that such frequent allusions as have been made to an event confessedly no ground of rupture, seemed to us to have arisen from a sinister intention to derive, from the humanity of Englishmen, popularity for measures, which their deliberate judgment would have reprobated, and to influence the most virtuous sensibilities of his Majesty's people into a blind and furious zeal for a war of vengeance.

"His Majesty's faithful Commons therefore, though always determined to support his Majesty with vigour and cordiality, in the exertions necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, yet feel that they are equally bound by their duty to his Majesty, and to their fellow subjects, to declare, in the most solemn manner, their disapprobation of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, throughout the whole of these transactions; a conduct which, in their opinion, could lead to no other termination but that to which it seems to have been studiously directed, of plunging their country into an unnecessary war. The calamities of such a war must be aggravated, in the estimation of every rational mind, by reflecting on the peculiar advantages of that fortunate situation which we have so unwisely abandoned, and which not only exempted us from sharing in the distresses and afflictions of the other nations of Europe, but converted them into sources of benefit, improvement, and prosperity to this country.

"We therefore humbly implore his Majesty's paternal goodness to listen no longer to the Councils which have forced

us into this unhappy war, but to embrace the earliest occasion which his wisdom may discern of restoring to his people the blessings of peace."

Major Maitland seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, as the motion just made was merely a recapitulation of all the arguments advanced by Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House against the whole of the measures pursued by Administration relative to the affairs of France, the House, he was confident, would not feel it necessary that any arguments more should be advanced against the motion. He would therefore content himself by observing, that those who had opposed the arguments recapitulated in the motion, were bound to give it their direct negative—it would have his most decidedly.

Mr. Drake junior, said, the best speech he could make to this elaborate, voluminous, and circuitous attempt of the Party to protest against the virtuous decision of the great majority of that House was, No!—To all the late propositions of those Gentlemen commonly termed the Party, the public cried, No!—To the measures pursued by his Majesty's Ministers the public cheerfully and chorally sang AYE!

The question was put on the Address, and negatived without a division.

PETITION FOR REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. R. Smith (Member for Nottingham) read a Petition, signed by 2500 persons of the town of Nottingham, praying for a Reform in Parliament. The Petition, among other things, stated the Representation of the People to have passed away, and that in its stead there existed the grossest abuse of the Rights of the People.—That their Rights were usurped in a manner which induced Members of that House not to look to the People, but to others for approbation. It proposed, as a Reform, the empowering all adults to vote for Representatives, and to shorten the duration of Parliaments.—Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring up the Petition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the House could not, consistent with its own dignity, and regarding the rights of the people whom they represented, permit a Petition like that just read, to be laid on their table. He would not say any thing upon the propositions of opening the

election of Representatives to all Adults, and the shortening the duration of Parliament; nor would he enter upon the question of a Reform, that not being before the House; all he contended for was, that Petitions presented to that House should be couched in respectful terms. The present was not so couched, but charged them with usurpation, and denied even the existence of a Constitution, by declaring that the reality had been long gone, and that they were mocked by a mere nominal Representation. By refusing to receive the present Petition, the House would not be shutting their ears against Petitions for Reform; they would alone be maintaining that dignity which it was their duty to maintain, by resisting every thing that was not brought before that branch of the Constitution with due respect. He was therefore against the bringing up of the Petition.

Mr. Fox did not approve of the wording of the Petition, but was still in favour of the motion for having the Petition brought up, conceiving that the House should be less nice upon a complaint of the grievances in the Representation than upon any other complaint.

Mr. Lambton said, the House had agreed to the bringing up of Mr. Tooke's Petition, which was, in his opinion, more disrespectful than that now offered; for Mr. Tooke asserted in his Petition, that seats in that House were as notoriously bought and sold as stalls for cattle in Smithfield Market.—Deeming that case a precedent, he would vote, he said, for bringing up the present Petition.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to the last speaker, that Mr. Tooke's Petition had been laid on the table on the opinion of the House that the Controverted Election Act bound the House, without a question, to receive every Petition complaining of an undue election. He was of a different opinion, holding it a right of a deliberative body to judge what they should or should not receive. He was against bringing up the Petition.

Mr. Smith stated, from the authority of his constituents, that nothing disrespectful was intended against the present House of Commons—the passage objected to he wished had been expunged—what was meant however by that passage was merely, that abuses had by a length of time crept into the Representation,

sentation, destroying its original principle.

Mr. P. Coke spoke for the admission of the Petition—He lamented the infertion of the objectionable passages, and imputed the blame thereof to the Associated Society for Reform, which had led the people into the error now complained of. He saw the propriety of receiving the Petition in a light strong enough to induce him to divide the House upon the question.

Mr. Ryder said, the cause of the petitioners would not suffer injury by the House not receiving the present Petition, as the same objects might be petitioned for in a manner more respectful.

Mr. Burke was decidedly against the Petition, which went to state that we had no Constitution—that the Members of that House were usurpers, and yet to those usurpers had the petitioners applied for the formation of a Constitution. He condemned the Petition as audacious and seditious, and charged the Revolution Society with being the propagators of such sedition. The friends to such Petitions as the present, were enemies to the great and invaluable right of petitioning; for such Petitions must either destroy the right, or, by their

admission, open the door to a torrent of libels, which the House would merit the moment they should receive them deliberately.

Mr. Grey and Mr. Sheridan spoke in defence of the Revolution Society.—They acknowledged their dislike to the wording of the Petition, but contended that it ought to be permitted to be brought up.

Mr. S. Smith read a letter from some of the persons who had signed the Petition, declaring that they meant no reproach to the House, but merely intended to state to them grievances which had been for a long time creeping into the Representation—He was far from approving the manner in which the Petition was couched, and hoped that no division would take place.

The Master of the Rolls, Col. Hartley, and Mr. Wigley, were against the Petition being brought up.

The question being put, a division took place, and the motion was negatived, there being, for bringing up the Petition,

Ayes	-	21
Noes	-	109
		Majority
		88

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

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

THE Court being opened with the usual formalities, Mr. Law resumed the defence of his client on the second, or Begum Charge.

His argument went to shew, that this Princess, who was stated to have been the victim of British rapine, through the agency of her son, was, in fact, herself guilty of the foulest usury and extortion. For a supply of 26 lacks given to the Nabob, she had demanded and received a *jaghire* of four lacks *per annum*;—that was to say, a limited security amounting to nearly *six* years purchase in perpetuity! This was an instance of extortion, which, perhaps, the inventive genius of European usury might have equalled, but could not have exceeded.

On another occasion, the Begum in granting a supply to the immediate necessities of her son, had compelled him to take some *damaged* muslins, and other goods, in part of the loan. This

transaction brought English and Asiatic manners to a near approach indeed. It was the exact counterpart to the scene in the Miser, where the father being ignorant who was the borrower, insists that, as a part of the sum to be lent, a certain parcel of *moth-eaten* furniture shall be included.

From this the Counsel passed to comment on the right of the Begum to the treasures contained in the Zenana; of which he contended that a very small part indeed was to be regarded as her private property.

The attendance was uncommonly thin. Only four Peeresses were in their appropriate places. The galleries were nearly deserted, and of the Peers, not more than 40 shewed themselves in any part of the day.

The new Lord Chancellor (Lord Loughborough) presided of course.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Law resumed the defence of his client on the second, or Begum charge.

He made a variety of comments on the evidence, both oral and written, which had been produced by the Managers. In the former part Mr. Law commented with some severity on the evidence of Mr. Edwards. This Gentleman had been in India from the year 1776 to 1783. In this interval there occurred two severe droughts, yet this gentleman passed his time in such a state of "incurious *nescience*," that he was completely ignorant of both, though each had actually caused a famine.

The Counsel then proceeded to remark at great length on the affidavits collected by Sir Elijah Impey, and contended, that though in that Court they were informal, yet much weight belonged to this species of testimony.

"The voice" of the learned Counsel, if we may be pardoned the allusion, was literally that "of one crying in the desert."—The attendance of the Peers was thin beyond all precedent. Of the Managers, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Anstruther, attended. The seats of the House of Commons were not pressed even by a single Member, and the galleries had very few visitants.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings were this day employed in pointing out the testimonies in favour of their client which were to be found in the "Secret Consultations," and the other volumes, bulky as they are numerous, which have been laid before the Court.

These passages, as they must have occupied too much of their Lordships time in the reading, were merely paged, and marked by their initial and concluding words. They were to be printed for the perusal of the Court. This tedious labour fell to the share of Mr. Plumer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. Law called Captain Gordon to the bar. In the months of September and October the witness commanded a corps of about four hundred men, in a district of Gurruckpore, a part of the Jaghire (jointure) of the Begums. His detachment was ordered to the assistance of the Nabob Vizier, and he demanded passage and assistance, which were refused, and he was pursued and attacked, and in the conclusion, upon a report being insinuated that Mr. Hastings was killed at Benares, his whole corps of Sepoys threw down their arms and deserted.

Mr. Burke cross-examined the wit-

ness in the most minute and critical manner.

Mr. Burke moved to continue the cross-examination on another day; this was opposed by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, as directly contrary to law and justice.

Earl Stanhope declared, that such an attempt would be scandalous, if it was seriously intended to be made.

Mr. Burke replied, that he was happy to find by the expression itself, that the Noble Earl did not seriously mean to impute scandalous conduct to the Managers.

The Lord Chancellor and several other Lords spoke against adjourning the cross-examination; and Mr. Burke was permitted to finish.

Captain Williams was then called, and was examined until half past five, when Earl Radnor moved to adjourn. The Lords returned to the Upper Chamber, and ordered that the Trial should be proceeded upon on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

The examination of Captain Williams continued until five o'clock, and with a variety of altercations and interfectionary questions from the Managers. The Court then proposed to adjourn, when

Mr. Hastings prayed the attention of their Lordships for a short time. He said, it was with pain, with anxiety, but with the utmost deference, that he claimed to be indulged in a most humble request he had to make; which request was, that their Lordships would, in their great wisdom, put as speedy a termination to this severe and tedious trial as the nature of the case would admit.

He understood from report, that this was to be the last day he should have an opportunity of continuing his defence until the return of the Judges from their different Circuits. This was a circumstance most peculiarly hard indeed. He had now been five years on his Trial before the Court, and, he might say, eight years on his defence, and on the charges against him, since he was first accused by the House of Commons. It was a space not to be found in the annals of history, for any court of judicature to sit on the trial of one individual.

He requested their Lordships to consider the heavy expence he experienced on this occasion, and particularly that which attended his witnesses, many of whom were brought over from India, and detained here from their natural

business and their respective families. They waited, not as ordinary witnesses do, day after day, but year after year, in hopes of being examined; but such was the tedious process of the business, that in order to prevent their property from going to ruin, many were obliged to return; and on others the hand of death had seized, and irrecoverably called away that testimony which would have been of the most essential service to his defence.

