

THE
European Magazine,
 For AUGUST 1794.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BART. And,
 2. A VIEW OF MILFORD HAVEN.

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L O N D O N :

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

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not know of any life of *Sir Thomas Denny*, enquired after by our Correspondent. We have received *Two Views* from different Correspondents, which are under consideration:
Lord Batburf's Letter will be inserted in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 9, to August 16, 1794.

INLAND COUNTIES.										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans.													
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans.							
London	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Effex	49	3	32	0	33	0	27	0	39	0	
Middlesex	52	2	36	0	25	10	24	7	39	4	Kent	48	3	00	0	27	6	23	11	33	11
Suff	52	2	35	0	30	0	24	10	41	6	Seffex	46	8	00	0	30	0	23	0	00	0
Hertford	48	10	00	0	32	0	25	7	44	6	Sutfolk	49	8	27	9	28	11	25	6	34	10
Bedford	46	7	34	4	00	0	25	9	41	9	Cambrid.	45	10	28	0	21	1	15	4	00	0
Hunting.	47	8	00	0	00	0	20	10	38	4	Norfolk	46	8	29	8	23	10	20	10	00	0
Northamp.	51	4	35	0	30	3	27	3	44	0	Lincoln	53	8	40	0	28	0	21	0	00	0
Rutland	51	0	38	0	32	6	22	0	46	0	York	50	11	37	3	00	0	20	11	38	10
Leicester	57	0	00	0	36	8	25	10	47	6	Durham	50	5	00	0	00	0	21	9	00	0
Notting.	59	10	41	9	34	0	25	8	45	9	Northum.	49	6	33	5	27	0	19	8	00	0
Derby	55	0	00	0	00	0	26	0	48	6	Cumberl.	54	11	42	8	27	4	19	11	00	0
Stafford	37	8	00	0	43	4	24	2	47	2	Westmor.	56	9	43	0	28	0	21	10	00	0
Salop	58	3	49	4	00	0	24	0	00	0	Lancash.	53	7	00	0	00	0	22	9	49	4
Hereford	56	2	41	2	40	8	25	1	49	8	Cheshire	57	1	00	0	00	0	21	10	00	0
Worcester	56	8	00	0	35	6	29	8	50	3	Gloucest.	53	4	00	0	33	3	27	6	47	1
Warwick	57	7	00	0	00	0	30	7	55	8	Somerfet	53	6	00	0	28	0	17	8	00	0
Wilts	48	8	45	0	33	0	25	2	44	8	Monmou.	58	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Berks	49	11	43	0	30	6	25	9	42	9	Devon	53	5	00	0	25	4	17	8	00	0
Oxford	51	6	00	0	34	8	26	8	46	2	Cornwall	52	2	00	0	28	0	18	0	00	0
Bucks	50	6	00	0	31	8	27	4	42	6	Dorset	50	5	00	0	00	0	24	0	45	0
										Hants	47	7	00	0	00	0	24	8	45	0	
										WALES.											
										N.Wales	54	0	40	0	31	0	17	0	42	0	
										S.Wales	49	0	00	0	128	0	14	8	00	0	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.	THERMON.	WIND.			
JULY 1794.					
25—29	— 61 —	— 70 —	S.	8—19	— 70 —
26—29	— 69 —	— 71 —	S. S. W.		— 61 —
27—29	— 71 —	— 72 —	S. W.		— 59 —
28—29	— 73 —	— 69 —	W.		— 61 —
29—00	— 00 —	— 00 —	W.		— 63 —
30—29	— 80 —	— 72 —	W.		— 60 —
31—29	— 81 —	— 71 —	W.		— 66 —
AUGUST.					
1—29	— 67 —	— 68 —	S.		— 63 —
2—29	— 51 —	— 66 —	S. W.		— 60 —
3—29	— 60 —	— 67 —	S. W.		— 66 —
4—29	— 61 —	— 65 —	W.		— 63 —
5—29	— 72 —	— 61 —	N. W.		— 65 —
6—29	— 62 —	— 64 —	S. W.		— 66 —
7—29	— 54 —	— 68 —	S.		— 64 —
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T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For A U G U S T 1794.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BART.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

