

European Magazine,

For M A Y 1793.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. And 2. A VIEW OF MARLBOROUGH MARKET-HOUSE.]

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. Stephens's Elegy in our next.

I. P. H. is received.

The *Biography* sent by our friend *G. H.* being not temporary, we shall, with his leave, postpone the insertion until the breaking-up of the Parliament, when we shall have more room than at present.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 11, to May 18, 1793.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	13	10	3	9	2	7	4	1	

INLAND COUNTIES.

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

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	6	14	0	3	7	2	7	4	1	
Kent	5	11	3	10	3	10	2	9	3	10
Suffex	5	10	0	0	3	8	2	11	0	0
Suffolk	6	1	3	10	3	8	2	6	3	8
Cambridge	5	6	3	6	3	5	2	0	4	3
Norfolk	5	10	3	8	3	5	2	6	3	9
Lincoln	6	2	4	5	3	9	2	3	4	8
York	5	11	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	7
Durham	6	7	4	3	4	1	2	10	4	9
Northumberl.	5	6	3	11	3	7	2	5	3	10
Cumberland	6	10	6	1	4	9	2	9	0	0
Westmorl.	7	1	6	0	4	2	2	11	0	0
Lancashire	6	6	0	0	4	3	2	7	4	9
Cheshire	6	5	0	0	4	2	2	8	5	0
Gloucester	6	4	0	0	3	10	3	1	4	4
Somerset	6	9	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	10
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	8	0	0
Devon	7	1	0	0	3	3	2	1	4	10
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0
Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	5	2	10	5	7
Hants	6	6	0	0	3	9	2	8	4	11

WALES.

North Wales	6	8	5	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
South Wales	6	9	0	0	4	6	1	9	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
APRIL.		
26-29	80	W.
27-29	50	S. E.
28-29	70	S. E.
29-29	82	S.
30-29	71	S.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
MAY.		
1-29	22	S.
2-29	30	S. W.
3-30	00	N. W.
4-30	25	S. W.
5-29	80	N. W.
6-30	21	N. N. W.
7-30	12	N. N. W.
8-30	02	S. E.
9-29	91	S.
10-30	00	S. S. W.
11-29	70	S.
12-29	85	N. E.
13-29	84	N. N. E.
14-30	08	N. N. E.
15-30	13	N. W.
16-30	25	N.
17-30	02	N. W.
18-29	95	N. W.

19-29	97	51	N. E.
20-30	04	50	N. N. E.
21-30	10	54	N.
22-30	18	52	N. N. E.
23-30	08	53	N. N. E.
24-30	14	51	N.
25-30	21	52	N. N. E.
26-30	23	56	N.
27-30	15	56	N.
28-29	94	57	N. W.
29-29	80	56	N. W.

PRICE of STOCKS,

May 28, 1793.

Bank Stock,	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. Ind. Ann. —
5 per Cent. Ann.	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, —
108 $\frac{1}{2}$		South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per Cent.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
$\frac{3}{8}$		New S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red.	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		Exchequer Bills —
3 per Cent. Conf.	76	New Navy and Vict.
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		Bills, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.
Bank Long Ann.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scrip 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
13-16ths.		Exch. Bills, 1fb Cl. —
Do. St. 1778, 915-16ths		Do. 3d Cl. 31 a 32 dif.
a 10		Do. 3d Cl. —
India Stock,	212	Do. 4th Cl. 54 dif.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
For M A Y 1793.

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. was born at Downing, in Flintshire, as we are informed, on the 14th of June 1726, O. S. His mother was of the honourable family of Mytton, of Halstone in Shropshire. The family of Mr. Pennant have enjoyed their paternal acres in Flintshire upwards of four hundred years. They are descended, in common with many families in North Wales, from Tudor Trevor earl of Hereford. It appears from a passage in his works that he was educated at Wrexham school*. He was, however, afterwards removed to that of Fulham in Middlesex, then kept by the Rev. Mr. Croft. From thence he went to Oxford, where he became a commoner at Queen's College, and after four years took the law gown. He afterwards removed to Oriel College, but we believe left the University without taking a degree. A present of the Ornithology of Francis Willughby, Esq. made to him at the age of twelve years gave him a taste for that study, and incidentally a love for that of Natural History in general, which he has ever since pursued with his constitutional ardour.

A tour which he made into Cornwall from Oxford in 1746 or 1747, gave him a strong passion for minerals and fossils, in which he was greatly encouraged by the Rev. Dr. William Borlase.

On Nov. 21, 1754, he was elected a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, an honour which he resigned in 1760. In 1757, he received what he confi-

dered the first and greatest of his literary honours, which was conferred on him at the instance of Linnæus himself. This was being elected a Member of the Royal Society at Upsal. On Feb. 26, 1767, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

In the year 1769, he had the hardi-ness, as he expresses it, to venture on a journey to the remotest part of North Britain, a country almost as little known to its southern brethren as Kamtschatka, and the same year became a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Drontheim. In 1771, he was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1781, he was elected Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

In the year 1783, he was elected into the Societas Physiographica at Lund, in Sweden; and in 1784, he exerted himself in favour of the present minister, whose character, he says, daily vindicated the political opinions of his adherents. The sentiments, however, of Mr. Pennant appear formerly to have been those of the Whigs, which occasioned Dr. Johnson once in a fit of spleen to exclaim, "The dog is a Whig." In answer to which, Mr. Pennant candidly replied† in words and sentiments wherein he will be joined by very many at the present day: "I should have been a Whig at the Revolution. There have been periods since in which I should have been what I now am, a moderate Tory; a supporter, as far as my little influence extends, of

* Tour in Wales, 1773, p. 293.

† London, p. 200.

a well-poised balance between the crown and people; but should the scale preponderate against the *salus populi*, that moment may it be said, "*The dog's a Whig.*" In this year he was elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

The next year, 1785, he was elected Honorary Member of the Society at Edinburgh for promoting of Natural Knowledge, of the Society of Antiquaries at Perth, and of the Agriculture Society at Odiham in Hampshire. In 1791, he became a Member of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

In 1790, Mr. Pennant determined to desist from his literary labours. In that year he produced his Account of London, and in an advertisement prefixed, says, "I feel within myself a certain monitor that warns me to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the archbishop of Granada in my eye; and fear the imbecility of human nature might produce, in long-worn age, the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor Gil Blas had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns, must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labours."

Since this period, however, Mr. Pennant's life has not been an inactive one. In the present year, he has presented the public with his *Literary Life*, in which we are told, that since the termination of his authorial existence he had glided through the globe a harmless spirit; had pervaded the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and described them with the same authenticity as Gemelli, Careri, or many other travellers, ideal or real, who are to this day read with avidity, and quoted with faith. "My great change," he continues, "is not perceived by mortal eyes. I still haunt the bench of justices. I am now active in hastening levies of our generous Britons into the field. However unequal, I still retain the same zeal in the service of my country, and twice since my departure have experienced human passions, and have grown indignant at injuries offered to my native land; or have incited a vigorous defence against the lunatic designs of enthusiastic tyranny, or the presumptuous plans of fanatical atheists to spread their reign, and force their

tenets on the contented moral part of their fellow-creatures. May I remain possessed with the same passions till the great Exorcist lays me for ever." To this we beg to add, may that period be at a great distance!

Of the works of Mr. Pennant we shall subjoin a catalogue. "I am often astonished," he observes, "at the multiplicity of my publications, especially when I reflect on the various duties it has fallen to my lot to discharge; as father of a family, landlord of a small but very numerous tenantry, and a not inactive magistrate. I had a great share of health during the literary part of my days; much of this was owing to the riding exercise of my extensive tours, to my manner of living, and to my temperance. I go to rest at ten; and rise winter and summer at seven, and shave regular at the same hour, being a true *misopogon*. I avoid the meal of excess a supper, and my soul rises with vigour to its employs, and (I trust) does not disappoint the end of its Creator.

Quin corpus onustum

Hesternis vitis, animum quoque prægravat
una,
Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ.
Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori
Membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia
furgit.

Behold how pale the seated guests arise,
From suppers puzzled with varieties!
The body too, with yesterday's excess
Barthen'd and tir'd, shall the pure soul depress;
Weigh down this portion of celestial birth,
This breath of God, and fix it to the earth.

He married for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Falconer, Esq. of the house of the Barons of Halkerton in Scotland, by whom he has had David Pennant, Esq. who, by a singular instance, has the honour of being a Member of the Royal Society at the same time with his father. Mr. Pennant married for his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Moystyn, Bart. of Moystyn, in Flintshire, by whom he has two children.

The following is a list of Mr. Pennant's works:

1. *British Zoology*. fo. 1761.
2. *British Zoology*. 2 vols. 8vo. 1768.
3. *British Zoology*. vol. 3d. 8vo. 1769. On Reptiles, &c.
4. *Indian Zoology*. 1769.
5. Additional

5. Additional Plates to British Zoology. 1770.
6. Synopsis of Quadrupeds, 8vo. 1771.
7. Tour in Scotland. 8vo. 1771.
8. Genera of Birds. 8vo. 1773.
9. Voyage to the Hebrides. 4to. 1774.
10. Tour in Scotland, 1772. 4to. 1775.
11. British Zoology. vol. 4th. 8vo. 1777.
12. Tour in Wales. vol. 1st. 4to. 1778.
13. Journey to Snowdon. 4to. 1781.
14. Synopsis of Quadrupeds. 2 vols. 4to. New edit. 1781.
15. Free Thoughts on the Militia Laws. 8vo. 1781.
16. Natural History of the Turkey. Philosophical Transactions. 1781.
17. Account of Earthquakes felt in Flintshire. Ibid.
18. Journey from Chester to London. 4to. 1782.
19. Letter from a Welsh Freholder. 1784.
20. Arctic Zoology, 2 vols. 4to. 1785.
21. Supplement to the Arctic Zoology. 4to. 1787.
31. Miscellanies, Thirty copies only from the press of George Allan, Esq. at Darlington.
32. Account of London, 4to. 1790.
33. Letter on Mail Coaches. 1792.
34. The Literary Life of the late T. Pennant, Esq. 4to. 1793.

SINGULAR HISTORY OF A GHOST.

[EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF JUSTICIARY IN EDINBURGH.]

UPON the tenth of June 1754, Duncan Terig, alias Clarke, and Alexander Bain Macdonald, were tried at Edinburgh, before the Court of Justiciary, for the murder of Arthur Davis, serjeant in Gen. Guise's regiment of foot, on the 28th of Sept. 1749.

In the course of the proof for the crown, Alexander M'Pherson deposed, that an Apparition came one night, when he was in bed, to his bedside, and he supposing his visitor to be one Farquharson, his acquaintance, got up and followed it to the door, when it told him it was Serjeant Davies, and desired him to go to a place it pointed out to him in the Hill of Christie, where he would find its bones, and further requested, that he should go to Farquharson, who would accompany him to the hill, and assist him in burying them; that he went to the place pointed out, and there found a human body, of which the flesh was mostly consumed, but that at that time he did not bury it. A few nights thereafter the Ghost paid him a second visit, and reminded him of his promise to bury the bones, and upon

his enquiring who was the murderer, the Ghost told him they were D. Clarke and Alex. M'Donald. After this second apparition, the witness and Farquharson went and buried the bones.

Another witness, Isabell M'Hardie, deposed, that she was in the same house with M'Pherson, and that she saw a naked man come into the house, and go towards M'Pherson's bed.

Donald Farquharson confirmed the testimony of M'Pherson, as to the finding of the body, and his assisting in burying it. He likewise deposed, that M'Pherson told him of the Ghost's visit, and also of its request to get him (Farquharson) to assist him in burying the body.

The prisoners were acquitted principally on account of the evidence of these witnesses, whose information from the Ghost threw an air of discredit on the whole proof. The agent for the prisoners told the relater of this extraordinary story (that as they were now both dead), he had no difficulty to declare, that in his own opinion they were both guilty.

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD.

[Continued from Page 256.]

AS soon as Lord Mansfield was established in the King's Bench he began to make improvements in the practice of that Court. On the 12th of November, four days after he had

taken his seat, he made a very necessary regulation, observing, "Where we have no doubt, we ought not to put the parties to the delay and expence of a farther argument; nor let a ve other persons,

sons, who may be interested in the determination of a point so general, unnecessarily under the anxiety of suspense *.”

The anxiety of suspense, from this period, was no longer to be complained of in the Court of King's Bench. The regularity, punctuality, and dispatch of the new Chief Justice afforded such general satisfaction, that they, in process of time, drew into that Court most of the causes which could be brought there for determination.

Sir James Burrows says †, “I am informed, that at the sittings for London and Middlesex only, there are not so few as eight hundred causes set down a year; and all disposed of. And, tho' many of them, especially in London, are of considerable value, there are not more, upon an average, than between twenty and thirty ever heard of afterwards in the shape of special verdicts, special cases, motions for new trials, or in arrest of judgment. Of a bill of exceptions there has been no instance. (I do not include judgments upon criminal prosecutions; they are necessary consequences of the convictions.) My Reports give but a very faint idea of the extent of the whole business which comes before the Court: I only report what I think may be of use as a determination or illustration of some matter of law. I take no notice of the numerous questions of fact which are heard upon affidavits (the most tedious and irksome part of the whole business). I take no notice of a variety of contestations, which, after having been fully discussed, are decided without difficulty or doubt. I take no notice of many cases which turn upon a construction so peculiar and particular, as not to be likely to form a precedent for any other case. And yet, notwithstanding this immensity of business, it is notorious, that in consequence of method, and a few rules which have been laid down to prevent delay (even where the parties themselves would willingly consent to it), nothing now hangs in Court. Upon the last day of the very last term, if we exclude such motions of the term as by desire of the parties went over of course as peremptories, there was not a single matter of any kind that remained undetermin-

ed, excepting one case relating to the proprietary Lordship of Maryland, which was professedly postponed on account of the present situation of America.

“One might speak to the same effect concerning the last day of any former term for some years backward.”

The same Author also informs us, after reporting the famous case of Perrin and Blake ‡, that it was remarkable, that excepting that case, and another in the same volume on Literary Property, there had not been from the 6th of November 1756, to the time of his then present publication, 26th May 1776, a final difference of opinion in the Court in any case, or upon any point whatsoever. “It is remarkable too,” he adds, “that, excepting these two cases, no judgment given during the same period has been reversed, either in the Exchequer Chamber, or in Parliament: and even these reversals were with great diversity of opinion among the Judges.”

In the next year the ill success of the war then begun occasioned a change in the Administration, and the conflicts of contending parties rendered it impracticable for the Crown, at that juncture, to settle a new Ministry. In order, therefore, to give pause to the violence of both sides, Lord Mansfield was induced to accept the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 9th April 1757, which he held until the 2d of July in the same year. During this interval he employed himself with great success to bring about a coalition, which being effected, produced a series of events which raised the glory of Great Britain to the highest point at which it has ever been seen. In the same year he was offered, but refused, the office of Lord High Chancellor; and in November 1758, he was elected a Governor of the Charter-house in the room of the Duke of Marlborough, then lately deceased.

For several years after this period the tenor of Lord Mansfield's life was marked only with a most sedulous discharge of the duties of his office. In 1760 George II. died, and the new reign commenced with alterations in the Administration, which gave rise to a virulent spirit of opposition, conducted

* 1. Burrow's Reports, P. 5. † 4. Burrow's Rep. s. 2. P. 2583. ‡ Ibid. P. 2582.

with a degree of violence and asperity never known at any former time. As a friend to the then Administration,

Lord Mansfield was marked out for a more than ordinary share of malicious invective*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

MONDAY, MAY, 27.

Whitehall, May 27.

CAPTAIN Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived here yesterday evening, with a dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, of which the following is a Copy.

Famars, May 25, 1793.

SIR,

I AM happy to have the honour of informing you that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

A body of 16 battalions, viz. the Brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light dragoons, four of Hanoverian, and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to establish bridges to pass the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct: a column, under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover

Quesnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of Hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of hussars passed the river without opposition at a ford in the village of Mershe. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired success; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked upon his side, and carried the entrenchments by assault. The troops of the different Nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby †. I inclose a Return of their Loss. Seven pieces of cannon and near 200 pri-

* See the North Briton, *passim*; and Churchill's Works, particularly the Conclusion of the Fourth Book of The Ghost.

† The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalion of Grenadiers. Lieutenant-General Walmeden commanded the British and Hanoverians.

soners were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde de Corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the Garde de Corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occasions, three Officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about 35 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionable benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who has been joined by the rest of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Capt. Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the River, took two squadrons of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 prisoners, and eight waggons and 30 horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loss of only three men killed and three horses. The enterprize and

good conduct of Capt. Craufurd upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfait, upon his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men which must be deemed very inconsiderable when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side: that of the Combined Armies is very small upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: that of General Clairfait's corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably much greater.

Captain Craufurd, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of British Infantry, commanded by Major-General Abercromby, in the Action of the 23d of May 1793.

Flank Corps, 14th Regiment. 2 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 37th Regiment. 1 drummer killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 53d Regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

14th Regiment. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d Regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, and 12 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) R. A. ABERCROMBY,
Major-General.

SHORT CHARACTERISTICAL NOTICES OF THE LATE
WILLIAM TYTLER, ESQ. OF WOODHOUSELEE.

NATURE bestowed upon William Tytler a kind and beneficent heart ; a warm and vivid temper ; an upright and affectionate disposition, in which a strong sense of moral rectitude was a prevailing feature : to these were conjoined a decided predilection for poetry, music, and the belles lettres, which he cultivated as the solace of his leisure hours, through every period of his life. These propensities gave a bias to his studies, his actions, and his pursuits, on all occasions ; and will serve as a clue to account for every peculiarity that occurred in his progress through life, whether in a public or private capacity.

The *mens sibi conscia recti* produces in many men a harsh and uncomplying severity of manner. The contempt which they feel for meanness and vice, serves as an apology to their own minds, for a harshness originating in their natural temper alone. The mind of Mr. Tytler, naturally prone to kindness, felt no bias of that kind ; and being improved by an habitual attachment to objects of taste, which gives a delicacy to the perceptive faculties, and a mildness to the finer propensities of the human heart, it never seems to have felt an impression of that unamiable severity in the smallest degree. His temper was ardent, but his dispositions mild ; his feelings were quick and strong, but malevolence never found a place in his bosom. During the hasty impressions of the moment, he might have appeared to be sometimes unwise ; but no person could accuse him of ever having been unjust.

Perhaps the ingenuity of man is never exerted with greater success than in deceiving himself : hence, under the name of virtues, many of the most unamiable dispositions of the mind are cherished with care, while the finest propensities of the heart are stigmatized as failings. A man whose heart is as callous as the stones on which he treads, and all whose thoughts are centered in self alone, shall persuade himself into a belief that he is humane, beneficent, and sympathizing, because he can talk with pity of the distresses of those he is not called upon to relieve, and make many pompous speeches in praise of charity and kindness ; but as soon as the case comes home to himself, his heart contracts, like the sensitive plant, at the first ap-

proach of danger ; *prudence* is instantly called to his aid, under the name of *virtue*, which sternly opposes a shield to defend him from every attack. Behind this impenetrable shield he rests secure, like the tortoise within its shell, and utters his moral apophthegms in safety. To this virtue, when thus applied, the object of this memoir laid no claim. When the miseries or the misfortunes of others called for sympathy or aid, his heart was never shut against the claims of justice, or the impulses of humanity. The parade of speeches he did, indeed, despise ; but he warmly interested himself in the cause of the unfortunate ; nor on any occasion forgot to avail himself of every opportunity to serve them. He directed, where he could not otherwise aid ; and his sympathizing lenity afforded a balm to the wounded heart which no pecuniary gratification could ever have procured.

Nor is it the severe and the selfish, alone, whose propensities dignify vice with the name of virtue. There is also a *vicious* sympathy which does infinite mischief in the world. Some persons, by being profusely tender to the object which immediately claims their attention, neglect the infinitely stronger claims of others, who happen to be out of sight at the time. They do not advert that a strict regard to justice and truth is the basis of all virtue. Without it, sympathy becomes weakness, and benevolence itself a vice. But when a tender disposition is under the steady regulation of this powerful principle, it gives an exaltation to the character, and a mildness to the conduct, that becomes irresistibly engaging. Great, indeed, must be the foibles that a conduct regulated by this principle will not effectually cover. In the moral world, its effects may be compared with those of a credit in the mercantile world that is above the reach of doubt. It gives a man the power of acting, in some measure, as he himself sees right, without ever incurring the imputation of blame. To this temper of mind Mr. Tytler was indebted for that great respectability he bore among his acquaintance in public and in private ; a degree of respectability, which, without this ingredient, talents of a much more brilliant cast would never, alone, have insured. What a noble tribute is this

which the public voluntarily pays to virtue! If happiness be the chief pursuit of man, how miserably do those err who hope to attain it by departing from the fair path of virtue and munificence!

From the over-ruling influence of the propensities above explained, resulted a natural ease of manner, and unaffected simplicity of conduct, that could not otherwise have been attained. When the mind is fully engaged in some interesting pursuit, the secret impulses of vanity, implanted in the minds of all mankind, imperceptibly lose their force; and the consideration of self, in some measure, ceases to be the leading motive for conversation. When the objects, especially, it contemplates, are pleasing, the social principle is called into full play; and every vivid emotion excites a desire of participation. This is one of the earliest, and the strongest propensities of the human mind. The child feels a want in every enjoyment, until the nurse be called to participate in its joy; and every mind that partakes of the innocence of childhood, feels that this is a never-failing ingredient in every enjoyment. But when envy, jealousy, pride, or the over-ruling influence of selfish passions that dare not be openly avowed, come to predominate, it becomes necessary to assume an artificial disguise, in order to conceal the natural depravity. Conversation then becomes a study; the lips are taught to speak a language that the heart never dictated; and an overstrained compliance is the necessary result. Mr. Tytler experienced none of these restraints. When he felt an emotion that he thought would give pleasure to others, he frankly communicated it, without disguise. When he felt no emotions of that sort, he thought not of conversing, and naturally bestowed attention to what fell from others, in the hope of obtaining information and pleasure in his turn. The social converse of select friends was, therefore, to him at all times a source of high enjoyment, and what he coveted above all others.

The same kind of impulse that prompted Mr. Tytler to converse with vivacity, induced him to become an author. Never could the observation of Rousseau,

“that most authors write merely from a desire to gratify their own vanity,” apply with less propriety than to him. He, who was at all times interested in the cause of the friendless, and zealous in defence of truth, naturally became keen in his researches concerning the unfortunate Mary of Scotland. The result of these enquiries was a discovery of circumstances, that, to all the world, appeared undoubted evidence that he had suffered great injustice, and which convinced himself that the opprobrium with which her memory had been so long loaded, owed its origin solely to forgeries and frauds of the most atrocious kind. To be silent in such a cause, he would have believed implied a participation in the guilt; he therefore stepped forward as the willing champion of what he deemed suffering innocence, against an host of foes; who at that time wore a much more formidable aspect than they do at present. His vindication of Mary * first appeared in the year 1759; and forms an æra in the literary history of Britain. Before that time, it was the fashion for literary disputants to attack each other like miscreants and banditti. The *person* was never separated from the *cause*: and whatever attached the *one*, was considered as equally affecting the *other*; so that scurrility and abuse bloated even the pages of a *Bentley* and a *Ruddiman*. The *Historical Inquiry* was free from every thing of that sort; and though the highest name produced not a mitigation of the force of any argument, the meanest never suffered the smallest abuse. He considered it as being greatly beneath the dignity of a man contending for truth, to overstretch even an argument in the smallest degree, far more to pervert a fact to answer his purpose on any occasion. In the course of his argument he had too often occasion to show that this had been done by others; but he disdained to imitate them. His reasoning was forcible and elegant; impartially severe, but always polite, and becoming the gentleman and the scholar. When this book appeared, it was looked on as a phenomenon in the literary world; and was read with the greatest avidity. His arguments did not indeed produce universal conviction; but his

* Entitled, “An Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume, with respect to that Evidence,” 8vo, 1759. After running through several editions it was printed in 4to, 1790, and in 8vo, two volumes, with large additions.

work commanded universal applause. In the cause of injured innocence, he neither thought it necessary to brandish the club of defiance, like the ireful Whitaker; nor to have recourse to the secret filetto, like the artful Gibbon. His object was not to attack, but to defend. He never deserted his post to pursue a fallen opponent; but he shrunk not from the most renowned assailants; and his success has been such as to induce many others, since that time, to range under his banners; all of whom have imitated his example, in as far as their respective talents and dispositions would permit. As a supplement to this work, he read in the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, of which Society he was a warm friend and protector, and for many years Vice-president, "A Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell," which forms a distinguished article in the first volume of the Transactions of that Society, published in the year 1791 in 4to.

All his other writings related to his favourite subject, *belles lettres*. These his miscellaneous works consist of,

1st, "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland, consisting of *The King's Quair* in six cantos, and *Christ's Kirk of the Green*, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James, Edinburgh 1783."—

This Dissertation forms a valuable morsel of the literary history of Europe; for James ranked still higher in the literary world as a *poet*, than in the political world as a *prince**. Great justice is done to his memory in both respects in this Dissertation; and the two morsels of poetry here rescued from oblivion, will be esteemed by men of taste, as long as the language in which they are written can be understood.

2d, "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," first subjoined to Arnot's History of Edinburgh. The simple melodies of Scotland have been long the delight of the natives, many of which, to them, convey an idea of pathos that can be equalled by none other; and are much admired by every stranger of musical talents who has visited that country. They have a powerful effect indeed, when properly introduced, as a relief, into a musical composition of complicated harmony. These are of two kinds, pa-

thetic and humorous. Those who wish to receive information concerning this curious subject, will derive much satisfaction from the perusal of this Dissertation. There is yet another kind of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland, of a more wild, irregular, and animating strain, which is but slightly treated here; and requires to be still more fully elucidated.

3d, "Observations on the *Vision*, a poem," first published in Ramsay's *Evergreen*, now also printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This may be considered as a part of the literary history of Scotland.

4th, "On the Fashionable Amusements in Edinburgh during the last Century;" *ibid.* It is unnecessary to dwell on the light that such dissertations as these, when judiciously executed, throw upon the history of civil society and the progress of manners.

The above are all the publications that are known to have been written by Mr. Tytler; nor have I heard if he has left any in MSS behind him: but if he has, they have fallen into good hands; and his son, I doubt not, will take care that nothing of that sort, which ought to be made public, shall be lost to the world.

Mr. Tytler was the son of Mr. Alexander Tytler, writer in Edinburgh, and was born there A. D. 1711. He received the first rudiments of his education at the High-school, and completed his studies at the University of that city. In the year 1742 he was entered one of the clerks of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland; a respectable and opulent society of men: and in 1785 appointed treasurer to the funds belonging to that society; a trust which he discharged with great approbation till his death, which happened on the 12th day of September 1792.

He married Anne Craig, daughter of Mr. James Craig, writer to the Signet, by whom he has left two sons, the eldest Alexander Frazer Tytler, Esq. Advocate and Professor of Civil History in the University of Edinburgh, and the youngest Captain Patrick Tytler of the 57th regiment of foot.

In his person, Mr. Tytler was rather thin than corpulent; his stature about

* There is a beautiful historical picture of this Prince playing on the harp, with his Queen and a circle of his courtiers listening to the music, by Graham, in London, one of the most eminent artists of the age.

the middle size, or a little below it. Before the writer of this article knew him, when he was in the decline of life, he had been seized with a slight paralytic affection, which rendered his walk and other motions less firm; but it had never made the smallest impression on his intellects and mental faculties, which continued uncommonly keen and active till his dying day. In his speech he had a small impediment,—extremely different from a stutter. It was a slight kind of stop, which, when connected with the animation of his manner, seemed to proceed from an excess of eagerness, which, to his friends, gave rather an energy and emphasis to his utterance than any uneasy sensation. The expression of the countenance depends so much on the idea that has been formed of the person in other respects, that those of one's acquaintance are, of all others, the least fit to judge of it. But his was deemed by them universally pleasing and energetic. The public will be able to judge of this from a very fine portrait of him, painted by Mr. Raeburn, which is justly reckoned one of the best of his very excellent paintings. A good

mezzotinto has been made from it by Jones, Engraver to the Prince of Wales. If the painting has any fault, it is that the figure is rather fuller than the life.

Mr. Tytler had not only the happiness to enjoy his mental faculties unimpaired, in the usual sense of that word, to a good old age; but he had the singular felicity of preserving, to a very late period of life, that ardent glow of enthusiasm, which is in some measure peculiar to youthful minds. The writer of this article was present in the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 19th day of April 1784, when Dr. Carlisle read Collins' Ode on the Genius of the Highlands, at which time he could not help contemplating, with a pleasing astonishment, the enthusiastic ardour that animated the whole frame of Mr. Tytler at the recital. He afforded also an example of another peculiarity that is seldom seen—a man of acknowledged genius and distinguished talents who had not an enemy or detractor; for it is believed there is not a man in Edinburgh who ever heard a living creature who would venture to detract from, or speak ill of, William Tytler.

LETTERS ON MUSIC.

[Continued from Page 264.]

LETTER IV.

ON PROPRIETY OF STYLE.

THE Author of "Elements of Criticism" observes, that "a subject which fills the mind with its loftiness and grandeur appears best in a dress altogether plain." On the same principle, Oratorios, and all religious subjects (whose effect *should* be, to fill the mind with the most elevated and affecting sensations) ought to be composed and performed after a different mode of expression from Theatrical Music*: and this shews the absurdity which has for some time past too much prevailed, of encouraging a light and trifling style of composition, and singing, to warble and fiddle itself into the sublime and sacred subject of * Religion.—There is certainly a great impropriety in not drawing a line between Theatrical and

Church Music, and there cannot be a more effectual cause assigned for the confusion of our ideas, and *present* difference of opinion in respect to the *natural* power of musical sounds, than that of our constantly hearing the same modulations and melodies, the same kind of movements and accompaniments, the same antic measures, and the same graces in performance, adapted indiscriminately, either in praising and adoring our Mistress, or our God.—Handel has left us some noble examples of the sublime in Music; and that excellent Composer the late Dr. Boyce, is very little, if at all, inferior to him in the power of harmony and composition, as all who have heard his Anthems and understand Music must allow; therefore, we want not an example of the greatest knowledge, as a guide and instructor in

* The present style of the Italian Church Music differs so little from that of their Opera, that in a discourse between an Italian and an Englishman upon the impropriety of it, the Italian, for want of a better argument, was reduced to observe, that as the Pope could never go to the Opera, it became necessary to introduce Opera Music into the Church, to amuse his Holiness.

sacred Music, if we were not led by the levity of our own minds from listening to every thing that tends to make us *reflect*: but the present irrational and unmanly taste in amusements makes it very improbable that a separation between the Church Music and that of the Theatre will be preserved, as Music is now no longer under any restraint, either from the taste of the public, or the laws of the land; for as there is a power in Sounds, so there may be an *abuse* of that power;—and Musicians will never be restrained from that *abuse*, while they find their private emoluments in it. “A performance intended for amusement is susceptible of much ornament, for in gaiety the mind hath a peculiar relish for show and decoration.” Hence the *greatest* merit of the present style of Opera Music;—it is full of the ornaments of performance, and properly calculated to amuse and unbend the mind. This is all, perhaps, that the subject requires, and we are pleased and satisfied with this.—Otherwise, what person of common sense would forbear to ridicule, or would not feel contempt and indignation at hearing the rage of an Hercules warbled forth by a *Castrato*, or the feelings of grief and despair gliding along in endless divisions of semi-quavers?—To be able to express different subjects by a different species of Music or performance is an arduous task, for *sounds* have not an *arbitrary sense*, as *words* have, but a *natural* one only; and to be able always to invent, or perform *empirically* such Music as will raise that affection in the mind the subject requires, demands a power in the art, and a knowledge of human nature and the passions, which few possess.

LETTER V.

ON SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

“THE Fine Arts, studied as a rational Science, afford superior entertainment, than as a subject of taste and amusement.” Hence Music, when merely calculated to amuse, is trivial in comparison of that which is addressed to the understanding and the heart, which cannot be affected without studying the nature of sounds in their first principles, and considering the *natural quality* and *power* of each; otherwise, like different medicines, they will coun-

teract each other.—The different quality of the tone in the human voice arises from various causes; such as the fibres, &c. which vibrate and produce Sound being more delicate or strong; a difference in the formation of the mouth or larynx, or any other part of the vocal organ;—and it may be observed, some voices are clear, and of the pipe-kind; others have more the nature of such instruments as are played upon by a reed, as the Oboe, or the Bassoon:—hence, likewise, one reason for the different *power* of voices, in regard to strength, compass, and pitch.—The different quality of *tone* and *power* of the voice ought to be a great object of consideration, both to *speakers* and *singers*, and their *variety and improvement*.