He wished not to press for more than what was common justice—what were the rights of a British subject according to the Constitutional Laws of his country, and therefore his prayer was, that the Trial might continue, without any long adjournment, as suited their Lordships' convenience, until at least the present witness had finished his testimony.

One circumstance had lately occurred, that was of infinite disservice to his cause. He had just received the melancholy news of the death of a material witness (a Mr. Scott) who had been waiting here some years; and as a similar misfortune might happen to others, he the more earnestly beseeched their Lordships to expedite the termination of this most tedious Trial.

He understood that an intention had been mentioned in the House of Commons of forming a plan for expediting this trial, but it seemed not to go on with that expedition which might answer the end proposed.

An Honourable Manager had mentioned, that the House of Commons were entitled to demand any matter from the Court which tended to expedite justice. This certainly was a true fact, and he must add to it, that, standing in the situation in which he now did, he had a claim equal if not superior to the Managers. Their aim was accusation and criminality—his was exculpation and acquittal. They had nothing to lose but their time—his honour, character, fame, and all that man could hold dear, were at stake.

That which he principally pressed upon their Lordships was, that they would continue the Court at least until the present witness closed his evidence. It would probably take up two days more.

He again addressed himself to the feelings of their Lordships, and earnestly requested that they would endeavour, by some means, to have this

trial finished in the present Session of Parliament.

Mr. Burke could answer for himself and the rest of the Managers, that they wished to expedite this trial as much as possible, and that no delay happened on their parts.

Mr. Sheridan was rising to speak, when the Court immediately adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

The doors were shut against every stranger, but we have learnt, from an authentic quarter, that Earl Stanhope stated, that the prayer of Mr. Hastings ought to be attended to, as far as was any ways in the power of the House.

Lord Sydney intimated, that he felt the great hardship of the case, but he thought it would be contrary to the rules of Parliament, and perhaps not strictly legal, to proceed without the attendance of all the Judges.

Earl Radnor, and other Lords, supported the application.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

This day was productive of extraordinary events. The Lords assembled at twelve; but there was no House of Commons. After some time the Managers attended, and then Captain Williams was called to the bar, and examined at great length by Mr. Burke. The Lords retired at twenty minutes past two, to receive his Majesty. Lord Stanhope condemned, in the strongest terms, the manner in which the trial of Mr. Hastings was continued; and he trusted that it would, for the honour of justice, and for the credit of the nation, be immediately terminated. The Lord Chancellor gave him a significant nod, which implied the impropriety of attempting a debate while ladies and other strangers were within the bar.

At four o'clock the Lords returned to the Hall, and the examination of Capt. Williams continued till half past five, when Mr. Sheridan rose, and said he had a proposition to make to the Counsel, which, if assented to, might shorten the proceedings. He observed, however, to say now what he intended to have said yesterday, that however his public duty led him to support the charges against Mr. Hastings, yet he must freely confess, that that Gentleman had the fullest right to complain in the strong terms he had done, of the intolerable injury which he had sustained by the unconstitutional duration

of the trial. Nor was this all; the country, he was free to confess, would be completely disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, and there never would be a future Impeachment. Having put this very strongly, he proceeded to his proposition, which was at once rejected by the Counsel—and tolerably strongly remarked upon by the Chancellor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

The whole day was taken up in finishing the cross-examination of Capt. Williams, in which nothing appeared that did not tend to corroborate his examination in chief.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

The witnesses interrogated were Col. Duff, Lieutenant Shuldham, and Major

Lumsden. The questions proposed to these Gentlemen went wholly to elucidate the complex mass of evidence before the House on the *Begum* charge.

In the course of the day, Mr. Burke informed their Lordships, that the Managers had no objection whatever to go on with the Trial in the absence of the Judges; observing, that the questions which may arise in that interval, may be reserved for their decision.

This suggestion gave rise to a short debate, at the end of which the Court declared the sitting to be postponed until after the return of the Judges from their Circuits.

Adjourned to the 12th of April.

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

No. I.

PROTEST of the SERENE CONFEDERATED REPUBLIC of POLAND against the violent ENTRANCE of the PRUSSIAN TROOPS into its TERRITORIES.

FAVOURABLE events or great misfortunes have, in turns, raised Poland to an eminent degree of splendour, or plunged it into a state of weakness and oppression; but amidst these changes of opposite circumstances, unshaken constancy has always proved the elevation of its national character.

The short interval of the four last years has seen obscured this aspect, honourable for the nation. The Diet of 1788 assembled at an epoch which, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, presented to Poland both the hopes and means of securing the basis of its Republican Government, became to it a source of evils, aggravated by their contrast with its vanished hopes. Seduction misled confident patriotism, and distorted its pure and beneficent views.

The Revolution of the 3d of May 1791, planned and effected without the support of the national will, without the concurrence of its neighbours, by transforming a Republic into a Monarchy, made despotism prevail within it, together with the dread of external storms, excited by the discontent of neighbouring Courts.

A Constitution which infringed the ancient prerogatives of citizens, cemented with the blood of their ancestors, and incompatible with the political convenience of the Powers who surround us,

was destitute of the basis necessary to give it solidity.

Faithful to our engagements, her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, that august ally of Poland, and the guarantee of its Government, deigned to offer to the nation, in the generous assistance of her power, a flattering prospect of the re-establishment of its liberties, its independence, its sovereignty, and its integrity.

Virtuous citizens, determined to prefer death to slavery, did not hesitate to adhere to views so consoling to their country, while others, retiring from their homes, and yielding to circumstances, waited only for that favourable moment which every thing seemed to preface to them. The Declaration of the Court of Petersburg secured to the Poles their Republic, a free government, national independence, and the integrity of their domains. Peace and liberty preceded the banners of the Russian troops, who entered the territories of the Republic as friends and auxiliaries. The abusive employment, however, of the national forces, in opposing an imprudent resistance, soon filled every virtuous citizen with grief, on seeing the blood of his brethren lavished without reflection.

The reign, however, of error and disorder soon disappeared, sentiments of fraternity brought together every heart. The King, the army, and the whole nation adhered to the band of Confederation formed at Targowitz on the 14th of May 1792. Trouble and consternation then gave place to emotions of hope and joy. The calm re-established at home—the support of foreign assistance—confidence founded on the justice of the

the cause, and on the good disposition of our neighbours, all concurred to banish uneasiness. The national character excluded every idea of persecution. The persons and property, therefore, of individuals most distinguished by their opposition to the salutary views of the Confederation were respected—Russian troops cantoned in the different Provinces every where observed strict discipline; and if some citizens now and then experienced acts of oppression, these single injuries, from which people are not entirely free on the part of national troops, even in the time of peace, were the work only of some subaltern commanders, and were redressed as soon as known.

The Confederation already imagined that it was about to accomplish its end; its labours tending to regenerate the Republican Government, were already about to secure the liberty of the citizen, and to establish friendship and good understanding between it and neighbouring States; already had the Republic arrived at the period when it was about to enjoy in the bosom of peace the fruits of the active zeal of citizens, who had the courage to seize the helm of affairs at so difficult a crisis.

The purity of their intentions unveiled, dispersed the clouds of prejudice, and the nation waited with confidence for the result of labours undertaken for the public happiness.

Such was the state of things in Poland when the Declaration of his Majesty the King of Prussia froze every heart with terror and surprize. The motives assigned for the entrance of the Prussian troops into the territories of the Republic, could not fail to give rise to uneasy suspicions in the minds of the Poles, whose character is as loyal as their conduct is open.

Alarmed by the pretended progress of Democracy in Poland, and still more by the rise of clubs destined to propagate it, "The King of Prussia," says the Declaration, "when about to open a second campaign, thought it would not be proper to leave behind him an enemy from whom he had every thing to fear. He consequently considered it as an indispensable precaution to cause a part of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic."

A continued correspondence between the Military Commanders, the Palatinal Confederations, the Civil Magistrates, and the General Confederation, having

enabled the latter to assure itself, that perfect tranquillity prevailed from one end of the kingdom to the other, all extraordinary measures of precaution have hitherto appeared to it superfluous. On seeing the Declaration of his Prussian Majesty, the General Confederation, though astonished only at the assertions therein announced, and no ways convinced of the reality of their object, discharged in every respect what it thought due to a neighbour, a friend, and an ally.—It declared in its answer, that no symptoms of disturbance appeared in the country; that all revolutionary clubs were proscribed; and, in short, that the public force, supported by the presence of the Russian troops, was more than sufficient to suppress all commotions. It therefore demanded, that his Prussian Majesty would revoke the orders he had given for a body of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic. In consequence of this answer, the General Confederation, in deference rather to the uneasiness manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia, than to the existence of any necessity, sent strict orders to every body of troops to hold themselves always in readiness to march, wherever the smallest symptom of ferment might require their presence.

These steps being taken, the General Confederation and whole Nation entertained no doubt that his Prussian Majesty, assured by so many motives, would order the march of his troops to be stopped. This deference seemed as consistent with the laws of good neighbourhood, as with the dignity of a Free Nation.

Notwithstanding, however, these solemn assurances, and notwithstanding the evidence of the facts alledged in support of them, the Prussian army advanced, and one of its detachments appeared under the walls of Thorn. Its inhabitants, faithful to their duty, having refused entrance to the Prussian troops, experienced an open attack. Cannons were planted against it; the gates were broken open, the Municipal guard were dislodged from their post; a defenceless city exhibited the spectacle of a place taken by assault, and the Prussian regiments entered it, making the air reound with shouts of joy. There were no soldiers of the Republic in it to make resistance; the city depended for security on public faith, and that was violated. At the same epoch different

ferent Polish detachments, dispersed throughout Great Poland, were attacked and driven from their posts by superior forces.

Confiding in solemn engagements, and in the faith of treaties, we could never imagine that we had occasion to apprehend a surprize or open violence, where every thing ought to have assured to us, that we should find only friendship and assistance. The few troops therefore cantoned on these frontiers, being destined only to watch over the internal tranquillity, instead of being armed for war, were even unprovided with cannon.

The high idea which we have formed of the justice and magnanimity of his Majesty the King of Prussia, increases our hopes, that that Prince, enlightened by our answer, will stop the consequences of his first resolution, and that, instead of wishing to give support to a violation already made in the Polish territories, he will rather endeavour to convince the nation of his constant good will, by causing his troops to evacuate the domains of the Republic. Resting on the goodness of our cause, we have not to fear any kind of pretensions injurious to any part of the States of the Republic, guaranteed by so many treaties, and particularly by that of 1775, which binds his Prussian Majesty, as it does the two other neighbouring Courts.