AS the Navy of Great Britain is the natural defence of the country, we cannot too often nor too warmly celebrate those heroes, whose actions support the fame of the nation, and at the same time insure the security of it. The present time has afforded an opportunity for many persons to distinguish themselves by acts equally honourable to their bravery and generosity, and no one in a greater degree than the Gentleman whose Portrait ornaments the present Magazine.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN is of an antient and respectable family, of Little Marlow in Buckinghamshire, and he himself had the honour to be created a Baronet on the 20th of May 1775.

The education of Sir JOHN has been more liberal than usually falls to the share of the Gentlemen of the Navy. He resided some years at Cambridge, where he was entered of Emmanuel College, under the tuition, if we mistake not, of the Rev. Dr. Farmer. In the year 1776 we find him taking the degree of Master of Arts; and soon after he quitted the University, intending to pursue that profession, of which he is at present one of the ornaments. On the 19th July 1778, he was appointed a Lieutenant, and on the 5th of August 1779, was advanced to be a Master and Commander; from which station, on the 25th of April 1781, he was further promoted to the rank of a Captain. Peace soon after took place, and deprived Sir John, with many other brave officers, of the opportunity of signalizing themselves; but in this interval he did not

lose sight of his profession. We have reason to believe, that in 1791 he published a very useful book, intitled, "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain: In which its present State, Growth, and Conversion of Timber; Constructions of Ships, Docks and Harbours, Regulations of Officers and Men in each Department, are considered and compared with other European Powers. To which are added, Observations and Hints for the Improvement of the Naval Service." 8vo. and we know that he took an active part in the establishment of the Society for Improving Naval Architecture.

The aggression of our implacable enemy having compelled the British Nation to repel an unprovoked attack, the wisdom of the Government brought from their retreats the gallant heroes who have already established the glory of Great Britain on the seas, and those who are destined to confirm it by their exploits. Among these was SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, who was appointed to command the Flora.

During the months of November, December, and January last, it was known that the French had five frigates at Cherburg, ready to join the Brest Squadron, with a view to obstruct our outward and home-bound fleets. The Flora proceeded with the Earl of Moira, and several French and English Officers, the transports and army, upon the expedition to join the Royalists of La Vendee, who had penetrated, after various hard contested battles, as far as Dole, Pontorson, and Grenville; but on the retreat of these brave and unfortunate
M 2 men,

men, the Squadron, transports, &c. returned to Cowes Road, when Admiral Macbride, who had arrived there a few days before, shifted to the Cumberland of 74 guns, and on the 23rd of January he detached the *Flora* with other ships, whose proceedings may be learned from the following extracts of letters, viz.

FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE
CRESCENT.

Cowes Road, Jan. 26, 1794.

"WE sailed from hence on Monday last, in company with the *Flora*, *Nymph*, *Druid*, *Sheernefs*, *Echo*, and *Fury* sloops, with a small *Lugger*, and *Nancy Cutter*. We stood through *Spithead* and *St. Helen's*—at the back of the *Isle of Wight* spoke the *Perseus*, with a convoy of sixteen or seventeen sail of trade from *Dublin*, bound to the Eastward, which the accidentally met at sea without any ship to protect them. When out of sight of the Admiral at *Spithead*, *Commodore Sir J. WARREN* hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Flora*, when each ship of the Squadron saluted him with three cheers. They now stood across the Channel, and the next morning chased two armed brigs into *Havre-de-Grace*, one of which had a very narrow escape of being taken. The *Nymph*, *Nancy Cutter* and *Crescent*, separated at noon from the Squadron, and kept to the westward, they standing in a contrary direction.