From such considerations they will be able to form a judgment, what mode of expression, whether comic or serious, their voices are best suited to, and how to adapt them to each subject.

Music,—or the study of the nature of Sounds, taken in this enlarged view, is a noble and useful science, and leads to a strict enquiry into the nature of the passions, and how and in what degree they may be affected by sounds. There seems to be a further difference betwixt the speaking and musical Sounds, besides what has been mentioned in Letter II. The former appear to be, from their nature, unmeasurable by any theory of numbers or vibrations; nevertheless a total difference of *quality* in their *tone*, remains no longer than the speaking Sounds express prose in unimpassioned conversation; for in the expression of poetry, or impassioned speech, there is generally a considerable portion of the *quality* of musical Sound produced. There seems likewise to be this remarkable difference between speaking and musical Sounds; the former are generally, in respect to their *tone*, and limitation of *pitch*, produced by passion alone; the latter must have the additional help of the understanding to ascertain those distances by which they succeed each other; and which these latter Sounds, from their equal vibrations, enable it to do.—Hence *all* people feel equally the energy of speaking Sounds in proportion to their sensibility; but there are many persons of excellent ability in other respects who cannot be made to understand, so as to give true utterance to musical Sounds; this perhaps may arise from some inequality

quality in the fibres of the ear, which, in that case, must convey disproportionate sensations to the mind.—But notwithstanding these differences between musical and speaking Sounds, they are often blended together, both by Orators and Singers; but this cannot be done, so as to produce a good effect, unless they are managed with great judgment and skill; and it was a very just reproach to an unnatural Singer and bad Speaker, when it was said to him, “You *sing* when you *speak*, and *speak* when you *sing*!”—For it may be observed in such persons, who want a variety of modulation in their speaking tones, that they fall the distance of a *fourth*, or some other musical interval at a period: and again, that singers who are ignorant of the true method of intonation, are continually sliding the voice in discontinued sound, and by that means introduce every kind of dissonance, where *harmony in unity* ought alone to prevail.

LETTER VI.

ON SPEAKING AND SINGING SOUNDS.

I HAVE already observed, that the difference between a speaking and a singing Sound, arises from the former being continually varying its *pitch*, and the latter being uttered while the vocal organ remains fixed at some point, by which means the Sound becomes properly musical, or singing.

It has been observed likewise, that there is a difference in the *quality*, or nature of the *tone* of the voice, suited to the various passions and feelings of the mind, whether serious or comic; and that the different *nature* of this various *power* in the voice, ought to be carefully studied, both by Speakers and Singers, in order to find out the *art* of keeping separate, or blending together such sounds which *naturally* belong to the *feeling* they would communicate to the sensations and understandings of their auditors. It has been further said, that the speaking Sounds are immeasurable, while their *tone* remains entirely separate from that of the singing Sounds; but that in proportion as this becomes blended with that of the singing Sounds, they become in proportion measurable, and may in a great degree be regulated by the musical system.

Every speaking Sound has a beginning in *high* or *low*, and differs from a musical one in these particulars; namely, by sliding in continued and undi-

vided Sound from one extreme to the other, instead of removing at once from the lowest to the highest point of such Sound (See Letter II.). Hence it *seems* easy to fix modulations of the speaking Sounds by the present system of Music: for instance, if I would fix the speaking Sounds by which I utter “*Ab! me!*” in the passion of love, I must seek for the *musical note* that is in unison of pitch with the speaking Sound *Ab!* Suppose the *note* to be G, and that in expressing my *feeling* in the utterance of it the Sound rises to B flat; and that in expressing my feeling the sound descends to A *natural*; the first Sound *Ab!* would be expressed in a continued Sound rising a third minor; and the second word *me!* by a continued Sound descending a semitone. The first, *Ab!* being articulated upon the highest degree of the Sound, and expressing the *grief* of the passion, may be compared to what Grammarians call the *acute accent*; the second, *me!* being articulated upon the lowest degree of the Sound, and exciting pity for the speaker, may be compared to what they call the *grave accent*.

A speaking Sound often both rises and falls in its pitch; as when a person in pain or affliction utters the Sound *oh!* suppose it to begin at the pitch of the note G, and that the feeling raise the sound to D flat, and make it sink again to B *natural* before it is ended—this corresponds to what Grammarians call the *circumflex*. From what has been said it may be easily perceived how much a real knowledge in Music, and the art of *singing*, might be found useful to speakers, and the study of oratory to singers; and likewise, that it is possible to regulate the modulation of speaking Sounds, so as to give a *general* idea of them by the present musical system. But a precise description of them cannot be given, because the *extremes* of the greatest part of the speaking sounds are *dissonant*, or at least *disproportionate* to those of singing, both in respect to the quality of their *tone*, and the *measurement* of *high* and *low*, in the beginning and ending of them, if compared with any interval in the present practice of Music. How far the speaking Sounds may be found capable of regulation by the chromatic and enharmonic systems of the Antients, may prove a curious and entertaining enquiry to such persons who have learning and leisure to make it.

[To be continued.]

T A B L E T A L K ;

O R,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 173.)

LORD MANSFIELD.

HIS Lordship often used to tell the circumstance of the mistake in his matriculation, and add, "Hence I have been frequently taken for an Englishman—but, in fact, I am *only* a Scotchman."

His rank, his talents, and address, soon introduced him to the first company in high and literary life, such as Peps, Bolingbroke, Pulteney, &c. &c. He was likewise early taken notice of at the bar, and from the fluency of his elocution was called "the silver-tongued Murray." Indeed some of the best judges of his time bear testimony to his talents as a speaker, such as Lords Chesterfield, Melcombe, &c. &c.

A circumstance which shewed the uncommon quickness of his parts as a lawyer, occurred about the year 1737, when he could not have been above five or six years at the Bar, and which was the celebrated cause between Mr. Sloper and Theophilus Cibber. Mr. Murray was junior Counsel, but his principal being suddenly seized with a fit in the court, the duty devolved on Mr. Murray, who at first declined it, on account of want of time to study the case. The Court to indulge him postponed the cause for about an hour, and only with this short preparation he made so able and eloquent a defence, as not only to reduce the defendant's damages to a mere trifle, but gained himself the reputation of a most prompt and eloquent pleader.

Lord Mansfield, tho' early solicited to go into Parliament, declined it till he was Solicitor General, saying, "Why should I be the drudge of a party, when most people apply to me as a guide?"

He refused the seals four times, in 1757, in 1770, 1779, and 1784.

On April the 9th, 1757, when Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, he

was, *pro tempore*, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in this office, principally through his mediation, brought about the coalition between Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, the former being made Paymaster-General of the Forces, and the latter Principal Secretary of State. This coalition was of the most singular service to the country, by uniting all the great leaders of the different parties, and thereby giving an energy to the war we were then engaged in, and which terminated so gloriously and successfully to the British arms.

Lord Mansfield often spoke of this circumstance with pleasure, and towards the close of the American War once expressed a wish in the House of Lords, "That as he had the good fortune to bring about a coalition of parties that was highly serviceable to the country, he would be happy to do the same once more," and pressed it with some earnestness, as the best step which could be taken in the then situation of affairs.

A-propos! There is a painting of Lord Mansfield in his Chancellor's robes, which was done in the prime of life, and is the best likeness of him.

When he was very eminent at the bar, he used frequently to spend from Saturday evening to Monday morning at the late Lord Foley's, who, though a very good sort of a man, was not remarkable for either wit or talents. Somebody asking Charles Townsend what could be Murray's motive for spending so much of his time in such a manner: "Pho! Pho!" says Townsend, "Murray is a very prudent fellow; from the nature of his business he's obliged to sag a great deal in the course of the week, and he goes down to Foley's to *rest his understanding* on a Sunday."

A Jew, dressed out in a tawdry suit of laced clothes, giving in bail before Lord

Lord Mansfield, Serjeant Davy pressed the Israelite very close, to know whether he was worth the sum he swore to, clear of all his debts. The Jew several times answered in the affirmative; but the Serjeant still persisting in his interrogatories, his Lordship turned round to the Serjeant, and exclaimed, "For shame, brother Davy! How can you tease the gentleman so? Don't you see *he would burn for much more?*"

Seeing some favourable circumstances in a man's case who had stolen some trifling trinket, he desired the prosecutor to value it at *tenpence*; on which the other cried out, "Tenpence, my Lord! why the very *fashion* of it cost me ten times the sum." "That may be, my friend," said his Lordship, "but we must not hang a man *for fashion sake.*"

Being at one time on the Home Circuit, a man was brought before him charged with stealing a silver ladle, and in the course of the evidence the Counsel for the Crown was rather severe upon the prisoner for being an Attorney. "Come, come," says his Lordship, in a whisper to the Counsel, "don't exaggerate matters; if the fellow had been an Attorney, you may depend on it he would have stolen the *bowl as well as the ladle.*"

Lord Mansfield being told of the following motto on the coach of a very eminent quack, "*A Numine Salus,*" thus translated it, "God help the Patient."

A quondam Bishop having very charitably established an Alms-House, at his own expence, for twenty-five poor women, Lord Mansfield was applied to for an inscription for the portal of the house; upon which his Lordship took out his pencil, and immediately wrote the following:

Under this Roof
The Lord Bishop of _____

Keeps

No less than *twenty-five* Women.

When Lord Mansfield was first called to the Court of King's Bench, he gave the following proof of his love of justice above the quirks of the law:—A certain diligent book-read Advocate had taken up a considerable time of the Court in producing several black-letter cases, to prove the genuine construction of an old woman's will. His Lordship heard

him with great patience for some time; at last he interrupted the string of his learning by asking him, "Whether he thought the old woman had ever heard of these cases? and if not, what common sense and justice must say to that matter?" He therefore immediately gave judgment in favour of common sense, against the reporters, to the full satisfaction of the whole Court.

Serjeant Davy, being concerned in a cause which he wanted to postpone for a few days, asked Lord Mansfield when he would bring it on. "On Friday next," said his Lordship. "Will you consider, my Lord? Friday next will be *Good Friday.*" "I don't care for that; the better day, the better deed." "Well, my Lord," says Davy, "you may do as you please; but if you do sit on that day, I believe you'll be the first Judge who did business on a Good Friday since Pontius Pilate's time."

A Catholic Priest was maliciously prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench for having said *Mafs*. Lord Mansfield, with his usual acumen, soon saw the drift of the prosecution, and asked the principal witness, "Then you are sure the man is a Popish Priest, and that he said *Mafs*?" "Yes, my Lord."—"Oh! then you know what *Mafs* is?" Here the witness was confused, and after some pause answered in the negative. His Lordship then addressed himself to the Jury as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"To find this man guilty you must have full proof that he said *Mafs*, and it must likewise be fully proved to you that it was the *Mafs* which this man said, when the witness saw him performing acts which he took to be the *Mafs*; you must therefore judge for yourselves, whether your consciences are entirely satisfied on this point."—The Jury instantly acquitted the prisoner.

A Gentleman going out as a Judge to one of our settlements in America, who had not been much used to the practice of the law, and was therefore afraid of not being able to satisfy his own mind in this new situation, applied to Lord Mansfield for advice. His Lordship, who knew him to be a good judge of constitutional law, and an honest man, gave him the following:

"Decide as well as you can, but don't be apt to give reasons for your decision.

decision. I am sure you will decide well and justly, but it is very possible you may give bad reasons."

His Lordship gave the same advice to a friend of his, a Justice of Peace, with this addition, "Be always sure of your good intentions, for in all cases brought before us, we generally judge of the intentions of a Magistrate."

Pope, in the decline of life, used to spend several of his winter evenings with Lord Mansfield at his house in town, and as his Lordship used frequently to be out upon business, the Poet, who had the *entrée* of his study, not infrequently used to fill up his time in writing Latin epigrams, which, when he shewed to Lord Mansfield, he generally discouraged, and sometimes used to throw them into the fire, exclaiming, "That the first English Poet in the world ought not to write anything but in his own language."

A friend of Lord Mansfield's, who was a literary man (the late Owen Ruffhead), often pressed him for materials to write his life, wishing, as he said, to perpetuate the memory of so great a man. Lord Mansfield parried this attack for some years; at last he gave him his reasons against it in the following manner, which do equal credit to his judgment and his modesty:

"You mistake, my good friend: the object you look for would form no important or entertaining part of biography.—My success in life has not been very remarkable, and my parts such as generally attach to men who have had the same opportunities, and the same assiduities. My father was a man of rank and fashion—he gave me a good education, and in early life I was introduced into the best company, which my circumstances enabled me to keep without falling into any improper embarrassments; therefore, to these, with some adventitious circumstances, it is that I owe my success. But if you wish to write the life of a truly great man, take my Lord Hardwicke; he indeed was so, who from very humble means, without family, fortune, or connections, rose to be Lord Chancellor of England, merely through his virtues, his talents, and assiduities."

It was a frequent observation of Lord
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Mansfield's, "That nothing was so silly as cunning."

Another of his was, "Begin at the end;" intimating that the consequences should be looked to, and well considered, before we resolve on any thing.

Another, "It often happens in politics, that instead of consulting *what is to be done*, parties are struggling *who should do it*."

It was a pleasant observation made by Lord Mansfield, on the investments of money, "That in mortgages men had their principal without interest—their funds, interest without principle."

That Lord Mansfield introduced a great deal of substantial justice into our Courts, is universally admitted by all those at or conversant with the Bar.—He likewise very much attended to our commerce, and the decisions which he left behind him in the City, as well as at Westminster Hall, form one of our best Codes of Commercial Law, and as such seem to be attended to by his successors.

He likewise selected men of sound legal knowledge, and commercial experience, which he met with on juries in the City, and often gave them his confidence and praise. He likewise recommended such as arbitrators, and by these judicious measures promoted a considerable degree of prompt and substantial justice. In this number he early selected Thomas Gorman, Esq. a gentleman now living, of much mercantile and general knowledge. With him he used frequently to consult upon the customs of merchants, and paid great deference to his opinion. Mr. Gorman always waited upon his Lordship on his birthday with a *bouquet*, which he received with his usual politeness and civility; and this custom Mr. Gorman continued to the very last year of his Lordship's life.

We shall conclude these little anecdotes of Lord Mansfield's life with Dr. Johnson's opinion of him to a person who said in his company, "that he had heard Lord Mansfield was not a great English lawyer."

"Why, Sir, supposing Lord Mansfield not to have the splendid talents he possesses, he must be a great English lawyer."

lawyer from having been so long at the Bar, and having passed through so many of the great offices of the law. You may as well maintain that a carrier who has driven a pack-horse between

Edinburgh and Berwick for thirty years, does not know the road, as that Lord Mansfield does not know the laws of England."

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF DAVID MALLET, Esq. TO Mr. JOHN KER, PROFESSOR OF GREEK, IN KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR MR. KER,

IF a piece of good fortune brings a double pleasure along with it when it comes unlooked for, your kind letter must certainly have raised me into a transport much above common life, as it not only surpris'd me into a joy I little expected, your good opinion, but also let me see, that the trifles I had performed could please one, for whom I have deservedly the greatest esteem and respect. Pardon these glowing expressions, as the dictates of a heart overflowing with gratitude, and believe that I am as averse to flattery as an honest mind can be. You are one to whom I stand indebted for all the advances I shall make in the world, as having laid the foundation by your instructions, and raised the superstructure by your love and favour; and to be silent on such a theme, would argue me lost to all that's generous, and insensible to a stupidity. But I must not offend your modesty; let me only assure you, that as I receive every wholesome advice with pleasure, so when it comes from a sincere friend and well-wisher, the pleasure grows into transport. I never wrote a line but for my diversion; and although I might court Poesy as a mistress, and should be loth to be yok'd with her for life under the title of a Wife, I own 'tis my opinion, that poesy gives one a sprightly turn of thinking, and stocks the imagination with beautiful images, that capacitate one for writing and talking agreeably; yet I am in too bad a condition already, to entail poverty on myself by a blendid passion for rhyme. I would fain crowd as many things into my letter as possibly I can, and shall therefore throw my thoughts together in a desultory manner, without ranging and marshalling them according to method. Know then, that the Edinburgh Miscellany* was undertaken by an Athenian Society here, who received the

poems, and published all they thought worthy of seeing the light. The gentleman to whom I inscribed my Pastoral is one of their number. His name is Mr. Joseph Mitchell, author of the *Lugubres Cantus*, and Poem to the memory of Mr. Ford. He now resides at London, and is publishing the *Adventures of Telemachus* in verse by subscription. If any in Aberdeen are willing to encourage the design, I shall next occasion send you the proposals, and give you a full account of those gentlemen who are assistant to him. Mr. Calander, who is written C—r, is an ingenious young gentleman, and is author of the 2d part of the *Lug. Cantus*. Who the ladies are scarce any one knows. The gentleman in the University whose productions are marked with a S. is one Mr. Symmers, a boy of fifteen, and very sprightly. But I must not forget my own concerns, and shall therefore, without disguise, inform you on what terms I live with Mr. Home. He allows me my learning, clothes, and diet, but no fixed salary. I am concerned in no business but revising my pupils lessons, so that I have enough of time for reading and writing. I would have sent you some of my productions, but I scarce think they deserve the postage, and I had almost forgot to tell you, that I read your congratulatory poem with infinite delight; and since you have done me the honour to desire me to translate it, give me leave to remark one passage among many others which charmed me:

Ultima caelestum, terras qui caede mendaces

Olim deseruit, prima tibi placeat:

where the antithesis betwixt *ultima* and *prima* is very beautiful. I am at no loss about the meaning except the proper names, which I beg you would explain. You see with what freedom I write, but I hope you will forgive me this liberty, as the effect rather of

* One Volume of which was published at Edinburgh, in 12mo, 1720.

fondness than presumption. I am,
with the utmost gratitude, Sir,

Your most obed. humble servant,

DAVID MALLOCH.

Edin. Oct. 5th, 1720.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I AM at a loss how to begin this letter. My long silence has rendered an apology almost absolutely necessary, and yet I am afraid I shall scarce be able to justify my conduct: only let me with the utmost sincerity assure you, that neither laziness nor want of respect are in the fault. No, Sir, I am too sensible of the obligation you have laid me under, ever to be wanting in a suitable return of gratitude and regard.—I dare not indulge myself in venting my heart, lest I should betray myself into language too glowing and passionate. I could please myself in running out upon a subject that represents you to my thoughts in the pleasing light of a benefactor and instructor. But whatever I could say would fall very much below that idea which reigns in my breast.—But whither have I wandered? You see, Sir, it is hard to put a check upon one's thoughts, where the heart dictates every word. But to return: Last Session I was wholly engaged in acquiring the French and Greek languages, and this, with the affairs of Mr. Home's children, possessed almost all my time. Besides, Sir, you know that Poetry would have the whole soul to herself; the mind must be humbled and fixed in a kind of serenity, to be able to form those agreeable images which she delights in; and as I was obliged to be often conversant with the Dictionary, I seldom found myself in a humour for verse. 'Tis true, I began to translate your poem; but I went on so heavily, and my lines were so forced and mechanical, that I entirely laid it aside, till I should be at ease from the hurry of a town life in the country. At length it is finished, but I find myself strangely embarrassed. My newness to translation, and the closeness of your thoughts, that rather run over in an abundance of sense than words, fill me with a great

many fears that I have miscarried in my attempt. I must, however, adventure upon some account of the method I observed, that you may not think I translated wholly at random. In general, I have steered a middle course betwixt (what they call) a Paraphrase and a Literal Translation. I have added as little as I possibly could, and at the same time was careful to render the sense perfect and unimpaired: how I have succeeded you will be best able to judge. But in several places I left out the proper names industriously. Though they are sounding and harmonious in the Latin, yet they appear so flat in a translation, that they give a kind of littleness to the verse, by being always in the mouth of the vulgar. I hope I shall be pardoned for adding several epithets of my own, since it is what the translators of both Homer and Virgil have done. There is, besides, Sir, such a weight and energy in the Latin phrases, that it is impossible to translate them into English with any tolerable elegance, except one uses a paraphrase. Forgive this cant way of talking; I am sensible what presumption I am guilty of in writing to you after this manner. Let me therefore break off, half ashamed for having dared to speak so much of myself. I shall only beg that you will vouchsafe to inform me of my errors, that I may learn more correctness in time coming. May I be allowed to trespass so much on your patience as to send you any news I can glean? I could fill up this half sheet, but I can scarce venture to hope that you will throw away time in perusing it. Allan Ramsay has published his Poems in quarto by subscription, having got to the number of 400 guineas from his subscribers. He has indeed wrote himself into some kind of fame, and a great deal of money, which is much more substantial; but his personal character makes me entertain but a small value for his writings. Mr. Malcolm has likewise made public his Treatise of Music, which he has inscribed to the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music in London. Mr. Mitchell, our countryman, has some time ago wrote a Tragedy, which was acted at Lincolns-Inn-Fields * with a

* This was THE FATAL EXTRAVAGANCE; a Tragedy built on "The Yorkshire Tragedy," ascribed to Shakespeare. It was acted at Lincoln's Inn-Fields 21st April, 1721; but though acted for the Benefit of Mr. Mitchell, and published in his name, it is thought to be the production of Aaron Hill, and is claimed as such by his daughter in her title of her father prefixed to his Dramatic Works.

great deal of applause. He is just now engaged in writing a heroi-comical poem, called *The Cudgel*, one Canto † of which I perused with a great deal of pleasure. He is, I am informed, in a very fair character at London, and is valued by several of the greatest Wits, as Mr. Pope, Mr. Watts, Mr. Hill, &c. With my best wishes for the welfare of your Lady and family, I am, Sir,

Your most faithful and most obliged humble Servant,
DAVID MALLOCH.

Sept. 3, 1721.

THOUGHTS UPON CASH, CREDIT, AND COUNTRY BANKS.

By JOSEPH MOSER.

Blest Paper Credit, first and best supply,
That gives Corruption lighter wings to fly.

POPE.

THE recent failures in the City, and general depreciation of Country Bank notes, have induced me to bestow a few pages upon the consideration of public credit; and turn my thoughts particularly to the instability of that immense paper fabric, which of late years hath with great ingenuity and industry been raised in this nation. In revolving this subject in my mind, and weighing the good and evil accruing from it in an impartial balance, the following reflections occurred; and though at first they may seem to wander wide from the mark, I hope in the conclusion, they will not be thought totally irrelevant to the present crisis.

Before the discovery of the Southern Hemisphere by the Spaniards, it is well known that gold and silver were so extremely scarce in Europe, that a small piece of either represented a considerable quantity of the necessaries of life: a noble, for instance, was thought an equivalent to a fat ox, a shilling to a sheep; three of the latter stood in the place of a quarter of corn, and thirty paid a year's rent for a house in Cheapside. When the Company of Wax Chandlers dined in gala at their Hall on Lord Mayor's Day 1478, the luxury and extravagance of the age were wondered at, as soon as it was known that the expences of the day amounted to the enormous sum of seven shillings! In those frugal times seven shillings was thought a full and ample representative of a City Company's feast! In later periods, as specie became more plenty, and from that circumstance decreased in value, the dinner

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir, I hope it will not be ascribed to my ignorance of the Latin of your poem, that I have given in some few places a different turn of expression from that of the original, as—*Valetq. perdidit: prædajacet cassibus usq. tuis*; both of which I have slurred into one, and translated, While the plump partridge struggles in the snare, &c. Let me beg you'd not leave me in the dark, but send me an impartial judgment of this performance, for I assure you I am willing to learn and amend.

[To be continued.]

bill of the worthy Company abovementioned rose from seven shillings to seven pounds, and this sum (small as it may appear to the traders of the present age) was sufficient, about two centuries back, to gratify the appetites and exhilarate the hearts of perhaps seventy citizens. In those days, we read that when a knight or squire was compelled to represent his county or borough in Parliament, the said county or borough thought they made him a handsome provision, in allowing him twenty or thirty pounds to bear his expences: with this vast stipend he came reluctantly to town, and perhaps (still more reluctantly) was obliged for the sake of domestic tranquility to bring his wife and daughter once in their lives to see the metropolis. After a winter spent in the gaieties of London, the consequence of their excursion generally was, that they returned to their ancient mansion fifty or sixty pounds poorer than they were when they left it: whether the wisdom they acquired answered the vast expence of the pursuit, is a question which, not having any connection with the object of my present speculation, I shall not waste my time in canvassing.

Taking it for granted, then, that seven pounds was equal to the entertainment of a City Company, and sixty (*for I love to go to the outside*) was sufficient to support the family of a senator through the dissipation of a session in town, at the beginning of the last century, the rise of these two articles will perhaps astonish the reader as much as it has me; and he will doubtless consider them as the strongest in-

† One Canto of this Poem only was published. It is to be found in Mitchell's Poems, 1732, Vol. I. p. 67. The original design was to have been comprised in six Cantos.

stances I could have produced to shew the influx of wealth, and the rapid increase of specie, or the representative of specie, down to the present time : let us now enquire from what causes this increase proceeded. The torrent of wealth which flowed from newly-discovered America to Spain, did what the riches of the East had done formerly to Rome ; it brought with it its concomitant luxury, and enervated the people. When the golden showers first fell upon the former nation, they rendered other showers useless to the uncultured earth : the great embracing their real, and the poor their ideal transatlantic possessions, left their native country to chance ; the spade and the plough were abandoned ; the vineyard neglected ; the arts sickened ; and (*strange as it may seem*) even the sails of commerce flagged, except those employed to transport their beloved metal from the New to the Old World. From this dream they were awakened by hunger ; in a short time their visionary accumulations vanished, and they found (*like the cock in the fable*) that a grain of corn, in the house of famine, was of more value than a diamond ; that gold was not good to eat. The result was, that from their fertile but neglected country, an indolent and avaricious people were obliged to part with their riches to purchase bread : this threw trade into a new channel ; the other European nations (glad of a ready-money custom) poured their commodities into Spain ; supplied her with every necessary and luxury of life : the gold and silver of Peru and Potosi became by this means dispersed over the world, and the Iberian possessors of it were contented to act as factors or bankers to the rest of Europe. Before this great revolution in commerce, the landed interest had in most countries been predominant, and the rise or fall of that description of property in its value, was the criterion of the prosperity or decline of the State.

Falstaff, in reply to the Prince's remarks upon the disorders likely to arise in the "times of civil bustleing," observes, that "land may be bought as cheap as stinking mackerell." In these days he would have said, "Consols will be done at fifty ;" or in other words, that money, or its representative credit, is in its plenty or stability the index that points the passions of the people to what they think their greatest blessing : on the contrary, the scarcity of specie, or the depression of paper, hangs like a weight upon their mind, and involves the nation in gloom, terror, and discontent. Since the value set upon the

happiness annexed to riches is so great, can we wonder that the desire of procuring them, rose in the human mind much faster than the mines of Mexico could supply it ? To attract gold to this kingdom, can we wonder that every method ingenuity could devise was put in practice ; or that the artist, the manufacturer, the merchant, joined their efforts, and that the world was explored for articles of luxury to allure this favourite metal to our shores ? But though it was poured upon us in great abundance ; though to the product of the American mines was added the immense influx of Asiatic wealth, which has during the last fifty years centered in this kingdom ; yet it is to be doubted, whether we are become intrinsically richer ; for though our wealth (or rather appearance of wealth) has increased, the means of dissipation have increased likewise, and even the necessaries of life have risen in a still greater proportion. In this situation, the current specie (though multiplied a hundred fold in the period abovementioned) has been found insufficient to serve as a representative for the gratification of luxury, the bargains of trade, the schemes of speculation, or the purposes of corruption : hence arose, and much honour is due to the ingenuity of the first fabricator, the practice of giving a nominal value to a small slip of paper, making it the portrait of so many pounds, and sending it over the world for commercial, and sometimes, perhaps, less laudable purposes. In the scarcity of money to which former ages were subject, a small quantity of it, as I have observed, represented so large a proportion of goods, that even the richest merchant found but little inconvenience in keeping in his strong box sufficient for all the demands of his trade ; his superfluous cash was vested in estates ; the exchange conducted by the Jews and Lombards was literally the coin of one country for that of another : but when the mode of supplying the exigencies of the State was changed from aids, benevolences, and fifteenths, to loans, and these loans were funded, a new species of property arose ; a Bank was established, and became the hot bed from whence the immense plantations of paper credit have sprung up. The ease and convenience with which pecuniary affairs were conducted by bills and notes, and the honour, regularity, and facility, with which the business of the Bank was managed, while it prejudiced people in favour of funded property, was found equally advantageous to commerce in general ; and the success of the discount and circulation part of it,

induced

induced men of great fortunes to form houses upon the same plan, but more adapted to the multifarious concerns of merchandize.

Had the business of Banking stopp'd here, there is no doubt but it would have continued an object of national benefit; and a considerable paper circulation should have not only been allowed, but encouraged. But as the best of things may be perverted to the worst of uses, to the ease and convenience with which drafts and notes were negotiated, has given rise to (and of late most enormously increased) a set of people who have been emphatically denominated Hedge Bankers, whose only stock is scrippery and paper; coiners and circulators of English Assignats, who, within these last seven years (for I believe few can give a more ancient date to their establishments), have like locusts covered the face of the country. In these flourishing and happy times, we have Village, Market-Town, City, and County Banks; and nothing can give a stronger, or more glaring picture of the opulence of the nation, than the wonder with which a traveller beholds (in some large towns) a Bank in almost every street! With respect to many of them, they take their rise in the following manner: Truck, a shopkeeper in a place consisting perhaps of twenty houses, charmed with the profits and gentility annexed to the profession of a Banker, resolves to establish a House. He meets his friends Selvage the draper, and Hobnail the ironmonger, at the club. While they smoke their pipes, they lament the burden and inconvenience which arises to his Majesty's subjects from being obliged to carry money in their pockets to market or fair; and observe of how much more consequence a man appears, whose name stamps a value upon a bit of paper. "Pay the sum of thirty-five shillings and sixpence three farthings to Peter Rullet, or order. *Paul Ploughshare*." What elegance in the found! with what ease (to those that can write) is property transferred by this means: in short, they deem a Bank a necessary appendage to the Village, and immediately create a Firm. In a few days the soap and candles are removed from the windows of the shop of the head partner; the gilt sugar loaves taken down; the house new painted; and

THE QUAGMIRE BANK,
TRUCK, SELVAGE, HOBNAIL,
and Co.

in capitals emblazoned upon the front. Under so respectable a sanction, they begin to collect the guineas of the neighbourhood, and issue their paper, adorned

with a view of the shop at one corner; they connect themselves with the Bank in the Market-Town, who are connected with the Bank in the City, who are connected with the County Bank, who are agents to a House in London; and thus we see, from so small a beginning, an immense diffusion of paper drags the cash out of the pockets of the provincial inhabitants of this nation, and ultimately brings it to the capital, which must be considered as the reservoir into which the lesser streams empty themselves.

A gentleman who is in the receipt of a very large estate informs me, that the proportion of specie to paper in the payments made to him, is exactly five pounds in the hundred; which I suppose to be nearly the average of the real and ideal property; or, to speak in plainer terms, that every five pounds of cash possessed by Country Banks in general, is represented by nineteen five-pound notes: these finding their way into circulation become the vehicles of commerce. Therefore if we suppose a Bank with a capital of even ten thousand pounds specie dispersing paper to the amount of an hundred thousand (which is too frequently the case), and which (as long as their credit lasts) supplies the place of current coin among the lower orders of tradesmen and manufacturers, we may easily figure to ourselves the distress and confusion it must create in a small town or village, if such a House happens to stop payment; and that they do very often happen to stop payment, every day's experience convinces us. I shall perhaps be told that I have only adverted to the danger, and not stated the convenience that accrues from keeping an account at one of these Houses. If I have not, it was because there seems to me no great convenience in it.

When a farmer or trader goes to market, either to buy or sell, the receiving or payment of a sum of money is attended with little more trouble than the writing a draft. When our ancestors disposed of their commodities, they were (like the Northern nations at present) frequently paid in silver and even copper, the bulk of the cash received was consequently great; yet weighty as it was, they generally contrived to bear the burden home with them. In those ages, paper and its concomitants, twinding and forgery, were unknown. In our days, when the transfer of a large sum is required, and money thought a cumbersome and awkward medium, there are few towns, however remote from the metropolis, in which notes of the Bank of England are not to be procured, either of the Receivers

of the Revenue or London Agents; though it must be confessed, they were much oftener seen before the general introduction of Country Banks. It will be said, that they are to be procured: it is true; but whether you want to turn a note into cash, or cash into a note, the officer expects a premium. This I allow, and surely the security of the transaction and credit of the paper (where paper is necessary) are well worth the small expence attending the exchange.