Faithful therefore to our oath, faithful in our attachment to the ancient prerogatives of our ancestors, and faithful to our vocation, we protest in the most solemn manner, in the face of the universe, against all usurpation of the smallest part of the States of the Republic. We openly declare that we enter into nothing, nor in any manner into any concern whatever, which may tend to dismember any part of the Polish domains; but that, on the contrary, we are ready to sacrifice even the last drop of our blood in defence of our liberty and integrity. In short, we hope that the two Imperial Courts connected by their guarantee, and that even all Powers, in consequence of the reciprocity of national interests, will not behold with an eye of indifference a manifest violation of the right of nations, violent attempts made against the tranquillity of a neighbouring and friendly State, and the open invasion of its domains. We expect, above all, that the august Sovereign in whom we

have placed all our confidence, and who, in the face of Europe, has vowed to us good will, will not suffer the splendour of her renown to be obscured, and will rather think it becoming the magnanimity of her soul to add to the multitude of memorable acts which have immortalized her, one no less glorious, that of stretching out, at this critical period, the hand of assistance to a free nation, worthy in every respect to excite general interest.

In thus manifesting the purity of our intentions we declare, in short, that our efforts are animated by no other views than those of transmitting to our posterity, the free, independent, and well-organized Republic; and that we will either preserve entire this Republic, which we have regenerated, or that not one of us will survive its destruction.

Done at Grodno in the Sitting of the General Confederation of the two Nations, 3d February, 1793e (L. S.) Signed by

STANISLAUS FELIX POTOCKI, Grand Master of Artillery, and Marshal of the General Confederation of the Crown; ALEXANDER PRINCE SAPIEHA, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, and Marshal of the General Confederation of that Duchy.

And by a great number of the Councillors of the Confederation, and of other Citizens.

No. II.

MANIFESTO of the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, in ANSWER to the following PROCLAMATION of GENERAL DEMOURIER.

“ BATAVIAN PEOPLE,

“ THE Stadtholder, who, upon Republican principles, ought only to be your Captain General, and who should exercise only for your happiness the powers with which you have invested him, in subordination to the will and decisions of your Republic, holds you in oppression and slavery.

“ You perfectly understand your rights. You attempted in 1787 to reconquer them from the ambitious House of Orange. You had then recourse to the French nation—but as at that time France groaned under the despotism of a perfidious Court, you became the sport of the intriguing miscreants who then governed France.

“ A hand-

“ A handful of Prussians sufficed to replace the yoke upon you, commanded by that same Duke of Brunswick whom I have since chased from Champagne. Some of you have been victims to the vengeance of your despot—Some have fought for refuge in France.—Since then every hope of liberty was no more, until the period of a Revolution, the most astonishing which the history of the universe ever presented, sustained by success the most glorious, has given to you, in the French, allies powerful, generous, and free, who will second your efforts for liberty, or who will perish with you.

“ Batavians, it is not against you that the French Republic has declared war—The friend of all nations, she has for enemies only despots. The English, so proud of their liberty, suffer themselves to be misled by gold, and the falsehoods of a —, of whom they will soon be weary. The more enemies we have, the more shall we propagate our principles—Persuasion and victory shall sustain the imprescriptible Rights of Man, and Nations will be tired of exhausting their blood and their treasures for a small number of individuals, who keep discord alive, as the means of deceiving and enslaving the people.

“ We enter Holland, therefore, as friends to the Dutch, but as irreconcilable enemies to the House of Orange. Its yoke appears to you too insupportable for your choice to be doubtful. See you not that this demi-despot, who tyrannizes over you, sacrifices to his personal interest the most solid interests of the Republic? Has he not, in 1782, engaged you to break, with dishonourable perfidy, the Treaty of Alliance concluded with us? Since then, has he not constantly favoured the English commerce at the expence of yours? Does he not, at this moment, surrender to the perpetual rival, the only nation you can dread, the most important establishments, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of Ceylon, nay, the whole of your commerce with the Indies? Think you that the English, insatiable of power and wealth, will ever restore you those important places which secure to them the empire of India? No; you will never regain your rank among the first maritime nations until you shall have become free.

Send back, therefore, into Germany that ambitious House, which, for a cen-

tury, has sacrificed you to its ambition. Send back that sister of Frederick William, who retains at her command his ferocious Prussians, when you shall attempt to throw off your chains. The calling-in of those Prussians is every time an insult to the standard of your brave troops. The House of Orange fears, and with reason, that the spirit of liberty shall subdue it. A Republican army will not long be subservient to tyrants. Soon the troops of Holland, soon the conquerors on the Dogger-Bank, will join to the French their armies and their fleets.

“ The first who unite themselves under the standard of Liberty shall receive, not only the certainty of those places which they occupy in the service of the Republic; but promotion, and at the expence of the slaves of the House of Orange.

“ I enter among you, surrounded by the generous martyrs of the Revolution of 1787. Their perseverance and their sacrifices merit your confidence and mine. They form a Committee, which will increase speedily in number. This Committee will be very useful in the first moments of your Revolution; and its Members, with no ambition but to be the deliverers of their country, will re-enter the different classes of social order whenever your National Convention shall assemble.

“ I enter your territories at the head of 60,000 Frenchmen, free and victorious. Sixty thousand more are defending Brabant, ready to follow me if I meet with resistance. We are by no means the aggressors. The Orange Party has long waged against us a secret and perfidious war. It is at the Hague that all the attempts have been plotted against our liberty.—We shall seek at the Hague the authors of our woes.—Our wrath and our vengeance are only for them.

“ We will pass through your rich provinces like friends and brothers.—You will see the difference of proceeding between freemen who offer you their hands, and of tyrants who inundate and devastate your country.

“ I promise the peaceful husbandmen whose harvests are sacrificed to the terror of the tyrant, to indemnify them by the sale of their possessions who have ordered the fruitless inundations. I promise also to deliver into their hands, and to their just vengeance, the persons

of those wicked functionaries, Magistrates, or Military Commanders, who shall have ordered those inundations.

“ However, to avoid all the ruin they occasion, I exhort all the inhabitants of the country, by the sentiment of Liberty they have within them, to oppose them; and I will closely follow up my Proclamation, to support the brave and punish the wicked.

“ Batavians! have confidence in a man whose name is known to you—who has never been wanting of what he promised, and who is leading freemen to battle—before whom have fled, and will fly, the Prussian Satellites of your tyrant.

“ The Belgians call me their deliverer—I hope speedily to be yours.

“ The General in Chief of the Army of the French Republic,
“ DUMOURIER.”

THE tenor of this Paper, printed at Antwerp in the Dutch and French languages, leads to a presumption that it has been destined by General Dumourier to announce and precede the attack with which he has long threatened this Republic; to expose to the view of Europe, and, in particular, to that of the inhabitants of these Provinces, the aim of this enterprize; and, if it were possible, to justify its motives.

A writing, however, so filled with the grossest falsehoods and absurdities, as well as the most atrocious calumnies, has never perhaps been published in a similar conjuncture. On examining with attention the contents of this Proclamation, every attentive Reader will, like ourselves, find it difficult to persuade himself, that it can in reality be ascribed to him whose name it carries; to a man who has the reputation of being enlightened and intelligent, and who makes a profession of uprightnes and morality. Thus do we feel no repugnance in abandoning the examination of the offensive sophisms and facts alledged in it, to the good sense of all the well-disposed inhabitants of this country; and with this view we have not hesitated to contribute, ourselves, to the publicity of this piece, by inserting it in the present Manifesto. We think it, however, a duty we owe to our honour, to the whole Nation, to the present age, and to posterity, not to leave without reply, at a time when these pacific States are threatened by a

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most unjust invasion, all the falsehoods advanced against us; and certainly, had we sought an occasion to discuss the present subject, we could never have found one presenting more advantages.

The Author of the Proclamation sets out by representing Monseigneur the Prince, Hereditary Stadtholder, as a tyrant who holds the good people of these Provinces in oppression, and as one who possesses no other power than that of Captain General. It is impossible to display a more profound ignorance of our Constitution, according to which the illustrious charge of Captain General, and that of the Hereditary Stadtholder, are two absolutely distinct dignities. As to what regards the manner in which Monseigneur the Prince, Hereditary Stadtholder, exercises those functions which are confided to him under these two distinct relations, we appeal to the testimony of all our countrymen.—Who among them will honestly maintain, that the nature of the Stadtholdership gives to him who is invested with it, the power of oppressing and subjugating the Citizens? Is there, besides, any one inhabitant of these Provinces, unless he is entirely blinded by a party spirit, who forbears to do justice to the amiable and benevolent disposition of a Prince, whose personal character and administration have constantly been marked with the stamp of benevolence, moderation, and the most scrupulous exactness in the fulfilment of his duties?

The other heads of the charge levelled against him, are not less absurd and ridiculous. How can Monseigneur the Prince of Orange have broken in 1782 a Treaty of Alliance which was not concluded till 1785? Who has ever said, or thought seriously, that he either has or could have wished to favour the trade of the English nation at the expence of our own? Is not every mercantile influence absolutely foreign to his powers? and does not commerce open a sufficiently extensive field to employ the industrious activity of two friendly and allied nations? Who among us, lastly, has ever heard mention of the concession to the English of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the Island of Ceylon? Who, therefore, does not see that all these reproaches are mere fictions? and how is it possible to alledge them in a paper destined to convey to the whole universe an account of the motives which have engaged a *soi disant* Re-

G g

public

public to declare a most unjust war against a free and independent State?

With equal falsehood does the Paper now before us speak of the Revolution of 1787, an event which foreigners, or, if you will, the enemies of our Constitution, mistakenly represent as an act of violence and oppression. Every one knows, that the purport of all which was then done, was merely to re-establish and consolidate the ancient and legitimate Constitution upon which this Republic was founded, has increased from small beginnings, has so long been flourishing and happy, and which the efforts of a few ambitious men threaten with a total subversion.

“It is not against the Batavian Nation,” says the Proclamation in continuation, “that France has declared war: A friend to all Nations, she has for her enemies Despots only.”—Let not our fellow-citizens allow themselves to be dazzled by these lying expressions; let them not lose sight of the signal abuse, now become so common, of the words *Liberty*, *Slavery*, and *Oppression*. Those who at present govern France, and who think they have a right to dispose, in so arbitrary a way, of the lot and well-being of nations, have but too clearly proved in what the friendship consists, which they profess to other nations, and what they mean by tyranny and despotism. They testify their friendship to these nations, by sowing among them division and discord, and by violently stripping them of the privileges essential to social order, and sanctioned by their antiquity—privileges, the remembrance of which they even seek to efface, by destroying the charters on which they are founded.—The gifts they offer under the fine titles of Fraternity and Liberty, are no other than the very unbridled license, the self-same irreligious spirit in which they glory so openly, and these accompanied by all the evils which result from them, and under which they themselves groan; such as anarchy, murder, pillage, misery, and famine. They blacken with the names of despotism and slavery all those civil and religious institutions which have hitherto been respected by man, because they are indispensable to his happiness, and to the existence of civil society. Men cannot live in society without a Government to superintend their well-being; and the principles the French, with arms in their hands, now labour to spread abroad, are calcu-

lated to overturn all Governments, and to substitute to safety, repose, and good order, anarchy, and all the evils which spring from it.