"The next day we saw a large sail and a cutter bearing down upon us, which at a respectable distance tacked from us: we chased, and came up with them very fast: we saw she was a frigate, and we cleared for action; but the wind most unfortunately headed us, and latterly died away: they got out a great many sweeps, and rowed into *Cherbourg*, which they reached when we were very little more than gun-shot from them. While chased, and uncertain whether they could escape, they fired several alarm guns, which were immediately repeated all along the coast, from which we were not above four or five miles during chase. We could perceive several ships in the harbour, six of which, with seven or eight brigs, the following day anchored without. Our object must have been to draw them out, and decoy them down to our Squadron; which, however, they seemed aware of; for though we stood two or three days successively almost within gun-shot, they would not one of them venture out.

"On the 29th two vessels were seen off *Cape Barfleur*, within sight of *Havre-*

de-Grace: the smallest, a *lugger* of 16 guns, was run upon the mud at the entrance of the river *Oon*, which goes up to *Caen*; the other was cut off from *Havre*, and captured by the *Flora*, and proved to be the *Viper* of 18 guns, a *Conventional Sloop*, a fast sailer, entirely new."

By a letter from an Officer, March 14, it was said, "We have had a long cruise off the coast of France, without taking any vessel except a *Dane*, laden with corn, bound to a French port. We saw their *Cherbourg Squadron* at anchor every day for the last ten days of our cruise, and we chased six vessels into *Cherbourg*, and ran three on shore; one of them a man of war brig."

Fortune at last, however, brought the French fleet of frigates and that of the English under *Sir John* within reach of each other, when, after great bravery and exertion shewn, victory declared for the English in a most honourable and decided manner. Our readers have already seen the narratives of the different Commanders from the *London Gazette*, in our Magazine for May last, p. 395, to which we refer them for further particulars.

We have been the more particular in relating these transactions, as the lying *Barrere*, in the *National Assembly*, May 1st, imposed on the people of France (as he has upon many occasions since), the following false statement.

"Two French frigates bound from *Conale* to *Brest* had been fallen in with by a fleet of English frigates, of very superior force, and by a ship of the line. Notwithstanding the great force of the enemy, the action which ensued lasted for seven hours, and *La Pomone*, one of the Republican frigates had by this time, in some degree, obtained a victory over an English frigate, when she was attacked by a second, and obliged to yield. The *Engageante* had returned to port, but nothing had been heard of the *Babet*." He then proceeded with a rhodomontade, which he has frequently and ridiculously employed since, in the following terms: "In this unequal conflict the Republican flag has been signalized by the firm resistance of the brave *Sans Culottes*, by whose courage the French nation would be supported till a 10th of August should take place on the ocean, and the British sceptre, which tyrannized over French Liberty, be broken in pieces."

We shall only add, just one month from the time this vaunting prophecy was delivered, the trial was made, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the French power at sea.

SHAKSPEARE AND MILTON.

THE following Letter, which has fallen accidentally into our hands, contains an Anecdote in Literary History, which we think worth preserving, viz. That in the close of the eighteenth century, when the Vandalick rage of the French is leveling their literary fame, as well as every other mark of civilization, a single family in England should be found enterprising enough to risk the enormous sum of a *hundred thousand pounds* in publishing magnificent editions of two English Poets.—This is a proud Anecdote for the country—and a high compliment to the patronage of the Public.

Shakspeare Gallery, July 1st, 1794.

S I R,

WE beg leave to acquaint you, that the first volume of the superb edition of the Poetical Works of Milton, ornamented with beautiful Plates, from the designs of Mr. Westal, with a new Life of the Author, by Mr. Hayley, will be published this month.

As the Milton is exactly of the same size with the great national edition of Shakspeare, to which you are a subscriber, we think it our duty to give you this notice, that you may have an opportunity of obtaining an impression of the Milton, equal to that you already possess of the Shakspeare; to which this

publication is intended as a companion.

Of the Shakspeare we will say nothing, as sufficient specimens are already before the Public to enable them to judge for themselves. But of the Milton we will venture to say, that it is, in all its parts, the most elegant and most magnificent edition that ever was printed of any Poet.