A circulation of notes and bills has been stated in another point of view as advantageous to commerce, as it enables men of small capitals, and great enterprize, to extend their dealings to a degree unknown in former ages.

I hope I shall not be thought too sceptical, if I doubt whether unlimited traffic and boundless manufacture (especially when not firmly supported) are ultimately of any great benefit to a nation: these sources of wealth may by a hundred accidents be stopped; every port may be filled with the sails of our merchants; every country in time overloaded with the productions of our artificers; and the schemes of speculation must in the end be exhausted; and while the labours of the forge and the loom are hawked about the world, perhaps in vain, the plenty and wealth that may be derived from agriculture are overlooked. It has been remarked with respect to Spain, that the bulk of the people became in reality poorer, as the national riches increased, and their dominions extended; and in this Country, the folly of pursuing commerce and cultivation to the South Pole, and at the same time leaving vast tracts of land at home in its original state of wildness, is too obvious not to strike every observer. But to return to the subject, from which I have in some degree wandered: When I supposed the Country Bankers in possession of the tenth or twentieth part of the property for which they had bills in circulation, some late instances have proved that I erred exceedingly in their favour; as from the melancholy detail of their circumstances, it has been found that not one in ten, or perhaps twenty, were masters of any real property at all. When the chain of connection has been broken; when one of the principal links has given way, and the crush of a London, Bristol, or Manchester House has been followed by those of all their country dependants; when the wide-extended ruin has involved thousands of credulous individuals, it has frequently been discovered, that every fabric in the

whole range has been erected on the most unsubstantial foundation; that perhaps not one of them were ever in possession of a thousand pounds they could really and truly call their own, though their Assignats to the amount of several hundred thousands may have found a ready circulation through the manufacturing counties, not only to the injury of trade in general, but the national credit, and the Bank of England in particular.

Those that think the lower orders of society are by poverty exempt from the evils of a paper circulation, will, if they take the trouble to enquire into the conduct of great manufacturers, find that they are mistaken. They will learn at Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and other towns, where great numbers of journeymen are employed, that notes to a large amount are weekly passed among them; that their masters' notes (which they take in lieu of wages) are negotiable with the butcher, baker, shopkeeper, publican, or may be turned into money by application to the clerks of the factory, *at a discount*.

In the weaving and wool counties this traffic is carried still further, and the great masters become keepers of stores, from which the work-people are obliged to purchase the necessaries of life at any price they please to put upon them.

I have in the foregoing pages endeavoured to state a few of the evils attendant upon paper currency and unlimited speculation. Whether the shock that Country Banks have lately received, will tend to repress the spirit of enterprize that has too generally taken possession of the trading part of the nation; whether the recent failures will awaken the attention of the Legislature, and urge them to apply a remedy, and endeavour to stop the devastation which seems daily to extend, it is impossible to say. If it is necessary to establish a House for the negotiation of the pecuniary concerns of every village in the kingdom, I think it is not only the interest, but the duty of the Bank of England to sanction those establishments. If commercial transactions cannot be conducted without five-pound notes, it is equally the duty of the guardians of public credit to render them as secure to the holders as possible.

If this is speedily and effectually done, there will in a short time be an end of the speculations of a set of men, who seem ready to dash into every visionary scheme; and who (unfortunately for their connections) find too ready a support from that credulity which has ever been the characteristic of the English.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE EXPEDITION,

[Concluded from Page 280.]

DURING our run through this Archipelago, which contains about one hundred islands, that we saw, two men were constantly in the chains heaving the lead, with boats sounding. This is, perhaps, the most dangerous navigation ever performed in the history of voyages, and will redound much to the honour of Capt. Bligh. Amongst such a variety of islands, I must content myself by saying, that some were of a tolerable size and height, and richly clothed with stately trees, whilst others were low and rocky; but we saw few that could be called mountains. The verdure of these islands had a burnt appearance, from whence it may be concluded they suffer much for want of rain. During the twenty days we were entangled with them we had no rain, and very little dew at night. The natives are rather below the common standard, perfectly black, woolly heads, bushy beards, teeth bad and irregular, snail eyes, rather sunk in the head, noses not flat, many aquiline, nor lips thick. The septum of the nose, in several, was perforated, and a circular ring of shell introduced. Some through this perforation had feathers, or a small quantity of the husk of the cocoa-nut; and one man, on receiving a large spike-nail, suddenly thrust it in, without appearing to suffer the smallest uneasiness. The women wore a wrapper, or rather apron of rushes, which fell to their knees; the men were quite naked, except in one or two instances, and those had their privities covered with a shell. The cartilage of the ear was bored, and small bits of sticks, &c. thrust through. They wore bracelets and anklets, with necklaces of white shells and of a red berry, neatly strung. Those we saw, women as well as men, were marked immediately below the shoulder with red lines, which formed a sphere. The intent of these lines we could not learn, whether for ornament or grief; but I am inclined to think the former, as I saw a very young girl so marked. Their language was by no means harsh. We had several times intercourse with these people, both on board and on their own shores; and in our little dealings, they had conducted themselves in a very proper manner, and had impressed us with very favourable ideas of them; and I wish to God they had given us no cause to have altered those sentiments.

On the morning of the 10th, eight canoes formed the daring attempt of attacking the Assistant; they discharged into her a heavy flight of arrows, by which three men were dangerously wounded, one of whom died a few days after quite delirious. This obliged us to fire on them, and I fear several lives were lost. They desisted from the attack, and we pursued our course. Their weapons are clubs, spears, and bows and arrows. Some of their arrows measure five feet, but they have them of different lengths, and variously mounted, some with bone, others with a hard red wood; but in general they are not barbed; and we have every reason to suppose they do not poison them, from the wounds of the other two men soon healing; though one of the poor fellows has lately undergone a very severe operation, to extract a piece of the arrow, which broke in his body. Some of their canoes were sixty or seventy feet long, and in one we counted twenty-two men.

On the 16th a party landed on a small island, from whence we saw many more, and took possession of the whole in the name of our Royal Master. The easternmost of these islands lies in about the longitude 145, the westernmost in 142, E. and the passage between 8. and 11. south latitude; and on the 2d of October we arrived in Company Road, in the island of Timor, which jointly belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese: there we heard of the melancholy fate of the Pandora, the particulars of which you are better acquainted with than I am, as Capt. Edwards left no letter for Capt. Bligh, although he knew we were so soon to follow him. At Timor we remained eight days, to complete our wood and water, during which time we procured a few buffaloes for the ship's company; but as the last year's crop of rice had failed, owing to dry weather, that article, with every other vegetable refreshment, we found scarce and dear; and I much fear it will ever be the case, till the inhabitants become more industrious. A colony of Chinese are settled there, under the protection of the Dutch, who have a small fort, and a garrison of about fifty soldiers, chiefly deserters from all nations. The chief articles of commerce produced on this island are bees-wax and sandal-wood; these are en-

grosed.

grossed by the Dutch, and sent to Batavia. We sailed from thence on the 20th.

A few days after our departure, many of our people fell sick; their disorders were, colds, fevers, and fluxes; to the latter complaint one man fell a sacrifice. We carried with us fine winds and weather, except one week, when beating round the Cape, where we experienced some heavy gales. The extreme politeness and attention shewn to us by Col. Brooke, the Governor of this island, since our arrival, demand our warmest acknowledgements. They will, I am sure, make a lasting impression on the minds of those who were happy enough to experience them. Capt. Bligh has left her ten plants, most of which are planted on the Company's grounds, under the immediate inspection of Col. Brooke, who is quite alive to the improvements of their property, and the interests of the island: it unfortunately happens that it is not in his power to furnish us with a very liberal supply of refresh-

ments; but when we consider this is the third year the island has not been visited with rains, he has done much. They lost last year fifteen hundred head of cattle for want of food; and upwards of ninety sail of shipping touched here for refreshments, and were supplied. Their distresses reached the ear of Lord Cornwallis, who humanely ordered the Ganges Indiaman to call at the Cape for stock for the island. She arrived this morning, in company with the Atalanta sloop, commanded by Capt. Elphinstone, who obligingly takes charge of this.

The Hon. Mr. Cockeran, who comes home passenger in the Ganges, has sent on board the Providence several plants that he brought from India with him, in order to have them planted in the West-Indies. We sail from hence on the 26th, and the other ships a few days after us; and by the latter end of June I hope to be able to pay you my respects in persons.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH KING.

[*Concluded from Page 230.*]

AFTER a discussion which continued till half past nine o'clock, during which the debates were carried on with great violence, the Convention decreed, that they should to-morrow proceed to determine the three following questions by the *appel nominal*:

I. Is Louis guilty?

II. Shall there be an appeal to the People?

III. What punishment has Louis incurred?

Thursday, January 17. The Convention proceeded to the first vote in the question: "Is Louis guilty of a conspiracy against liberty, and of attempts against the general safety?"

Several members expressed themselves in the affirmative, upon grounds which had been assigned; others modified their opinion; the greater number observed, that they pronounced as Legislators, and not as Judges. But there was not one voice which absolutely acquitted the accused of the charges against him.

After the votes were taken, the President announced that twenty-six members had leave of absence; that five were absent from indisposition, and one it was not known from what circumstance; twenty-six had made different declarations; six hundred and ninety-three had voted in

the affirmative. The President then pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"I DECLARE, IN THE NAME OF THE CONVENTION, THAT LOUIS IS GUILTY OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIBERTY OF THE NATION, AND OF ATTEMPTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF THE STATE."

They then proceeded to the vote upon the second question: Shall the decree which the National Convention shall pass with regard to Louis Capet, be transmitted for the sanction of the people?"

Two hundred and eighty-two gave their voice for the sanction of the people, and four hundred and eighty against it."

The sitting did not rise till eleven at night.

The third question as to the punishment, was delayed till next day.

At six in the evening the President announced the question,

What punishment shall be applied to the crimes of which Louis XVI. late King of the French, is declared convicted?

The Secretary ascended the Tribunal. At three in the morning, about a fourth of the voices were collected.

At a quarter after eight o'clock the

Y y

President

President read the result of the *Appel Nominel*. He declared, THAT THE PUNISHMENT TO BE INFLICTED UPON LOUIS WAS DEATH, which was carried by a majority of five only.

The three defenders of Louis Capet were then admitted to the bar. One of them, Desfeze, said,

“ Citizens, Representatives, The law and the decrees have entrusted to us the sacred function of the defence of Louis. We come with regret to present to you the last act of our function. Louis has given to us the express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy :

Letter from LOUIS.

“ I owe to my honour, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime with which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence I appeal to the nation, from the sentence of its Representatives; and I commit, by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal by all the means in their power, and to demand, that mention should be made in the minutes of their sitting.

“ Given at Paris, Jan. 17, 1793.
(Signed) LOUIS.”

Desfeze then resumed the discourse. He reminded the Assembly, that the decree of death had only been pronounced by a majority of five voices, while the other part of the Assembly were of opinion that the safety of the country required another decision. He warmly conjured them to examine anew the question of appeal, and to grant to humanity, to the interest of the State, all that Justice might not seem imperiously to claim.

The President informed the Council, that the Convention would take their requests into consideration, and invited them to the honours of the sitting.

The discussion of the question, Whether it would be proper to suspend the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet? was adjourned to next day.

The Convention rose at eleven at night, after a sitting which continued thirty-six hours.

A long and tumultuous debate took place respecting the votes decreeing the death of Louis Capet the preceding day. A few alledged the Secretaries had taken some of them wrong down. The

whole Members therefore voted over again.

When the *Appel Nominel* was terminated, the President announced, that it was found that the sentence of death pronounced yesterday upon Louis had been carried by a majority, not of *five* but of *twenty-seven* votes.

19. At eleven o'clock the sitting had not been opened, on account of the absence of the President Vergniaud: it was demanded that he should be censured, but he was exempted on account of being indisposed. Barrere took the chair.

After a long discussion, the Convention proceeded to the *Appel Nominel* on the question, *Whether the execution of the sentence passed against Louis Capet should be delayed?*

Several Members wished that the term of the delay to be voted upon should first be decided.

The President then declared the result of the *Appel Nominel*.—Of 748 Members, 17 were absent by commission, 21 from sickness, 8 without any assigned reason, 12 did not vote, 310 voted for delaying the execution of the sentence, and 380 AGAINST DELAYING IT.

Some Members, when they voted, wished to assign their reasons; but this was opposed by the Convention, and the Members were permitted to pronounce only YES or NO.

The Convention then ordered their Decree to be immediately notified to the Executive Council, with orders to give an account to-morrow at 11 o'clock, of the measures taken TO PUT IT IN EXECUTION WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!

Cambaceres said, “ Citizens, by pronouncing sentence of death against the *last King* of the French, you have done an act the remembrance of which will not pass away, and which will be recorded by the *graver of immortality* in the annals of history. Public safety could alone prescribe to you that awful decree. Since it is passed, I stand up, in the name of Humanity, to call your attention to the person who is the object of it. Let us allow him every possible consolation; and let us take proper measures to prevent the execution of the national will from being sullied with any stain. I move, therefore, the following propositions :

I. “ The Executive Council shall be charged to notify the decree of death to Louis in the course of the day; to cause it to be executed within twenty-four hours *after it has been notified to him*; and to

be careful that no insult be offered to the remains of Louis.

II. "The Mayor and Municipal Officers of Paris shall be enjoined to suffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him such Priests as he may desire in his last moments."

These propositions were unanimously adopted.

The sitting rose at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Jan. 20—at night.

The Minister of Justice informed the Convention, that he, the President of the Executive Council, &c. went together this morning to the Temple. At two o'clock they were brought to Louis, to whom the Minister of Justice said, "Louis, the Executive Council has been charged to notify to you the minutes of the National Convention." The Secretary then proceeded to read these minutes.

Louis answered by reading a written paper signed with his own hand. We returned to the Council, which decreed, that we should submit to you the writing delivered by Louis, of which I shall now read you a copy.

THE LAST REQUESTS OF LOUIS.

"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the necessary preparations to appear in the presence of God;—I demand for that purpose to send for and to see freely the person whom I shall mention—M. Eschevaux de Fermont.

"I demand that this person be secured from all disturbance, from all apprehension, on account of the last offices of charity which he shall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inspection which the Council General has established over me for some months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to see my family as often as I shall request, and without witness.

"I would request, that the National Convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, where-ever they may think proper.

"I recommend to the nation all the persons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchase places under the new government, and who having now lost their sole dependence, must be in circumstances of want. Among my pensioners were many aged and indigent persons, who had no other means of support except the pension which I gave them.

(Signed)

"LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, Jan. 20, 1793.

Cambaceres—"Louis Capet has only made those demands, because they did not inform him of the decree passed yesterday on my proposition, in which the greater part of his requests are anticipated. I demand that we shall pass to the order of the day."

The Assembly passed to the Order of the day.

Lacroix—"I demand that we pass to the order of the day, on the demand of a respite of three days—To grant that delay would be to revoke the delay decreed in the preceding sitting.—Adopted.

The Assembly then passed to the order of the day on the demand of Louis, to be freed from the perpetual inspection of the Council General.

[JAN. 21. *For the Account of the EXECUTION of the Sentence upon the amiable and unfortunate LOUIS, the Reader is referred to Page 6, & seqq.*]

Jan. 22. A note from Louis XVI. was read, desiring, as his last request, to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Sens, close to his father. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

Accounts were brought to the Convention, that Pelletier Saint Fargeau, one of the Members, had been assassinated.

Maure gave the following account of the assassination: "He was dining, yesterday, at the *Garden de l'Egalité*, in a coffee-house. Six persons came from an adjoining apartment, and one of them said, "There is that scoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau."—My name is Pelletier," replied the Deputy, "but I am not a scoundrel."—"Did you not vote for the death of the King?"—Yes, I did, but that was a duty imposed upon me by my conscience." Scarcely had he pronounced these words, when Paris thrust his sabre into the lower part of his belly, which occasioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requested, that no hurt might be done to the assassin. He even had the courage to draw up an account of the manner in which the crime to which he fell a victim was committed. He was carried to his father's house in the *Place Vendome*, and expired this morning a one o'clock, wishing that his death might be useful to the Republic."

Drouet—"I have received a letter threatening me with assassination."

A number of other Members gave similar accounts.

The Convention decreed, in a body, to attend the funeral of Pelletier, assassinated for having voted the death of the Tyrant—That the body of Pelletier shall be deposited in the French Pantheon—and a description of the assassin shall be sent to the Eighty-four Departments.

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

[Continued from Page 260.]

PETRARCH.

THE following lines from this great Poet are taken with peculiar propriety of application by an ingenious young Artist, Mr. Wood, who is about to publish some Views in the neighbourhood of Langollen and Bala in North Wales.—They were suggested to him as a motto to his work by a Lady of great elegance.

Qui non palazzi, non teatro, o loggia,
Ma n lor vece un arbete, un faggio, un
pino,
Trà l'erba verde e'l bel monte vicino
Levan' di terra al ciel nostr' intelletto.
Nor palace *bere*, nor porch of lengthen'd
file,
Nor splendid theatre the eye beguile;
But in their stead, amidst the turf's
bright dies,
Amidst the hills that beautifully rise,

ACCOUNT of SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE of HAILES, Bart. ONE of the SENATORS of the COLLEGE of JUSTICE in SCOTLAND.

SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE was born in Edinburgh on the 23 Oct. N. S. 1726. His father was Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. and his mother Lady Christian Hamilton, a daughter of the Earl of Hadington. His grandfather, Sir David Dalrymple, was the youngest son of the first Lord Stair, and is said to have been the ablest of that family, so much distinguished for ability. He was Lord Advocate for Scotland in the reign of George I. and his son, Sir James, had the Auditorship of the Exchequer for life.

Sir David Dalrymple was bred at Eton School, where he was distinguished as a scholar, and remarkable as a virtuous and orderly youth; from thence he went to the University of Utrecht, where he remained till after the Rebellion in 1746.

He was called to the bar at Edinburgh, 23 February 1748, where he was much admired for the elegant propriety of the cases he drew. Though he had not attained to the highest rank as a practising lawyer, his character for sound knowledge and probity in the profession was so great, that he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session in the room of Lord Nesbit, March 6th, 1763, with the warmest approbation of the public; and in May 1776, one of the Lords

The pine, the beech, their solemn shades
extend,
And bid the mind from Earth to Heav'n
ascend.

Petrarch, speaking of Physicians, says, "Dum vitam brevem esse dicunt, brevissimam efficiunt." In describing his Journey to the top of Mount Ventoux, near Avignon, Petrarch says, "Vanno gli huomini ripieni de marivigna a vedere gli alti monti, i gran mari, i larghi fiumi, et l'ampio tratto del Oceano et consideranno i Corsi delle stelle et *se medesimi* abandonano." All this, perhaps, is but too often done to enable a man to forget himself; yet Horace says,

Patriæ quis exul

Se quoque fugit?

or, as the excellent and ingenious Mr. Hastings has translated it,

What vagrant from his native land
E'er left *himself* behind?

Commissioners of Justice, in the room of Lord Coalton, who resigned.

He took his seat on the bench, according to the usage of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, the name by which he is generally known among the learned of Europe.

As a judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts, he acted in the view of his country; from which he merited, and obtained high confidence and approbation.

But he was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge, and a sound lawyer, he was also eminent as a profound and accurate scholar; being a thorough master of classical learning, the belles lettres, and historical antiquities; particularly of his own country, to the study of which he was led by his profession.

Indefatigable in the prosecution of the studies he cultivated, his time was sedulously devoted to the promotion of useful learning, piety, and virtue. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen, all of them distinguished by uncommon accuracy, taste, and learning.

Besides some occasional papers, both serious and humorous, of his composing, that appeared in the *World*; and a variety of communications, critical and biographical, in the *Gentleman's Maga-*

zine †, and other publications of like nature; he allotted some part of his time to the illustration and defence of primitive christianity.

In the year 1771 he composed a very learned and ingenious paper, or law case, in the disputed peerage of Sutherland. He was one of the trustees of the Lady Elizabeth, the daughter of the last Earl; and being then a judge, the names of two eminent lawyers were annexed to it. In that case he displayed the greatest accuracy of research, and the most profound knowledge of the antiquities and rules of descent in Scotland; which he managed with such dexterity of argument, as clearly to establish the right of his pupil, and to form a precedent, at the same time, for the decision of all such questions in future.

In the year 1773 he published a small volume, entitled, "Remarks on the History of Scotland." These appeared to be the gleanings of the historical research which he was making at that time, and discovered his Lordship's turn for minute and accurate inquiry into doubtful points of history, and at the same time displayed the candour and liberality of his judgment.

This publication prepared the public for the favourable reception of the Annals of Scotland, in 2 vols. 4to. the first of which appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779, and fully answered the expectations which he had raised. The difficulties attending the subject, the want of candour, and the spirit of party, had hitherto prevented our having a genuine History of Scotland, in times previous to those of Queen Mary; which had been lately written, in a masterly manner, by the elegant and judicious Dr. Robertson.

Lord Hailes carried his attention to the Scottish History as far back as to the accession of Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, and his work contains the annals of fourteen Princes, from Malcolm III. to the death of David II. And happy it was that the affairs of Scotland attracted the talents of so able a writer, who to the learning and skill of a lawyer, joined the industry and curiosity of an antiquarian; to whom no object appears frivolous or unimportant that serves to elucidate his subject.

Lord Hailes has so well authenticated his work by references to Historians of

good credit, or deeds and writings of undoubted authority; and has so happily cleared it from fable, uncertainty and conjecture, that every Scotsman, since its appearance, has been able to trace back, with confidence in genuine memoirs, the history of his country for 736 years, and may revere the memory of the respectable judge, who with indefatigable industry, and painful labour, has removed the rubbish under which the precious remains were concealed.

Lord Hailes, at first, intended, as appears by an advertisement prefixed to his work, to carry down his Annals to the accession of James I. but to the great disappointment of the public, he stopped short at the death of David II. and a very important period of the History of Scotland still remains to be filled up by an able writer.

Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, it is believed, stand unrivalled in the English language for a purity and simplicity of style, an elegance, perspicuity, and conciseness of narration, that peculiarly suited the form of his work; and is entirely void of that false ornament, and stately gait, which makes the works of some other writers appear in gigantic, but fictitious majesty.

In 1786 Lord Hailes came forward with the excellent Dr. Watson, and other writers in England, to repel Mr. Gibbon's attack on Christianity, and published a 4to volume, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity," in which there is a great display of literary acumen, and of zeal for the cause he espouses, without the rancour of theological controversy.

This was the last work he sent from the press, except a few biographical sketches of eminent Scotsmen; designed as specimens of a *Biographia Scotica*, which he justly considered as a desideratum in our literature; and which, it is much to be regretted, the infirmities of age, increasing fast upon him, did not allow him to supply; for he was admirably qualified for the undertaking, not only by his singular diligence and candour, but from the uncommon extent and accuracy of his literary and biographical knowledge; in which, it is believed, he excelled all his contemporaries.

Although his Lordship's constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, he

† The Remarks on the Tatlers, in Volume LX. p. 679. 793. 901. 1073. 1163. were by Lord Hailes. His too was the critique in Volume LXI. p. 399. on the famous Miniature of Milton, in the possession of Sr Joshua Reynolds, which produced from the pen of our English Raphael the vindication of it in the same Volume, p. 603. and the reply of Lord Hailes in p. 886. He also occasionally wrote in the Edinburgh Magazine.

attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened on the 29th of November 1792, in the 66th year of his age.

His Lordship was twice married. By his first wife, Anne Browne, only daughter of Lord Coalston, he left issue one daughter, who inherits the family estate. His second marriage (of which also, there is issue one daughter) was to Helen Ferguson, youngest daughter of Lord Kilkerran, who has the affliction to survive him. Leaving no male issue, the title of Baronet descends to his nephew, son of the late Lord Provost Dalrymple.

Tho' the Church of Scotland does not encourage funeral discourses in general, because they are liable to much abuse, a very laudable endeavour was made, in these degenerate times, to render his Lordship's pre-eminent talents and virtues a theme of instruction to mankind, in a sermon preached soon after his death, in the Church of Inverkeik, by his learned friend, and venerable pastor, Dr. Carlyle; from which we shall transcribe a summary view of his character as a Judge, a Scholar, a Christian, and a Citizen.

"His knowledge of the laws was accurate and profound, and he applied it in judgment, with the most scrupulous integrity. In his proceedings in the criminal court, the satisfaction he gave to the public could not be surpassed. His abhorrence of crimes, his tenderness for the criminals, his respect for the laws, and his reverential awe of the Omniscient Judge, inspired him on some occasions with a commanding sublimity of thought, and a feeling solemnity of expression, that made condemnation seem just, as the doom of Providence, to the criminals themselves, and raised a salutary horror of crimes in the breast of the audience.

"Conscious of the dignity and importance of the high office he held, he never departed from the decorum that becomes that reverend character; which indeed it cost him no effort to support, because he acted from principle and sentiment, both public and private. Affectionate to his family and relations, simple and mild in his manners, pure and conscientious in his morals, enlightened and entertaining in his conversation, he left society only to regret, that, devoted as he was to more important employments, he had so little time to spare for intercourse with them.

"He was well known to be of high

rank in the Republic of Letters, and his loss will be deeply felt through many of her departments. His labours in illustration of the history of his country, and many other works of profound erudition, remain as monuments of his accurate and faithful research for materials, and his sound judgment in the selection of them. Of his unfeigned piety and devotion, you have very often been witnesses where we now are. I must add, however, that his attendance on religious ordinances, was not merely out of respect to the laws, and for the sake of example (motives which should never fail to have influence on persons of superior rank, for the most obvious reasons), but from principle and conviction, and the most conscientious regard to his duty; for he not only practised all the virtues and charities in proof of his faith, but he demonstrated the sincerity of his zeal, by the uncommon pains he took to illustrate primitive Christianity, and by his elaborate and able defences of it against its enemies.

"His profound researches into history, and his thorough knowledge of the laws, made him perfectly acquainted with the progress of the Constitution of Britain, from the first dawn of liberty in the common law of the land, and the trial by jury, which precede all written records, and afterwards in the origin and establishment of Parliaments through all its vicissitudes and dangers, till at last, by the blessings of Divine Providence, which brought many wonderful events to concur to the same end, it was renewed, strengthened, and finally confirmed by the Revolution.

"It was this goodly and venerable fabric of the British Constitution, which the deceased most respectable character contemplated with admiration and delight (of late indeed with a mixture of anxiety and fear), as the temple of piety, as the genuine source of greater happiness and freedom to a larger portion of mankind, than ever flowed from any government upon earth.

"Ill indeed can the times bear the loss of such an affectionate patriot, and able guardian of the laws of his country. But we must not murmur at the will of Providence, which in its mercy may have withdrawn the good man from the evil to come. In mercy, I say, to him, whose righteous spirit was so deeply grieved, when he saw the "wicked rage, and the people imagine a vain thing."

* See "Sermon on the Death of Lord Hailes. By Alexander Carlyle, D.D. F.R.S." Edin. &c. 8vo. 1792.

Such is the memorial which, in the hour of recent sorrow, followed this excellent man to the grave!

Though the suffrage of an anonymous writer can add little to its value, the following inscription, which appeared in the public prints, deserves preservation; not for the composition, which is not strictly classical, but as it shews the high estimation in which Lord Hailes was held by his countrymen, and as it contains a comprehensive enumeration of his talents and virtues.

VIRO HONORABILI
DAVIDI DALRYMPLE, DE HAILES,
EQUITI BARONETTO,
Uni ex Quindecimviris
Litibus judicandis;
nec non,
Uni ex Septem viris
Criminibus cognoscendis,
In supremâ apud nos curiâ,
Hoc sacrum esto.
Omnibus hisce dotibus imbutus erat,
Quæ judicem constituere possunt,
Scientiâ nempe juris, probitate, modestiâ.
Mente semper sibi consciâ Recti;
A Collegis merito desectus,
Juris peritorum Exemplar,
Patriæ Ornamentum,
Virtutis et Literarum Patronus,
Religionis Christianæ Vindex strenuus;
In variis ejus operibus,
Quibus tempus semper occupavit,
Quantum Reipublicæ munus sinebat,
Nunquam aliquid scripsit,
Cujus eum postea puderet;
In arte critica summum erat acumen,
Et antiquos primæ Classis,
Quos optime callebat,
Die noctuque manu versabat.
Obiit 29no Novemb. anno ætatis 66to
Ab omnibus bonis in hac incredula ætate
Desideratus et Desiderandus.

A list of his Lordship's publications is subjoined; some of which are little known, and many of them extremely scarce. It is not pretended to be complete, but it is believed to be nearly so. His invaluable manuscript labours, it is earnestly hoped, will be deposited by his family in some public library, or added to the stock of useful publications already in the possession of the public.

Sacred Poems; or, A Collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures. By various Authors. 12mo. 1751.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain in the Reign of James I. 8vo. 1765.

The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI. 12mo. 1766.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain in the Reign of Charles I. 3vo. 1767.

Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester. 8vo. 1766.

Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the Provincial Council held at Perth, 1242, 1269. 4to.

Historical Memorials concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy. 4to.

Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons, in the second Century. 12mo. 1776.

Account of the Martyrs of Palestine. 12mo. 1776.

Remains of Christian Antiquities, 3 vols. 12mo. 1778. Inscribed to the late Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol.

Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum equitem Anglum. 8vo. 1776. Inscribed to Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

L. Cæli Finniani LaStantii divinarum Institutionum Liber Quintus, sive de Justitia. 12mo. 1777. Inscribed to the present Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Antient Scottish Poems, from MS. of George Banatyne. 12mo. 1770.

Specimen of a book entitled Godlie and Spiritual Songs, &c. 12mo. 1771.

Remarks on the History of Scotland. 8vo. 1773.

Annals of Scotland. 2 vols. 4to. 1776.

Enquiry into the Secondary Causes, which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity. 4to. 1786.

Life of John Barclay. 4to. 1786.

Life of Mark Alexander Boyd. 4to. 1787.

Life of George Leslie. 4to. 1787.

Life of James Ramsay. 4to. 1787.

Life of John Hamilton. 4to. 1787.

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,
F o r M A Y 1793.

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

The History of Spain, from the Establishment of the Colony of Gades by the Phœnicians, to the Death of Ferdinand, surnamed the Sage. By the Author of the History of France. 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Kearsley.

A HISTORY of Spain by the Author of the History of France cannot but be acceptable to the Public. A Compilation like the present has been long wanted, and what is now offered to the Public is executed with spirit, with correctness, and with impartiality. The Author does not profess to produce any new facts, or to controvert materially the opinions of former writers. In an Advertisement prefixed is a List of the several Writers who have been the sources of the Author's information; in perusing which we do not observe that he has sought after any materials beyond those which would present themselves on a very slight inquiry. Having, upon a former occasion, given sufficient specimens of the Author's manner, we shall content ourselves at present with the following account of the Abdication of Charles the Fifth.

“ A. D. 1556. A few weeks after, in an assembly no less splendid, Charles resigned to his son the crowns of Spain, and all the territories depending on them, both in the old and in the new world. Of all these vast possessions, he reserved nothing for himself but an annual pension of an hundred thousand crowns, to defray the charges of his family, and to afford him a small sum for acts of beneficence and charity.

“ He would immediately have embarked for the retreat he had fixed on in Spain, but his physicians remonstrated strongly against his venturing to sea at that cold and boisterous season of the year; and by yielding to their intreaties he had the satisfaction of taking a considerable step towards that

peace which he so ardently desired. The Commissioners that had been appointed by him and the French King to treat of an exchange of prisoners, in their conferences, accidentally proposed terminating the hostilities between the contending Monarchs by a long truce, during the continuance of which each was to retain what was in his immediate possession. Charles, sensible how much his kingdom had suffered from the expensive and, almost continual wars in which his ambition had engaged him, and eager to gain for his son a short interval of peace, that he might firmly establish his authority, embraced with ardour the proposal, though manifestly dishonourable as well as disadvantageous. Philip presumed not to oppose his judgment to his father's; and Henry, though he had entered into the strictest engagements with the new Pope to pursue the war against the House of Austria with increase of vigour, could not withstand the temptation of a treaty which left him in quiet possession of the greater part of the dominions of the Duke of Savoy, together with the important conquests he had made on the German frontier. But that he might not seem totally to abandon his ally, he took care that Paul should be expressly included in the truce, which, on the terms that had been proposed, he authorized his Ambassadors to sign for five years.

“ This last negotiation closed the public life of Charles; he had retained the Imperial dignity some time after he had resigned his hereditary dominions, in the vain hope that he might persuade

persuade his brother to quit it in favour of Philip; but the answer of Ferdinand left him nothing to expect; and Charles, ashamed of his own credulity, in having imagined that he might now accomplish what he had formerly attempted without success, desisted finally from his scheme, and transferred, by a formal deed, all his claims of obedience and allegiance from the Germanic Body to the King of the Romans.