Among the numerous subjects of astonishment with which the Proclamation furnishes us, and the absurdity of which we are more particularly called on to demonstrate to our Countrymen, we cannot silently pass over what is said on the subject of the few unknown and despicable men, who, under the title of the Batavian Committee, usurp an imaginary power, and who are described to us as being charged with the Provisional Administration, until we also, we ourselves, shall, after the example of wretched France, have formed our National Convention. Shall we then be obliged to renounce the mild authority which governs us, to submit our property, every thing that is dear to us, our lives themselves, to the caprice of a few unknown, contemptible, ignorant individuals, who will dispose of us and our's at their pleasure, until the administration shall pass from their hands into those of the *soi-disante* Convention, blindly devoted to France, of a complexion with the one we now see in our neighbourhood, and whose authority will necessarily be attended with the same disastrous consequences to us, as those which have taken place in France? How can it have been conceived, that such ideas would be cherished by a wise and sensible people, little inclined by its character to adopt these disastrous inventions of our times, and accustomed to a just and moderate Administration?

We also persuade ourselves, that it is not necessary to caution the good inhabitants of this country against paying any attention to the invitation and promises made to them, to engage them to range themselves beneath the standard of this pretended liberty; or to the insignificant threats employed to intimidate them from practising the means of defence with which Nature has supplied us. It is impossible that there can be found among them, men so base and so degenerate as to form an union with the enemies of their country, and, conjointly with them, to spread among their fellow-citizens, desolation, despair, and the long chain of irreparable evils, which are a necessary effect of a most cruel rapacity, and which so many countries, subdued by the French, now experience.

We rather expect that all Citizens,
laying

laying aside any party spirit which divides them, will unite their efforts to ours, and to those of all the true friends of the country, to defend and preserve, under the Divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will snatch Religion and true Liberty, those guarantees of our happiness, from the insupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes. We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated statement of the forces which are represented as advancing against them. We persuade ourselves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal ancestors resisted successfully these very Frenchmen at a time when the greatest Powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but, on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies;—nor the situation of our country, which, more especially in this season, opposes insurmountable obstacles to an hostile invasion;—nor the Diligence and energetic activity of the Government, which will neglect nothing to secure the success of our common efforts;—nor, lastly, the efficacious succours we expect in a little time from our faithful Allies. If, after so many important considerations, they may still need a motive to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing in the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbours the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very General who dares to call himself their deliverer, and those very Frenchmen he commands:—these Belgians now reap the bitterest fruits of their heedless credulity.

Deign, thou supreme and all-puissant Being! who hast so often extricated this Republic from the most imminent dangers, deign to preserve it at this day from such a deliverance, and from such friends!

Thus done and resolved in the Assembly of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES the LORDS STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, Feb. 20, 1793.

(Paraph.)

(L.S.) W. F. H. VAN WASSENAER, vt.

By order of the same,

(Signed) W. FAGEL.

No. III.

DECLARATION of his Most Serene Highness the PRINCE of ORANGE and NASSAU, made to the ASSEMBLY of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES on Occasion of the present Circumstances.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE very principal part of the Public Administration which has been confided to me, in my different capacities, as well political as military, by your High Mightinesses, and the Lords Estates of the respective Provinces, forbids my preserving a silence under the immediate circumstances of the general cause of the country.

Your High Mightinesses certainly did justice to my sentiments, and my conduct, when in your letter to the States of the Provinces, and in your Declaration relative to the Manifesto of General Dumourier, you defended this conduct and these sentiments against the calumnies and falsehoods of my enemies. But I owe to your High Mightinesses, to the States of the Provinces, to the Dutch Nation, for which my ancestors shed their blood—I owe to the faithful Allies of the States, who, at so critical a moment, have flown to our succour to fight with us for the Republic—I owe to all Europe, whose attention is fixed on so injurious an attack—and I owe it not less to myself, to make known, not only my views, but likewise the foundations of my confidence.

The State is most unjustly attacked; the territory of the Generality is invaded; and the arms of the enemy have unexpectedly met with a success which might extend to the cities having voices in the State, and the consequences of which would be incalculable.

Such, High and Mighty Lords, are the dangers which either harass us already, or which still menace us. It is not my wish to dissemble them; I do not even wish to flatter myself, that the losses we have already sustained will be the last. It is not surprising that this Republic should experience great checks at the commencement of a war; but in the midst of these disasters, she elevates herself, as if her losses awaken her activity, support her courage, and multiply her strength.

As little as the dangers of the State should be dissembled, so little ought her advantages and succours to be misunderstood. The situation of the coun-

try, intersected by rivers, canals, and lakes, holds out advantages capable of disputing the ground with the enemy, even were their successes still more considerable. The fidelity of their Citizens, their love for their country, is equally efficacious in a Republican State. The troops of the Republic are full of courage, and burn with a zeal to try their strength in the defence of their altars and fire-sides. The seamen are animated by the very spirit that has never failed so honourably to distinguish the Dutch, on an element which is natural to them, and on which they have so often confounded the pride of their enemies. I ought, finally, to assure myself, that not only the Allies of the State, but also the formidable Powers, which, equally with the Republic, have but one interest and one common enemy, will unite their efforts to ours, to repel from the Frontiers of this Republic violence and injustice. But, High and Mighty Lords, I found my confidence more especially in the Sovereign Arbitrer of the World, who out of nothing has caused this country to attain its present strength, and who has preserved it by miracles, and supported the arm of my courageous predecessors. This God is eternal: His all-puissance, His sagacity are equally so; and He is still desirous of supporting those who repose their trust in him.

Upon these foundations it is that I declare, in the face of the whole Universe, that, far from being discouraged, I will watch till my last moment in the defence of the State, and that, notwithstanding a part of my possessions and domains is already occupied by the enemy, what continues to be mine, as well as my blood and my life, is still for the service of the State. With these sentiments I have been educated; they are those which have distinguished my Ancestors; and these illustrious examples have been imitated by myself and the Princess my dear Consort to our Children:—they already pant to distinguish themselves in so honourable a career.

Let the Nation rouse itself; let it form an Union with me against an enemy desirous of seizing on its Liberty, its Property, and its Independence. I trust to be unceasingly found in the career of honour, and the love of my country: and since I neither seek nor know any other grandeur than that of the country, I shall esteem myself happy, provided Heaven shall deign to direct and bless my efforts to that end.

Done at the Hague, Feb. 28, 1793.

(Signed)

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[Continued from Page 148.]

AFTER Desze had finished, Fermond, the President, asked Louis, if he had any thing to add to the defence made by his Counsel.

Louis rose, and, with mixt sensibility and firmness, said,

“ Citizens, my means of defence are laid before you. I shall not repeat them. In speaking to you, perhaps for the last time, I declare to you that my conscience makes me no reproach, and that my defenders have told you nothing but the truth, I have never dreaded the public examination of my conduct; but my heart is rent to find in the act of accusation, the imputation of having wished to shed the blood of the people; and above all, that the misfortunes of the 10th of August are attributed to me. I own, that the many proofs I have given upon all occasions of my love for the people, and the manner in which I have always conducted myself,

appeared to me sufficient to prove, that I did not fear to expose my own person to spare their blood, and to exempt me for ever from such an imputation.”

The President then presented him a note, and begged to be informed whether he knew the hand-writing.

Louis. “ No.”

President. “ Do you recollect these five keys?”

Louis. “ I cannot say I do. I remember some placed at the Feuillans, but I cannot say that these are the same.”

President. “ Have you any more to say in your defence?”

Louis. “ No.”

President. “ Sir, you are at liberty to retire.”

Louis, attended by his Counsel, retired.

The Assembly remained mute for some time.

Manuel,

Manuel. "Citizens, I request that the Defence of Louis, as well as his accusation, may lie on the table, and that every part of his Defence may be printed and distributed within twenty-four hours amongst the Members of the Assembly; that it be sent to all the Departments; that this momentous concern be adjourned for three days; and that, in the mean time, we take the affairs of the Nation into consideration."

Duhem. "When this Trial is over I shall demand peremptorily that the question be put, whether Louis is to suffer death or not?—"*[The galleries applauded.]*

Bazire. "I move that Louis be judged before he quits us."

The Convention determined that his Defence should lie upon the table.

Chade objected to erasures in the manuscript of Louis's Defence; several Members desired this business to be explained, and insisted that no seal should be affixed to any unauthenticated paper—*[Here the galleries became extremely tumultuous, and called out for the guards.]*—It was at length decreed, that the Defence should be sealed in the presence of the Counsel and two Secretaries.

A Member. "If you do not mean to violate eternal justice, agree to an adjournment.—I repeat, that those who make the law cannot superintend its execution, nor give judgment on any man without the most palpable exercise of tyranny.—"*[Loud murmurs.]*—I carry with me here severe truths, and therefore deserve your murmurs."

Le Cointre (of Versailles) moved an adjournment of three days.

Duhem called out for immediate adjudication.

Kerfaint. "We are Judges, and not Executioners."

Saint Just. "It certainly becomes us to make some answer to the Defence of Louis, and therefore I move an adjournment of the discussion."

Bourdon and Duhem insisted that an adjournment was no part of the Order of the Day; that they were come there to *decide*, and that they would *mark* any man who was of a contrary opinion.

The President put the question of adjournment, upon which a terrible uproar took place. The people descended from the galleries, approached the table with much rage, and threatened the President. They put themselves into a thousand menacing postures, amidst the

acclamations of the galleries, who cried, "To the Abbaye! To the Abbaye!" In the body of the Hall they were cool—President Fermond was firm. It was observed that sixty were drawing up a protest against the adjournment, upon which the President referred to the Articles of the Convention which relate to the subject, and order was restored for a few minutes.

The President. "I demand of the Members of the Assembly to hear me as tranquilly as I was calm during a scene which afflicts me."—*[Fresh tumults on the back seats.]*

Couthon. "When the people delegated you, they created you a Tribunal *ad hoc* to try Louis Capet. When the Legislative Assembly, the 15th of August, found Louis Capet guilty, they were aware that no Constituted Authority could try him, and appealed to the people: the people answered by electing you.—They therefore created you a Tribunal *ad hoc*.—Now what have you to do? You have to examine the list of the crimes of Louis Capet—to hear his Defence. You have done it—it now remains to pass sentence. They tell you of forms: it is precisely because you represent the people that there is no occasion for them. It is possible that some Members may want conviction; let the discussion be opened then, and, quitting every other business, let us unceasingly undertake that of Louis, till definitive judgment be pronounced."—Decreed unanimously.