We cannot omit this opportunity of expressing our most sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the subscribers to the Shakspeare, for their generous support; a support that is *unparalleled* in any country, or any age:—it will form an epoch in the History of Literature and the Fine Arts. It may perhaps be some satisfaction to the Subscribers, to know that their generosity is not likely soon again to be called upon in this way: for where are those enthusiasts who will adventure upwards of 100,000*l.* in the publication of superb editions of two favourite English Poets? Or if ever such enthusiasts should again arise, to Shakspeare and Milton who can point out a third worthy of the expence?

We have the honour to be, with great respect and gratitude,

Your most obedient,

and much obliged servants,

JOHN BOYDELL.

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

GEORGE NICOL.

GEORGE COLMAN, SEN. ESQ.

HAVING in our Magazine for August 1785 given an account of this Gentleman down to that period, we now add the following particulars, in order to complete it:

AT the close of the Theatrical Season of 1785, Mr. Colman was seized at Margate with the palsy, and at the beginning of the season of 1789, he first shewed symptoms of derangement of his mind, which increasing gradually, left him in a state of idiotism. On this occasion the concluding lines of his friend Churchill's Epistle to Hogarth, will naturally intrude themselves on our readers attention:

“ Sure 'tis a curse which angry fates impose

To mortify man's arrogance, that those
Who're fashion'd of some better sort of
clay, [decay.

Much sooner than the common herd
What bitter pangs must humbled

Genius feel, [Steele!

In their last hour to view a Swift and

How must ill-boding horrors fill her
breast,

When she beholds men mark'd above
the rest,

For qualities most dear, plung'd from
that height,

And sunk, deep sunk, in second child-
hood's night.

Are men indeed such things? And are
the best

More subject to this evil than the rest,
To drivel out whole years of idiot
breath,

And sit the monuments of living death?
O, galling circumstance to human pride!

Abasing thought! but not to be deny'd.
With curious art the brain, too finely
wrought,

Preys on herself, and is destroy'd by
thought.

Constant attention wears the active
Mind,

Blots out her pow'rs, and leaves a blank
behind.”

In

In this sad state he was committed to the care of a person at Paddington. The management of the Theatre was entrusted to his son, with an allowance of 600*l.* a year. When we review the performances produced by this gentleman at the Haymarket, the tiresome repetition of his own pieces, with the general report of his conduct, we look

in vain for the talents and politeness of his father, whose place has not been, nor is likely soon to be supplied.

Mr. Colman died on the 14th instant, at the age of 62, at Paddington. A few hours before his death he was seized with violent spasms, which were succeeded by a melancholy stupor, in which he drew his last breath.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

IN A SECOND LETTER * FROM A GENTLEMAN NOW AT NAPLES, DATED JULY 5.

"I HARDLY know whether I ought to trouble you with a second letter, as our tremendous neighbour has not, since my last, exhibited any thing of the violent nature I had to tell you of before; yet, as the whole history of so great an eruption as this has been, is really a matter of curiosity; I am willing to tell you, as nearly as I can, all the effects that have been produced by it.

"As to lives lost there have been none, but what I before mentioned; but the whole country round the mountain will suffer most severely, being as it were buried under ashes, which, for an extent of some miles round, lie upwards of three feet deep on the level. In the town of Somma, about five miles from the summit of Vesuvius, many houses and the roof of the church have fallen in, from the weight.

"From that place and Ottiano all the inhabitants have been obliged to remove, for there is nothing to eat. From a perfect garden the land is reduced to a black waste.

"Without seeing this country it is difficult to conceive its fertility, producing the most abundant crops of corn, at the same time it is covered with fruit trees, that it seems a wilderness of wood; plumb, peach, apricot, fig, walnut, and almond trees, round every one of which the vine climbs in the greatest luxuriance, and is led from tree to tree in festoons, which renders the upper crop more valuable than the under one. During the summer, the people live in a great degree on fruit. This variety of trees were this year most profusely loaded, but both these crops are, for this year at least, totally destroyed.

"None of the trees will recover under two years, and many are ruined for

ever; the fruit is burnt up, the leaves fallen off, and the branches as naked as in the middle of winter; besides, rain having fallen, the ashes became so heavy, that thousands of trees have been broken down by its weight.