“Disencumbered of every dignity, nothing now remained to detain him from that retreat for which he languished. In his way to Zuitburg in Zealand, where he proposed to embark, he stopped a few days at Ghent, to indulge that pleasing melancholy which arises to the mind of every man in the decline of life on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth. At Zuitburg he took leave of Philip with all the tenderness of a father who embraced his son for the last time, and sailed under convoy of a large fleet of Spanish, Flemish, and English ships. He declined the invitation of Mary to land in some part of her dominions, observing, that it could not be agreeable to a Queen to receive a visit from a father-in-law, who was now nothing more than a private gentleman. After a prosperous voyage, he arrived at Laredo in Biscay. As soon as he landed, he fell prostrate on the ground, and kissing the earth, “Naked,” said he, “I came out of my mother’s womb, and naked I now return to thee, thou common mother of mankind.” From Laredo he pursued his journey to Burgos, where he was met by some of the Spanish Nobility; but they were so few in number, that Charles observed, it, and felt, for the first time, that he was no longer a Monarch. He now discovered that he had been indebted to his rank and power for that obsequious regard, which he had fondly thought was paid to his personal qualities. But though he could despise the levity of his subjects, he was deeply afflicted by the ingratitude of his son, who suffered him to remain some weeks at Burgos before he paid him the first moiety of that small pension which was all that he had reserved of so many kingdoms; and as without this sum Charles could not dismiss his domestics with such rewards as their services merited, or his generosity had destined

them, he could not help expressing both surprise and dissatisfaction.

“At last the money was remitted; and Charles having parted with those of his household whose attendance he thought would be superfluous or cumbersome in his retirement, proceeded to Valladolid, and continued his journey to Pajazencia in Estramadura. He had passed through that place a great many years before, and being struck with the delightful situation of the Monastery of St. Justins, belonging to the Order of St. Jerome, not many miles distant from the town, he had then observed to some of his attendants, that to such a spot Dioclesian might have retired with pleasure. The impression had remained so strong on his mind, that he pitched upon it as the place of his own retreat. It was situated in a vale of no great extent, watered by a small brook, and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty trees. From the nature of the soil, as well as the temperature of the climate, it was esteemed the most healthful and delicious situation in Spain. Some months before his resignation, he had sent an architect to add a new apartment to the Monastery for his accommodation. It consisted only of six rooms, four of them in the form of friars cells, with naked walls; the other two, each twenty feet square, were hung with brown cloth, and furnished in the most simple manner. They were all on a level with the ground, with a door on one side into a garden, of which Charles himself had given the plan, and had filled it with various plants, which he intended to cultivate with his own hands; on the other side, they communicated with the chapel of the Monastery in which he was to perform his devotions. Into this humble retreat, hardly sufficient for the accommodation of a private gentleman, did Charles enter with twelve domestics only. He buried there in solitude and silence his grandeur, his ambition, together with all those vast projects which, during almost half a century, had alarmed and agitated Europe, filling every kingdom in it by turns with the terror of his arms, and the dread of being subdued by his power.

“1558. Perhaps it will not be unacceptable to the reader, if, abandoning the chronological order we have hitherto observed, we pursue to his retirement

retirement the sequestered Prince, and anticipate his last moments, as described by the eloquent Historian of his reign. When Charles entered the Monastery of St. Justins, he formed such a plan of life for himself, as would have suited the condition of a private gentleman of moderate fortune. His table was neat, but plain; his domestics few; his intercourse with them familiar; all the cumbersome and ceremonious forms of attendance on his person were entirely abolished, as destructive of that social ease and tranquillity which he courted, in order to soothe the remainder of his days. As the mildness of the climate, together with his deliverance from the burdens and cares of Government, procured him at first a considerable remission from the acute pains with which he had been long tormented, he enjoyed, perhaps, more complete satisfaction in this humble solitude, than all his grandeur had ever yielded him. Far from taking any part in the political transactions of the Princes of Europe, he restrained his curiosity even from any enquiry concerning them; and he seemed to view the busy scene which he had abandoned with all the contempt and indifference arising from his thorough experience of its vanity, as well as from the pleasing reflection of having disentangled himself from its cares.

“ Other amusements, and other objects, now occupied him. Sometimes he cultivated the plants in his garden with his own hands; sometimes he rode out to the neighbouring wood on a little horse, the only one that he kept, attended by a single servant on foot. When his infirmities confined him to his apartment, which often happened, and deprived him of these more active recreations, he either admitted a few gentlemen, who resided near the Monastery, to visit him, and entertained them familiarly at his table; or he employed himself in studying mechanical principles, and in forming curious works of mechanism, of which he had always been remarkably fond, and to which his genius was peculiarly turned. With this view he had engaged Turrano, one of the most ingenious Artists of that age, to accompany him in his retreat. He laboured together with him in framing models of the most useful machines, as well as in making experiments with regard to their respective powers; and it was not seldom that the ideas of the

Monarch assisted or perfected the inventions of the Artist. He relieved his mind, at intervals, with slighter and more fantastic works of mechanism, in fashioning puppets, which, by the structure of internal springs, mimicked the gestures and actions of men, to the astonishment of the ignorant Monks, who, beholding movements which they could not comprehend, sometimes distrusted their own senses, and sometimes suspected Charles and Turrano of being in compact with invisible powers. He was particularly curious with regard to the construction of clocks and watches; and having found, after repeated trials, that he could not bring any two of them to go exactly alike, he reflected, it is said, with a mixture of surprise as well as regret, on his own folly, in having bestowed so much time and labour on the more vain attempt of bringing mankind to a precise uniformity of sentiment concerning the profound and mysterious doctrines of religion.

“ But in what manner soever Charles disposed of the rest of his time, he constantly reserved a considerable portion of it for religious exercises. He regularly attended divine service in the chapel of the Monastery every morning and evening; he took great pleasure in reading books of devotion, particularly the works of St. Augustine and St. Bernard; and conversed much with his Confessor, and the prior of the Monastery, on pious subjects. Thus did Charles pass the first year of his retreat, in a manner not unbecoming a man perfectly disengaged from the affairs of the present life, and standing on the confines of a future world; either in innocent amusements, which soothed his pains, and relieved a mind worn out with excessive application to business; or in devout occupations, which he deemed necessary in preparing for another state.

“ But about six months before his death, the gout, after a longer intermission than usual, returned with a proportional increase of violence. His shattered constitution had not vigour enough remaining to withstand such a shock. It enfeebled his mind as much as his body, and from this period we hardly discern any traces of that sound and masculine understanding, which distinguished Charles among his contemporaries. An illiberal and timid superstition depressed his spirit. He had no relish for amusements of any kind,

Kind. He endeavoured to conform, in his manner of living, to all the rigour of monastic austerity. He desired no other society than that of Monks, and was almost continually employed with them in chanting the hymns of the Missal. As an expiation for his sins, he gave himself the discipline in secret with such severity, that the whip of cords which he employed as the instrument of his punishment, was found after his decease tinged with his blood. Nor was he satisfied with these acts of mortification, which, however severe, were not unexampled. The timorous and distrustful solicitude which always accompanies superstition, still continued to disquiet him, and, depreciating all the devout exercises in which he had hitherto been engaged, prompted him to aim at something extraordinary, at some new and singular act of piety that would display his zeal, and merit the favour of Heaven. The act on which he fixed was as wild and uncommon as any that superstition ever suggested to a weak and disordered fancy. He resolved to celebrate his own obsequies before his death. He ordered his tomb to be erected in the chapel of the Mo-

nastery. His domestics marched thither in funeral procession, with black tapers in their hands. He himself followed in his shroud. He was laid in his coffin with much solemnity. The service for the dead was chanted, and Charles joined in the prayers, which were offered up for the rest of his soul, mingling his tears with those which his attendants shed, as if they had been celebrating a real funeral. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on the coffin in the usual form; and all the assistants retiring, the doors of the chapel were shut. Then Charles rose out of the coffin, and withdrew to his apartment, full of those awful sentiments which such a singular solemnity was calculated to inspire. But either the fatiguing length of the ceremony, or the impression which this image of death left on his mind, affected him so much, that next day he was seized with a fever. His feeble frame could not long resist its violence, and he expired on the twenty-first of September, after a life of fifty-eight years, six months, and twenty-five days."

We think this work should not have been unaccompanied by a Map of Spain.

Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and Regulation of Trade to the East Indies. And Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Economy, and of Domestic Administration, for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain. 4to. 11. 1s. Debrett. 1793.

THE compilation before us, as we are informed by the Author; has been made for the purpose of laying before the Legislature and the Public, the events and circumstances from which a plan for the future government of the British territories in India, and regulation of the trade to the East Indies, must proceed. It is very naturally and properly parted into three divisions—an Introduction—Part I. and Part II.—The Introduction contains the leading events in the history of Hindostan; and of the East-India Company, as these events are the source from whence the successive plans upon the subject of Indian affairs have proceeded, as well as the system upon which the British interests in the East are at present administered.

In Part I. a digest of the plans, from the conquests of the Company till their affairs came to be placed under the controul of the State; and from that period to the present times, is brought under review, that the political and commercial

principles which might direct in the future administration of Indian affairs, might be more easily perceived.

In Part II. the outlines of a plan of foreign government, of commercial œconomy, and of domestic administration, are submitted to examination.—The foreign government is deduced from the history of India; and from the mixed tenure of conquests and of treaties by which Great Britain holds its possessions. The judicial, financial, and military powers required to administer this government with effect, are explained in relation to both of these sources of information. The connection of the East India trade with the revenues of the provinces, and with the revenues of the nation, is next examined; and suggestions for the improvement of the export trade, of the circuitous trade within the Company's limits, and of the import trade, are submitted to consideration. A sketch of the Constitution of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and of the Board of Commissioners

missioners for the Affairs of India, concludes this review. The authorities upon which the whole of this detail rests, have been obtained either from the Records of the Company, and from the Archives of the State, or from the communications of those whose official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country upon this important occasion. This compilation, which comprehends the great outlines in the history of the Asiatic Territories of Great Britain; the plans that have been proposed at different times; and that which, at the present memorable crisis, is proposed for their Government; is not only particularly interesting at this day, but may at all times be consulted as an authentic record of what is most interesting to Great Britain in the history and situation of Hindostan, judiciously and clearly arranged, and presented to the conceptions and understandings of men in that perspicuous and simple manner which, in composition that has for its object instruction not amusement, is not only the most useful quality, but, in fact, the greatest ornament.

This work may be considered as a public proof of the liberality and manly openness which, on all occasions, has marked the character of Mr. Secretary Dundas. Feeling, as he did, that the public interest, as well as that of the East India Company, was concerned in the system which the Legislature might adopt for our Indian empire and trade; and that the British nation, open in its own character, had a right to the same openness and candour from the Ministers who conduct public affairs, Mr. Dundas resolved to lay before the public the true state of its commercial and

political interests in the East. This work, therefore, may be considered as coming from Mr. Dundas, though the arrangement, the composition, and the interesting historical details with which it is enriched, it is said, come from his friend Mr. Bruce, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

If this work does honour to Mr. Dundas's public spirit, his having selected a man whose habits of study, and literary character, so well qualified him for the arduous task of preparing it for the public, does not less honour to his judgment; at least, if we may decide from the general opinion of those who have read this large, well-digested, and instructive compilation. It is to the encouragement given to literary men that Ministers owe their fame, or have their merits handed down to future ages, and we doubt not Mr. Dundas will, from the present work, derive these advantages.

We are happy to find that Mr. Bruce has been employed for some years in writing the general History of East India affairs; and if we may judge either from this specimen, or from his literary reputation, the public and the East India Company will profit from his exertions, and that both will afford him the encouragement to which he seems to be entitled. The office of Keeper of State Papers, to which Mr. Bruce has been lately appointed, will enable him to unite all the information which can be drawn from the Archives of the State, while the confidence reposed in him by his patron will easily procure him access to the hitherto unexplored Records of the East India Company.

The Female Mentor; or, Select Conversations. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Cadell.

IF our Young Women are not now both wise and virtuous, it does not at all appear that this can arise from want of proper instruction. The Press teems with publications intended to improve their hearts as well as their understandings. The book before us seems well calculated for these purposes. It breathes the purest sentiments in very elegant language, and from its being written in the form of Dialogue, and interspersed with many

historical anecdotes, the composition is dramatic, and is more likely to impress the truths it wishes to inculcate upon the minds of its fair readers, than performances more serious and less varied. It is dedicated to the ingenious and excellent Mrs. M. Hartley, of Bath, to whom the Authoress, by the feigned name of Honoria, appears to be well known, which is indeed no small presumption both in favour of her understanding and her virtue.

General

General Instructions for the Choice of Wines and Spirituous Liquors. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By D. Macbride. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Richardson, Cornhill, and Debrett, Piccadilly.

THE first and good Lord Lyttelton, who was wont to be very careful and circumspect in the choice of his wines, was used to say, that to keep sound wine he considered not only as prudent, in regard to health, but even as a moral duty. And with good reason, for fiery and adulterated wine not only inflames and discomposes the body, but deranges and debauches the mind, and brings on an inordinate and irresistible appetite for drinking liquors still stronger and stronger, till health, reputation, and all that is valuable and respectable in life, be at last swallowed up and lost in an infernal devotion to spirituous liquor. Sound wine, on the contrary, even taken in liberal quantities, especially wines of the lighter kind, and not, like port, mixed with brandy, exhilarates without stupifying, and has a favourable influence on the animal functions, as well as on the faculties of the mind.

Mr. Macbride, who, from much travelling, long residence in the wine countries, and early habits of life, was naturally led to enquire and become acquainted with the different kinds and qualities of wines, has, undoubtedly, performed good service to the world by publishing the Instructions before us, which discover an acquaintance with the soundest and most approved principles of medicine, as well as with the nature of what forms the immediate subject of this publication. Mr. Macbride, in a preface written in a gay and pleasant, as well as very sensible manner, shews the almost infinite diversity of wines in taste, flavour, and virtues; and the general estimation in which wine has been held in all ages, both as a support and comfort of life, and as a medicine for the sick. His treatise he divides into four parts.—In Part I. he describes those wines that are best to be used at the tables of the opulent. In Part II. he points out those wines which alone ought to be administered to the sick. Part III. contains his instructions concerning spirituous liquors, with methods for detecting abuses in them; and, Part IV. an account of many disorders cured by the wine called *Tockay De Espagna*, with copies of

letters to some persons of high distinction on the subject of that wine; as also, copies of letters from persons of distinction relative to its extraordinary effects.

Mr. Macbride exposes the arts and practices of adulteration, of both wines and spirituous liquors, and shews how exceedingly careful and circumspect they must be who would procure the best wines, in a pure and salutary state. He is at particular pains to shew what wines ought alone to be administered to the sick, with the grounds on which he founds his opinion. He more particularly describes the nature and qualities, and gives an historical account of the vine imported by certain Spanish Monks into one of the most inland parts of Spain, where only it now flourishes in Europe, producing that pleasant and medicinal wine called *Tockay d'Espagna*, of whose most salutary and wonderful effects he produces a great number of respectable evidences.

The instructions which Mr. Macbride gives for detecting the sophistication of spirituous liquors, a trade by which so many in this great city acquire affluent fortunes, though at the expence of the very vitals of the people, are simple, plain, and practical; and well deserving the attention of all who regard their health and well-being.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

We learn that our Author is a native of Argyleshire, born in the parish of Kilmartin, where his predecessors lived for many ages, and whose memory is had in great veneration there to this day, as being of a noble deportment, and great benevolence of disposition. Their name in the Gaelic language is Bridgen, and are generally called in that country *Mac Ilbridden*, that is to say, son of Bridgen, or, Bride of the Islands. The antiquarians of Argyle maintain, that this was the most ancient, as well as the most renowned name amongst the Caledonians; some will have it, that those of that name are descendants of *Bridius* the first British king: but be this as it

may, it is certain, that the Bridgens were kings of the Western Isles of Scotland, ages before the Roman invasion. There is a tradition in Argyleshire generally known, that one of the Ibridgen kings landed at Morven in Argyle, with a great army he had collected in the islands, and took up his lodging in a large cave, which is called by his name to this day. It is related that he had a thousand men of his name and relations which served as a body guard, and were men of uncommon strength and symmetry of body. From him sprung all the Caledonian kings, which were afterwards kings of all Scotland, under different appellations. Many of the principal clans now in Scotland are sprung from the Bridgens; particularly the MacDonalds, so called from a Donald Mac-Ibridgen, who had many sons, and in the language of the country were called Clan Donnel, which signifies the sons of Donald, to distinguish them from others of the same name. The MacDougalds, the Brodies, the MacAlisters, and many others of the most respectable clans in the Highlands, are likewise sprung from the Bridgens. It is well known that the Mac-Donalds were kings of Scotland, and lords of the Isles.

But, to return to our Author, we find that his grandfather was first married to a daughter of Campbell of Elan Réc, by whom he had several sons; all of whom, when grown up, settled some in the lowlands of Scotland, some in Ireland, one of them in Denmark, and some of them in England, who retained the ancient name of Bridgen. He was

afterward married to a sister of James Campbell, Esq. of Rudal, by whom he had our Author's father, and several other children: our Author's father was married to a daughter of Campbel of Aihfield, and her mother was a daughter of Mac Tavish, or Tompson of Dunardary. This is a very ancient and respectable family, who have inherited the estate of Dunardary for upwards of nine hundred years. Our Author was but young when his father died: he was brought to the Isle of Man by Mr. David Ross, wine merchant of that island, a gentleman well known to most of the nobility and gentry of the west of Scotland.

In the house of Mr. Ross our Author had an opportunity of acquiring knowledge and experience in most of the wines of Europe, as also in spirituous liquors. From the Isle of Man our Author went to France, and afterwards to Spain; it was not, however, until a second journey he took to Spain, that he discovered at a monastery, in the interior parts of that kingdom, the famous wine called Tockay de Espagna, which, it seems, is possessed of so many singular virtues.

We think it something singular that it should be two men of the same name that have proposed the best remedies for the scurvy at sea: Dr. Macbride, late of Dublin, was the first who recommended malt for it in long voyages; our Author recommends the Tockay de Espagna, as an effectual remedy in every stage of that disorder. If we are rightly informed, our Author and the Doctor are branches of the same family.

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, F.R.S. 4to. 11. 1s. Richardson.

(Continued from Page 274.)

THE curiosity of Mr. Young being rather excited than gratified by the journey through France of which we have already offered some account, in the year 1788 he undertook another tour in order to obtain more complete information with respect to the agricultural state, and the political, in so far as the other was influenced by it, of that country. At Rouen we find the complaints concerning the dulness and taciturnity of French ordinaries reiterated.

There is a detailed and amusing account of the attempt to form a harbour at Cherbourg, too long to insert; but it appears that the great expence and difficulty of executing the work, are such as to prevent the present plan from ever being finished. The money expended in carrying on this undertaking, and the number of men employed (not less than 3000 in all) have given a new appearance of activity and emulation, and added many new houses and new streets

streets to the town. The news of a stop being put to the works was received with blank countenances.

“On entering *Bas Bretagne* one recognises at once,” says Mr. Young, “another people; the habitations of the poor are miserable heaps of dirt; no glass, and scarcely any light; but they have earth chimnies. I was in my first sleep at Belisle, when the *Aubergiste* came to my bed-side, undrew a curtain that I expected to cover me with spiders, to tell me that I had *une jument Anglois superb*, and that a *Seigneur* wished to buy it of me. I gave him half-a-dozen flowers of French eloquence for his impertinence, when he thought proper to leave me and his spiders at peace. There was a great *chasse* assembled. These *Bas Bretagne* *Seigneurs* are capital hunters, it seems, that fix on a blind mare for an object of admiration; *à-propos* to the breeds of horses in France. This mare had cost me twenty-three guineas when horses were dear in England, and had even sold for sixteen when they were rather cheaper; her figure may therefore be guessed; yet she was much admired, and often in this journey; and as to *Bretagne*, she rarely met a rival. This province, and it is the same in parts of Normandy, is infested in every stable with a pack of garran poney stallions, sufficient to perpetuate the breed that is every-where seen. This villainous hole, that calls itself the *Grand Maison*, is the best inn at a post town on the great road to Brest, at which Marshals of France, Dukes, Peers, Countesses, &c. must now and then, by the accidents that long journeys are subject to, have found themselves. What are we to think of a country that has made, in the Eighteenth Century, no better provision for its travellers?”

Of L'Orient we find the following favourable account: “The town is modern, and well-built; the streets diverge in rays from the gate, and are crossed by others at right angles, broad, handsomely built, and well paved, with many houses that make a good figure.— But what makes L'Orient more known is, being the appropriated port for the commerce of India, containing all the shipping and magazines of that Company. The latter are truly great, and speak the Royal munificence from which they rose. They are of several stories, all vaulted in stone, in a splen-

did style, and of vast extent; but they want the vigour and vivacity of an active commerce.” Mr. Young here saw the *Tourville*, of 84 guns, launched, which was said to have been only nine months building; a degree of expedition that surpasses the efforts of this country in a similar line.

We cannot help agreeing with the Author in the following reply to the question of the *Count de la Bourdonnaye*, how he could attempt so large an undertaking as a Survey of France, unsupported by Government? “I told him, he knew very little of our Government if he supposed they would give a shilling to any agricultural project or projector; that, whether the Minister was Whig or Tory, it made no difference, the party of the *Plough* never yet had one on its side, and that England has had many *Colberts*, but not one *Sully*.”

At Nantes Mr. Young visited the Theatre, new-built of fine white stone, and has a magnificent portico-front of eight Corinthian pillars, and four others within to part the portico from a grand vestibule. “Within all is gold and painting, and a *coup d'œil* at entering that struck me forcibly. It is, I believe, twice as large as *Drury-Lane*, and five times as magnificent. It was Sunday, and therefore full. *Mox Dieul!* cried I to myself, do all the wastes, the deserts, the heath, ling, broom, and bog, that I have passed for three hundred miles lead to this spectacle? What a miracle that all this splendour and wealth of the cities of France should be so unconnected with the country! There are no gentle transitions from ease to comfort, from comfort to wealth: you pass at once from beggary to profusion.”

The following remark is truly characteristic of the manners in England; manners originating rather from pride and ostentation, than from benevolence, and which would be well corrected. In Anjou Mr. Young had letters to M. de la Livoniere, Perpetual Secretary of the Society of Agriculture there. “On my arrival at his seat, he was sitting down to dinner with his family; not being past twelve, I thought to have escaped this awkwardness; but both himself and Madame prevented all embarrassment, by very unaffectedly desiring me to partake with them: and, making not the least derangement either in table or looks, placed me at
once

once at my ease to an indifferent dinner, garnished with so much ease and cheerfulness, that I found it a repast more to my taste than the most splendid tables could afford. An English family in the country, similar in situation, taken unawares in the same way, would receive you with an unquiet hospitality, and an anxious politeness; and after waiting for an hurry-scurry derangement of cloth, table, plates, sideboard, pot and spit, would give you perhaps so good a dinner, that none of the family, betwixt anxiety and fatigue, could supply one word of conversation, and you would depart under cordial wishes that you might never return. This folly, so common in England, is never met with in France; the French are quiet in their houses, and do things without effort." This observation is founded on real truth, and in this particular the manners of the French are well worthy our imitation.

When at Nantes Mr. Young sought with much eagerness for the former residence of a M. de Tourbilly, the author of some Memoirs relative to the Improvement of Waste Lands: having at last, with some difficulty, found the estate on which his improvements had

been made, he learned that he had died insolvent, and that all his possessions had been sold. His insolvency, however, was not in consequence of his attempts to improve his estate, but of his attempting to set up a manufacture of porcelain. He takes occasion here to inveigh warmly against the idea of Country Gentlemen ever engaging in trade; agricultural improvement is their proper sphere, and whenever they deviate from it, they are almost infallibly ruined. As we are sometimes apt to envy the French the possession of the grape, it may afford some consolation to know, that they themselves acknowledge the wine provinces to be the poorest in the country. Either to a nation or an individual, the production or the manufacture of the necessaries of life is a more certain and permanent source of wealth, than can ever be derived from its superfluities.

Being necessitated to return home by some domestic concerns, Mr. Young terminates at Rouen this his second journey through the Western Parts of France,

(To be continued.)

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester. No. VI.
5s. Cadell.

THE Sixth Number of this elegant work contains an inside view of the Great Cloysters of Gloucester Cathedral, a Gothic building, which, for its extent and the exquisite delicacy of its architecture, is equalled by very few of the kind in the kingdom. The print does it ample justice. The other plates are, the front of the Manor House of Rodmaston—

Four Roman Altars of Stone, found near King's Stanley—a View of Wapley Church, and a plate of the figure of a King, from the Lady's Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral. The Work still appears to merit the attention no less of the man of elegant taste, than of the Antiquarian.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester. No. VII.
5s. Cadell.

THIS Number of this very elegant work exhibits a View of St. Stephen's Church in Bristol, a most beautiful Gothic fabric, and rendered illustrious by having for its Rector that most excellent and intrepid Citizen Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester. It represents a View of the Ruins of the magnificent Palace of Thornbury Castle, built by Edward Stafford, Duke of

Buckingham, and Lord High Constable of England, begun in 1511, and left unfinished at the time of his attainder. It contains likewise Views of the Church at Cheltenham, and of many other Churches in the County of Gloucester, that have not hitherto been engraved, or which have not had proper justice done to them in the engraving.

Three Dialogues on the Rights of Britons. Between a Farmer, a Sailor, and a Manufacturer. Price 8d. Longman and Downes.

TO counteract the exertions of those, who some time since laboured with indefatigable industry to impose upon people in general with disaffection to the government, and to render the lower classes discontented with their station, is the object of these Dialogues.—And while we highly approve the patriotic design we are happy to applaud the execution. The writer has been peculiarly fortunate in combining colloquial familiarity with solid reasoning. The principles of the Constitution, and its happy effects in promoting the equal liberty and security of all, are here displayed with great clearness and force. Topics of so ferocious a nature are enlivened by the spirit and animation with which the respective characters are sustained. In short, these Dialogues form a Constitutional Drama, exceedingly well calculated to amuse, instruct, and reform.

A sensible Farmer undertakes the cure of a well-meaning Manufacturer, who had been poisoned by the noxious drugs of Paine and Co. and an honest Tar assists in *righting the vessel*, and furnishes considerable amusement with his blunt sea humour.

We shall present our readers with the following selection from the First of the Dialogues. The Farmer having stated the general history of the Constitution, observes that it is among the sacred registers of our private rights (the most proper place surely) that the principles and securities of our public rights are to be found. Many of those principles have struck their roots deep among the original foundations of the common law; while in the statute-book the various securities and privileges obtained by the people at different times are faithfully recorded. He then enumerates Magna Charta, and the other statute-book documents of the rights of Britons.

“*Sai.* Now sink me if any ship could have kept her log-book better. This is what I call a fine course, a good reckoning, and a prosperous voyage.

“*Man.* And so we must pore over old musty Acts of Parliament in order to discover this famous Constitution.

“*Far.* I do not know what you call old musty Acts of Parliament; but I think it is a great advantage, and a solid ground for rejoicing, that our rights have been established and enjoyed for

such a length of time. They are thereby rendered more respectable, as well as more secure; and accordingly the people hold their *Magna Charta* in a veneration proportioned to its antiquity.

“*Man.* But I for one have very little inclination to study, and still less ability to purchase, the voluminous collections of the Statutes.

“*Far.* It is not at all necessary that you should; for the History of the Country contains an adequate code of its Constitution, and displays to the comprehension of every one the manner in which that Constitution grew, the circumstances under which the several parts of it were formed, and the principles upon which it was founded. In perusing such History we shall see that the people have, from time to time, insisted upon and obtained such civil advantages as Experience, the mother of True Wisdom, pointed out to be necessary to their secure enjoyment of social liberty. They did not act upon mere opinion, which differs so much in different persons, and therefore affords but a very weak foundation to build upon; they improved those opportunities which events threw in their way, of resisting and of vanquishing the abuses which they had actually endured, and of providing effectual means against the repetition thereof. Hence the remedy was always adequate to the evil—one source of oppression was cut off after another—advantages were secured as they were obtained—and at length the Constitution, being founded upon experience, and matured by time, arrived gradually at the perfection in which we now behold it, and became calculated both for utility and duration, every part being fitted for the purpose it was destined to answer, and the whole forming a well-connected and well-proportioned System.”

The result may be inferred from the following observation of the Tar at the conclusion of the Third Dialogue:

“I am glad to find honest Tom here on the right tack, and likely to get into a good course. At first he seemed to be carried over rocks and flats and quicksands, but you have towed him into good steerage, and I'll lay my life he soon comes to anchor in a safe riding.”

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

[Continued from Page 221.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

THE resumption of the business threw but little light upon the Charge—Major Lumsden and Mr. Wombwell were examined in chief, and underwent a cross-examination on the part of the prosecution.

This day was for the most part spent in conciliating or over-ruling the objections taken by the opposing parties.—Every query almost produced two or more speeches; and the ground so often trodden was notwithstanding found yet far from smooth, replete with quagmire, faithless to presuming confidence or knotty obstruction, against which agility often was constrained to stumble.

Mr. Wombwell gave a very clear and weighty evidence as to generalities in favour of Mr. Hastings; it tended to shew the provident wisdom of his Administration, and the reverential esteem in which he was holden by the Asiatic world.

In the course of his cross-examination the Counsel remarked, that Mr. Wombwell had been latterly ill, and that thereby his memory had partially suffered—so that when he came to be pressed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Anstruther as to the transactions which are alleged to have happened when that Gentleman was at Oude either as Treasurer, Accomptant, or Auditor of Accounts, he referred to his documents of office delivered in to the Company for particulars with which he could not charge his memory, and for which he seemed to take unnecessary shame to himself that their remembrance was no more.

Mr. Burke demanded of Mr. Wombwell the amount of the one and a half per Cent. commission upon the receipts of his office. He readily answered, that he received it only about a year and an half, but it might be 15,000*l.* in the year. The Honourable Manager wished to attain some supposed private accessions to this splendid appointment; but the witness candidly affirmed at once that he had nothing to conceal, and that what he received was all of it matter of official record.

Of Major Palmer's list of Salaries,

Pensions, &c. paid in Oude, Mr. Wombwell ratified some, but was confident the greater part were not paid by him while he was in office there.

At five o'clock the Lords rose.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Plumer, in defence of Mr. Hastings, called Mr. Auriol, whose evidence was briefly as follows:—In 1770 he went to India a writer—in 1775 he became Secretary to the Board, and continued so until he left India.—In 1781 the Bengal Treasury was insolvent, on account of the vast expences of the war; every mode of raising money by loan was exhausted, and it was only by the tributary Powers that resources could be drawn. That Madras and Bombay were dependent on Bengal for remittances by bills, which frequently remained unpaid a long time; and that those Presidencies were likewise in great distress, Hyder Ally being at the gates of Madras burning and devastating the country. This was the state of affairs when Mr. Hastings demanded assistance from Cheyt Sing and the Begums; who, instead of affording any, actually created a rebellion in Oude and Benares. Respecting the rebellious disposition of the Begums, Mr. Auriol never heard any doubts by any of the Members of the Board or other persons, nor had he any doubts of the facts. Mr. Stables had made a minute respecting the affairs of Oude; but upon cross-examination by Mr. Burke, it was not the opinion of the witness that it expressed any doubt as to the disaffection of the Begums. The last question was, "What was the conduct and character of Mr. Hastings, as Chief Governor of India?" Answer. "No man that ever lived knew the affairs of India so well: as a great public officer, he ever exerted himself to improve the country, to make the individuals comfortable, at the same time to promote the interest of his employers and the Mother Country. As a private man, his sincerity to his friends and his benevolence to his inferiors were proverbial. His charity was unbounded; and, with a very few exceptions, all ranks of people in India adored him

as the favour of the country, and as great and virtuous a character as ever existed."

Captain Syme proved, that Mr. Scot of Tandy, in Oude, who could have given full proof of the traitorous designs of the Begums, died last February in Ireland, just at the period when he was preparing to come to England to give evidence upon this trial.

Mr. Paxton proved, that Major Macdonald, who was some time in England to give evidence to the same effect, was returned to India.

Mr. Wright, Accountant of the India-House, proved, that Sujah ul Dowla, when he died in 1779, was indebted to the Company in the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds—that the sums drawn from Oude up to the year 1785, amounted to four millions; and he delivered an account of the expences of the war.