Some amendments to the proposition of Couthon produced very violent commotions in the Hall.

Petion, Marat, and Legendre, presented themselves to speak.—Fresh trouble, invectives, and personalities, interrupt each in his turn, till Petion obtains the hearing by a Decree.

Petion. Is it thus, Citizens, that we treat the great interests of the State *[Interruption]*? It is not with these violences, with these passions, that we can judge men or things. It is impossible to get into this tribunal without standing the mark for the most atrocious calumnies. They call out "The enemy! the Royalist!" if we are not of their party; and others speak of liberty.—Can we give it to others if we are slaves ourselves? Who among you is there that wishes a King?—*[All the Assembly rises, crying, "No one—no one."]*

After a speech of some length, tending to invite the Assembly to a further examination of this important subject,

The Convention decreed that the farther discussion of the proceedings against Louis XVI. is open, and shall be continued till judgment be pronounced upon him.

The Convention was up at half past four.

Louis XVI. was in an undress; there was an air of carelessness about his hair and his beard, neither of which seemed to have been of late attended to; but his countenance was unappalled, and his deportment manly. He presented M. Defeze, his new Council, to the President; and then, upon receiving permission from M. Fermond, whose turn it was to officiate in that capacity, he sat down in a chair at the bar, with M. Tronchet on one side, and M. Malherbes on the other.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were occupied in hearing the Members

deliver their opinions on the fate of the King. The debates were tumultuous, and the galleries very intrusive—often hissing or approving, as the speakers pleased them. The Members were divided in their opinion, and were split into upwards of twelve parties, one of which were for referring the judgment of Louis to the People in their Primary Assemblies; but the majority seemed to disapprove of the sentence of *Death* being passed on the King; some giving for reason the certainty of a war with all Europe in consequence of that event—others the injustice of the deed, according to the Constitution of 1789, under which Louis acted: they therefore proposed *banishment* of himself and Family, as the alternative—keeping them, however, prisoners until the end of the war.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 14.

A LADY whose name is **BATEMAN**, appeared the first time on the Stage at the Haymarket, in the character of **BRIDGET**, in *The Chapter of Accidents*. As the representative of this part should possess confidence at least to insure success, we felt some surprize at the Lady's choice for her first appearance. We shall only add, that in this quality she was not deficient.

25. **THE MIDNIGHT WANDERERS**, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Pearce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

MEN.

Marquis de Morelle,	Mr. Munden.
Julian,	Mr. Incedon.
Don Pedraza	Mr. Powell.
Casper,	Mr. Fawcett.
Denis,	Mr. Blanchard.

WOMEN.

Adelais,	Mrs. Clendening.
Jaquelin,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Marefa,	Mrs. Martyr.

The Marquis, with Adelais his niece, attended by their servants, Denis and Jaquelin, quit their Chateau, near Bayonne, in France, and make for the Spanish frontiers. Biscay is the district which they enter; and the opening scene exhibits the view of an Inn at *Midnight*, on the Biscayan Mountains; here with some difficulty they obtain admission, but their repose is of short duration—as on their retiring to rest, Casper, the Innkeeper, tempted by the appearance of wealth, carries off the trunks of the guests, and obliges Marefa his wife to accompany him in his

flight. Soon after their departure, Julian, a young Spanish Naval Officer, who is the lover of Adelais, arrives at the inn, in hopes of rendering the Marquis some assistance. The Marquis, ignorant of the courtship, and not personally acquainted with Julian, becomes apprehensive that he has been followed by some of his French enemies. He assumes therefore, to avoid discovery, the habit of Casper, but is soon after seized by the peasantry of the Mountain, as a suspected person, and carried before Don Pedraza, the father of Julian. Casper himself, in disguise, is among the accusers, but the mystery and fraud are revealed by Marefa, through a conscious feeling. The Marquis here recovers his niece, who had suddenly left him to beg the protection of Don Pedraza. This interview leads to the general relief of all parties.—The Music is by Mr. Shield, and executed with his usual success.

The same evening a new Comedy, called **ANNA**, was performed at the Haymarket; The Characters as follow:

MEN.

Sir Frederick Touchwood,	Mr. Wroughton.
Wilmot, his friend,	Mr. Whitfield.
Henry Howard,	Mr. Palmer.
Bustle,	Mr. Bannister.
Doctor,	Mr. Suett.

WOMEN.

Lady Dowager Touchwood,	Miss Pope.
Cordelia Touchwood,	Mrs. Kemble.
Anna Touchwood,	Mrs. Jordan.
Mrs. Daub,	Mrs. Booth.
Cook,	Mrs. Bland.
Miss Harcourt,	Mrs. Powell.

The scene of this Comedy lies in a country part of England. Lady Dowager Touchwood, an amorous old lady, and affectedly nervous, wishes to engross the admiration of all the men; and, to accomplish this end, immures her daughters, Anna and Cordelia, within the walls of an old family castle, where they are suffered to see no male animal, except the Butler and the Tax-Gatherer. The sisters, anxious to make their escape, wait only for an opportunity. The opportunity at length offers on the arrival of their brother Sir Frederic, who returns from abroad, with his two most intimate friends, Wilmot and Henry Howard. One is introduced into the family of his mother as a French Marquis; the other, who has dissipated his fortune, is introduced as his Valet. The mother becomes enamoured of Harry Howard; and suspicions of jealousy arising in her breast against her daughters, they are strictly confined, but, through the intrigues of the Butler, are enlarged, and escape from the castle through a subterraneous passage.

Anna makes her escape in boy's apparel, but on seeing her lover Henry approach, between whom there is a mutual attachment, she, to torture his feelings and try his fidelity, sings a plaintive love-song under her own window. This excites in him a sufficient degree of ardour and jealousy, so as to completely fix her affection. He challenges the disguised Anna—a meeting is promised, when an explanation ensues, and a marriage of course takes place, her brother having first made a handsome provision for both parties. Wilmot and Cordelia are also married, and the mother repents of her folly. There is an underplot, in which Sir Frederic, who abandons his wife to pour forth his passion at the feet of Miss Harcourt, becomes sensible of his error, and the general happiness of all parties ensues.

In the construction of this play there is little ingenuity. The dialogue is replete with familiar vulgarisms, and there is nothing of originality to arrest the attention.

This play was said to be the production of a Miss CUTHBERTSON, though brought forward under the auspices of Mrs. JORDAN, who is even suspected to have had some share in the composition of it. This was her first appearance the present season, and she was welcomed with the warmest applause.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Palmer; the following Epilogue by herself.

[With the addition of some few lines that were omitted in the representation.]

“UNDER the Sun there's nothing new,”
we're told; [of old—

Truth spoke the Sage; but truth in times

In these rare times there's nothing old we see;
When ancient maids grow young at sixty-
three;
When Lady Bridget hourly makes new faces,
And fam'd Dumergue repairs the waning
graces.

O Novelty! “our being's end and aim!”
What mortal can exist three hours the same?
Patents for all things *new* attract our eyes,
New throats swell out, *new* bosoms gently
rise;
New heads, that, lank with essence of *mills*
flour,
Hang like a postboy's dripping in a shower.
New names, and hard ones too, affright the
Fair,
And *Panorama* makes th' unlearned stare.

Look round the world, from high to low
degree,
No charm so sweet as dear Variety:
For dear Variety our matters fish,
And catch *new* beauties in each passing eye;
We too for dear Variety must roam,
If consolation is not found at home.

“What news to-day?”—“O War!
War! bloody War!
“Consols are down to forty below par!”
Peace to such *Creakers*, soon they'll change
their notes,
When the rous'd Lion meets these *Sans*
Culottes;
When our brave Tars their native force
combine,
And future *Rodneys* break the *Gallic* line.
Rule, Rule Britannia! through the air shall
ring,
And the full chorus join, God save the King!

“What news from France?”—O! that
way madness lies!
It shocks “the faculties of ears and eyes!”
Such deeds of horror shun the day's fair
light—
Quick draw the veil, and hide them from
my sight!

News can you want? when every night
and morn
Ten new *Gazettes* proclaim each rival *horn*;
Posts against *Heralds* wage their paper war—
The *Sun* just rising, and the falling *Star*.

“Lord!” cries Miss Flirt, “what's
politics to me?”
“'Tis Births and Marriages I wish to see:
“I hate long speeches—never look at
stocks— [and Fox!
“Twelve columns are filled up with Pitt
“Since the last Birth-day nothing *new* is
seen; [Green;
“No *new* intrigue—no trip to *Greena*
“No trait of scandal 'gainst the reigning
toasts— [as *Posts!*”
“The *World* and *Times* are grown as dull
Since

Since old and stale no longer will go down,
To hit your palates, and to please the Town,
Be it our study, at this public treat,
Each varying age with novelty to greet ;
To suit your tastes, as fancy shall ordain,
With British Spirit, not with light Champagne.

If lively Anna, in her sportive mood,
A rigid Step-dame's cruel arts withstood ;
Now chang'd from gay to grave, a matron
sage,

With serious sentiment just left the stage,
The change was common : I appeal to you—
You'll all admit a wedded dame says true,
And own, when fetter'd by this magic ring,
That marriage is a *very serious thing* ;
Yet this contains, ye flirts, ye sober misses,
This marriage, *all your wants and all your
wishes.* [heart—

One serious wish, I own, inspires my
From dear Variety for once to part ; [name,
Through every change of sex, dress, person,
Your kind protection still to prove the *same* ;
Still to preserve such flattering smiles as these,
The *same* your favour as my wish to please.

MARCH 4. A Lady, whose name is
said to be EDGE, appeared for the first
time on the Stage in the character of ZARA,
in *The Mourning Bride*. She appeared to
possess some requisites for the Stage, but her
performance scarcely deserves to be distin-
guished from the numerous failures we are
obliged to record.

7. OSMYN and DARAXA was performed
the first time, at the Haymarket. The
Characters as follow :

MEN.

Don Pedrilla,	Mr. Suett.
Ferdinand,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Alonzo de Zuniga,	Mr. Barymore.
Ozmyn, — —	Mr. Dignum.
Orviedo, — —	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Cerregidor, —	Mr. Phillimore.
Officer, — —	Mr. Madox.
Vaquez, — —	Mr. Burton.

WOMEN.

Daraxa, — —	Mrs. Crouch.
Elvira, — —	Mrs. De Camp.
Lada, — —	Mrs. Bland.

Daraxa, a Moorish Princess, is taken in an
assault by Alonzo, a Spanish Grandee, and

brought as his captive to Seville, where Fer-
dinand, the King, consigns her to the care of
Don Pedrilla, an old vigilant guardian. His
daughter Elvira contracts a friendship for her,
and becomes her confidante of a passion con-
ceived for Ozmyn, a Prince of her own country.