"The appearance of the country is horrible and most extraordinary; though the ashes fell here in great abundance, yet as the principal body was directed by the wind to the other side, this country has fortunately escaped, and, having been well washed by the rains, has resumed its former beauty. The column of smoke which produced these effects was a grand spectacle, issuing from the mouth of the mountain, and rolling majestically, appeared in a thousand magnificent forms, to an immense height; this has continued gradually decreasing, and is now become trifling.

"We have some time ago received accounts from Tarento, of some of these ashes having fallen at that place, 200 miles from thence. All the accounts I gave you of the size of the lavas, that were poured forth, are rather under than over the truth; that which ran into the sea was near half a mile broad, and has gone upwards of a hundred yards. Since the year 1630, no lava has reached the sea till this. I misinformed you of the distance which I said the lava had run; it is, I believe, but five miles.—The principal church of Torre del Greco, a very lofty one, is so perfectly buried, that only the top of the tower is visible; the whole of the city, except a few houses, has perished. Two or three days after that of the eruption, the summit of the cone fell in. I have been on the mountain, and along the side of the course of the lava; it has formed seven mouths, from which, during the eruption, it blew forth flames and stones, and round each of them a considerable hill is raised.

* See the FIRST LETTER, Page 7 of this Volume.

FRANCE.

EXECUTION OF ROBESPIERRE AND HIS PARTY.

THREE factions have successively reigned in France since Royalty was abolished: That of the Girondists; that of the Hebertists, and lastly that of Robespierre. Their Chiefs have each in their turn fallen a sacrifice; and it is not difficult to discover, that the faction which has just obtained the sceptre of anarchy will soon experience the same fate.

Of all the Chiefs of the different factions which have successively reigned in the volcano of the French Revolution, Robespierre was the man whose government promised to be the most durable: because he had the character of being the most incorruptible, and of being the man who had shewn the least variation in his conduct. The cause of his overthrow will no doubt be accounted for in the number of terrible executions which he ordered, and which brought upon him an host of enemies. But how is it possible to be harsh and not sanguinary in aspiring to become the Leader of a Revolutionary Government, which can only exist amidst storms and factions.

The 27th of July was a memorable day. Many speeches were made on the 25th, as well in the Jacobin Club as in the Convention, respecting the necessity of restoring the freedom of the National Representation, preventing the overthrow of the Convention, and of counteracting the bloody projects which intriguers were plotting.

On the 26th Robespierre made a long speech, in which he attempted to justify the purity of his views. This speech was followed by long debates, in which more warmth and freedom of speech were manifested, than had been observed for some time.

In the following sessions St. Just was not permitted to speak even once; on the contrary, Billaud de Varennes got up, and, after enumerating a variety of occurrences, accused Robespierre pointedly of being a Tyrant. The whole Hall applauded the Accusation; and when Robespierre endeavoured to justify himself, every one cried out, *Away with the Tyrant*. Tallien immediately rose, and looking towards the bust of Brutus, after invoking his shade, declared he came armed with a dagger to rid the world of that Tyrant Robespierre, if the Convention did not de-

creed that the sword of the law should overtake him. He proposed the permanency of the sittings, and the arrest of Henriot, the Commandant of the National Guards; both which were decreed. Billaud then named several other creatures of Robespierre, all of whom it was immediately decreed should be arrested. Barrere then read an Address to the People, which was unanimously approved, and ordered to be printed and published. He then proposed, that the armed force of Paris should be put upon its former footing, which was also decreed, and the Mayor and National Agent were held answerable for the tranquillity of Paris, on pain of losing their heads.

After Vadier, Tallien, Billaud, Freron, Lacoite, Delmas, and others, had spoken more or less strongly upon the occurrences of the day, it was decreed, that the elder and younger Robespierres, St. Just, Couthon, and Lebas, all Members of the Convention, should be arrested, together with Nicolas, which they immediately were, and all their papers sealed up.