Mr. Hudson, from the India-House, proved, that there was no document in the House, or in the correspondence of Mr. Bristow, the Resident at Oude, to prove that the Begums ever claimed the Jaghires during life, but that they were always considered as granted during pleasure.

A number of documents were afterwards read, and at five the Lords adjourned to the Upper Chamber.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

The Court on this day completed all the evidence on the Begum Charge. The day was spent in producing a great number of letters; extracts from many of which had been read by the Managers, and the remainder was now given, that the Lords might have the subject complete and ungarbled before them.

Mr. Plumer very neatly opened the evidence he was offering, and observed upon the strange and unfounded assertion of the Managers, as it was entered on the minutes of evidence. He observed, that they had stated, that after the month of September 1781, no state-necessity existed in India.—Mr. Plumer said, he would produce evidence to prove, that for two years subsequent to this period, the distress was of the most serious nature; that Madras and Bombay, receiving no pecuniary assistance from England, as they had done in the late war, depended entirely on Bengal, and owed their preservation solely to the exertions of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Plumer then produced authentic docu-

ments, which completely justified his assertions. He next offered to the Court a minute written by Sir John Shore on Jaghire Tenures.

To this evidence Mr. Burke objected.

Mr. Plumer replied, by saying, that in every point of view it was unobjectionable evidence, Sir John Shore being a man well versed in the laws and customs of India, and selected by the King's Ministers and the Court of Directors to fill the high office of Governor General of Bengal.

Mr. Burke said, that the Commons had nothing to do with Sir John Shore's appointment, but that the Managers knew that he was implicated in the crimes charged upon the prisoner at the bar, under whom he had for many years managed the revenues of Bengal; that the Managers had arraigned his conduct; that he had written part of Mr. Hastings's defence, and that he knew nothing of his knowledge of the constitution of India; that as to his being appointed Governor General of Bengal, so had Mr. Hastings, four several times, by the Legislature, though the Commons had since thought it right to impeach him.—No answer was given.

The Chancellor said, the evidence was proper, and it was read accordingly.

Soon after five Mr. Plumer finished all the evidence on the Begum Charge.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Burke desired, that an error which had crept into their minutes might be corrected. It had been inserted in them, that the Managers had asserted their right to stop the examination of witnesses; but they had only said it was their right to propose, and their Lordships to determine, when it might be proper to adjourn.—This error was allowed to be amended.

Mr. Plumer then proceeded to sum up the evidence on the Begum Charge. He began by a handsome eulogium on the character of Mr. Hastings. He held it up to their Lordships, he said, as free from every taint. Time more than sufficient had been given to substantiate the charges made against him; his correspondence had been examined, and his true character might be known. It was the property of truth, he observed, to be discovered, and established by investigation. The learned Counsel said, that the proofs on the Charge now under consideration were laid to be strong. He would examine them candidly,

didly, but he thought these proofs were built upon false principles, and an error from first to last.

In reviewing the evidence, he would first consider the outlines, then the proofs in support of the charge. The origin of the present inquiry went as far back as the year 1785; but the charge was comprised in a narrow compass—and that was, that the resumption of the Jaghires was an act of cruelty and a violation of treaty. This conduct of Mr. Hastings, it was contended, was extremely injurious, and fixed upon him a complete responsibility for all its consequences.

Hethen reviewed the different articles of charge, which comprehended the treatment given to the two Ministers of the Begums, and the dreadful consequences which the Managers alledged resulted therefrom. He would therefore first consider the criminality of the act, and then the violation of treaties.

Mr. Plumer contended that there could be no violation of right in resuming them, because that was entirely in the power of the grantor; but their full amount had been given in lieu thereof. There was nothing in them different from other property: they held it upon the same terms as other individuals, who must give it up when the good of the State may require it. The evidence adduced by the Managers had proved the contrary of that for which they were brought forward. They had allowed, that the Nabob might resume them when he pleased; and when asked, whether they were granted for life? they answered, that from the dignity of the Ladies, they supposed so. But this, Mr. Plumer observed, was only conjecture—a species of evidence the Managers had on other occasions totally disclaimed.

He was very severe on the evidence of Mr. Goring, whom he accused of giving evidence on conjecture, arising not from established facts, but from his own imagination, of a place which he knew not at the time those events happened. He also charged him with having most grossly mistaken Surajah Dowla for Sujah Dowla, and of having confounded the one with the other, which added fresh proof that he had given testimony on matters with which he was wholly unacquainted.

Mr. Plumer then produced the evidence of Sir John Shore, who was ap-

pointed by Mr. Hastings to superintend the Revenue Department. He had been called the accomplice of Mr. Hastings; but he reminded the Managers, that Sir John Shore had lately been appointed to succeed the Marquis Cornwallis in India. This was no bad proof of the opinion in which the merit and abilities of Sir John were held. He thought his opinion of the highest authority; and his opinion was, that these Jaghires gave them no interest in the lands, but in the money which was secured upon land.

These Begums had been represented as defenceless women; yet they kept up an army of 10,000 men. In 1782, 7000 or 8000 men had been drawn out in battle-array, to oppose the authority of the Prince of the country. Mr. Bristowe had represented to the Nabob the necessity of commuting their Jaghires into money, observing that two Rulers were too much for one country. It had been said, that their tenderness for their Son prevented all danger from them; but he could discover no gentleness in them, and they were ready to rebel against a Son for whom they were said to have so much tenderness. As to their gentle dispositions, Mr. Plumer quoted the declaration of one of them, who said, "If my Jaghire falls, the country shall not stand;" and, "If the country is lost to me, it shall be lost to all."—The treasure amassed by the father of the Nabob was about two millions sterling. To a single rupee of this, Mr. Plumer observed, they were not entitled. To keep it by force and violence, was to defraud her own Son, and rob the Public, and to prevent the Nabob from having the power to discharge the debts of his deceased father, who owed the East India Company four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, and more than two years arrears to an army of one hundred thousand men. Mr. Plumer said, there was no deed to convey their right to two millions of money, nor witnesses to prove the deed. One of the Managers had said, "that their title was that of a Saint." For his part he lived upon earth, and did not understand such titles, though granted by *holy superstition*. The Managers had given to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name:" they had entirely failed in their proofs of the Charges they had brought; and the right the Begums had acquired by violence ought to be taken from them, which

which, instead of an act of cruelty, was an act of strict justice.

The further hearing was postponed till

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. Plumer proceeded to sum up the evidence produced in defence of the Begum Charge. His strongest inferences were directed to prove, that the disaffection of the Begums, which the Managers had mentioned as the mere fiction of Mr. Hastings, was evident from the joint testimony of all the witnesses who had been examined.

At a quarter past five o'clock the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Mr. Plumer again resumed the defence of his client on the Begum Charge. His inferences went still to prove the disaffection of the Begums—the aids which they had given to Cheyt Sing—and their consequent forfeiture of the guarantee of the Company, and the protection of the British nation.

At five o'clock the Counsel was proceeding to the concluding topics of defence to this Charge, but it being understood that these would extend to some length, their Lordships arose.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

On this day Mr. Plumer, with very great ability, closed the summary of the evidence on the Begum Charge. He said, he had refuted every allegation in the article; but when men speaking in the name, and with all the authority of the House of Commons, presumed to call Mr. Hastings a Tyrant, an Oppressor, a Liar, a Captain General of Iniquity, it then became necessary to ask those who had the best opportunity of knowing his real character, what that character was.

He then appealed to all the evidences, and to the universal voice of India.

He reminded the Lords of the honourable testimony borne by Mr. Martin to the character of Mr. Hastings, who had been compelled to acknowledge, that all the evidences were *in the enemy's camp*: in other words, that out of the Managers' box *no persons*, in India or in Europe, could be found who would support the monstrous absurdities which they had uttered.

Seeing the Commons' gallery tolerably full, Mr. Plumer took the opportunity of shewing them the injustice of the cause they espoused. He told them, that they had displayed Great Britain in a new character. Great Britain, the seat of arts and arms, of freedom and justice, had now for six years prosecuted a man for obtaining immense advantages to the public, every shilling of which they took for the public, while they outraged the feelings of India, by a six years impeachment of the man who had obtained all those advantages for them.—He placed this in the strongest possible point of view, and said, if Mr. Hastings was *infamous*, the Nation was still *more infamous*—The Nation had for ten years said to India, We have taken *your money*, we *repay you* by an impeachment. The Secretary Mr. Dundas, amongst the Commons, he remarked, had held high language as to the advantages resulting to this country from India. He said, such declarations, if true, proved the extreme absurdity of the language of the Managers; and in the close said, that he trusted the honour of the Nation, and of Mr. Hastings, both equally under trial, to the judgment of their Lordships, convinced that their verdict would prove how grossly *mistaken*, to give it no harsher term, those were who had carried on this prosecution, month after month, and year after year.

The Court adjourned until the 9th.

MARLBOROUGH MARKET-HOUSE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE Market-House at Marlborough has been noticed by travellers for the singularity of its construction, particularly in having two stories in the roof, and it is esteemed a handsome edifice of the kind, considering the time of its erection. It was rebuilt in its present form in the year 1653, after a great fire, which destroyed almost the whole of the town; Saint Mary's

church (which is also shewn in the annexed VIEW) shared in the general conflagration, nothing being left but the bare walls*. The High-street, at the east end of which the Market-House stands, and of which it commands a complete view, is very spacious, and has a piazza or penthouse on the upper side, extremely convenient for foot passengers in wet weather.

* The church was repaired and is now used as the parish church.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

THE House in a Committee of Privileges, the claim of Sir John Sinclair to the title of Earl of Caithness was admitted to be substantiated.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Lord Rawdon moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Law between Debtor and Creditor, to regulate Mesne Process, to relieve the unfortunate, and punish the fraudulent Debtor. Leave was accordingly given.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to six public and private bills.

Lord Grenville delivered a Message from the King, the substance of which was, that his Majesty had thought it advisable to take into pay a portion of his Electoral troops, in order to assist his allies the States General of the United Provinces, and that he trusted to the zeal and loyalty of their Lordships to enable him to fulfil that engagement.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration. As soon as the order was read, his Lordship said, he did not conceive it necessary to trouble their Lordships farther than to move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for the communication, and that their Lordships would cheerfully co-operate with his Majesty in the measures proposed in the Message. The Lord Chancellor put the question, and it was agreed to unanimously, and the Lords with white slaves were ordered to wait on the King to know when he would receive the Address.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Lord Stanhope moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Acts of Parliament from taking effect prior to the passing of such Acts.

Lord Stanhope also made some motions to be adopted as standing orders respecting Canal Bills. Ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Their Lordships proceeded to the consideration of a petition to the House for annulling the title of Baroness Bath, which title was granted from the Crown on the 21st of July last to Henrietta Laura Pulteney. The patent was affirmed.

Lord Stanhope, finding that no opposition

was intended to his motion relative to Canals, moved that it be added to the standing orders of the House, That "no Canal Bills pass until the speculators shall have complied with certain requisitions of that House."

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Duke of Norfolk moved to suspend the standing orders of the House relative to Canal Bills. This brought on a short conversation, the result of which was, that it was agreed to take the subject into consideration on

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

The Duke of Norfolk, after a few words relative to Canals, moved that the execution of the standing orders of the 11th of March should be dispensed with during the present session of Parliament.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

The House concluded the Appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, Lord Daer versus Johnstone and Others, freeholders of the Stewartry of Kircudbright, and affirmed the decree; by which it is ultimately decided, that no eldest son of a Scottish Peer can be an elector in, or elected for, any place in Scotland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

The order of the day being read for summoning the House, Lord Rawdon rose to state the object of the bill to which he wished to call the attention of their Lordships, which in substance was to amend the Law of Imprisonment on Mesne Process; for better regulating the law and Practice of Bail; and for the Relief of unfortunate and the punishment of fraudulent insolvent Debtors.

His Lordship then went into a circumstantial detail of the abuses practised, and the hardships suffered by many individuals, under the sanction of the existing laws relative to arrest and imprisonment on Mesne Process, and quoted many instances in point from the reports of the Society established at the Thatched House for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts.

The noble Lord then entered into a minute detail of the particular clauses of the bill, which were, 1st. To prevent persons from being maliciously arrested; 2dly, To prevent their being capriciously detained in lock-up houses; 3dly, To prevent fraudulent debtors from squander-

ing in prison what they should have applied for the benefit of their creditors; 4thly. To prevent persons in a state of sickness or disease from being dragged to prison at a time when their lives might be endangered; 5thly. To prevent persons from remaining in prison for an unlimited time, without enquiring into the justice of the claims for which they had been arrested.

These, the noble Lord said, were the outlines of the bill to which he desired to call the attention of the House. He had avoided making any appeal to the feelings of their Lordships, because he relied on their justice. If any alteration should be judged necessary in the several clauses, that of course could be done best when the bill came into a Committee.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday the 16th of April.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Indemnity, the Royal Assurance, and 42 other public and private bills.

Adjourned to Monday the 8th of April.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The Traitorous Correspondence Bill was read a first time; and the Earl of Mansfield took the oaths and his seat.

Lord Grenville in a few words moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for engaging in the present war, and assuring him of the support of that House in the continuation of it.

Lord Stanhope objected to the motion, and declared he could not rejoice in any successes we might obtain in such a war. He observed that Dumourier was the occasion of the war with Holland and England, and that the National Convention were repugnant to it, though obliged by him to enter into it. Dumourier was now said to be cashiered from the service of the Republic; if so, surely it was not our intention to act upon vindictive principles, much less to punish the innocent for the guilty. He therefore trusted that his Majesty's Ministers would avail themselves of this opportunity of conciliating matters, which would stop the effusion of blood, establish liberty in France, and would be attended with the most beneficial consequences to both nations.

Lord Lauderdale declared his dissent on the same grounds. His Lordship was of opinion, that if Ministers did not now discover a pacific disposition, now that the French had abandoned the Netherlands (the invasion of which was the ostensible

cause of the war)—if instead of curbing their aggressions, and opposing their aggrandizement, Ministers interfered with the internal Government of France, and attempted to establish despotism in that country, the late successes of the combined armies ought to be greater cause of regret than exultation.

Lord Grenville in a short reply declined entering into the grounds of the war, which had before been so amply discussed; and declared it to be our duty to prosecute the war with vigour, as the only means of securing and perpetuating the blessings of peace.

The Address was then put and carried.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The Earl of Abingdon, after a speech in which he deprecated the Slave Trade, yet considering the advocates for its abolition at present to be acting only under a mask to introduce the new philosophical ideas of France, moved that the consideration of the petitions respecting it be deferred for five months. In speaking of France, he quoted Voltaire's opinion of his countrymen, that "Frenchmen were either wolves or monkies." His Lordship, in no very liberal terms, condemned the whole sect of Presbyterians, and accused Dr. Priestley of preaching a Sermon on the Slave Trade, in which he introduced ideas inimical to a monarchical Government.

The Earl of Stanhope warmly opposed this most unprecedented attempt to stop a judicial enquiry; and condemned the unfair manner in which the Revolution in France was brought into a debate upon the Slave Trade.

The Duke of Clarence argued against the injustice and impolicy of putting an end to the Trade in the manner in which it was attempted. Mr. Ramsay, he said, who began the business of this sort of freedom, governed his own plantation in the most tyrannic manner. None but fanatics or hypocrites, he asserted, were for the abolition; he read a letter sent to Condorcet from this country, which proved that the ideas of French freedom were connected with the abolition of the Slave Trade by its advocates here; and he was very pointed against Mr. Wilberforce and others, who had been made French citizens.

Lord Grenville in a very serious manner repelled the attack upon Mr. Wilberforce; and the Bishop of St. David's remarked, that though he had as well as others corresponded with Condorcet as a philosopher, he had not lost one atom of his

eneration

eneration for our mixed government, and to which there were numbers of the Calvinistic Dissenters equally attached as himself.

Lord Abingdon finally withdrew his motion.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.
 TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE
 BILL.

On the second reading of this Bill Lord Grenville moved, that it be committed; and supported the Bill upon the policy of cutting off from France all supplies from ourselves. His Lordship concluded with saying, that the present was a momentous period;—that we are engaged in a war for our laws, our liberty, and our constitution, and that with a great people, who, even in their present distracted state, were formidable, and possessed considerable resources, and who had every thing to lose, or every thing to gain; we too were pretty much in the same situation, for we could only be saved by success. It was, therefore, highly incumbent on us to take every necessary measure for our safety.

The Earl of Guildford opposed the Bill *in toto* as a monstrous compound of unnecessary severity—as an extension of treason, infringing upon the liberty of the subject.

Lord Kinnoul opposed only that part of the Bill which prohibited the insurance of shipping. The other parts he approved of.

The Duke of Norfolk was hostile to the Bill *in toto*, seeing no necessity whatever for any part of it.

Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Carlisle, Lord Darnley, and Lord Portchester, were for the Bill, as absolutely necessary in a war like the present, unprecedented in its commencement by the French, and unprecedented in the manner in which it was supported by them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Lauderdale violently opposed the Bill, as calculated to keep alive those unnecessary and false alarms, which Ministers for their own views had raised. Lord Lansdowne alluded to the recent failures, and lamented that a few months preparations for war should occasion such direful effects. He said, the Bill would throw all the benefits of insurance into the hands of the Americans.

The Duke of Portland wished the Earl of Guildford to withdraw his objection to the Bill, that it might go into a Committee, where it might receive such alterations as he thought the wisdom of the House would think fit to adopt.

The Bill was then committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

In a Committee on the Traitorous Correspondence Bill, on the clause being read, inflicting penalties on those persons who shall *agree* to sell certain articles to the Government of France, Lord Guildford moved, that the word *agree* be omitted, and “by agreement in writing,” inserted in its stead.

The Duke of Montrose and the Lord Chancellor opposed the amendment, as destructive of the principal and operation of the whole Bill; and the Chancellor remarked, that by the amendment there could be no conviction but on a written agreement, though a person might adhere to and serve the King's enemies by parole agreements only.

Lord Kenyon supported the Bill, as did likewise

Lord Thurlow, who in the conclusion of his speech adverted to the difference of sentiments respecting the justice and necessity of the war. Although no man courted peace more than he did, yet as we were in actual hostilities, every measure that could be devised to thwart the projects and defeat the exertions of the enemy, ought to be adopted. The nation ought to go any lengths in prosecuting the war, until we and our allies obtained some security against the wild ambition of the French, and some recompense for the most wanton and unprovoked aggressions on others territories.

The amendment was then negatived.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Heard Counsel and examined witnesses on the Slave Trade, and went through the report on the Traitorous Correspondence Bill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

The report of the Bill for preventing, during the war, all traitorous correspondence with the enemy, was received, with the amendments of the Committee.

An amendment to the clause was moved by the Earl of Mansfield, permitting the exportation of cloth, the substance of which was, that no cloth or woollen goods for the use of the army or navy of France should be sold or exported (if known to be for such use), without subjecting the person so offending to the penalties of the act. The amendment was adopted.

The Earl of Guildford's amendment for allowing all persons accused of Treason the benefit of the act of King William, was also agreed to. The report was ordered to be printed, and the bill to be read a third time on

MONDAY, APRIL 22,

when the Bill was read a third time, and passed on a division, Ayes 57, Noes 7.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Solicitor General brought in and presented the Bill to prevent Treasonable Correspondence with his Majesty's enemies.

The same, having been read a first time, was ordered to be read, and to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Order of the Day having been read for considering the Report from the Stockbridge Election Committee,

Mr. Elliot, the Chairman, stated, among other facts which came out upon examination before the Committee, that a number of the Electors had leagued in a club for the corrupt sale of their votes; that they had debated upon, and calculated the quantum of money they were to receive; but, in their eagerness to render the payment secure, they had produced the evidence on which the Committee had reported to the House the notorious and corrupt bribery that had taken place in the said election. The Hon. Gentleman moved the reading of the Resolutions of the Committee.

The Resolutions were immediately read; the first of which declared the fact of notorious and corrupt bribery; and the second, that in the opinion of the Committee, the said corruption and bribery required the most serious consideration of Parliament.

The question being put on each Resolution, they were adopted as Resolutions of the House.

Mr. Elliot then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in future elections for Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Stockbridge.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify the Electors for Stockbridge who had been guilty of bribery and corruption.

BURTON CANAL.

Mr. Gilbert opposed the Order of the Day, that the Burton Canal Bill be *now* read a second time, and moved to omit the word *now*.

The House divided, and carried the motion, there being, that the Bill be *now* read a second time.

Ayes	—	31
Noes	—	34

Majority 3

Mr. Gilbert next moved, that the Bill be read a second time on that day *three months*.

The House then divided,

Ayes	—	31
Noes	—	30

Majority 1 against the Bill; which is consequently lost.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

A Committee was balloted for on the Lutterhall Election Petitions.

After which the House was counted, and there being only 78 Members present, they were not enabled to proceed to the ballot on the Sudbury Election.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

The House formed a Ballot, and a Committee for the Sudbury Election.

Mr. Bastard brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the Report of another Committee on the Cricklade Election had been referred. It stated the proceedings had by that Committee, and the evidence of the arrests and detainers of Samuel Petrie, Esq. a petitioner on that Election. These arrests and detainers were out of the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench for debt.

Mr. Bastard, after a short speech, moved, That Samuel Petrie, Esq. be discharged out of the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of considerable length, took a view of the law of privileges of Members of that House, and of the protection which ought to be extended to persons having petitions in contesting the Elections of Members of Parliament, and concluded with supporting the motion.

The question was put, and carried *non con*.

STOCKBRIDGE ELECTION.

Mr. Elliot brought in a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Stockbridge, in the county of Southampton.

—It was read a first, and on the question for its being read a second time on Thursday the 11th of April next,

Mr. Anstruther observed, that notice had been given of another Bill to be brought in, for the purpose of disfranchising

chusing the electors who had been guilty of the bribery and corruption complained of; he suggested the propriety of discussing both together.

Mr. Salisbury moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incapacitate those electors who had been found to be guilty of the bribery and corruption mentioned in the Report, from voting at elections in future for Members to serve in Parliament.

This produced a short debate, in which Mr. Powys, Sir Francis Basset, the Solicitor General, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Welbore Ellis, and others, took part. Mr. Powis then moved an Amendment, that this debate be adjourned to Monday next, to which the House agreed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

SUDBURY ELECTION.

Mr. Vanfittart, the Chairman of the Sudbury Contested Election Committee, reported the opinion of that Committee to be, That J. C. Hippefley, Esq. had been duly elected.

Mr. Powys moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating, limiting, and applying the produce of tolls arising from Canals or Aqueducts.

The motion gave rise to a conversation, in which the leave for bringing in the Bill was opposed by Sir G. Yonge, Mr. Martin, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Wyndham, as operating to the discouragement of Canal speculation. It was supported by Mr. Barclay, Mr. Pitt, and other Gentlemen, and the question being put, it was carried by a division,

Ayes,	- - - - -	93
Noes,	- - - - -	57

Majority 36

Ordered, that Mr. Powys, &c. &c. prepare and bring in the said Bill.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

The Attorney General moved, That the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Curwen opposed the motion, no ground or cause having been stated to warrant so novel and extraordinary a Bill. He reprobated particularly the clause which prohibited the return of Englishmen to this country from France, without a licence or passport, as unjustly oppressive. He condemned the prohibition of buying the lands or funds of France as preposterously foolish and unnecessary; and the prohibition of in-

surance as impolitic. In support of his opinion upon the last clause, he quoted the opinion of the late Lord Mansfield, which was, that this country gained a considerable sum by insurance, and that by insurance intelligence was frequently gained of the operations of the enemy.

Mr. North considered the measures proposed by the Bill to be called for by the exigencies of the time. He observed, that the clauses were justified by precedents, and that they were strictly analogous to the laws of nations, and consonant to all national policy.—After several other observations, he concluded by declaring, that the Bill should have his strenuous support.

The Bill was then read a third time, and a motion being made that it should be committed for to-morrow,

Mr. Fox expressed his hope to be, that Ministers would not aggravate the violence of the Bill, by the additional violence of precipitately hurrying it through the House. He reprobated the Bill as an attack upon the fundamental privileges of Englishmen, as ineffectual in some clauses, impolitic in others, and tyrannical. He was desirous of time, that Gentlemen might consult their constituents, and would therefore move, as an amendment, to leave out the word “to-morrow,” for the purpose of inserting the word “Tuesday.”

Mr. Pitt said, the question was, whether, on a general view of the Bill, the House could not as well discuss it on the following day as any other? and, in his opinion, much time was not wanted to consider whether it was ineffectual, impolitic, and tyrannical, as the Hon. Gentleman had asserted. The Bill did not require any such delay. The principle of it no person could object to; it consisted of particular leading objects, and therefore should not have been marked by epithets, which it would appear did not belong to it. To prevent the purchase of lands in France was necessary: it was necessary to prevent the insuring the ships of those persons with whom we were at war. He would ask, whether these points, together with the restriction intended to be laid on those going to and coming from France, were difficult or complex?—whether they required any length of time to determine them?

The House had been likewise told, that

that the Bill was new and extraordinary, a violation of freedom, &c. There were professions of liberty arising from Whig principles, as they were sometimes called; but he could see no peculiar difference in Whig principles from any other; there were many Whigs who had become Tories in their turn, and many persons calling themselves Whigs held Tory principles.

There existed the same necessity now to pass such a Bill as the present, as there did at the time of the Revolution, when similar laws had been passed to ward off the dangers which threatened us from French factions in this country; and the danger, in his opinion, was equally great at the present time as it was then; and at the time of the Revolution, the Whigs were the very persons who passed that Bill, one similar to which they were now opposing.

Mr. Pitt admitted that there did exist laws against Treason, but it was necessary there should be a specification of those laws; it would serve as a warning to those who might not recollect the laws already in existence. He would not anticipate the discussion which would arise in the Committee upon the other clauses of the Bill, but he would leave it to the House to determine, whether that discussion might not be entered into on the following day; if the subject which was to undergo an examination should be found to be difficult, the Committee would then have to rejoice that they began it so early; and if, on the other hand, the subject should appear easy, simple, and clear (as he believed it would), the objection made against the shortness of time would be completely done away.

Mr. Fox rose to explain,

The Attorney General said, he could not hear a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) assert, that the clauses of his Bill were impolitic, ineffectual, and tyrannical, without endeavouring to support them; and as he had brought in this Bill, if he were now to sit silent, he might be thought self-condemned. He then examined the different parts of the Bill, and proved that they did not merit the character bestowed upon them by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Sheridan was surprized that the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Pitt) could say, with a *grave face*, that there now existed as much danger from the machinations of a

French party, as there did at the time of the Revolution; at a time when the greatest part of the nation were biaised by religious and political prejudices in favour of an actual Pretender to the Crown; when open acts of treason broke out in various parts of the kingdom; when numbers were executed as traitors, and when the life of the King had been endangered by a project of assassination; when such was the situation of affairs, there was not truly so much danger as at present, though no one person had been convicted, nor even indicted for treason. If there did now exist a plot, bring it forward. Where were their proofs? They existed only in the Ministers fears and conduct. The precautions they had taken against the great plot were to prove its existence, in the same manner that the medicines administered by a doctor demonstrated the disease of his patient.

The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had given the House a dissertation upon Whig and Tory principles. He (Mr. Sheridan) could tell him of some persons in that House who had been Whigs and Tories by turn, as it suited best their interest. It was his wish that the Right Hon. Gentleman would take some of the principles of the Whigs, and give them back their Members.

Mr. Pitt in explanation said, he did not mean to state, that in point of numbers the discontented party was now as dangerous as the Jacobites were at the Revolution, but that the *doctrines* of the former were as dangerous as those of the latter. He avowed that he was a friend to the Whig principles asserted at the Revolution.

Mr. Alderman Anderson was for the passing of the Bill with all possible expedition, as essentially beneficial to the country. He observed upon the insurance clause, that he knew premiums were received in the city upon French property—he thought such insurance to be rather a losing than a gaining concern, for he expected, from the vigilance of Administration, and from the exertions of the commanders of our ships, that the greater part, if not the whole of the French commerce would speedily fall into our hands.

Lord J. Russell deprecated the attempted precipitation with which the Bill was about to be hurried through that House. It was indecent and improper

so to hurry a Bill of the present importance, which involved in it the dearest Rights of the People, and in consequence of which, before it was agreed to, time ought to be allowed for Gentlemen to take the opinion of their Constituents.

Mr. Martin was for the proposed delay, notwithstanding his hearty approbation of the Bill. He concluded by expressing a wish that those Gentlemen who had opposed going into the war, but who had professed that when in the war they would vigorously support it, to remember their promises, and not continually to throw difficulties in the way of his Majesty's Ministers.

The question was put, and the Amendment negatived, there being for the House resolving itself into a Committee to-morrow on the said Bill,

Ayes	—	127
Noes	—	37

Majority 90

Ten o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

A new Writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Representative to serve for Carmarthen, in the room of George Talbot Rice, Esq. called up to the House of Peers.

CRICKLADE ELECTION.

Mr. Bastard, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the said Election, reported the opinion of the Committee to be,

“That the Sitting Members had been duly elected.”

BILL TO PREVENT TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Solicitor General moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Traitorous Correspondence, &c. Previous, however, to the House resolving itself into such Committee, he took occasion to observe, that it was his intention to propose several amendments and modifications, which he hoped would remove the majority of objections against the Bill.

Mr. Fox said, he was glad to hear from the authors of the Bill, that modifications were deemed necessary. He was of opinion, however, that no modification whatever could render the Bill fit to be passed—to him it appeared so completely meriting general detestation, that he hoped the House would adopt the best mode of modifying it,

namely, by expunging the whole of its contents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be more fitting the dignity of the House to go into the Committee to discuss the clauses, than to enter into any contest of invective with the Right Hon. Gentleman; in the discussion of the Committee it would be seen in what light such invective ought to be held.

Mr. Fox replied, that he was not desirous of entering into any contest of invective against the Bill, but to observe, that as from persons capable of bringing in such a Bill, attention and attachment to the principles of our Constitution were not to be expected, it became the House to watch their proceedings with the eye of jealousy.

The question being then put on the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Serjeant Watson in the chair.

The Solicitor General moved, “That the preamble of the Bill be postponed.”

Mr. Grey opposed the postponing of the preamble, contending, that some fact ought to be stated, before a single step was taken in any of the clauses. He contended, that the preamble was false, and that no proofs had been, or could be, advanced to justify it.

This gave rise to a desultory conversation, in which the Attorney and Solicitor Generals justified the preamble, and contended for the postponement, as was the Parliamentary practice in all Bills, that the preambles might square to the contents of the Bill.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Powys, and Lord Beauchamp, followed in approbation of the preamble, and contended for the postponement, as was the practice of the House.

Mr. Burke entered into a justification not only of the Preamble, which stated the truth, but of the whole Bill, as having an operation to destroy the means the enemy depended upon to destroy this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman went into a general defence of the war in which we were engaged, and observing, in the course of his speech, *that we were at war with an enemy who had succeeded in creating a FRACTION in this country*, a general cry of Hear! Hear! Name! Name! was made from the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Burke proceeding, said, “Gentlemen may cry Name! Name!

Name! Hear! Hear! for the purpose of deterring me; but I am ready and willing to have my words taken down; and the time may shortly arrive when I will name the faction, when I will name them, to their confusion.—*I assert first, that the enemy with whom we are engaged, has attempted to create a Faction in this country; and my next assertion is, that, in her attempt, France has in a degree succeeded.*—The Right Hon. Gentleman exhibited to the Committee the mode of French warfare, and what this country had to expect from them, should Dumourier, at the head of his Barbarians, succeed, by their conduct in Flanders, where they had trampled on all the rights of the people—and by their promised conduct in Holland, had they succeeded in their attempt upon that country. Against such an enemy every possible precaution was necessary. The precautions in the present Bill, he said, were justified by precedents from the best times in the country; they were justified by the conduct of the Whigs at the Revolution, and had been pursued in every war when we had to contend not only with a foreign foe, but with a domestic faction. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in alluding to the present state of the internal politics of France, happily exposed the *Liberty* enjoyed by their visits *domiciliaire*—and the *Justice* of their Tribunal *Revolutionnaire*—neither of which, however, he wished to see introduced into this country; but it was natural for him to be averse to the latter, as he had already been cited before that Tribunal, and sentence of death had been passed upon him without a hearing.—It had been stated, in a Paris Paper, that the times had not yet come to drag before the Tribunal the Orestes of the British Parliament the *furious Burke*—*Grenville the insolent*, or *Pitt the plotter*, but that the time would soon arrive when those conspirators against the human race—those wretches lavish with their crimes, and lavish with their gold to promote insurrections in France, should be on their knees before the statue of Liberty, and rise only to mount the scaffold to expiate their crimes with their blood.—He felt himself, he said, much obliged to the French for their notice of him, but would endeavour by the hint to avoid appearing before their Revolutionary Tribunal, or to receive any of their domiciliary visits.—The French,

in carrying with them wherever they went their system of revolution, appeared to him like a travelling tinker carrying with him his forge—the French, with the travelling apparatus, like the tinker with his, were always prepared to blow up the coals; and as the tinker mended the configurations of old kettles, so the French mended the configurations of States, by stopping one hole and making twenty.—Much, he said, had been advanced lately against reposing too much confidence in Ministers; his opinion upon that point was, that though there might be some blind, foolish, and senseless repositors of confidence in an Administration, there might equally exist a petulant, cavilling, litigious, and vexatious Opposition, both equally to be condemned:—the present measure he saw in a light to ensure the support of the House; for it called for that national, constitutional, and political support, which he deemed every well-wisher of his country bound to give it. It was calculated to aid Ministers in repelling the unjust war commenced against the country and the constitution—and his heart and hand should ever be exerted in such support, and for every measure that could be devised to distress and defeat the perfidious and cruel foe against whom we were now combating.