In the mean time Ozmyn and his faith-
ful servant Orviedo, in the habit of Spaniards,
arrive at Seville in search of the Princess ;
they speak the language like natives, and
pass undiscovered. At a Bull Feast, then
celebrated, Ozmyn discloses himself to
Daraxa, and is insulted by the haughty
Alonzo, whom he disarms: the Spaniard,
astonished at his valour and skill, insists upon
further satisfaction, and they go towards the
lits together. In the course of the combat
with the bull, Alonzo, in imminent danger,
is saved by Ozmyn, who then withdraws
himself unperceived.

The Chorus ends the first act with the
praise of his generous valour.

In the second act Ozmyn is introduced into
Pedrilla's garden as a florist, and Orviedo as
a labourer.—The Moor, disguised as a Spanish
Nobleman, attempts to speak with Daraxa,
when the alarm is given of somebody having
got over the garden-wall—It is Alonzo, who
comes with the same intent.—The Cavaliers
go off together ; but, by mistake, being as-
saulted, Ozmyn is thrown into prison.—
Alonzo, having discovered in him the pre-
server of his life, assaults the prison to give
him freedom—he is prevented.—Daraxa in
the mean time determines herself to save
him, and for that purpose enters the Court
to plead his cause. The resentment of Pe-
drilla is about to prevent this : but Alonzo,
having foreseen the benefit, has obtained the
Royal pardon, and, with the true Spanish
generosity, shews his passion in the making
happy the object of his affection.

The fable here detailed, and which, if our
recollection serves, is taken from one of the
romances of Le Sage, was dramatically told. The
dialogue has strong markings of character. The
music of Atwood is beautiful and appropri-
ate ; and the Opera was, throughout, much
applauded.

It is ascribed to Mr. BOWDEN, a gentle-
man who has before distinguished himself by
some poetical productions.

P O E T R Y.

ELEGIAC SONNET,

Written on the MURDER of the late unfor-
tunate MONARCH of FRANCE.

By Mr. THOMAS ADNEY.

UNHAPPY Louis! well thy fate may
claim

The generous pity that a nation shows ;
Thy many wrongs shall not be told in vain,—
Alas ! who weeps not at thy many woes !

Betwixt fraud—condemn'd by *partial*
laws,

Nought but thy blood could save a
trait'rous hand ;

No friend hadst thou to plead thy honest
cause,—

Unheard thou did'st, to please a guilty
crowd !

Hear ye, whose pity comforts the distress'd,
 And shed a tear, for meet it is indeed;
 Hear ye, who glory in a *kingdom blest*,
 And say, BRITANNIA *bluspos at the deed!*
 The bafe may thrive, to whom a pow'r is
 giv'n,
 But confcious virtue finds *reward in Heav'n!*

V E R S E S,

Written on the Death of a Young Lady.

BY THE SAME.

DEATH ey'd the fairest flow'r of May,
 With ardent look beheld it bloom;
 No SPOILER ever seem'd more gay,
 Nor flow'r more sweet at op'ning noon.
 Not long he tarried where it grew,—
 His scythe, so keen, hung by his side;
 Entranc'd he took a stedfast view,
 Then mow'd its stem,—*it fell, and died!*
 In vain the parent-hand essay'd
 Its fading beauties to restore;
 DEATH'S rigid sway resistance made.—
 Alas! it ne'er could flourish more!
 No cheering sun, or April show'r,
 Or breath of May, could save the blow;
 For, ah! it bent beneath the pow'r
 That laid its blushing honours low!
 So droop'd * LOUISA, fair and young,
 Of Virtue a transcendant prize;
 'Twas Heav'n's decree,—its "*Will be done!*"
 And now she seeks her native skies.

From the GLOSTER JOURNAL, Jan. 5, 1793.

"We learn, that at Stanway, the residence of Lord ELCHO, the New Year was ushered in, in a style truly constitutional and loyal. Evening Prayers were read in the Great Gothic Hall at three o'clock, by the Clergyman of the parish; and at intervals proper psalms and hymns were sung, accompanied by the Hon. Miss CHARACTERIS's and Miss HAMILTONS, in a masterly and scientific manner. The whole concluded with "God save the King," in which the congregation, ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, joined, with the truest spirit of loyalty, zeal, and sincere attachment to our beloved and revered Sovereign.—Lord Elcho then ordered strong beer, wine, &c. to be served to those present, and the King's Health was drank with three times three cordial cheers.—What added to the musical performance was—the seven young Ladies of the Choir appeared in an elegant

white uniform dress, with a neat coëffure, ornamented with a berried-sprig of holly, and the like also in the bosom, in conformity to the season.

"After a splendid and hospitable dinner, the fête was concluded with a ball, where the Ladies were no less distinguished by their grace and elegance in dancing, than they had been admired for their skill and knowledge in music.

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The Author of the following lines having been honoured with an invitation that day, begs leave to subjoin to the foregoing (otherwise exact) detail, this note:

"The concluding Hallelujah, which would have done credit to the genius of Handel or of Pergolese, was the unsophisticated composition of Miss SUSAN HAMILTON."

A SOLILOQUY,

By a supposed former Neighbour accidentally passing the venerable Mansion of Stanway, once the residence of the TRACYS, and now, after a long Reign of Night and Chaos, restored to more than its ancient Splendour and Hospitality by the present Possessors and Descendants.

"*Benedetto sia 'l giorno, e 'l mese, et l'anno
 Et la stagione, e 'l tempo, e l'hora, e 'l
 punto,
 E 'l bel paese, e 'l luogo, ov' io fui giunto.*"

PETRARCH.

LONG have the tutelary Gods remov'd
 Their Throne from thee, O Stanway!
 once to lov'd;

Where, in bright lineage, the Heraldic page
 Glow'd with the honours of an earlier age,
 And held in envied records up to Fame,
 The sterling virtues of the TRACY name.

Here it was wont to see the ample board
 With plenteous Christmas fare and stingo
 stored:

Here echoed the loud laugh, and rustic song
 Of Yeoman-tenantry the roofs along,
 Whilst the worn hinges of the massy door
 Oft turn'd, to bless with humbler eates the
 poor, [vent prayer,

Whose hearts to Heaven address'd the ser-
 And honest benedictions rent the air.
 But lasting bliss mankind hath not in store—
 Death came—† Palemon died, and was no
 more.

Here shall my tributary tear be shed,
 In grateful memory of so dear a head ‡.

* Miss Louisa Homeward, late of Rotherhithe.

† Robert Tracy, Esq. the last possessor of that name.

‡ Tam chari capitis.—HORACE.

But hark ! what notes are floating in the
air,
Notes that Divine Omnipotence declare,
Chaunted by " *Angels ever bright and fair**."
Surely the sense to Fancy's realms is flown,
My vision dazzled, and my reason gone.

No, gentle stranger ! these bright scenes
are true ; [knew ;
But ne'er till now, this Fane such orgies
These are the earthly mansions of delight,
Where every virtuous and religious rite
Have (with the Heavenly Sisterhood †) abode,
To wait, at unknown dates, the soul to God.

Fame ! be this truth to distant regions
known,

That *Charters* and *Benevolence* are one.

OBERON.

Fairy-Camp, Jan. 3, 1793.

ODE TO POETRY.

HAIL, Heavenly POETRY, whose lustre
shines

The brightest of Apollo's circling beams :
The laurel feels thy ray—the clust'ring
vines ; [streams ;

'Tis thou that glitter'st on the purling
'Tis thou that, sparkling, gem'st the dewy grove,
And warm'st the Linnet as he sings of love.

Thou, the first glowing beam of rising day !
Wak'st the glad Shepherd and the feather'd
throng ;

And as the Lark yet slumbers on the spray,
'Tis thou inspir'st his early matin song ;

Thrill'st thro' each swelling note, as rising
high,

He sings and soars, and quivers in the sky.

Or, when deep sinking in the Western
main,

Thou, the last ray that dips its ruby'd
light,

Inspir'st sweet Philomela with a strain,
To startle Silence from the wing of
night.

Sweetly she sings amid dull Nature's trance,
And sportive Fairies to the music dance.

O, now while I in life's inclement morn
Look forward, hopeless, to a clouded
day ;

Do thou sweet peeping thro' each op'ning
dawn,

And tinge each sorrow with thy purple
ray ;—

My penury-chill'd bosom gently warm,
And bid my soul rise tow'ring 'bove the storm.

Fair Chloris' frown, the deepest of my woes,
Teach me in soft elegiac strains to
sooth :

The murmur'ing riv'let as adown it flows,
Softens the rock, and makes the pebble
smooth ;

So bid my tears in limpid numbers pour,
Puri o'er each woe, and smooth each sharp-
en'd fore.

X. Y.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Cagliari, Jan. 25.

ON the 21st instant a French ship of the
line, and a bomb-ketch, appeared be-
fore the Island of St. Peter, which was im-
mediately surrendered to the French, the
Commandant having previously retired to this
place with a detachment of 800 men, and
such provisions as they could bring with
them, and spiked the cannon they left be-
hind. The French have also taken the island
of Antioch.

Yesterday the French fleet, consisting of
19 ships of the line, anchored in this har-
bour.—The Admiral sent a detachment of
20 men on shore with the National flag, and
an officer, who demanded the surrender of

the place ; but the Lieutenant of the port
cautioned them not to advance ; and when
they arrived near the Patrick house, the
Sardes killed the drummer and 16 others.
The rest retreated to the ship. It is expected
that the town will be bombarded this morn-
ing.

Munich, Feb. 17. Accounts are just re-
ceived of the Duke of Deuxponts' very nar-
row escape from an army of 3000 French,
who have taken possession of his residence of
Carlberg, near Deuxponts.—His Serene
Highness received intelligence of their ap-
proach in the evening of the 9th inst. from
one of his peasants, and had but just time
to escape with the Duchess and the Ladies

* Out of Jephtha, capitally sung by the Hon. Miss Charteris's and three Miss Hamiltons,
previous to the service.

" *Che quella voce in fin al ciel gradita*

" *Sona in parole sì leggiadre et care*

" *Che pensar nol poria chi non l'ha udita.*" PETRARCH.

† Faith, Hope, Charity.

of her Court. The French took possession within an hour afterwards, and have plundered that very costly residence. The Duke and Duchefs arrived safe at Manheim the following day.

Charleston, Jan. 15. The Legislation of this State passed a law on the 21st ult. prohibiting the importation of negroes thereinto, for the period of two years from the 1st of the present month, when the last prohibitory Act expired.

Turin, Feb. 16. Intelligence has been received here, that on the 27th of January the French Squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari *, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red-hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but upon the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions, but they were repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

Aranjuez, Feb. 18. On Thursday last M. Bourgoing, the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, left Madrid on his return to Paris by the way of Barcelona.