After the decree of arrest was issued against Robespierre, St. Just, and Couthon, they were sent to the Luxembourg; but the Administrator of the Police there would not receive them as prisoners; they were then taken to the Town-House, where they were received with open arms. Henriot, who was also arrested, found means to escape, and rode about the streets at the head of some horse, and accompanied by all his adjutants, desiring the people to arm, for that Robespierre was arrested, and liberty trod under foot; he was believed by some, particularly the cannoneers, and between nine and ten found himself at the head of about 4000 men on the Place du Caroussel. The Commune rang the tocsin, and the Place de Greve was filled with armed men, and a number of pieces of cannon. Robespierre, St. Just, and Couthon, with the Commune, formed themselves into a National Convention, declared the other Representatives of the People traitors to their country, and outlawed them; sent circular letters to all the districts; appointed a Revolutionary Tribunal to condemn all those to death who should oppose them, of which Dumas was made President. Sijas, Vivier, and others, sounded the alarm bell

at the Jacobin Club, which also declared in favour of Robespierre: in a word, all Paris was in motion, and a civil war was on the point of breaking out.

The National Convention, on their part, were not idle:—Henriot, Robespierre, Couthon, St. Just, and all the Members of the Commune, were outlawed; a Proclamation was published and read in all the districts of Paris, representing the danger the country was in, to the people. This had its effect, and the people declared for the Convention: part of the troops quitted Henriot, and twelve deputies were appointed to direct the military operations.

Between two and three in the morning Bourdon de l'Oise appeared upon the Place de Greve, read the Decrees of the Convention to the People, and flew, with a sabre between his teeth, and a pistol in each hand, to the Hall of the Commune, at the head of some resolute men. This bold proceeding confused the mutineers. Robespierre was wounded with a pistol on the chin; his brother jumped out of the window, and broke his leg and arm; Couthon stabbed himself twice; and one Coffinhal, a Member of the Commune, enraged that Henriot (who had declared, upon forfeiture of his head, that all Paris was in their favour) had deceived them, absolutely threw Henriot out of the window, who, thus bruised and wounded, found means to hide himself in a sewer, from whence he was afterwards dragged all over blood and mud. The Town House was so furrowed that none of the mutineers could escape, and they were all sent to the Committee of Public Safety. La Gendte did the same at the Jacobin Club as Bourdon de l'Oise had done at the Town House:—He was going to shoot the President, but fearful lest he might miss his aim, or hit some one else, he only arrested him, shut up the Club, and took the keys to the Convention. At break of day the tumult was over.

* The following are the persons guillotined:

- Maximilian Robespierre, 36 years old, a native of Arras;
- George Couthon, 38 years old, born at Orsay;
- A. St. Just, 26 years of age, a native of Lileré.
- A. Robespierre, a younger brother of the above Maximilian;
- F. Henriot, Commander in Chief of the Armed Force at Paris;
- L. Lavalette, Ex-Noble, born at Paris, Commander of a Battalion of National Guards, late a Brigadier-General in the Northern Army.
- R. Dumas, 37 years old, born at Lussy, formerly a Lawyer at Lyon-le-Sauvier, and late President of the Revolutionary Tribunal;
- J. R. Lescot Fleuriot, 39 years old, Mayor of Paris;
- C. F. Payan, 27 years of age, a Jurymen of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and National Guard of Paris.
- N. Viviers, 50 years old, Judge of the Criminal Tribunal of the Department, and President of the Jacobin Club.

On the following day, between six and seven in the evening, twenty-two of the mutineers received punishment amidst an innumerable crowd of people of all sexes, crying *Long live the Republic! Down with the Tyrant! Down with the Cromwell!* Couthon was guillotined first, then the youngest Robespierre, and next Henriot. Robespierre himself was the last but one. The applauses and cries were doubled when he ascended the scaffold, where he stood two minutes, whilst the executioner took off the cloth which covered his wounded face: he did not say a word. Not one of the culprits shewed the least firmness or courage, but all died like cowards*.