Mr. Sheridan replied, and was happy that at length, after a long series of insinuations, there was something like a pledge advanced of proofs being to be brought forward. He was against the postponement, and entering largely into preventative penal laws, contended that, previous to such laws having been made, grounds had been advanced to shew, that inconvenience had arisen by the want of them; no such grounds had been advanced upon the present occasion, and till they should, the measures proposed would have his opposition.

The question was at length put, “That the Preamble be postponed,” which was negatived.

The Preamble being then read,

Mr. Grey moved as an Amendment, to leave out all the words after the word “Whereas,” for the purpose of inserting, “Doubts having arisen upon the construction of the Act of Geo. III. &c. and whereas it is expedient to prevent the aid and assistance which might be given to his Majesty’s enemies, by the Acts hereafter to be described, be it enacted, &c.”

Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

A conversation ensued, and the question being put, the Amendment was negatived.

The Preamble having been carried, the Committee proceeded to the clauses; the debate on the first clause continued until twelve o'clock, when it was agreed that the House should adjourn.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

SCOTCH BOROUGH REFORM.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion relative to the Reform of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland. His original intention, he said, was to have moved for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the statements contained in the petitions and papers now before the House; but having been given to understand that such a motion would have been strenuously opposed by the Gentlemen opposite to him, he had relinquished it, and would adopt the same proceeding he had on a former occasion, by moving the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the petitions upon their table, and to report thereon to the House. A considerable part of the grievances complained against in those petitions, had been acknowledged by Ministers, and a Bill had been brought in thereon by the Lord Advocate, but the remedy was by no means adequate to the evil. This, if the House agreed to grant him a Committee, he was confident he could substantiate; and to the granting of such Committee, it was impossible for any man, possessing candour or impartiality, to object. He concluded by moving, "That the several Petitions and Papers presented in the present Session from the Royal Burghs of Scotland, be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

Mr. Secretary Dundas observed, that as the Hon. Gentleman had by his repeated motions on the subject contrived to load the table of the House with a heap of voluminous papers of a complicated nature, the motion, if agreed to, would completely retard the important public business before the House, for the Committee would be unable to wade through the mass of matter that would be before them, either in the present, or in another Session of Parliament. He therefore was of opinion, that a Committee above stairs would be better calculated for the business of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Sheridan readily acceded to the suggestion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and expressed a hope that a Committee above stairs would be able, in the course of eight or ten days, to make a report upon the general substance of the Petitions. The Hon. Gentleman then withdrew his Motion for a Committee of the whole House, and moved the appointment of a Committee above stairs, which being unanimously agreed to, the following, among other Gentlemen, were appointed of the Committee, to whom the Petitions, &c. were referred.

Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Whitbread, jun.
Mr. Grey	Mr. Hobart
Major Maitland	Lord Mornington
Col. M'Leod	The Lord Advocate
Mr. Sec. Dundas	Mr. Wilberforce
Mr. Lambton	Mr. Curwen
Mr. Anstruther	The Members for Scotland, &c.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

BILL TO PREVENT TRAITOROUS
CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Solicitor General said, he had three Amendments to move in this Bill. The first was, that the day on which it shall begin to take effect be changed from the 5th to the 10th of April. The second, that none be included in the Act but the subjects of his Majesty residing within this realm. The third, that the clause relating to the countries occupied by the armies of France, be omitted.

Mr. Fox approved of the Amendments, and was happy the learned Gentleman had cured the blunders.

Mr. Adam considered that the 10th of April was too early a day for this Act to take effect. In many parts of this kingdom, particularly in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, it would be impossible for the people to have intelligence of the Act between the time of its passing and that day.

Mr. Dundas said, a month had elapsed since this Bill had been produced, and during that period the people in all parts of the kingdom might have been, and probably had been, informed, that the present Bill was pending in the House of Commons.

Mr. Grey said, no man was obliged to take notice of what was *pending* in that House; for until a Bill passed, it

was

was impossible to know what it would be.

Mr. Pitt said, the inhabitants of the islands alluded to by an Honourable Gentleman, were not in a situation that made it likely they should commit any of the offences provided against by this Bill.

Mr. Erskine proposed an Amendment, that in that part of the Bill which made it high treason for those who agree to the lending, selling, &c. to the French, the word *agree* be left out.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Jenkinson opposed the amendment, and contended, that agreeing to any of the acts forbidden in the Bill, was tantamount to the act itself.

The House divided on this amendment, when there appeared,

Against it,	—	131
For it,	—	44

The Amendments proposed by the Solicitor-General were then put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.
THE LOAN.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to state the particulars of the loan he had entered into for four millions and a half, and to move a resolution thereon. He said, it had been thought prudent to raise the whole sum necessary for the extra services of the year by a loan from individuals, rather than to suffer the Commissioners for Liquidating the National Debt to apply any of the monies in their hands to the loan. The terms on which he had concluded the bargain were, at 72 for a hundred in Three per Cent. Annuities, which, on four millions and a half, would increase the capital of the Three per Cents. 6,250,000, the interest for which would be - - - - - 187,500l.

Add one per cent. for re-
duction of capital - - - 62,500

Making an annual total charge
of - - - - - 250,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman, having thus stated the particulars of the Loan, admitted that the terms on which it had been raised were disadvantageous, as 72 was very considerably below the market price of the Three per Cents. when the Loan was made. He was sorry, however, to say, that after every exertion on his part, he had seen no

chance of procuring better terms. Circumstances unconnected with the politics of the country (he alluded to the late failures), had operated to produce a scarcity of money, destructive of that competition he had endeavoured to raise. He had on the present occasion, as on all former, and as he would whenever it should be his duty again to raise a Loan, make it public, through the medium of the Bank of England, that he was ready to accept offers from any set of Gentlemen, and that he should close with that which was most advantageous to the public. Notwithstanding that notice, however, from the causes he had before alluded to, the only offer made was that which he now brought forward for the consideration of the House. The difference in favour of the lenders, between the market price of the Three per Cents. and the Loan was, he said, between four and five pounds, which, with the advantages arising from the payments by instalments, &c. &c. supposing the Stocks should maintain their present price, would afford a bonus of eight per cent. which he again admitted was larger than ought, in the circumstances of the country, to be given; but which, as no other offer had been made, he felt it to be his duty to accept. Upon a former occasion he had stated it to be his intention, that the Commissioners for liquidating the National Debt should have taken 1,600,000l. of the Loan, and that the remainder should be raised from individuals; this intention he had however relinquished, upon consultation with those on whose opinions he relied, apprehending, as the difference in the terms on the smaller Loan would have been but one per cent. more in favour of the public than on the larger, that the Commissioners would be enabled to obtain greater public advantages by their daily purchases, by which, in case the war, as he hoped, should not be protracted to any very great length, they might be more speedily enabled to reduce the Fives. He concluded by moving, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 4,000,000 be raised by Annuities—and that for every 72 pounds contributed and paid, the lenders should be entitled to 100 pounds three per cent stock, bearing interest from the 5th of January last, &c. &c.

Mr. Fox objected to the terms of the Loan, for the large bonus on which he

law no reason to induce him to give it his vote. He reprobated the withholding from the Commissioners the sum before stated to be raised, 1,600,000l. by which in interest the Public lost 130,000l. and in the one per cent. for the reduction of the Capital, 30,000l. making a total loss, by not permitting the monies in the Commissioners hands to be so appropriated, of 160,000l.—He was of opinion that the Loan might be raised upon better terms, and that the public would suffer less by the Minister trying again to raise one upon better, than in the House confirming the present; he should therefore give it his negative.

Mr. S. Thornton said, the scarcity of money was now so great, that he was convinced if the Loan should again be opened, better terms could not be obtained.

Mr. Drake considered the Loan to be a spot upon the sunshine of public prosperity. It appeared to him an improvident and disadvantageous contract, and that the Minister had been overreached. He should give it the heartiest No in his power.

Sir J. Sinclair said, the terms of the Loan appeared too enormous to render it possible for him to give it his approbation.

Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Sarjeant spoke in support of the terms of the Loan, as the best, in the circumstances of the country, that could be obtained.

After a tedious conversation, the question was put and carried on a division of

Ayes	—	21
Noes	—	74

Majority 53

The several sums, instalments, interest, &c. were then read and agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

THE LOAN.

The report of the Loan was made at half an hour after four o'clock, and agreed to, Mr. Drake, jun. being the only Member who spoke against it, and who observed, that though he acquiesced, he retained that sense of his duty to the public, as to induce him to give his dutiful negative to the terms.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

The House, pursuant to the Order

of the Day, resolved itself into a Committee upon the Treasonable Correspondence Bill, Sir Elijah Impey in the Chair.

A conversation ensued upon the clauses, and a division took place upon the first, the words *or agree* to supply his Majesty's enemies with arms, ammunition, &c. being objected to by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox.

The clause so worded was carried, there being,

Ayes	—	51
Noes	—	27

Majority 24

The gallery not being quite cleared when the question was put, some Members entered, and a difficulty occurred, whether they should be allowed to vote, "not having been in the House." It was, after a long conversation, decided, that they should not vote.

Mr. Pitt took occasion from this circumstance to move, That strangers should not be re-admitted. The gallery was in consequence kept shut for the rest of the evening.

Mr. Sheridan moved an amendment, as we understood, for securing the property belonging to foreigners in the British funds.

Ayes	—	34
Noes	—	113

Mr. Fox took an opportunity of speaking against the whole of the clause, as giving to the Executive Power of this country, a power at once arbitrary and irresponsible. Ministers demanded in this instance a power which no good man would desire or accept. He was the less inclined to grant it to them from the use which they had made of a power precisely of the same description in the case of the Alien Bill. He understood that there were a variety of instances, in which unfortunate men had been sent out of the kingdom in virtue of that Act, without being confronted with their accusers, and without being permitted to explain themselves. He could not but enter his strongest protest against this arbitrary exercise of power. If our Constitution was worth fighting for, it was worth preserving. It was necessary that a stand should somewhere be made, and that every day should not take something from the province of law, to add to that of will.—He saw no means of mollifying the present clause, but by opposing it *in toto*.

Sir W. Grant justified the clause, being

being strictly consistent both with prudence and policy.

Mr. Fox replied more particularly on the former of these heads. He observed, that no degree of prudence on our part could prevent the total entry of these supplies on the extensive Coast of France. To do this in the first instance, it was necessary that we should be masters of the sea. This mastership would hardly be asserted at the present moment, though we had been told so often of the *astonishing exertions and unparalleled assiduity* of our marine preparations! These exertions, if not "astonishing" in the point of view in which they were stated, were certainly so in another.

The conversation then took a more particular turn, and at twelve o'clock the Committee had not gone through the first clause.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 .

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

Several farther amendments were proposed by Mr. Solicitor General, and agreed to, after a slight opposition from Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Adam, and Major Maitland.

That clause which went to prohibit the French from purchasing in our Funds, was abandoned.

The clause to prevent his Majesty's subjects from purchasing Lands in France, was strongly opposed by the Members of the Opposition Bench, particularly by Major Maitland, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan; the latter of whom dwelt much on the improbability of Englishmen, at this period of danger and insecurity, purchasing lands in France; and concluded with observing, that the present might be entitled, A Bill to enable his Majesty's Subjects to clothe the French Army, and at the same time to subject to the Penalties of High Treason any Man who should furnish a French Soldier with a pair of Shoes or Boots.

Upon this clause a division took place in the Committee, when there appeared,

For the clause	77
Against it	19

When the clause to prevent his Majesty's subjects from going to France without a licence came to be read, Mr. Curwen proposed as an amendment, that it be inserted in the Bill, that the li-

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cence be obtained free of any expence. Agreed to.

Major Maitland objected to that part of the clause which obliged the person going abroad to specify the time of his stay; and which prevented him from residing at, or going to, any place in France, except such as should be specified in the licence.

Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Jenkinson supported the clause. A provision of this kind would be found very proper, when it was considered for what dangerous purposes many persons might be induced to go to France.

Mr. Whitbread could not express himself more fully upon the present clause, than by using the words uttered on a former day by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox), that it was *tyrannical and ineffectual*: it was tyrannical, because it threw so great and unlimited a power into the hands of his Majesty's Ministers; and it was ineffectual, because as the penalty of six months imprisonment was only annexed to the transgression of a departure from the place of residence, no person who had dangerous purposes in view would be prevented by the fear of such a punishment.

The clause to prevent the return of his Majesty's subjects from France without leave, was left out of the Bill.

In the clause relative to insurance, some objections were made by Mr. Curtis; and an amendment proposed by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Fox objected to the whole, not for the same reasons for which he had objected to the foregoing parts of the Bill, which, he said, commenced in blood, and was continued with tyrannical principles; but merely on account of its impolicy, inasmuch as it went to give our enemies an advantage over us, which they otherwise would not have had:

The clause passed the Committee.

Two parts of the last clause were strongly objected to, namely, that part which said, that in the trial of any person offending under this Bill, the venue might be laid in any county which the prosecuting party pleased; this was considered severe, and disapproved of, because it had never been practised in any criminal prosecution, except for misdemeanors.

The other part was, that in trials for offences against the present Bill, the same evidence should be admitted

as was admitted in other treasons. For the difficulty there would arise in referring back to the several statutes of treason, and ascertaining what evidence might or might not be admitted.

Mr. Adair said, that clause should not be hastily passed over, and therefore moved an adjournment of the Committee.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

No House was formed, there being but twenty-seven Members present.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

The Order of the Day having been read for the House proceeding in a Committee with the Treasonable Correspondence Bill, and the question being put, That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee,

Mr. Fox rose to move, in consequence of the important information of Dumourier's having apprehended the Commissioners sent to arrest him, that *now* be omitted, for the purpose of inserting the words *on Monday*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, as the Bill was gone through with excepting the clause providing for the trial of offences, he saw no reason whatever for not completing it.

The Amendment was put and negatived, and the House resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Adam, upon the clause being read, said, not expecting that the House would proceed in the business of this day, he was not prepared with his intended Amendment, and should therefore reserve himself to the Report on Monday.

A short conversation ensued between Sir A. Ferguson, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Pulteney, upon the wording of the clause with respect to the jurisdiction of the Court of Session in Scotland.—An Amendment by Sir A. Ferguson was adopted, and the Bill was gone through with.

The House being refused, the Report was ordered to be made on Monday. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

Upon the clause being read, empowering the trial of offences com-

mitted in any part of the realm to be held in the county of Middlesex,

Mr. Adam moved as an Amendment, the omission of such power, contending that it was contrary to the principles of the Administration of Justice, which went to carry justice to every man's door. His Amendment was to confine the trial to the country in which the offence should be committed.

The Solicitor General replied, and the Amendment was negatived.

Upon the clause being read for proceeding to trial of offences against the Act, as against the counterfeiters of the King's coin,

Mr. Adam again rose, and after urging several reasons for extending to all persons prosecuted for treason, under the present Bill, the benefits allowed to defendants charged with treason by the Act of the 7th of Will. III. and by the Act of the 7th of Anne, moved as an amendment, the adding of those benefits to the clause.

A conversation ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Fox, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General; and a division taking place, the amendment was negatived, there being

Ayes	-	-	-	32
Noes	-	-	-	110

Majority for the original clause 78

The Bill, after the introduction of several new clauses, and a few amendments, was gone through with, and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt presented a Message from his Majesty to the House, the purport of which was, to induce the House to grant a Vote of Credit for the sum of 1,500,000*l.* the sum mentioned by him formerly as necessary to cover unforeseen expenses.

The House resolved to take his Majesty's most gracious Message into consideration to-morrow.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE BILL.

In pursuance of the Order of the House on Monday, Counsel was heard on the third reading of the Bill against the insurance of shipping prohibiting clause.

Mr. Pigot (the Counsel) being withdrawn,

Mr,

Mr. Curwen said, it was his wish to move a clause to permit the Insurance of American ships laden with corn, &c. to this country, and from this country to France.

The Solicitor General was about to reply, but was prevented by

The Speaker, who observed, that there was not any question before the House. As a point of order he also observed, that no clause in the present stage of the Bill would be accepted, which was not offered engrossed.

Mr. Fox said, it would be a mockery of the Petitioners who had been just heard by their Counsel against the insurance prohibiting clause, to tell them, no engrossed clause being offered, arising out of their case, no question was before the House; and in consequence of that, which it was not possible to avoid, to go to the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Vaughan offered an engrossed clause.

The Speaker repeated the orderly objection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained the objection upon the point of order, but observed also, that he should have objected to the clause if it had been engrossed, as going to do away the principal object of the Bill, the prevention of a supply of corn to France.

The clause being withdrawn upon the objection from the chair,

Mr. Fox rose, and for the purpose of obtaining time to frame, and to have a clause engrossed, moved the adjournment of the House.

The question was put, "That the House do now adjourn," which was negatived without a division.

The question was put, "That this Bill do pass."

Mr. Curwen opposed it, reprobating the Bill as wholly impolitic and unnecessary.

Mr. Lambton also opposed the Bill *in toto*.

Mr. Courtenay followed against the Bill, which went, he said, to extend treasons for the sole purpose of maintaining in the country those unfounded alarms which had been excited to countenance the war against France.

Mr. Fox said, he should feel himself neglecting the duty he owed to the public, did he not in this last stage of the Bill enter his solemn protest against its passing; for in the number of years he had sat in that House, he had never known a Bill brought in so little called

for in point of policy or necessity, and at the same time so effectually contrived to overthrow every principle of justice and humanity. He represented the Bill as founded on pretext instead of principle, which well accorded, he said, with the whole of the administration of the Right Hon Gentleman. The clause to punish as traitors all who entered into a mere verbal agreement to supply the French with the prohibited articles, he reprobated as a bloody clause, which the House ought to feel covered with shame for having suffered to pass thus far, and to rejoice that in this last stage they had an opportunity left of saving their honour, by preventing that clause from forming part of the law of the land. The clause preventing the purchase of lands in France, he reprobated as odious, as tyrannical, and as a measure unworthy the House. And the clause for prosecuting the offenders against the Act, in the same manner as counterfeiters of the King's coin were prosecuted, he condemned, as contrary to every principle of penal legislation, as destructive to the honour of the House and country if passed, and as taking from every individual charged with treason in times of party warmth, those shields to guard his innocence which were allowed by the Act of William III. and Queen Anne. After dwelling some time upon each of the points above briefly stated, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, he should give his decided and hearty negative to the Bill.

Mr. Burke contended in favour of the Bill, that it was wise and necessary in every respect, considering the nature of the war in which we were engaged with France, and considering the situation of that country in respect to all Europe. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had asserted, that the Constitution was attacked by the Bill, but had not pointed out in what manner. Was the prerogative of the Crown attacked? No.—Was the due weight of the Lords in the Constitution attacked? No.—Were the privileges of the House of Commons infringed upon? No.—Were the powers of the Courts of Justice attacked? No.—The whole of the Constitution, in all its parts, remained sacred and inviolate; and the Bill, instead of meriting those censures cast on it by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was a Bill calculated to ensure to us the blessings we enjoyed under a good Constitution—

stitution—it carried with it those guards to secure the blessings of our society, which had been on former occasions created by the wisdom of our ancestors, and which he was ready to follow than any theory that might be raised by the ingenuity of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He compared the present Bill with the Acts of the 23d of Edward III. of the 7th of William III. and of the 3d and 4th of Anne, contending, that the present was not an increase of treasons, or of powers upon those Acts, but a melioration of punishment. He gave his full and hearty vote to the Bill, as it went to make England true to herself, and to destroy the efforts of faction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, not to enter into any argument in support of the Bill, that having been ably executed by the Right Hon. Gen-

tleman who spoke last, but merely to observe that the Dutch, from whom the probable adoption of such a measure had been ridiculed, had already prohibited the supplying of France with those articles which the present Bill went to prevent the supply of.

Lord Carhampton was for the Bill, and had no doubt of a similar one passing with all due speed in Ireland.

Mr. Monckton was against it, and reprobated the prohibition of the export of shoes as partial and unjust.

The question was put and carried on a division of

Ayes	-	154
Noes	-	53

Majority for the Bill 101

Ordered that the Attorney General do carry the Bill to the Lords for their concurrence.

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

No. I.

REPLY to the MEMORIAL delivered to their HIGH MIGHTINESSES on the 5th of April 1793, by LORD AUCKLAND, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the COUNT of STARHEMBERG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his MAJESTY the EMPEROR.

THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES per-
fectly well recollect the solemn declaration they made in the month of September of the last year, in reply to a requisition on the part of the Count STARHEMBERG, relative to those who might be culpable of the highest of crimes towards his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, or his Royal Family.

They have since partaken, with all honest minds, the general and profound sensation of terror and indignation which the horrible event that has taken place in France has spread throughout all Europe; and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the measures they at that time resolved on.

The STATES GENERAL are the more persuaded of the necessity which exists in every well-regulated State, of efficaciously opposing the audacity of those who seek to destroy the happiness of civil Societies, by tearing asunder all the bonds of a just subordination to the legitimate authority of an established Government, because it is Republic has been taught

by her own experience the pernicious effects of so criminal a project. Indeed it is at this time notorious, that a small number of inhabitants, emigrated from these Provinces, and usurping the name and rights of Sovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the Members of the legitimate Government, and all those who were employed in the defence of the State, provided they would not abandon their posts.— And although these acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their consequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithstanding, derive their origin from the same causes. The STATES GENERAL, in consequence, expect from the equity and wisdom of all the Governments of Europe, and more especially from their Majesties the EMPEROR and the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, that they will take good care not to grant an asylum in their States to those who have taken on them to make such enormous attempts against the Government of this Republic, and who, by Proclamations and Manifestoes, signed by them, have snatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot;—but that on the contrary, should they be discovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be punished by Justice, and punished with all the severity of the Law.

No. II.
NEW PARTITION
OF
POLAND.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF
GERMANY.

FRANCIS II. by the GRACE of GOD, &c.

ALTHOUGH we do not interfere in the domestic concerns of Poland, nor deem it necessary to give any direct precepts on that head to our Gallician subjects, yet since the King and Republic of Poland have solemnly declared themselves in favour of the maintenance of the former relations guaranteed by the Imperial Court of Russia in alliance with us, still we are bound by a neighbourly and friendly regard to see that no concerted measures or counter-operations against those lawful relations, in our hereditary dominions, should be tolerated.

We do therefore put our most gracious confidence in the docility and love of order and peace which we have always perceived with pleasure in our Gallician subjects, that they will totally forbear participating in any projects or efforts to create new changes or fermentations in Poland.

We expect, in the same manner, on the part of those subjects who reside in our dominions, that by a similar tranquil conduct they will render themselves worthy of the protection they enjoy. But should, against all expectation, any Polish subjects dare to counteract, in our dominions, the present operations in Poland by mediation of the Imperial Court of Russia, we do hereby declare, that in case of such a participation in designs against the Republic of Poland being discovered, all residence and abode in all our hereditary dominions shall be refused them; and we do further ordain to all our Governments and Public Offices, to exert the most careful and most rigorous vigilance, that our sentiments for the maintenance of public tranquillity thus openly declared by these our commands, be by every one, without exception, duly observed and attended to.

Given at VIENNA, Feb. 14, 1793.

No. III.

UKASE (OR MANIFESTO) OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, relative to the PARTITION of POLAND.

BY her Imperial Majesty, my most Gracious Sovereign, I Michael Krechetnicoff, General in Chief, Senator, General Governor of Tula, Kaluga, and the countries newly annexed from the Polish Republic to the Russian Empire, Commander of all the armies there, and in the three governments of Little Russia, in the place of Governor General of those three Governments, Inspector

of the Armies, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Vladener, of the first class, the Polish White Eagle, and St. Stanislaus, and the Holstein Order of St. Anne, hereby make known the supreme will and command of my most Gracious Sovereign her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to all the inhabitants in general, and to every one in particular, of whatever rank or denomination, of the countries and places now united for ever to the Russian Empire from the Polish Republic.

The share her Imperial Majesty has hitherto taken in the affairs of Poland, has always been tending in the most direct and fundamental manner to the interests of both empires. It has not only been unsuccessful, but proved a fruitless burden; and her endeavours to maintain peace, quiet, and freedom amongst her neighbours, have been attended with innumerable losses.

Thirty years experience have shewn this in the numerous quarrels and eternal disputes amongst themselves, which have torn the Polish Republic. Her Imperial Majesty has viewed their sufferings in the towns and cities bordering on her empire with great grief, considering them as descended from the same race, and professing the Holy Christian Religion.

At present even some unworthy Poles, enemies to their country, have not been ashamed to approve the Government of the ungodly rebels in the kingdom of France, and to request their assistance to involve their country also in bloody civil wars.

The true Christian religion, and the very well being of the inhabitants of the above mentioned countries, would suffer from the introduction of such detestable doctrines, which tend to annihilate all the political and social bonds of society, to overthrow all safety, property, and prosperity. These enemies of peace and quiet, following the detestable plan of the mob of rebels in France, propagate their doctrines throughout Poland to the utmost of their power, which would destroy for ever their own and neighbours' happiness.

From these considerations, her Imperial Majesty, my most Gracious Mistress, as well to indemnify herself for her many losses, as for the future safety of her Empire and the Polish Dominions, and for the cutting off at once, for ever, all future disturbances and frequent changes of Government, has been pleased now to take under her sway, and to unite for ever to her Empire the following tracts of land, with all their inhabitants: namely, a line beginning at the village of Druy, on the left bank of the river Dwina, at the corner of the border of Semigallia; from thence extending to Neroch and Dabrova,

brova, and following the border of the Voivodship of Vienna to Stolpca, to Nefvij, and then to Pinski; from thence passing Kunish, between Viskero and Novogreble, near the Frontier of Galicia; from thence to the river Dneister, and lastly running along the river till it enters the old border of Russia and Poland at Jegertic; in such manner, that all the cities, lands and countries, lying within this line of demarcation, the new border of Russia and Poland, shall from hence forward for ever come under the sceptre of the Russian Empire, and the inhabitants and possessors, of all ranks whatever, be subjects thereof.

Therefore I being appointed by her Imperial Majesty, Governor General of these countries, by her supreme order, have to assure, in her sacred name, and in her own words, as by this Manifesto I make known to every body, and declare I will fulfil, to all her Imperial Majesty's new subjects, and now my beloved countrymen, that her most gracious Majesty is pleased, not only to confirm and ensure to all the free and public exercise of their religion, and full security of property and possession, but to unite and affiliate them under her Government, for the same and glory of the whole Russian Empire, an example of which is to be seen in her faithful subjects the inhabitants of White Russia, now living in full peace and plenty under her wise and gracious dominion. Further, that all and every one of them shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of her old subjects, and that from this day every denomination of the inhabitants enters on the full participation of these benefits through the whole extent of the Russian Empire.

Her Imperial Majesty expects from the gratitude of her new subjects, that they, being placed by her bounty on an equality with Russians, shall, in return, transfer their love of their former country to the new one, and live in future attached to so great and generous an Empress.

I, therefore, now inform every person from the highest to the lowest, that, within one month, they must take the Oaths of Allegiance before the witnesses whom I shall appoint; and if any of the Gentlemen, or other ranks, possessing real or immoveable property, regardless of their own interest, shall refuse to take the oath prescribed, three months are allowed for the sale of their immoveables, and their free departure over the borders; after the expiration of which term, all their remaining property shall be confiscated to the Crown.

Clergy both high and low, as Pastors of their Flocks, are expected to set the example in taking the oath; and in the daily

service in their churches, they must pray for her Imperial Majesty, for her successor the Great Duke Paul Petrovitz, and for all the Imperial Family, according to the formula which shall be given them.

In the above-mentioned solemn assurance concerning the free exercise of religion and undisturbed possession of property, it is understood that the Jews living in these countries united to the Russian Empire, shall remain on the former footing, protected in their religion and property: for her Majesty's humanity will not permit them alone to be excluded from the benefits of her kindness under the protection of God, so long as they continue to live in peace, and pursue their trades as handicrafts like true and faithful subjects. Law and justice shall be administered, in the name of her Imperial Majesty, in the proper places, with the utmost strictness and equity.

I have further thought it needful to add, by order of her Imperial Majesty, that the troops shall, as in their own country, be under the strictest discipline; their taking possession therefore of the various places, and changing the Government, shall not in the least alter the course of trade or living; for the increase of the happiness of the inhabitants in all parts, is the intention of her Imperial Majesty.

This Manifesto shall be read in all the churches on the 27th of the present month of March, registered in all the Municipal books, and nailed up in proper places, for the general information; and that full faith may be given to it, I have, in consequence of the powers entrusted to me, signed it with my hand, and affixed the seal of my arms, at the Head Quarters of the army under my command at Polona.

(Signed)

MICHAEL KRECHETNICOFF.

NO. IV.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

WE, FREDERIC WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, KING of PRUSSIA, &c.

Make known by these presents to the respective States, Bishops, Abbots, Prelates, Voivodes, Castle Keepers, Starosts, Chamberlains, and Country Judges; the Knight-hood, Vassals, and Nobles, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Cities, the Countrymen, and all the remainder of the Spiritual and Secular Inhabitants of the Voivodships of Posen, Gnesen, Kalisz, Siradia, the City and Monastery of Czestochowa, the Province of Wielun; the Voivodship of Lenschitz, the Province of Cujavia, the Province of Dobrzyn, the Voivodships of Rawa and Plotzk, &c. in the circle of the boundaries, as likewise

the

the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, hitherto in the possession of the Crown of Poland, our gracious will, royal grace, and all sorts of good, and give them the following most gracious notice.

It is universally known that the Polish Nation never ceased to afford to the neighbouring Powers, and chiefly to the Prussian State, frequent reasons of just discontentment. Not satisfied (contrary to all rules of a good neighbourhood) with hurting the Prussian territory, by frequent invasions, with molesting and ill-using the subjects on this side the frontiers, and with almost continually refusing them justice and lawful satisfaction; this nation have, besides, always busied themselves with pernicious plans, which must needs attract the attention of the neighbouring Powers. These are matters of fact which could not escape the eye of an attentive observer of the late occurrences in Poland: but what chiefly excited the serious consideration of the neighbouring Powers, is the spirit of rebellion continually increasing in Poland, and the visible influence which was obtained by these abominable exertions, by which all civil, political, and religious ties, would have been dissolved, and the inhabitants of Poland exposed to all the tremendous consequences of anarchy, and plunged into miseries the end of which could not be seen.

If in every country the adoption and spreading out of such destructive principles is always attended with the loss of the tranquility and happiness of its inhabitants, its destructive consequences are chiefly, and the more to be dreaded in a country like Poland, since this nation have always distinguished themselves by disturbances and party spirit, and *are powerful enough of themselves to become dangerous to their neighbours by these disturbances.*

It would certainly militate against the best rules of a sound policy, as well as the duties incumbent on us for the preservation of tranquility in our State, if, in such a state of things in a neighbouring great kingdom, we remained inactive spectators, and should wait for the period when the faction feel themselves strong enough to appear in public; by which our own neighbouring Provinces would be exposed to several dangers, by the consequences of the anarchy on our frontiers.

We have therefore, in conjunction with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and with the assent of his Majesty the Roman Emperor, acknowledged, that the safety of our States did require to set to the Republic of Poland such boundaries which are more compatible with her interior strength and situation, and to facilitate to her the means of procuring, without prejudice of her liberty, a well-ordered, solid, and active form of Government, of maintaining herself in the undistur-

bed enjoyment of the same, and preventing by these means the disturbances which have so often shaken her own tranquility, and endangered the safety of her neighbours.