Cologne, Feb. 28, Eight o'clock at night. As these accounts came away, we received the important intelligence of a bloody battle having been fought between the Austrian army, under General Beaulieu, and the French; by which the former remained master of the field, and forced the latter to evacuate the districts of Stablo and Malmédy, with a considerable loss of artillery.

Antwerp, Feb. 28. This city having failed in completing the loan of 1,200,000 livres, required by General Dumourier, that officer has written to the administrators and municipal officers, expressing his indignation at their deceit, and declaring, that unless the loan is completed by the 5th of March, and paid on that day, either in cash, notes, or bills of exchange, he has ordered Lieutenant-General Marassie to arrest them, and conduct them to the Citadel of Lille, there to remain as hostages for that sum, and for the good behaviour of the inhabitants of Antwerp.

Hague, March 2. Breda has surrendered by capitulation: The garrison marched out

on the 25th ult. with their arms and field-pieces.

Hague, March 4. An account has been received here of the Austrian army under General Clairfait having passed the Roer on the night of the 28th ult. and repulsed the French army, as well on the side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhoven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and the military chest. On the following day his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 5. An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the surrender of Gertruydenburg, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda.

Hague, March 6. An officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse at Maestricht with intelligence, that on the 3d instant the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss, on their part, of 4000 killed, 1600 prisoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon. On the same day Prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalmé, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

Yesterday the French retired about a league before Williamstadt, and had suspended the firing. An officer, who left the place last night, says that the brave garrison was still under arms, and in high spirits.

Hague, March 6. We have received accounts that General Dumourier, to avoid the difficulties of transporting the heavy artillery over the bad roads, had fitted out some vessels to carry part of his train, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, with which he intended himself to go down the Scheldt, and land them at Oldenborch, in the District of Breda. That he had been told, that the Dutch Fort of Bath would hinder the passage of these vessels, but that he had nevertheless attempted it; that he was actually driven back by the guns of Bath, and obliged to send his vessels with the artillery back to Antwerp.

Hague, March 8. Intelligence has been

* Cagliari is the chief city in the island of Sardinia.

received here, that an advanced corps, under the Archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres; that the Austrian army has taken Liege; that Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederick of Brunswick; and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael*.

Frankfort, March 9. Konigstein surrendered to the Prussians yesterday, and the late French garrison, which occupied that fortress, consisting of about 440 men, are arrived in this city.

Dort, March 15. Intelligence has just been received from Williamstadt, that the garrison made a sally, with 45 men only; that they spiked three eighteen pounders, which were in the battery under the dyke, killed 20 Frenchmen, and took nine prisoners, without losing a single man.

Hague, March 15. It appears, by recent accounts received here, that 48 pieces of cannon were taken at Liege, and very large magazines of hay, corn, and above 40,000 muskets.

Hague, March 17. Intelligence is just received here, that the French have raised the siege of Williamstadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after setting fire to the village of Moerdyk, and to their own batteries, and leaving some cannon behind them.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

THE following decree was passed.

1. The National Convention put the French in mind, that the despots in coalition threaten liberty.

2. All Frenchmen unmarried, or widowers without children, from the age of 18 to 40 years, are provisionally ordered to be in readiness for military duty at a moment's warning. They shall be at the disposal of the Minister at War, and the Generals, until the army shall be completed. The Executive Power is charged to give an account to the National Convention of the number of citizens whom it shall have employed for the defence of the country.

3. The National Convention, in the name of the French nation, calls forth 300,000 men.

4. The number of people shall be the basis of the contingents.

March 6. A letter from the Commissioners sent to Belgium was laid before the Convention, in which the state of affairs there is thus described:

“Every thing is in a most alarming situation; the army which retired from Aix-la-

Chapelle, and its environs, is almost entirely disbanded; the enemy will perhaps to-morrow, or perhaps this evening, be in Liege—where all our provisions are collected, and which contains immense treasures!”

In the midst of their embarrassments, the Convention declared, on the 7th inst. “That in consideration of multiplied acts of aggression, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.”

On the 10th, Cambon read the plan of a decree, which was adopted with some amendments by the Convention, and in consequence of which it was enacted,

I. That the French Generals shall be authorized to declare that the Stadtholder has forfeited all his official employments.

II. That Nobility and every species of tyranny, under which the people groan, shall be abolished.

III. That Commissioners shall be sent from the Convention, the moment that Holland is in the power of the French.

March 12. Noon. The sitting of last night was filled up chiefly with accusations against the Commissioners in Belgium, and of the Generals.

The Commissioners sent to inspect the conduct of the army in Belgium thus speak of the troops retiring before the Austrians:

“The battalions of volunteers and troops of the line, which have been obliged to retreat, are composed of two classes. One of them consists of intrepid soldiers, whose retreat has been effected with order; the second class consists of cowards, unworthy of the French name, who, at the moment of battle, only seek pretences for flying, by calling out Treachery! in order to cover their timidity. A great part of these dastards have carried confusion to Brussels. We have met some of them who were flying even after the danger was past.”

March 13. Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much shattered by the storms it encountered, that the ships which composed it are returned to Toulon, without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

Since the news of the checks our armies have received, this metropolis has never been free for a moment from alarm and agitation. On the 8th, the theatres and public places of every description were shut; the alarm-drum was beaten, to call the citizens to their respective sections; and the black flag, the signal of the country being in danger, hoisted on the tower of the church of Notre Dame. The Mayor, at the same time, published the following proclamation, inviting the citizens

* Fort St. Michael stands on the banks of the Maese opposite to Venlo.

to fly to arms, since, should they delay, *all would be lost.*

“To arms, citizens, to arms!—If you hesitate, all is lost!!!—A considerable portion of the Republic is invaded; Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Brussels, may be even now in the possession of the enemy; the heavy artillery, the baggage, the treasure of the army have been obliged to fall back precipitately toward Valenciennes, the only town which can for a moment impede the progress of the enemy. All that cannot follow will be thrown into the Meuse. General Dumourier is making conquests in Holland; but if considerable levies of recruits do not support him, Dumourier, and with him the flower of the French armies, may be irretrievably lost.

“Parisians! consider the magnitude of the danger. Will you permit the enemy again to ravage this land of liberty, to desolate with fire your towns and your villages?

“Parisians! It is particularly against you that this abominable war is directed. It is your wives, your children, whom they wish to massacre. It is Paris that they mean to reduce to ashes. Remember that the insolent Brunswick has sworn not to leave one stone upon another.

“Parisians! Once more save the Commonwealth; once more set an example; rise—arm—march! and these bands of

slaves will again recoil before you. The last effort is required; it must be a terrible—a finishing blow. This campaign decides the fate of the world. Kings must be terrified; they must be exterminated. Men of the 14th of July, and the 5th of October, men of the 10th of August, rouse!!!

“Your brethren, your children, pursued by the enemy, perhaps surrounded by them, invoke your assistance; your brethren, your children, massacred in the plains of Champagne, and under the smoking ruins of Lille; your brothers killed at Jemappe—Rise, and revenge their death.

“Let all our arms in the Sections be occupied. Citizens! repair thither, and swear to save the country—save it. Woe to him that hesitates. Let thousands of men march from Paris. This is the moment of deadly combat between men and Kings—between slavery and liberty.

(Signed) “PACHE.”

The language of this proclamation plainly manifests the distracted state of the Republic.

The Convention has not been less anxious in adopting prudential measures for the occasion.—To spur on the young men to the armies, a decree has been framed, abolishing the power of making wills, to the end that the children may in future divide equally the inheritance of their parents.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEB. 25.

AT half past six, the three battalions of guards destined for foreign service were drawn up on the Parade before the Horse guards. At seven the King, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and several general and other officers, came down the Mall from Buckingham House. His Majesty was mounted upon a beautiful white charger, and wore a General's uniform.

After his Majesty had been about half an hour on the parade, the battalions passed him by companies, moving to slow time, the officers saluting as they passed. They then went off by Storey's-gate, and took the road to Greenwich. When the whole had passed, his Majesty, with his suite, fell in the rear of the battalions, and accompanied them to the place of their embarkation.

The march was honoured with the presence of the Queen and the three eldest Princesses. The Duke of Clarence, in a coach and six, likewise accompanied the march of the battalions.

The embarkation took place immediately on their arrival at Greenwich.

MARCH 2. At a Meeting of the Lords Lieutenants of several counties in England and Wales, at the St. Alban's Tavern, on this day, for the purpose of drawing lots to determine the precedence of the militia of the said counties, during the continuance of the war, the following numbers were drawn by the respective Lords Lieutenants attending, or by the persons appointed for that purpose, viz.

Bedford	-	42	Hereford	-	25
Berks	-	30	Hertford	-	44
Bucks	-	38	Huntingdon	-	12
Cambridge	-	11	Kent	-	1
Chester	-	16	Lancaster	-	37
Cornwall	-	34	Leicester	-	2
Cumberland	-	20	Lincoln	-	3
Derby	-	26	Middlesex	-	22
Devon	-	41	Monmouth and		
Dorset	-	43	Brecknock	-	14
Durham	-	10	Norfolk	-	4
Essex	-	21	Northampton	-	45
Gloucester	-	8	Northumberland	-	23
			Hereford		

Nottingham	15	Westmoreland	29
Oxford	-	Wilts	-
Salop	-	28	Worcester
Somerset	-	40	Yorksh W. Riding
Southampton	6	-----	N. Riding
Stafford	-	27	-----
Suffolk	-	-	19
Surrey	-	-	18
Suffex	-	-	24
Warwick	-	31	Montgomery

AMHERST.

11. Between seven and eight o'clock, a detachment of the Guards, commanded by Col. St Leger, marched from the Parade, in St. James's Park, to the Tower wharf, where they embarked, accompanied by

P R O M O T I O N S.

ALEXANDER Lord Loughborough to be Lord Chancellor.

Robert Graham, esq. to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

John Anstruther, esq. to be Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales to be Colonel in the army (his commission bearing date Nov. 29, 1792) and Colonel Commandant of the 10th or Prince of Wales's own regiment of light dragoons.

Earl of Westmeath to be a Privy Councillor in Ireland.

Elizabeth Lady Cathcart to be Lady of the Bed-chamber to the younger Princesses.

Molvenoux Lord Souldham, Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. and Matthew Barton, esq. Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White.