On the next day (Tuesday, July 30), 71 Members of the Municipality were condemned to death.

Every moment brings to light some new atrocity committed by Robespierre, who had placed his creatures in all departments, and particularly in the Revolutionary Tribunal. This has given rise to the arrest of the Judges and Juries of that Tribunal, which will be re-organized.

The Convention have already released several Patriots put under arrest by the Tyrant. His plan seems to have been to get rid of all whose abilities, &c. stood the least in his way, and then to form a Triumvirate with the blood-thirsty Couthon and the ambitious St. Just.

The Convention have decreed, that henceforward one fourth of the Members of all the Committees, without distinction, shall be renewed monthly, and yesterday they proceeded, by public vote, to complete the Committee of Public Welfare. The new Members are, Eschereau the elder, Breard, Isa Loi, Thuriot, Treillard, and Tallien;—the old ones are, Carnot, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, Prieur de la Cote d'Or, and Robert Lindet.

TABLE TALK;

O R,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[*Continued from Page 15.*]

EARL CAMDEN.

A Sketch of his Life and Public Character.[*Continued from our last.*]

THE popularity which Lord Chief Justice Pratt acquired by his decided and constitutional opinion on General Warrants spread far and near. The City of London presented him with the freedom of their Corporation in a gold box, and voted that his portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds should be placed in Guildhall. The Corporations of Bath, Dublin, Exeter, and Norwich, followed the example.—Songs were sung at all the patriotic meetings, as well as in the streets, in honour of his spirit and integrity; and toys, handkerchiefs, &c. &c. bore the effigies of this defender of the rights of the Constitution.

In 1765, on the establishment of a new ministry recommended by his late Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland (commonly called Lord Rockingham's Administration), the Right Honourable Sir Charles Pratt, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was created a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, &c. of Baron Camden of Camden Place, in the county of Kent, with remainder to his heirs male—"with a view (says an elegant writer, and a member of that Administration) to give the people a striking proof of deference to their voice, as well as attention to their general welfare."

On the 30th of July 1766, when his friend Mr. Pitt was created Earl of Chatham and appointed Lord Privy Seal, Lord Camden was called to the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of the Earl of Northington;—and though there were some promotions in this change of Administration which argued partial returns of the *Butean* influence, the tried and well-known character of Lord Camden was such as to give universal satisfaction. In him the public saw with confidence the upright and

equitable judge—the faithful adviser of his king,—and the guardian of public property.

It redounded much credit on the wisdom and firmness of Lord Camden's mind, that amidst all the blaze of popularity with which he was surrounded, he preserved an equality and moderation of conduct rarely the lot of men in this intoxicating situation. In the two offices he lately filled, that of Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, though a staunch and decided friend of the people's rights, he always consulted the just prerogatives of the Crown; and in the higher situation which he now held, that of Lord High Chancellor of England, he followed the same line of conduct, nicely weighing and balancing the whole of our Constitution, in order to give it that proper poize by which it is best strengthened and supported.

Soon after his being called up to the above high office, an instance occurred which called forth his sagacity, his resolution, and promptitude, upon this occasion.

The high prices of corn, and every other species of provisions becoming very scarce in the summer of 1766, caused great and general complaints throughout every part of the kingdom. These complaints were followed by riots and tumults, in which, as usual in popular commotions, great irregularities were committed. The Privy Council therefore issued a proclamation for putting in force several statutes that had been formerly passed against forestallers, regrators, and engrossers of corn. But the price of wheat still continuing to an alarming degree, another proclamation was issued on the 26th of September to prohibit the total exportation of grain. Messengers were dispatched to the sea-coasts to see that the terms of the proclamation were complied with, and to prevent such ships as were laden with wheat or wheat-meal at the several ports,

from proceeding with their respective cargoes.