In order to attain this end, and to preserve the Republic of Poland from the dreadful consequences which must be the result of her internal divisions, and to rescue her from her utter ruin, but chiefly to withdraw her inhabitants from the horrors of the destructive doctrines which they are bent to follow; there is, according to our thorough persuasion, to which also her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias accedes in the most perfect congruity with our intentions and principles, no other means, except to incorporate her Frontier Provinces into our States, and for this purpose to immediately take possession of the same, and to prevent, in time, all misfortunes which might arise from the continuance of the reciprocal disturbances.

Wherefore we have resolved, with the assent of her Russian Majesty, to take possession of the abovementioned districts of Poland, and also of the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, to the end of incorporating them to our State.

We herewith publicly announce our firm and unshaken resolution, and expect that the Polish Nation will very soon assemble in the Diet, and adopt the necessary measures to the end of settling things in an amicable manner, and of obtaining the salutary end of securing to the Republic of Poland an undisturbed peace, and preserving her inhabitants from the terrible consequences of anarchy. At the same time we exhort the States and inhabitants of the districts and towns which we have taken possession of as already mentioned, both in a gracious and serious manner, not to oppose our Commanders and Troops, ordered for that purpose, but rather tractably to submit to our Government, and acknowledge us from this day forward as their lawful King and Sovereign, to behave like loyal and obedient Subjects, and to renounce all connection with the Crown of Poland.

We do not doubt but every body whom this may concern, will attend to this with obedience; but in case, and contrary to all expectation, some one or other State and Inhabitants of the said districts and towns should refuse to obey the contents of this our open letter, and not take the oath of allegiance, nor submit to our government, or even attempt to oppose our Commanders and troops, such person or persons have unavoidably to expect the punishments usual in such like cases, shall be inflicted upon them without any distinction.

In witness whereof we have subscribed this Patent with our own hand, and caused

our Royal Seal to be set to it to be published in due place, and to be publicly printed.

Done at Berlin the 25th of March, 1793.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, (L. S.)
(FINKESTEIN,) (ALVENSLEBEN.)

No. V.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

THE intentions which her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias has caused to be announced in the Declaration delivered on the 7-13th May, last year, by her Minister at *Warsaw*, upon the occasion of her troops entering Poland, were without contradiction of a nature for obtaining the suffrage, defence, and one might even add, thankfulness of the whole French nation. However, all Europe has seen in what manner they have been received and appropriated.

To open to the Confederation of *Targowice* the road by which they might attain the exercise of their rights and legal power, it was necessary to take up arms, and the authors of the Revolution of the 3d of May 1791, and their adherents, have not quitted the career by which they have provoked the Russian troops, until after they were vanquished by their efforts.

But if open resistance ceased, it was only to make room for secret machinations, whose developed springs are the more dangerous, as they often escape the most attentive vigilance, and even the reach of the law.

The spirit of faction and disturbance has shot such deep roots, that those who mischievously foment and propagate them, after having been unsuccessful in their cabals at foreign Courts to render the views of Russia suspicious to them, have endeavoured to delude the multitude, always easy to be overtaken, and succeeded in making them share in the hatred and animosity they have conceived against this Empire, for having frustrated them in their criminal expectations.

Without speaking about several facts of public notoriety, that prove the mischievous disposition of the greatest number of the Poles, let it suffice to mention, that they have been known to abuse even the principles of humanity and of moderation, to which the Generals and Officers of the Empress's army, pursuant to the express orders they had received, conformed their conduct and actions; and to burst out against them in all manner of insults and bad proceedings, insomuch that the most audacious durst to make mention of *Sicilian Vespers*, and threaten to make them undergo the same.

Such is the reward which these enemies of tranquillity and of good order, whom her Im-

perial Majesty was willing to re-establish and secure in their native country, reserved for her generous intentions!!!

From this, one may guess at the sincerity of the accession of most among them to the now existing Confederation, and also at the duration and solidity of the peace both abroad and in the bosom of the Republic.

But the Empress, accustomed for these thirty years to struggle against the continual agitations of this State, and trusting to the means Providence gave her to contain within their bounds the dissensions which have reigned there until this day, would have persevered in her disinterested exertions, and continued to bury in oblivion all the grievances she has to lay to its charge, and also the lawful pretensions to which they intitle her, if inconveniencies of a still more serious nature were not to be apprehended. The unnatural delirium of a people of late so flourishing, now degraded, dismembered, and on the brink of an abyss ready to swallow them, instead of being an object of horror for those factious persons, appears to them a pattern for imitation. They endeavour to introduce into the bosom of the Republic this infernal doctrine, which a sect, altogether impious, sacrilegious, and absurd, has engendered, to the misfortune and dissolution of all religious, civil, and political societies.

Clubs, which are connected with the Jacobines Club at Paris, are already established in the capital, as well as in several provinces of Poland; they distil their poison in a secret manner, fill the people's minds with it, and cause them to ferment.

The establishment of an axiom so dangerous for all Powers whose States border upon the dominions of the Republic, must naturally excite their attention. They have in conjunction taken the most proper measures for stifling the evil before it came to maturity, and preventing its contagion from reaching their own frontiers. Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the assent of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, have found no other effectual ones for their respective safety than to confine the Republic of Poland in narrower bounds, by awarding to her an existence and propositions, which suit an intermediary power best, and which facilitate to her the means of securing and preserving herself, without prejudicing her former liberty, and a government that is wisely regulated, and at the same time active enough to prevent and repress all disorders and disturbances that have so often impaired her own tranquillity and that of her neighbours. For this purpose, their Majesties the Empress of all the Russias and the King

of RUSSIA being united with a perfect concert of views and principles, are thoroughly convinced that they cannot better prevent the entire subversion the Republic is threatened with after the discord that has divided it, and especially of these monstrous and erroneous opinions that begin to manifest themselves, than by uniting to their respective States, those of the provinces which actually border upon the same, and by taking an immediate and effective possession of them, in order to shelter them in time from the fatal effects of these very opinions which people seek to propagate there.

Their said Majesties, by announcing to the

whole Polish nation in general the firm resolutions they have taken on this head, invite them to assemble as soon as possible in a Diet, to the end of proceeding to an amicable regulation concerning this object, and to concur with the salutary intention they have for securing to her in future a state of undisturbed peace fixed on a stable and solid basis.

Given at Grodno, the 29th of March, 9th April, 1793.

JACOB DE SIEVERS.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW COMEDY OF

FALSE COLOURS.

Written by CHARLES MORRIS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. WROUGHTON.

TO paint dramatic scribblers' hopes and fears,
Has been the Prologue's heavy task for years ;
To-night a kind reception is our aim
For one, who on "False Colours" builds his fame.

In times like these, when high on ev'ry side
Britain's True Colours float in martial pride,
Awhile let's drop the customary lay,
And to our country's worth due tribute pay ;
Where social compact binds in silken chains
True Freedom's sons, and Britons' rights maintains.

At home secure, her Prince in foreign lands
Leads on to glorious deeds her valiant bands ;
At Honour's call the dearest objects yield,
He braves the dangers of the hostile field,
And round a nation spreads Britannia's
sev'nfold shield.

To fawning Gaul the Muse indignant turns ;
With loyal pride her proffer'd mischief spurns.
There gloomy Discord dims fair Freedom's
ray,

And Desolation marks her iron sway ;
Peace flies the hated spot ; aghast she stood ;
Her garment crimson'd with a Monarch's
blood——

Quick fall the veil—let comic scenes appear,
To chafe from honest cheeks the gen'rous tear.
Our Bard, three winters since, tried critic seas ;
His Bark, "The Adventurers," gain'd a
fav'ring breeze ;

Fann'd by the genial breath, it reach'd the
coast

Where many a stouter vessel has been lost.

VOL. XXIII.

Bouy'd up by hope, again he trusts to fate
Another launch, and risks a deeper freight.
Let no rude storms her tender frame assail,
But Candour gently raise a prosp'rous gale ;
With approbation crown his best endeavour,
And grant the wish'd-for passport—Public
Favour.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Written by G. COLMAN, Jun. Esq.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

FACES are Books, where men may read
strange matters ; [ters ;
Of the mind's movements ev'ry feature smat-
As thoughts arise, though the mute tongue
conceal them,
Our eyes, cheeks, chins, and noses, all re-
veal them— [cover ;
Your thoughts of this our Play, then, to dis-
I'll read, good folks, your countenances over.
Pleafe to hold up your heads—so—keep your
places——

Really, a fine well-printed set of faces !
England, indeed, may boast beyond all na-
tions,

For force of style, and handsome decorations, }
Some of Dame Nature's choicest publications. }

Yet there's a round, black-letter'd face below,
(That little chubby duodecimo)

Whose title-page is Critic, four and glum :
He with his chin there stuck upon his thumb ;
There's mischief in his turn-up nose—his eye
Scowls seriously on modern Comedy :

"Stuff! nonsense! trash!" I read in ev'ry
column

Of his ill-favour'd, little, crabbed volume.

"Let no such man be trusted." More
than half

Of Critics now, who scorn a harmless laugh,
Are dull, unletter'd lumber, bound in calf. }

D d d

Tera

Turn we from these, wheresparkling belles
and beaux

In elegant editions grace our rows—
Beauty's a study ev'ry mind engages,
And the eye dwells, delighted, on the pages.
No cynic doctrines in a female face,
No harsh unkindly sentence there we trace;
Caudour, in ev'ry feature, pleads our cause,
And each bewitching dimple marks applause.
As for the beaux—their faces, 'tis confessed,
Are but insipid reading at the best.
Well drest, they gape and stare, with vacant
looks,
Nature's mere handsome bound blank paper
books!
Or smart mock volumes, neatly carv'd in wood,
That fill up shelves, and do nor harm nor
good!
Our friends who o'er our heads there keep a
pother,
Stuck like fat folios close to one another;
It warms the heart, to find, as we peruse
them,
Kindness to all who labour to amuse them.
Be kind then, here! Faces no more I'll read;
Give but your countenance, and we succeed.

PROLOGUE

TO

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Written by W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. POPE.

WHILE jarring Discord flies this happy
land,

And Whig and Tory shake each other's hand,
Proud to display the flag of Britain's pride,
And hoist the Union on their country's side;
That noble banner of our nation's fame,
Unstain'd by cruelty, unknown to shame!
Still may it ride triumphant o'er the wave,
The signal both to conquer and to save!
While England's sons in gallant bands advance,
To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France;
And adverse parties zealously unite,
For Freedom's cause and Freedom's King to
fight—

Our Author loyal, though not bred to arms,
Has for his own concerns some slight alarms;
He shakes his head, and owns he sometimes
fears,

The *Muse of Smiles* may join the *Muse of
Tears*;

Together read the sweet pathetic page,
And banish joke and laughter from the stage;
Till Comedy, quite sentimental grown,
Doffs her *light robe* to wear the tragic gown;
Draws from the virgin breast hysteric sighs,
And thinks to weep—is all the use of eyes!
Still may each rival *Muse* her pow'r maintain,
With *smiles* Thalia best supports her reign;

To start the tear, and palpitate the heart,
Justly demands her sifter's nobler art!
Each has her charms, and while to Nature
true,

Each finds impartial advocates in you.
If these fair rivals, jealousies forgot,
Should once unite, and tie the friendly knot,
Mirth must retire, and hide her dimpled face,
Convuls'd with laughter at the strange em-
brace;

Our Bard, discarded, must his jokes forego,
And *Vapid's frolics* yield to *Werter's* woe!

The Author's prospects bear a brighter hue,
Should his light scenes be now approv'd by
you:

'Twas you who taught his earliest hopes to
soar—

Be still his patrons, as you've been before!
Acquitted often by this generous Court,
He dares once more rely on your support.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS.

BEHOLD the Hero, who, with motives
sinister,
Thought he had got the daughter of the Mi-
nister;
Thought too of getting from the nuptial feast,
Twenty young Privy-Councillors at least;
Now Wife must be content if we can dish up
A little Alderman, or tiny Bishop.—
Dad is a Minister, but of a fort
That look for better places than at Court:
Our new relations now will flock by dozens,
I shall be teaz'd to death by cassock'd cousins—
“Dear Coz, accept my pray'r, and my thank-
giving—
You live but to do good—Give me that liv-
ing”—

A motley groupe we are, of saints and finners—
No birth-day suits, no Ministerial dinners!
Dinners, indeed, we have, with classic gig,
Backgammon—fine October, and a pig;
But where's the Levee troop, who sag and
drudge it,
The Scrip, the Loan, the Omnium, and the
Budget?

All would grow great like me, yet all des-
pise
The humble part which led them first to
rise—

The purse-proud tradesman, bred at Norton-
Falgate,
Grows tir'd of city feasts and clubs at Aldgate:
Madam, his Lady too, is sick at heart,
With gaping daily at a Thames-street cart;
“My spouse,” she cries, “let's move to
Grovnor-square,
You'll soon be better, Duck, in better air;
Then

Then we shall see fine folks, and have fine routs,

One can't get nothing tasty hereabouts;

Vitels are coarse, and company quite coarser,

And your poor cough grows worferer and worferer."

Pert Mifs and Master—scions of the stock,
With equal rhet'rick urge the parent block.

"Father," cries Dicky, "let's live near St. James's—

Pall-Mall and Piccadilly! there the game is!

We get no money here, there's none to lend,

The City's now as bare as t'other end!

Nothing but paper, that indeed is plenty!

But not a guinea cash—I'll hold you twenty."—

Suppose this charming party fix'd and settled,
Staring at Belles high-plum'd, and Bucks high-mettled;

Mifs undertakes to school her boisterous brother,

Aided by hints from her sagacious mother—

"Now, Dicky, since the Guards abroad are gone,

Copy the Smarts, and you may pass for one—

Have at your knees long strings and little buckles,

With scarlet waistcoat sleeves below your knuckles;

Have a great coat scarce half way down your back,

Your chin quite buried in a muslin sack!

Have—tho' for shirt, there's no great need of any"—

"Have a fig's end," cries Dick, "go teach your granny:

Mind your own dress, your gauzes, and your gingums,

Your two-inch waist, and all your bunch of thingums.

A man may marry now without much fear,
His wife's shape won't be spoil'd within the year!

You sail like smugglers for illicit trading,
Under false colours, with false bills of lading."

"What lading, brother?" "Why the Pad, Mifs Sophy;

I've made a seizure, and see here's the trophy." [Takes out a Pad.

One word, our Bard—ourselves to recommend—

We wish to please, but never to offend.

APRIL 22. Mrs. Jordan performed the character of Lady Restless in *All in the Wrong* for her own benefit; but with no increase of her reputation.

25. *Money at a Pinch*; or, *the Irishman's Frolics*, a musical entertainment by Mr. Horatio Robson, was acted at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Johnston.

MAY 3. *To Arms*; or, *the British Recruit*, an Interlude by Mr. Hurletstone, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Munden.

6. *Fortune's Wheel*, a musical entertainment, was acted the first time at the Haymarket for the benefit of Mr. Bannister. These three pieces may be considered as merely intended to assist the performers for whose benefits they were acted on the nights they were represented, and may without impropriety be dismissed unnoticed.

10. *The Mariners*, a musical entertainment, was acted the first time at the Haymarket for the benefit of Mr. Sedgwick. The characters as follow:

MEN,

Mr. Indigo,	Mr. Suett.
M zen,	Mr. Bannister, jun,
Henry,	Mr. Dignum.
Clover,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Charles,	Mr. Bland.
Flintbourg,	Mr. Hewitzer.
First Sea-boy,	Mifs De Camp.
Second Sea-boy,	Master Welsh.
Trufty,	Mr. Maddocks.
Landlord,	Mr. Phillimore.
Cautic,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Chequer,	Mr. Fawcett.

Other vocal Characters by Messrs. Caulfield, Danby, Welsh, Shaw, &c.

WOMEN.

Sophia,	Mrs. Crouch.
Susan,	Mifs Collins.
Bell,	Mifs Heard.
Julia,	Mifs Menage.

The fable is as follows:

Mr. Indigo, a wealthy old man, has retired to an estate on the Western coast of England, and has a daughter under the care of Sophia, who is an orphan daughter of a relation. Harry Welling his nephew, taking a fancy to Sophia, displeases him, and is sent to Lisbon to divert his affections. Charles Indigo his son is in the army, and is secretly in love with Susan, one of the daughters of a neighbouring farmer. It is about the time of Harry's expected return from Lisbon that the piece opens, when the vessel is shipwrecked on the coast near to his uncle's house; and two of the sea-boys supplicate assistance at Clover's house, who immediately goes to their relief, and saves Harry Welling's life. Mizen, one of the mariners, has sought relief at the house of Mr. Indigo, who soon discovers it to be the ship by which his nephew was expected, but, finding that all are saved, goes to his club in the neighbouring village, who are in great anxiety about the landing of the French. The second Act opens with the inhabitants learning their military exercise of

their neighbour Flintbøurg, the farrier, who prides himself upon having served formerly in the wars in Germany. Sophia now learns from Mizen that Henry is safe, and waits in the garden for his wotted signal. Mizen, in his way from Sophia, intercepts Charles Indigo endeavouring to force Susan Clover to a post-chaise, and rescues her. Henry is scarcely in the garden with Sophia before the return of Mr. Indigo, who, warm from his club, is on his knees to Sophia, when his son Charles surprizes him, and Harry avails himself of that situation to come forward. This discovery forwards his interest with his uncle, who consents to his union with Sophia, and sends for Clover to make up a dance. Fanny, who had been disguised as a sea-boy to follow her lover Mizen to sea, now discovers Mizen to be safe, when he returns with Susan to the cottage, and, unable longer to conceal her disguise from him, discloses the secret to him. Charles, finding his scheme of running off with Susan frustrated, proposes marriage, and thus a triple alliance is concluded, and celebrated by mirth and festivity in Mr. Indigo's house, which concludes this petite piece.

It is said to be the production of a City Deputy, who has on several occasions given proofs of poetical abilities. The dialogue is easy and pleasant, the moral chaste, approaching in some instances to the sentimental, but on the whole discovering a degree of merit in a first

performance, which hereafter may ripen into excellence.

11. *Sprigs of Laurel*, a comic opera by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

MEN.

Lenox,	Mr. Johnstone.
Nipperpin,	Mr. Munden.
Sinclair,	Mr. Inledon.
Corporal,	Mr. Darley.
Serjeant Tactick,	Mr. Davies.
Captain Cruiser,	Mr. Powell.
George Streamer,	Mrs. Martyr.

WOMAN.

Mary, Mrs. Clendining.

Some little acts of military ardour, which actually happened on the embarkation of the guards for Holland under the command of the Duke of York, appear to have laid the foundation of this piece. The other particulars are as follow : Captain Cruiser, a young naval officer, fathering a child out of wedlock, had given it in charge to Nipperpin his servant, to be brought up by his wife; but she, supposing it to be her husband's, refused to become its nurse. Nipperpin, being a careless profligate fellow, laid the child in a basket at a gentleman's door. The Opera opens with Cruiser's enquiry after his infant, which introduces the business of the piece; wherein are many complimentary allusions to the British troops, and some pleasing incidents. The music is by Mr. Shield.

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION in verse of part of the celebrated Satire of FERDOOSI, from the original Persian, by JOHN STONHOUSE, Esq. in the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE, IN BENGAL.

FERDOOSI, curtailed by SULTAN MAHMOOD of the reward promised him on the completion of the famous Poem called the SHAWNAMA, has, in revenge, perpetuated the memory of this act of imperial perfidy in a Satire, which, though illiberal in its allusion to the King's plebeian extraction and illegitimate birth, is much admired all over the EAST for its spirit and beautiful versification. Allowance, however, ought to be made for the wounded sensibility of a man of sublime genius, disappointed in his old age of the expected recompence of thirty years labour.

FORGET not, Monarch, thron'd in dazzling itate,
Life's instability, and man's sad fate ;
Be just to all, revere the law divine,
Observe this rule, and happiness is thine ;

The grain-fed ant from Heaven receives its breath,

Nor dare torment it, nor inflict its death.
Thou know'st my keen, my energetic power,
Tremble, then tremble at the vengeful hour.
Did knowledge shed her radiance o'er thy mind,

Garlands of honour would my temples bind ;
Did Royal Blood its generous current roll,
Fill proud thy veins, and stimulate thy soul,
Splendor and wealth, may e'en a circling crown,

Would speak my recompense of bright renown.
Mean as thy race, thy soul with rancour eyes
The fame of Genius mounting to the skies.
No pompous lineage of a Royal Race,
No parent heroes all thy grandeur grace ;
Sham'd Ispahan reluctant owns thy birth,
Thy fire a blacksmith crawl'd upon the earth.
Lo, Royal Mahmud ! lo, the World's great Lord !

His hand by meanness clos'd, his name abhor'd !

Vain is the task, so Moralists indite,
To wash the jetty Ethiopian white ;

If the base-born in baseness pass their days,
Men should not loſt in ſilly wonder gaze ;
Can we'er hope to change the black of night,
And fill the rayleſs hemisphere with light ?
Know, Virtue ne'er the baſtard will inſpire,
Nor tho' he proudly boaſt a Royal Sire ;
Heroes forgotten in the laſſe of time,
Confeſs my magic in the verſe ſublime.
Thirty long years of labour crown my fame,
And Perſia lives immortal in my name ;
The lengthen'd toil produc'd the glorious
page, [age.

While Hope enſur'd the meed to drooping
Vain Hope, alas ! baſely curtail'd appears
The promis'd, earn'd reward of Thirty Years.
The tree by nature nauſeous to the taſte,
Plant thou in Paradife with anxious haſte ;
With pureſt honey moiſten it around,
Till the deep roots exhaust the ſweeten'd
ground.

Vain toil, thou fool ! nature triumphant reigns,
And, ſpite of art, the bitter fruit remains ;
To hope for good from what's innately bad,
Is to cloſe up one's fight, become quite mad.
True greatneſs lies not in the pomp of words,
One act alone a nobler proof affords ;
Let the vaſt elephant my body tread,
Mangle my quivering limbs, and cruſh my
head,

Born to the lot, I'll bravely meet my death,
And bleſs the Prophet with my lateſt breath.

F R A G M E N T.

TRANSLATION in verſe of part of the
celebrated boaſt of SOHRAB, the ſon of
ROOSTUM, from the original PERSIAN of
the SHAWNAMA, by JOHN STONHOUSE,
Eſq.

TURANIA's troops like tempeſt o'er the
main,

Shall hurl deſtruction on th' embattled plain ;
Great Caicaos I'll root from Perſian land,
And leave no veſtige of the Toofian band ;
To Rooſtum give the treasure, crown, and
throne ; [known ;

Rooſtum ſhall reign, the Monarch pine un-
dauntleſs Afrabiab's lofty throne I'll ſhake,
Struck by my ſpear, the ſun himſelf ſhall
quake.

Hear the proud boaſt, Great Rooſtum is my
Sire, [pire.

See the World's Sovereigns tremble and ex-
**MARIE ANTOINETTE'S LAMEN-
TATION,**

IN HER PRISON OF THE TEMPLE.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHEN on my boſom Evening's ruby light
Through my thrice-grated window
warmly glows,

Why does the cheerful ray offend my fight,
And with its luſtre mock my weary woes ?
Alas ! becauſe, on my ſad breaſt appears
A dreadful Record—written with my tears !

When awful Midnight with her Ebon Wand
Charms Nature's pooreſt, meaneſt Child
to peace,

Why cannot I one little hour command,
When gentle Sleep may bid my anguiſh
ceafe ?

Alas ! becauſe where'er I lay my head,
A dreary couch I find, with wounding thorns
o'erſpread.

When the Sun, riſing in the Eaſtern ſkies,
Awakes the feather'd race to Songs di-
vine,

Why does Remembrance picture to theſe eyes
The jecund morn of life, that once was
mine ?

Alas ! becauſe in Sorrow doom'd to mourn,
I ne'er ſhall ſee that bliſſful morn return !

When I behold my darling Infants ſleep,
Fair ſpotleſs bloſſoms, deck'd in fading
charms,

Why do I ſtart aghaſt, and wildly weep,
And madly ſnatch them to my eager arms ?

Ah me ! becauſe my ſenſe, o'erwhelm'd
with dread,

Views the ſweet Cherubs on their Funeral
Bed !

Why, when they ope their eyes to gaze on
Me,

And fondly preſs me in their dear embrace,
Hang on my neck, or claſp my trembling
knee,

Why do maternal Sorrows drench my
face ?

Alas ! becauſe inhuman hands unite,
To tear from my fond Soul its laſt delight !

Oh fell Barbarity ! yet ſpare awhile
The ſacred Treasures of my throbbing
breaſt ;

Oh ſpare their infant hearts, untouch'd by
guile,

And let a widow'd Mother's darlings reſt !
Though ye have ſtruck your ſaulchions at the
Root,

Oh ! give the tender Branches time to ſhoot !

The Lightning, by the angry Tempeſt caſt,
Strikes at the lofty Pine, and lays it low ;
While the ſmall Flowret 'ſcapes the deadly
blaſt,

Awhile its od'rous breath around to throw !
Then let diſtracted Gallia's Lilies bloom,
Though but to deck with ſweets a Dungeon's
gloom !

Oh my poor Innocents ! all bath'd in tears,
Like with'ring Lilies, waſh'd with chil-
ling dew !

Sleep on ! nor heed a frantic Mother's fears ;
The Savage Tigers will not injure You !
Your harleſs boſoms not a Crime can know,
Scarce born to Greatneſs—ere conſign'd to
woe !

When left forlorn, dejected, and alone,
 Imperfect sounds my peevish Soul annoy ;
 I hear in every distant mingling tone,
 The merry Bells—the boisterous Songs of
 Joy.

Ah ! then I contemplate my loathsome cell,
 Where meagre Grief and scowling Horror
 dwell !

The City's din—the Tocsin's fateful sound—
 The Cannon thund'ring through the vault-
 ed sky—

The curling smoke, in columns rising round,
 Which from my Iron Lattice I descry,
 Rouse my Lethargic Mind ! I shriek in vain,
 My Tyrant Jailor only mocks my pain !

Yet bear thy woes, my Soul, with proud
 disdain,

Meet the keen lance of Death with sted-
 fast eye ;

Think on the glorious tide that fills each vein,
 And throbbing bids me tremble not to die !
 Yet shall I from my friendless Children part ?
 Oh ! all the Mother rushes to my heart !

Where'er I turn, a thousand ills appear,
 Arm'd at all points in terrible array !
 Pale, hoodwink'd Murder, ever lurking near,
 And coward Cruelty, that shuns the day !
 See ! see ! they pierce with many a recreant
 sword

The mangled bosom of my bleeding Lord !
 Oh, dreadful thought ! Oh agony supreme !
 When will the sanguinary scene be o'er ?
 When will my Soul, in sweet Oblivion's
 dream,

Fade from this Orb, to some more peace-
 ful shore ?

When will the Cherub Pity break the snare,
 And snatch One Victim from the Last De-
 spair !

O D E

TO THE

QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.

MAB, who driv'st thy tiny team
 IVI Collar'd with a silver beam,
 Mistress of the flatt'ring dream !
 Hither deign to light.

With a charm of mighty pow'r
 Gild, O gild the heavy hour,
 Drive the sprites, that nightly low'r
 O'er my vision'd sight.

Steal, O steal from Chloris' lip
 Nectar'd dew, that Cupid's sip ;
 And thy charm then softly dip
 In her love-fraught eye,

From her cheek, with gentle stealth,
 Take those gifts of joy and health,
 Beauty's pride and Cupid's wealth,
 That with rubies vie ;

And her breath of purest air,
 And a jet-lock of her hair,
 From her ringlet-knots prepare,
 From her breast its white.

And as with thy eldritch train,
 Soft thou ambie'st thro' my brain,
 On imagination's plain
 Prove thy magic's might.

While to aid thy potent charm,
 Bacchus too shall lend his arm,
 I'll from care, in ivy'd calm,
 Laugh with love all night. X. Y.

SONNET TO MAY.

SWEET child of Spring, the magic of whose
 voice [plain,
 Awakes each slumbering tenant of the
 And makes the vallies and the hills rejoice,
 And bids each faded blossom bloom again ;

Yet softly lead thy rosy train along, [grove ;
 And spread enchantment thro' each flow'ry
 Yet bid the warblers chaunt their vernal song,
 And tune their lays to harmony and love.

Sweet soother of my mind, tho' not e'en Spring
 Can e'er erase the sorrows of my breast ;
 Yet cherish'd with thy scenes, Hope waves
 her wing,

And points to vales of everlasting rest,
 Where every wintry care shall fade away,
 And all the landscape glow with one eternal
 May.

Leads, May 1st.

SPERO.

AN ODE TO PATIENCE.

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.

HAIL Patience, who in thought profound
 Dost sit upon meek Balaam's back,
 While blows, and kicks, and thumps rebound,
 And bones, and rattling panniers crack ;

Who in his unassuming face
 Dost nod, while spite of lash or goad,
 He travels in the self-same pace,
 And Quaker-like—still keeps his road.

This world of care and toil is made,
 And how shall I, a maudlin Poet,
 Without thy soul-supporting aid,
 Be able to go safely through it ?

Without thy antidotal pills,
 How shall I bear th' unequal fare,
 And all the thousand little ills
 Which fall to every scribbler's snare ?

How shall I brook the taunting jeer
 Which Ignorance ever loves to see ;
 The pointed look—the critic sneer
 Of proud Insensibility ?

How shall my fretted soul sustain
 A haughty Patron's disrespect ;
 And all the deep and various pain
 Of keen contempt, or cold neglect ?

Q sweet

Sweet meek-ey'd Divinity !
 Assist me in each luckless plight !
 The chains of Misery borne by Thee,
 Will on my shoulders press more light.

S O N N E T
 T O
 L A U R A.

THAT velvet down, that blushing cheek,
 Those eyes that eloquently speak ;
 That modest front where Candour dwells,
 Whence Innocence each art repels ;
 Those virgin lips, whose glowing red
 Are still with sense and goodness fed ;
 Those smiling dimples, chaste yet free,
 Those arch'd brows turn'd by symmetry ;
 That skin's pure spotless dazzling hue,
 Prone to betray th' ethereal blue
 Which those rich veins of health impart,
 But serve to indicate thy heart.
 Yes, Laura, in thy face we read
 The tenets of Perfection's creed.

1793.

ARIETTE.

L I N E S O F M A R T I A L,
 A D D R E S S E D T O
 W A R R E N H A S T I N G S, E S Q.

SAY, HASTINGS!—none so feelingly can
 say,
 Why tardy fame expects Death's ling'ring
 day ?
 Ah ! why are Envy's hateful mandates such !
 —Why did th' extremes of life and honour
 touch ?—
 Through sad existence e'en Columbus pin'd ;
 —He who bestow'd a world upon mankind.
 Raleigh, to serve his country, toil'd and bled ;
 Yet murderous Envy still requir'd his head ;
 And Sidney, great in deeds, in suff'ings
 great,
 Earn'd his best laurels from the stroke of
 hate.—
 —But, oh ! protracted be the hour to crown
 Thy length'ning struggles with their full
 renown !
 —How'er thy tree of glory once shall
 bloom,
 Its flow'rs, alas ! must decorate thy tomb !

T O T H E N I G H T I N G A L E.

SWEET bird, who whilst the world is
 sleeping,
 Nightly dost modest chaunt thy woes,
 Where some lone wretched lover weeping,
 In absence vainly seeks repose ;
 Thy melancholy pleasing voice,
 Will sooth his pain, his heart rejoice :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent thy
 flight,
 Or through the forest drear, or o'er the
 mountain's height ?

List'ning thou sit'st on some lone tow'r,
 Or craggy rock, pouring thy strain,
 While 'midst the grove's encircling bower,
 Some mourning wood-nymph tells her
 pain ;

Still with thy sweetest notes prolong
 Thy sadly-pleasing evening song :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight, [rain's height ?
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-

The parting sailor trembling, fearing,
 Lest absence should his true love change,
 Quits her full loth, with kiss endearing,
 Constant o'er the world to range ;
 He listens to thy fond complaint,
 Hopeless, forlorn, dismay'd and faint :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

Sad slave of love, thy lot how cruel,
 Thy tyrant riots in thy pain ;
 Absence to thee is added fuel,
 To blaze when you return again.
 Whene'er you meet 'tis but to part,
 To rend, not heal, thy bleeding heart :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

The moon pale o'er yon hill arises,
 Shedding her trembling silver light ;
 The traveller his care despises,
 Recover'd from his palfied fright ;
 Now heedless of the screech-owl's hode,
 He carols loud along the road :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

Still as the eve returns, melodious,
 Cheer me, sweet bird, with thy lov'd voice,
 Far from the din of discord odious,
 Far from Ambition's idle noise,
 As by the glassy brook I stray,
 And listen to thy tender lay :
 Sweet bird of woe, where hast thou bent
 thy flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height ?