Marion Arbuthnot, Robert Roddam, and William Lloyd, esqrs. Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. John Evans, and Mark Milbanke, esqrs. Vice Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Nicholas Vincen, esq. Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Richard Edwards, Thomas Graves, Robert Digby, and Benjamin Marlow, esqrs. and Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. Vice Admirals of the White; Sir Chasler Ogle, Knt. and Samuel Lord Hood, Vice Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. John Elliot, William Hotham, and Joseph Peyton, esqrs. Vice Admirals of the Blue; John Carter Allen, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Sir John Laforey, Bart. and John Dalrymple, esq. Rear Admirals of the Red, to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Herbert Sawyer, esq. Sir Richard King, Bart. and Jonathan Faulkner, esq. Rear Admirals of the Red; Philip Affleck, esq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, Richard Braithwaite, and Philips Cosby, esqrs. Rear Admirals of the White, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Brook Watson, Esq. Commissary General for Holland. The Privates are all artificers of ability; the non-commissioned have most of them been upon recruiting parties, and are picked men, returned since the departure of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

This detachment completes the number of Guards originally ordered for service in Holland.

His Majesty's Attorney General has directed an attachment to be laid on a sum of money lying in the Bank, to the amount of 100,000l. sterling, in the name of Messrs. Bourdieu and Chollet, agents for the French Republic.

Thomas Fitzherbert, Samuel Cornish, John Brisbane, Charles Woseley, and Samuel Cranston Goodall, esqrs. Hon. Keith Stewart, and William Henry Duke of Clarence, Rear Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Captains, Richard Onslow, Robert Kingmill, Sir George Collier, Knt. George Bowyer, Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Rowland Cotton, Benjamin Callwell, and the Hon. William Cornwallis, to be Rear Admirals of the White.

Captains William Allen, John Macbride, George Vandeput, Charles Buckner, John Gell, William Dickson, and Alan Gardner, to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

George Murray and Robert Linzee, esqrs. and Sir James Wallace, Knt. to be Colonels of Marines.

Thomas Coxhead, esq. of Epping, to be a Knight.

Robert Graham, Sylvester Douglas, Thomas Plumer, and William Garrow, esqrs. to be King's Counsel.

William Grant, esq. to take precedence next to Mr. Graham, and John Anstruther, esq. next to Mr. Plumer.

His Royal Highness Prince William to be Captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards.

Lord Mulgrave to be Colonel of the 51st reg. of foot.

Lord Chief Baron Eyre to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. to be a Serjeant at Law.

Sir J. Scott, Knt. to be Attorney-general.

John Mitford, esq. to be Solicitor-general.

Giles Rooke, Serjeant at Law, to be King's Serjeant at law.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Francis Ford, of Embay-court, esq. to be a Baronet.

John Duke of Athol to be Governor in Chief and Captain-General of the Isle of Man, and Lieutenant of the same.

Lord

Lord Chief Baron Macdonald to be a Privy Councillor.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Arthur Viscount Gosford, and William Forward, esqrs. to be Privy Councillors of Ireland.

Rev. Follitt Herbert Walker Cornwall to be Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. John Luxmore, M. A. to be Prebendary of Canterbury.

Rev. John Prettyman, to the Archdeaconry and Precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Pearce, Prebendary of Chester, to the degree of D. D.

Rev. Doctor Itham, to be Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, vice Lord Viscount Tracy, dec.

His Grace William Duke of Manchester to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon.

Sir John Temple, Bart. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Eastern States of America.

Phineas Bond, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Middle and Southern States of America.

John Lord Viscount Mount Stuart to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

The honour of Knighthood on John Dryden, of Canon's Ashby, in the county of Northampton, esq. and on John Henflow, esq. Surveyor of his Majesty's Navy.

R. Osborne, esq. to be Recorder of Hull. Colonel Woodford, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Duke of Gordon's regiment of Light Dragoons.

Bruce Boswell, esq. late Commander of the Earl of Chesterfield East-Indiaman, to be Marine Paymaster and Naval Store-keeper at Bengal.

The Rev. Dr. Gregory, to a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Paul.

Dr. Thomas Gibson, and Dr. William Heberden, jun. to be her Majesty's Physicians in extra.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH 1793.

IN January, at New Hampshire, North America, aged 98, Mr. Webber Groves, who had written with much credit, prior to the American revolution, "on the Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and America," which was improved on afterwards by Dr. Franklin.

Lately, at his villa, near Oranget in France Comte, M. Savary, author of several ingenious pieces, particularly "The dangers of a Sedentary Life." He was the descendant of the celebrated Savary, translator of the Koran, author of an Arabic Dictionary, and other works.

Lately, at Orgon, in Provence, Mr. Tiffott, author of "Sketches of Society, Modern Depravity," &c.

FEB. 10. Dendy Treacher, esq. at Stamford, Lincolnshire.

12. At the Manse of Longforan, Scotland, the Rev. George Lyon, of Westlet Ogle, in his 82d year and 55th of his Ministry.

14. At Nottingham, in his 71st year, Thomas Plowman, gent. Deputy Register of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

16. Dr. Aylmer, Prebendary of Bristol and Rector of Bradford, Wilts.

The Rev. William Fryer, Rector of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York.

Mr. John Gold, Secretary to St. George's Hospital, and to the Hyde Park Trull.

Mr. James Tew, Attorney, in Lyon's-inn, aged 77.

18. Mr. Walker, Engraver, aged 66.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, Solicitor in Basinghall-street.

19. Mr. Thomas Farley, Shipwright, at Folkestone.

Mr. John Thorpe, Schoolmaster at Market Deeping in Lincolnshire.

At Dublin, William Dawson, esq. of Carrick Macrofs.

20. Mr Yvon Thomas, one of the Directors of the London Assurance.

Mr. Holland, of Clifwick, brother of the late Mr. Holland of Drury-lane theatre, and father of Mr. Charles Holland of the Bath theatre.

Mr. Hunt, of Stamford, who served the office of Mayor in 1788.

Lionel Vane, esq. brother to the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, bart. Prebendary of Durham.

At the Milton of Buchanan, Scotland, Duncan McCullum, aged 104. He was a weaver, and could walk with ease 20 miles a day.

21. Mr. Peter Bennett, Common-councilman of Bread-street Ward.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Kingfwood, aged 102.

At Tottenham High Cross, Mr. John Guillard, formerly Silk-weaver in Spitalfields.

Thomas Edmunds, esq. Justice of Peace for Glamorganshire, and Colonel of the 1st reg. of guards.

At Exeter, Edward Drewe, esq. late Major of the 35th reg.

22. At Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, aged 80, the Rev. Christopher Tatchell, upwards of 40 years Vicar of that place, and Rector of Stockley English, Devon.

23. Goulston Bruce, esq. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

In Dublin, Charles Stewart, esq. Representative in the Irish Parliament for the county of Cavan.

24. Richard Holford, esq. of Ilford.

Dr. George Moura, at Edinburgh, late his Majesty's Physician at Minorca.

25. Mr. Richard Johnson, of Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

At Moulton, in Northamptonshire, James Robinson, esq. son of Sir George Robinson, bart.

At Lanton, in Northumberland, in his 84th year, Alexander Davison, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

26. The Rev. Thomas Vernon, Rector of Lower Archly, in Worcestershire.

In Edinburgh, Major James Johnson, in the East India Company's service.

Lately, at Liverpool, the Rev. Ralph Nicholson, formerly Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

Lately, John Walkinshaw Crawford, of Crawfordland, esq. in the 70th year of his age.

27. Stephen Pitt, esq. of Camden-house, Kennington.

28. Sir Thomas Mills, knt. at Mary-lebone.

MARCH 1. Mr. Francis Roger Lucadou, Merchant, of Throgmorton-street.

At Llandiloes, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Valentine Jones, late Surgeon of the first troop of horse guards, and many years surgeon of the Welch charity school.

2. In Charles-street, Middlesex hospital, Mr. H. Meyer, of Amsterdam.

3. At the Bishop of Ely's house, Dover-street, the Right Hon. Lady Dover.

At Chertley, Mr. Clark, in his 83d year, father of Alderman Clark.

Lately, at Plymouth, the Rev. Mr. Kinfman, 30 years Minister of the Methodist Meeting there.

4. At Barton, near Hereford, the rev. Digby Cotes, M. A. Rector of Dore, Vicar of Bromyard, and a Justice of Peace for Herefordshire.

The Duke de Penthièvre, at his estate at Vernon. His daughter was married to the infamous Duke of Orleans, from whom she was just divorced.

5. At Greenwich, Mr. William Mouat, of Thornton-row, aged 84.

Mr. Richard Fydell, Merchant, at Bristol.

Mr. Joseph Parker, of Stoke Newington, Gentleman.

Lately, at Derby, aged 107, Mr. Cotgrave, a schoolmaster there.

6. The Right Hon. Lord Barrymore. Conducting a number of French prisoners from Rye to Dover by the Beckhine militia, under the command of his Lordship, the whole party halted at the turnpike at the top of Folkitone-hill. After taking some refreshment, on regaining his seat in his vehicle, a fusée, which he carried with him, went off and shot him through the head. He died in a few minutes, and so finished a short, foolish, and dissipated life, which had passed very discreditably to his rank as a Peer, and not

less so as a member of society. He was born August 14, 1769.

The Rev. William Slocombe, Rector of Oake, Curate of Hillfarrance, and Justice of Peace for Somersetshire.

William Smith, Esq. of Headington-hill, near Oxford.

The Hon. Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late Mr. Drummond, Banker.

9. Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of Bedford-row, formerly a Printer, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street.

R. S. Bird, esq. of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. Slack, Cotton Merchant, Newgate-street.

Robert Butts, esq. of Giltton Herts, aged 83.

Mr. John Lardner, Haberdasher, in the Borough.

Lately, H. B. Stainsford, esq. of Woodford.

11. William Earl of Besborough, Viscount Duncannon, Baron Ponsonby, in Ireland, and Baron Ponsonby, of Syonby, in England, aged 89. He married Caroline, eldest daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. She died January 20, 1760.

In Berwickshire, aged 82, John Spottiswoode, esq. He was third in lineal descent from Sir Robert Spottiswoode, President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State to Charles III. and fourth from John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Lord High Chancellor for Scotland.

At Coxhoe, near Durham, Robert Wemys Spearman, esq.

Mrs. Morton, Pecknam, aged 82.

12. Mr. John Nelson, Builder, of Chatham Dock-yard.

Sir Robert Lawley, bart. Member for Warwickshire.

Mr. Edward Atkins, of West Smithfield.

13. Mr. William Thrale, of Chiswick, Brewer.

14. At Dynevor Castle, Carnarthen-shire, the Right Hon. Cecil Rice Cardonnel, Baroness Dynevor in her own right. She was the only daughter of Lord Talbot, and was married in 1756 to George Rice, esq. Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber.

15. The Rev. Henry Pemberton, son of the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, of Trumpington, Cambridgehire.

Mr. John Connel, Brewer, at Plymouth.

16. In Grays-inn, William Brimage, esq. Barrister-at-Law. He was an American Loyalist, and by his attachment to his King and country, became an exile and lost a handsome estate.

Mrs Pegge, only daughter of Samuel Pegge, esq. of Middle Scound Yard, White-hall.