I'll bid adieu to empty riot,
 O'er the wild moor I'll take my way,
 Where Fairies haunt—abode of quiet,
 I'll pensive rove each closing day ;
 Thy soothing voice may heal my grief,
 And give my anxious breast relief :
 I'll follow thee, where'er thou tak'st thy
 flight,
 Or thro' the forest drear, or o'er the moun-
 tain's height.

J. G.
 FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, *National Convention, April 13.*

THE Council of War of Lille complained of the disobedience of General Westermann, whom they charged with having directed his guns against that place.

A letter from Valenciennes was read, stating, that all there was pretty much in the same state; and that a Council of War had been held at General Ferrand's quarters, to take the necessary measures for the defence of the city. The Commissioners added, that several letters from the imprisoned Deputies and Beurnonville had been sent in by an Austrian trumpet, but that the seals had been first broken.

Many of the inhabitants of Valenciennes had demanded the restoration of royalty. The Commissioners had endeavoured to suppress these insurrections by a simple proclamation, addressed to all the orders of the inhabitants.

Gaudet, one of the intended Commissioners for the frontiers, defended himself against an accusation made by Robespierre, of being in the Orleans' plot, and of having communicated with the traitor Dumourier.

It was moved, that Orleans should be instantly tried by the Criminal Tribunal of Marseilles, and that a price should be offered for the head of each of the fugitive Capets.

Marat was next accused, and after some discussion, it was decreed,

“That Marat should instantly be put under arrest.

“That the Legislative Committee should make a report at noon the next day, on the conduct of that Member.”

The Convention decreed that General Miranda should be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

A letter was read from Marat, dated from his prison, and declaring that he considered his arrest as *null*, whilst Sales, Barbaroux, &c. continued unpunished for their crimes, in having been complicated with Dumourier.

The National Convention decreed yesterday, “that the French nation would not intermeddle in any manner with the Government of other States, but that it will sooner be buried under its own ruins, than suffer any other power to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic, or influence the Constitution which she chooses to adopt.”

April 15. Marat, the great leader of the Jacobins, had the audacity to publish a summons to the people of the provinces to assemble and massacre all the opponents of the Jacobins. This was an instance of effrontery to very insulting, that the Jacobins in

the Convention could not defend it, and a decree of accusation passed against Marat as an instigator to murder, and he was ordered to be committed to prison in spite of the hisses of the galleries, who wished to be engaged in the horrid business.—The first who were to have fallen a sacrifice were the deputies who *did not vote for the death of the King*.—They were to have been previously expelled the Assembly. The motion made for this purpose was warmly applauded by the galleries; and upon a proposal that it should be laid upon the table and signed by the patriots, a hundred Members of that party advanced in a body to the table and gave it the sanction of their names, amidst repeated acclamations of applause from the galleries.

Cambon proposed, that the motion with the signatures should be printed and sent to the army, and through the departments of the country.

Vergniaud, an opposer of the Jacobins, rose and said, ‘I shall support this motion; for I think the Departments ought to know who those are that foment a Civil War.’ This severe reflection upon the Jacobins excited great indignation in the galleries, which was expressed by the most vehement hissing and hootings.

At length Genfonne rose and said, ‘We can no longer assemble.—The discord is too great, that honest men must allow that all the bonds of mutual confidence between the Members of this Assembly are dissolved.’ [Yes, yes, with one voice cried all the Members on the Jacobin side.] ‘The motion which has been signed (continued Genfonne) contains, besides threats, an appeal to the people, which I myself solicit. It is time they should know whether the making of laws belongs to them or to a wretched faction. In that state of derision, hatred, and distrust, into which we have been thrown, we must appeal to the people. It is impossible that our dissensions can otherwise be ended.’

After representing the danger however of convoking the primary assemblies for a *total* re-election, Genfonne concluded with stating, ‘That the people might be allowed to replace such Members as had lost their confidence by new deputies.’

The following Address of the Jacobins of Paris to the Jacobin Societies in the Departments, signed by Marat, as President, occasioned the decree of Accusation which was passed against him by the Convention.

" FRIENDS,

" We are betrayed—To arms—Dumbr-tier, united with the criminal faction who have supported him, is marching against Paris. Your greatest enemies are in the Senate. The counter-revolution is in the government and the Convention. There exists that sacrilegious cabal directed by foreign courts—Let us rise—Let us exterminate all the conspirators—Let the departments, districts, municipalities, and all popular societies, unite in the expulsion of all those unfaithful members who betrayed their trust, and who did not vote for the death of a tyrant. Be fully persuaded of this truth, that Paris without you cannot save the Republic. The Marseillaise are already on their legs—To arms—Hurry to Paris—No delay—No deliberation, else your country is lost!"

April 16. The Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned M. Blanchelande, the late governor of St. Domingo, to death.—He was executed yesterday, in pursuance of his sentence.

April 19. The Convention have entered upon a new discussion of the declaration of the Rights of Man. The first article is expressed in the following words:

" The natural Rights of Man in society are, equality, liberty, safety, property, the social guarantee, and resistance of oppression."

The fifth thus defines liberty:

" Liberty consists in doing every thing that does not injure another. It rests upon this maxim—Do not to another, what you would wish not done to yourself."

The Committee proposed, as the 8th article, to declare every man free in the exercise of his religious worship.

On this article Vergniaud called for the previous question, that it might be entirely set aside; as the debate upon it would rank it among the social duties, to which it was entirely foreign.

Danton supported this opinion, and said, " Let us at length prove to the world, that we are cured of the madness of Priests.

[This observation was applauded, and the discussion of the article was adjourned.]

April 25. John Paul Marat, Deputy to the National Convention, was by the unanimous declaration of the jury, yesterday, at half an hour after three o'clock, acquitted of the accusation which had been brought against him.

Rennes, (the capital of Brittany) April 24. The whole of this province is in a state of insurrection. Resistance to the Convention every where prevails. The inhabitants of sixty parishes, who have left their homes

and taken the field against the Republicans, have published a spirited answer to the Proclamation lately issued by Commissioners who were sent from Paris to quell the riots. It is dated from their camp at Moriere, near near Machicou, a town on the South of the river Loire, and thus begins:

" In the name of the ONLY TRUE GOD whom you have abjured!

" We are forced to return an answer to your third proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceding, is a disarming, which good sense and reason will not permit us to comply with; nor submit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lose the last drop of our blood. Your sanguinary character, well known by your massacres, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our Chiefs, does not permit us even to doubt of your deceitful promises. Your inveterate declarations against our Chiefs merit only the most profound contempt. Our most ardent desire is to give battle to your invincible army of patriots! Our surest shield against your arms is a God, the avenger of crimes, as is proved in different attacks in which we have lost only two men; and instead of fearing their fury, which, you say, you are unable to restrain, we desire that you may add to it your own personal courage. We see too well to suffer ourselves to be seduced by your deceitful speeches, of which we have had more than one proof. We have been neither affected nor intimidated by any of your threats. The mask is removed, the yoke is shaken off, and even if it were not, we should do it at present. We abjure all submission to your laws and protection.

" It is needless for you to make any more mention of districts, departments, and municipalities, of whose armed force we stand in no dread. After the abuse which the first Deputies made of our instructions and petitions, so often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the universe that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we adopt only the ancient laws, which we propose to re-establish by the sword, and the effusion of democratic blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors; and, as the first proof of compliance with our wishes, begin by setting at liberty our clergy, and by concurring to raise that throne which you have overturned.

" You are wrong if you think that the cause of the nobility is the only end of the insurrection of the people—it is their own cause which they defend at present. Numberless acts of oppression, the decrees of the constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and those of the Convention, have forced them to

take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down until you have dissipated their fears by a proclamation. To accomplish this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of all the united parishes.

“Dated at the camp of Moriere, this 10th day of April, the first year of the reign of Louis XVII.”

(Signed) &c. &c. &c.

Frankfort, April 27. During the short stay that General Dumourier made in this city, he drew up the curious declaration here subjoined, respecting the report of his connection with the Duke of Orleans, which he left with Count Metternich, Secretary to the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands. He then set off for Stuedgard, the capital of the Duke of Wirtemberg's dominions, in Swabia, where he has at present fixed his abode; but he keeps a secret his future destination, for fear of the daggers of the assassins, by whom the Convention have threatened to dispatch him. They have promised 4000l. to the man that kills him.

Declaration of General Dumourier.

Having been given to understand, that certain suspicions have been entertained against my intentions, and that a pretended intercourse, supposed to exist between myself and Philippe d'Orleans, a French Prince too well known under the name of Egalite, has been insinuated; jealous to preserve the esteem of which I daily receive the most honourable proofs, I hasten to declare my ignorance that an Orleans faction does really exist; that I never had any connection whatever with the Prince who is supposed to be the chief, or who is made the pretext of this faction; that I have never esteemed this Philippe d'Orleans, this Egalite, this French Prince of the blood; and since that disastrous period when he burst asunder the ties of consanguinity, and violated every known law, by criminally voting for the death of Louis XVI. on whose fate he pronounced his opinion with the most atrocious and unblushing impudence—that since that period I say, my contempt for him has been changed into a legitimate aversion, which leaves me the wish only of seeing him delivered up to the severity of the laws.

As to his sons, I believe them gifted with as many virtues, as their father possesses vices: they have effectually served their country in the armies I commanded, without displaying at any time the least tinge of ambition. For the eldest of them, I entertain the highest friendship, founded on the best merited esteem.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tournay, May 3. On the 1st instant, the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed

in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advance posts on the center, but were there likewise repulsed: they suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss of men and cannon.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant General to the Forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated at Tournay, May 10, 1793.

“In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, His Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp at Maulde with the Brigade of Guards, and a Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Hanoverian Infantry. The Prussian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himself at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

“The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

“To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorf having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, His Royal Highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the Flank battalion, and that of the Third Regiment, to his support. When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well directed and well supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

“The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade—The enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due

due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and His Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

“The importance of the service rendered by His Majesty’s troops on this day, has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted, that they contributed in a very high degree to secure the fortune of the day.

“At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Raimés the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o’clock in the evening: General Clairfait was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand.—I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

“Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at

St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorf were retreating, they began their march for Touraay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from General Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorf’s, which if they were allowed to complete and to possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelsdorf. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

“This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with very inconsiderable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design; the body which came from Lille, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of General Clairfait’s posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 men upon the 8th.—General Dampiere is said to have received a wound of which he is since dead.

“The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

“The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th.”

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 13.

PURSUANT to order, Robert Mackreth, Esq. M. P. was brought into the Court of King’s Bench, to receive judgment for giving a challenge to Sir John Scott, his Majesty’s then Solicitor General. After reprobating in general terms the practice of duelling, and animadverting on the circumstances of this cause, the Court sentenced Mr. Mackreth to be fined in the sum of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned for the space of six weeks in the King’s Bench Prison.

May 14. The Serjeant-Major of the Coldstream Regiment, by name Darley, was amongst the wounded in the action of the 8th.

He performed prodigies of valour; he had his arm broke and shattered by a ball, but yet continued to fight with the most animated and determined bravery for near two hours. He put to death a French officer, who made an attack upon him, but at length had his leg broke by another cannon shot, in consequence of which he fell into the hands of the French.

The Duke of York sent a trumpet on the morning of the 9th, to say that the surgeon who attended him should be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and to request that no expence should be spared in procuring him every comfort that his situation would admit of.

The following letter was written by Captain Hewgill, of the Coldstream, and Secretary to his Royal Highness, to Serjeant Major Coleman, of the battalion of the Coldstream here :

Head Quarters, May 10, Tournay.

“ Serjeant Major Coleman,

“ I write to you by desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to acquaint you, for the information of Mrs. Darley, that her husband is alive, and though in custody of the enemy, has written a few lines to say he is well treated and taken care of.

“ The Duke feels much for his unfortunate situation, and has given orders that a trumpeter shall be sent to-morrow to him, with whatever he wants, and a letter to acquaint the French surgeon attending him, that he will pay all the expences of his cure.

“ He has one arm and his thigh broke, besides two other wounds ; there may therefore be some doubt of his recovery, which I think you should take an opportunity of communicating to your daughter. His Royal Highness, as well as every Officer and soldier of the Coldstream, can bear witness of his good conduct and gallantry in the action of the 8th.

“ Brave as a lion he fought with his broken arm, till a second shot brought him to the ground ; and since his confinement, he has dictated a letter, wherein he explains his money concerns with an incredible degree of accuracy and honesty.

“ In short, all our prayers attend this valuable man, and I have authority to say from the Commander in Chief, that he will never forget him. “ E. HEWGILL.”

There is an establishment in Sweden well worth the consideration of every country : This is called, “ A Board of Commissioners of Health.” Its sittings are at Stockholm, and it consists of three officers of State, three chemists, and six physicians. This Board inquires into every practice, and every kind of adulteration of food, drink, or medicine, that can be any wise prejudicial to the health of the people, and by the authority of the State officers who sit at that board, its decrees have the force of laws, and heavy penalties and punishments are inflicted on all who disobey

their decrees. Thus, though the nation abounds in copper mines, no vessels of that metal can be used in cookery, distilling, brewing, confectionary, or the preparation of medicine, not even should they be ever so well tinned. Leaden vessels are also forbidden. The wine coopers and brewers must use no finings, in which litharge or any deleterious drugs are employed, no allum in bread, nor even brags or metal cocks in vessels containing vinegar, verjuice, cyder, or any acid liquor.

The Swedish Board also inspects into the cleanliness of the poor, prevents any filth or stagnant water being accumulated in narrow, confined places, or too many persons crowded together in one dwelling, especially during the heat of summer.

An incorrect account having been given of the cargo of the re-captured Spanish Register Ship carried into Portsmouth, we state it upon an authority that may be relied on :

694 casks of Silver, each containing 3000 dollars.

33 casks of Gold, besides Plate and Jewels, value 500,000.

7½ cwt. of Redwood.

16 casks of Silver in Bars.

2662 quintals of Bark of different weights.

2440 quintals of Cocoa,

4887 casks of Pepper.

520 do. of Lead.

120 do. of Wool.

162 do. of Sugar.

2247 lbs. of Medical Roots,

387 do Extract of Bark.

75 do. of Gum of Cocoea.

150 do. Balsam of Peru.

250 Prepared Hides.

119 Rasping Skins.

800 dozen fine Leather Skins.

12 do. of Alambon.

3 barrels of Honey.

11 casks of the various productions of Peru.

This cargo had been two years in collecting from different parts of the coast, and is, without exception, the richest that ever was trusted on board of any single ship. It is impossible to form a just estimate of its value ; but it is certainly not over rated, when it is stated at twelve or thirteen hundred thousand pounds.

PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York to be a General in the Army.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stuart, to be canon of Christ-Church.

John Henslow, esq. surveyor of his Majesty's Navy, to the honour of knighthood.

Richard Osborne, esq. to be recorder of Hull.

Doctor Henry Bowles to be physician to the county hospital in Southampton.

Rev. Dr. Heath, to be Master of Eton College.

Mr. Cartwright, fellow of All Souls, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, Student of Christ-church, to be proctors of Oxford.

MARRIAGES.

SAMUEL Knipe, esq. of Epsom, to Miss Samplon of Dover.

James Durnford, esq. lately returned from Bengal, to Miss Anna Sophia Sandby, youngest daughter of Thomas Sandby, esq. of Windfor Great Park.

John Buckle, esq. an Alderman of Man-croft Ward, Norwich, to Miss de Hague, daughter of the late Town Clerk.

At Bridlington, John Stainforth, esq. of New Broad-street Buildings, to Miss Pitts, of Bridlington Quay.

William Ruffel, of Powick, Worcester, esq. to Miss Packington, daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, Bart.

Matthew Goffet, esq. Viscount of Jersey, to Miss Grace Frankland, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

Robert Selby, esq. of Argyle-street, to Miss Talbot, sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Walter Mansell, esq. jun. of Sutton-Maddock, Salop, to Miss Barret, of War-ton.

Richard Dickinson, esq. of St. John's-street, to Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Capt. Timothy Edwards, of the Navy.

On the 22d of January, at Madrid, Capt. Foote, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Nina Herries, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, Banker, in London.

The Rev. Henry Cafe, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Morewood, of Alfreton-hall, Derbyshire.

Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart. to Miss A. Osborne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Osborne, esq. of Monk's-hill, Gloucestershire.

John Charles Middleton, esq. of Hinton Ampter, Hants, to Miss Charlotte Beckford, of Portman-square.

The Hon. Capt. Thomas Windsor, brother to the Earl of Plymouth, to Miss Bagnal, Early Court, Berks,

Anthony Bushby Bacon, esq. of Cyfartha, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, to Miss Rambottom, of Alderfgate-street.

George Lowther, esq. of Dornook, near Annan, to Miss Knubleby, of Woodside, Cumberland.

Thomas King, esq. of Cossington, in Leicestershire, to Miss Tompion, niece to the Rev. Dr. Arnald, Canon of Windsor, late Preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. John Kemble, rector of Folkington, Sussex, to Miss Dalby, of that place.

Richard Griffith, esq. of Millicent in the County of Kildare, Ireland, to Miss Mary Hufsey Burgh, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Burgh.

G. Taylor, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss S. Whittaker.

The Hon. Archibald Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Cornelia Pleydell, youngest daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq. of Milbourn St. Andrew's.

Edward Cooper, esq. of Sonning, in Berks, to Miss Powys, only daughter of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwicke, Oxfordshire.

Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Bath, to Miss Harriot Warton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Warton, Master of Winchester College.

Henry Howard, esq. of Corby-castle, to Miss Neave, second daughter of Richard Neave, esq. of Albemarle street.

John David Rolt, esq. of the Navy-office, Somerset Place, to Miss Butt, eldest daughter of Peter Butt, Esq. Clerk of the Survey of his Majesty's yard at Deptford.

John Polhill, esq. late Captain in the 15th dragoons, to Miss Bennett, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Willington, Merchant, of London, to Miss Henflow, eldest daughter of Sir John Henflow, Surveyor of the Navy.

Captain Stuart, of the 68th reg. of foot, son of Lieut.-Col. James Stuart, to Miss Forester, eldest daughter of the late Col. Cecil Forester, of Rofs-Hall, Salop.

John Emys, esq. of Emys, Cornwall, to Miss Maria Villebois, second daughter of the late William Villebois, esq.

The Rev. William Gutteridge Edwards, B. A. Chaplain to the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of John Edwards, esq. late of Northampton.

Mr. Ewen Cameron, of New London-street, to Miss Katherine Fortescue, daughter of the late Capt. F. H. Fortescue.

In Dublin, Edward King, esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Carrick, in that kingdom, to the Hon. Mrs. Madden.

Henry Line Templer, esq. of Lindridge, Devon, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Sir. F. L. Rogers, Member for Plymouth.

Charles Greville, esq. to Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of the Duke of Portland.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Hon. Lady Jane Hope, sister to the Earl of Hopetoun.

The young Lord Templetown, of Antrim, to Miss Rietz, a natural daughter of the King of Prussia's by his favourite mistress.

George Lovibond, esq. nephew to the late Lord Viscount Boyne, to Miss Impey, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey.

The Rev. Wm. Barber Fennell, of St. Mary hall, Oxford, to Miss Lovidge, of Newbury.

John Peyton, esq. Captain of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Gurnell, of Ealing-house, Middlesex.

Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. to Miss Porter, of South Audley-street.

Arthur Onslow, of the Middle Temple, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Eyre, only daughter of Francis Eyre of Warkworth Castle, Northampton, esq.

Henry Webb, esq. of the Duke of Newcastle's office, in the Exchequer, to Miss B. amount, of New Palace-yard.

Colonel St. John to Miss Craven, sister of Lord Craven.

John Gay Wilkinon, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Ann Jones, eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, of Worcester, esq.

The Right Hon. the earl of Ancram, to the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Hobart, lately divorced from Lord Belmore.

The Rev. Philip Williams, prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, to Miss Fagg, daughter of Sir William Fagg, bart.

Richard Prescott, esq. of Bow Church-yard, to Miss Agutter, daughter of Paul Agutter, esq. of Aldermanbury.

Mr. Serjeant Bond, to Miss Cooke, eldest daughter of the late George Cooke, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex,

John Darby, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cholwich, of Plymouth.

At Naples, Lord Bruce, to Miss Hill, daughter of Lady Berwick.

John Macnab esq. Clerk to his Majesty's Signet, at Edinburgh, to Miss Ann Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Duncan Stewart, of Ardfeal, esq.

Sir William Young, bart. to Miss Barbara Talbot.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Woodward, eldest son of the Bishop of Cloyne, to Miss E.

Bathoe, second daughter of John Bathoe, esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

Sir William Wake, bart. of Courteen hall, Northamptonshire, to Miss Gambier, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Gambier.

George Benjoin, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, esq. to Miss Sidney, of Chelmsford.

Henry Berkley Portman, esq. to the Hon. Lucy Dormer, daughter to Lord Dormer.

Capt. Sproule, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Louisa Halliday, youngest daughter of the late Simon Halliday, esq. of Westcomb Park, Kent.

William Barry Wade, esq. late of the 25th Regiment, to Miss Webber, eldest daughter and coheirs of the late John Webber, esq. of Pindon, Somersetshire.

Samuel Humphry, of Pendwaring, in Glamorganshire, esq. to Mrs. Ball, relict of the late Capt. Ball, of the Navy, and eldest daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart.

At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Haldane, Aide-Camp and private Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, to Miss Maria Helm.

Capt. Gage, of the Guards, to Miss Milbanke, daughter of J. Milbanke, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Henry Charrington, esq. of Mile End, to Miss Sarah Freeland, daughter of John Freeland, esq. of Cobham, Surry.

Shirley Steele Perkin, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Duncomb, of Sutton Coldfield, Worcestershire.

Herbert Newton Jurrett, esq. of Albermane-street, to Miss Berners, daughter of Charles Berners, esq. of Wolverstone Park, Suffolk.

Mr. Charles Rivington, bookseller, St. Paul's Church yard, to Miss Curling, of Iffington.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL and MAY 1793.

NOVEMBER 19, 1792.

AT Canton, China, Mr. John Greig, son of the late Admiral Greig.

Also about the same time, Mr. Robert Jeffry, surgeon of the Admiral Hugnes, East Indiaman.

MARCH 29, 1793. The Rev. Daniel Copland, Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk.

Lately, Mr. John Oliver, the eccentric miller of Highdown-hill, in Suffex, aged 83. His remains were interred near his mill in a tomb he had caused to be erected for that purpose near 30 years ago, the ground having been previously consecrated. His coffin, which he had for many years kept under his bed, was painted white, and the body was borne by eight men clothed in the same colour. A girl about twelve years old read the burial service, and afterwards, on the tomb, delivered a sermon on the occasion from Micah, ch. vii. v. 8, & 9. before at least 2000 auditors, whom curiosity had led to this extraordinary funeral.

Lately, Mr. William Jackson, formerly a solicitor in Winchester-street.

31. Edward Towry, esq. formerly in the East India Company's service.

Sir Sampson Wright, magistrate at Bow-street.

The Rev. Thomas Sydenham, at Barnstaple, Devonshire.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Mr. Dingley, Rector of Beaumont-cum-Mole, and South Snobury, in the county of Essex.

APRIL 1. Walter Strickland, esq. late Lieut. Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards.

Mr. John Austin, corn-factor, Thames-street.

John Willet Stanley, esq. son of John Stanley, esq. Member for Hastings.

Lately, Sir Hugh Clarke, of Bailiebow, in the county of Cavan, M. D.

2. Charles Chaffer, esq. second son of Sir Walter Wapitaffe Bagot, and next brother to Lord Bagot. In 1765 he married Catharine,

rine, eldest daughter of Baron Legge, by whom he has left issue six sons and eight daughters.

At Bromton-row, aged 84. Mr. Price.

Mr. James Wighien, prompter to Drury-lane Theatre.

Mr. Samuel Proctor, china-man, Bishopsgate-street.

Allan Stewart, esq. Lieut. Colonel of the late North Carolina Highlanders.

3. The Right Hon. Lady Sheffield.

At Plymouth, General Rigby, Lieut. Colonel of the 25th Regiment of Foot.

John Mylam, esq. at Lewisham.

4. Dr. Henry Mayo, a dissenting divine in Wellclose-square.

Mr. Dale Ingram, formerly surgeon of Christ's Hospital.

At the Manse of Trenton, the Rev. Charles Cunningham, in his 92d year, and 53d of his ministry.

At Fladbury, Worcestershire, the Rev. N. Fotheringham, D. D. Archdeacon of Coventry, Rector of Fladbury, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 77, Joseph Duncomb, esq.

Lately, at Cork, Dr. Leslie, an eminent banker.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Vivian, of Cornwood, near Ivey-bridge, author of a Treatise on the Revelations, in which he is said to have predicted the downfall of the French Monarchy.

6. Sir James Esdaile, kn. Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.

Mr. Wootton, in partnership with Mr. Dredge, mercer, on Ludgate-hill.

Duncan Robertson, esq. Town Major of Hull.

In his 87th year, the Rev. Nun Pretymann, of Cotton, Suffolk.

7. At Thorpe, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of that place and of Kelmarsh, and Prebendary of Windsor.

Mr. Basil Kennet Bayley, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Alex. Hadden, merchant at Aberdeen.

8. Nathaniel Barwell, esq. joint clerk of the Committee of Privileges and of the Select Committees for trying elections in the House of Commons, and one of the Paymasters of the Exchequer Bills.

Lately at Chelmsford, in his 70th year, Dr. Griffenhoofe.

9. Mr. Webb, of Clement's Inn, formerly belonging to the Crown Office.

Mrs. Baker, widow of Dr. Francis Baker, and daughter of Henry Pyc, esq.

Lately at Edinburgh, Colin Macfarquhar, printer.

10. William Gardner, esq. his Majesty's Serjeant Porter.

Mr. John Baynes, coal-merchant, Wilham-street, Black-friars.

Francis Sergison, esq. Justice of Peace for Suffex.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Oldfield, of the Marines.

Anthony Merry, esq. Linfield, Suffex.

John Holloway, esq. at Emsworth, in Hampshire.

11. At Fakenham, Norfolk, John Pleasance, M. D.

12. Mr. John Bew, bookfeller, Paternoster-row.

Lately at Southmolton, Faithful Fortesque, esq.

13. At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Robert Wentworth, esq. one of the senior Aldermen and Justice of Peace for that city.

Charles Hemington, esq. formerly Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

14. Mr. Whieldon, bookfeller, in Fleet-street.

George Cumine, esq. late Captain in the 53d regiment.

At Lincoln, the Rev. T. Jeffreys.

15. The Rev. Thomas Monkhouse, D. D. late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Monk Sherborn, Hants.

In Clements Inn, Mr. Foster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian.

Mr. John Pigott Jones, partner with Mr. Hull, attorney, Chancery-lane.

At Bath, the Marquis de Gage, aged 80, a French refugee nobleman.

16. Robert Mickleam, esq. of Reading.

Francis Yarde, esq. of King's Teington, Devonshire.

17. At Blackheath, the Rev. W. Williams, Master of the Grammar-school there.

Mr. George Spotswood, attorney, in New Bridge-street.

Mr. William Rigby, merchant, at Manchester.

The Rev. John Cranwell, M. A. twenty-six years resident Rector of Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire. He was of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1747, and M. A. in 1751, and was some time tutor. In 1765 he published a translation of Browne's Poem "De Animi Immortalitate," 4to.; and in 1768 Vida's "Christiad," in six books, 8vo.

19. Mr. Robert Armitage, stationer, Bishopsgate-street.

David Burnfal, esq. Lawrence-street, Chelsea.

Lately in the island of Ischia, near Naples, the Right Hon. Lady Ann St. Severino, daughter of the late Countess of Newburgh and of the Hon. Mr. Clifford.

20. Thomas Baugh, esq. Ludlow, Salop, aged 67.

Thomas Loxdale, esq. of Shrewsbury, Town Clerk and Alderman of that town.

At Edinburgh, Robert Boyd, L. L. D. author of the "Judicial Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty and Supreme Consistorial or Commissary Court of Scotland, &c." and of the "Office of Powers and

and Jurisdictions of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply."

Lately, Richard Tickell, esq. father of Mr. Tickell, of the Stamp Office.

21. Mr. John Coffart, Mincing-lane, partner in the house of Thelluson and Co.

At Thornhill, Yorkshire, in his 69th year, the Rev. John Michell, Rector of that place, B. D. and F. R. S.

Mr. William Stonehouse, apothecary to the Surry Dispensary.

22. Lord William Robert Manners, youngest brother of the Duke of Rutland.

23. Samuel Hoffman, esq. of Shadwell, late a West India planter.

At Worcester, the Rev. Harry Lloyd, Rector of St. Clement's in that city.

At Portsmouth, Captain Worden Bayntun, of the 2d Regiment of Foot.

At Newcastle, Dr. John Hale, M. D.

Mr. Topham, proprietor of the Castle Tavern, Richmond.

Roger Taddy, esq. at Margate.

Edmund Webb, esq. of the Inner Temple. He had been 64 years a Member of that Society, and had kept 250 Terms.

24. Mr. Tho. Gibbons, attorney, at Battle Bridge, St. Paucras.

Mr. Joseph Howe, law stationer, Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Jane Mary Hooke, daughter of Nathaniel Hooke, esq. author of the "Roman History."

Mr. Samuel Potts, hofier, Greek-street, Soho.

Lately at Bray, in Ireland, Tho. Todd Faulkner, esq. proprietor of the Dublin Journal.

25. At Monk Wearmouth, in his 70th year, Robert Liddell, esq. of the Royal Navy.

John Belsey, esq. late collector of the Excise at Lancaster.

At Bath, Humphrey Prideaux, esq. of Place, in Cornwall.

26. Samuel Lower, esq. jerquer of the Customs at Bristol.

27. The Rev. Jonathan Reeves, Minister of King'sland and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

William Colegrave, esq. Cannon Hall, in the county of Essex.

Mr. John Edwards, laceman, Conduit-street.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Clendinning, of the Inconstant frigate, husband of Mrs. Clendinning, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Benjamin Hastedwood, of Bridgnorth, bookseller and stationer, in his 83d year.

29. In Oxford-street, John Webber, esq. Royal Academician, who accompanied Captain Cook in his last voyage of discoveries.

Mr. George Wright, of Tottenham-court-road, late brewer near Leather-lane, Holborn, aged 79.

30. At Teignmouth, Devonshire, Mr. John Muteaux, merchant of London.

Samuel Holman, esq. of Enfield, aged 68.

MAY 1. At York, James Crowther, M. D. His lady died the 18th of April.

2. Lady Charlotte Hamilton, only daughter of the Earl of Hadington.

3. Mr. William Isherwood, distiller, in Aldersgate-street.

At Tenby, Pembroke-shire, Thomas Williams, esq. Mayor of that town.

4. Nicholson Calvert, esq. of Hunston House, Herts.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochbere, bart.

6. Mr. Careless, merchant, at Birmingham. He was found drowned near his country house.

Lately at Lancaster, John Bessy, esq. late collector of the Excise in that port.

8. The Hon. Mrs. Fairfax, in Yorkshire.

9. At Love Hill House, near Windsor, the Rev. David Scurlock, M. A. Justice of Peace for the county of Bucks.

At the Hague, John Arnold Zoutman, Lieut. Admiral of Holland and West Friesland.

Lately at Forty Hill, Enfield, Thomas Kidder, esq.

Lately at Kilmarnock, John Craig, aged 111. He served as a soldier in the North British Dragoons, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir in the year 1716. He was never married, and worked as a day-labourer until within a few days of his decease. He never had any sickness, and retained his memory and senses to the last.

10. At Canterbury, Capt. Joseph Norwood, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Curtis, mother of the lady of Sir John Smith, aged 81.

13. Philip Pitt, esq. at Walworth. Colonel Egerton, in Pultney-street, Bath.

John Porter, esq. Alderman of Hull.

At Aberdeen, John Dingwall, esq. of Ranieftown.

14. At Waxham, Norfolk, Lady Brograve, wife of Sir Berney Brograve, bart.

Lately, Capt. Baldwin, of the Contractor East Indiaman.

15. Benjamin Charnock Payne, late a Major in his Majesty's service.

Tho. Brograve, esq. second son of Sir B. Brograve, bart. aged 18.

At Kirk-side, near Montrose, Capt. Joseph Aikman, late of the 21st Regiment of Foot.

29. John Chetwynd Talbot Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, aged 43.

Mr. Monkhouse Davison, Fenchurch-street, in his 80th year.

Charles Keteniche, esq. Red Lion-square.

Mr. Wardell, New Bridge-street, Black Friars.

21. Mr. William Cooper Keating, formerly an apothecary in Warwick-lane, and since in Ludgate-street, who had some time retired from business. He was one of the very few remaining who accompanied Lord Anson round the world.