When the Parliament met at the close of this year, the ministry brought in a Bill of Indemnity for a measure which, though evidently calculated for the preservation of the public safety, caused great debates in both Houses of Parliament. The fact relied upon by Opposition was this:—Ever since the 15th of Charles II. corn, when under a certain price, might be legally exported. Whenever it had been thought proper to break in upon this principle, it was always done *by Act of Parliament*; but when the proclamation was issued, corn had not reached the price within which the exportation had been permitted. To lay an embargo therefore, by any supposed authority legally existing in the King and Council under such circumstances, seemed to be dispensing with an act of Parliament.

This peculiarly concerned the first great law officer of the Crown, who must be supposed from the nature of the case and his high situation to have advised such a measure; and he defended it with his usual ability. “He cited the opinion of Mr. Locke and a number of other high authorities, and asserted that it was ridiculous to suppose any state without a power of providing for the public safety in cases of emergency; that this power must be lodged in all states *somewhere*, and that in ours it *was lodged in the King*. He maintained that this doctrine was not contrary to the security of the Constitution, or to the spirit of liberty; since they admitted it could be legally exerted only in cases of great necessity, during the recess of Parliament, and when Parliament cannot be conveniently assembled; and that in those cases the evil cannot be very great, since it is but forty days tyranny at the worst.”

This Bill was carried by a great majority, and much to the satisfaction of the public, who in seeing the prerogative of the crown thus justly supported, saw their safety at the same time most vigilantly protected.

From this period to the year 1770 we find his Lordship exerting his great abilities both in his own Court and in that of the High Court of Parliament with great credit to himself and justice to the public:—all the practitioners, officers, and clients, of the former

bore testimony to this, which was joined by that of the public, who saw in the first great law officer of the Crown the faithful guardian and supporter of their liberties.

An event took place at the opening of this year which made a considerable change in the Administration, which was the well-known affair after the Middlesex Election. The general discontents excited by this measure without doors during the summer, seemed to revive with increased force on the opening of Parliament. The Commons took up the expulsion and incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes in the full spirit of constitutional inquiry. Nor was the affair less agitated in the Lords, upon which the public expectation much hung, on account of the opinion which might be given by the first great law officer of the Crown. His Lordship, however, on this occasion soon gratified their fullest expectations, by declaring in his place, and with an energy which spoke the zeal and sincerity of his sentiments,

“That he considered the decision upon that affair as a direct attack upon the first principles of the Constitution; and that if in the judicial exercise of his office he was to pay any regard to that or to any other such vote, passed in opposition to the known and established laws of the land, he should look upon himself as a *traitor to his trust and an enemy to his country*.”

The public avowal of an opinion so contrary to the conduct, if not the views, of Administration, was considered as a total defection, and resented as a desertion from that side. Accordingly, on the 17th of January, about five o'clock in the evening, the Lord Chancellor received a message from the Secretary of State's Office, desiring in his Majesty's name that he would deliver up the seals that evening at seven o'clock. His Lordship accordingly attended with the proper regalia, waited on his Majesty at the Queen's palace, and delivered them into his own hands.

The following resignations immediately followed. The Marquis of Granby all his places, except the regiment of Blues; the Duke of Beaufort as Master of Horse to the Queen; the Duke of Manchester and Earl of Coventry as Lords of the Bedchamber; the Earl of Huntingdon as Groom of the Stole; Mr. James Grenville as one

of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland; and Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-General.

His Lordship, now considering "a private station as the post of honour," did not slacken his endeavours as a Lord of Parliament in defence of the Rights of the People, and an opportunity soon presented itself which shewed them to great advantage.

The late Marquis of Rockingham having made a motion in the House of Lords, the design of which was, "To procure a declaratory resolution that the law of the land and the established customs of Parliament were the sole rule of determination in all cases of Election;" long debates ensued upon this question, and the motion was at length overruled by a large majority.

The opposers of the question having obtained this proof of their strength, were resolved to exert it to advantage, and, upon the same principle that produced the Amendment to the late motion in the other House, determined to pass such a resolution as would preclude all further attempts of the same nature in this; a motion was therefore made at a late hour in the night—

"That any resolution of the House, directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the House of Commons in a matter where their jurisdiction is competent, final, and conclusive, would be a violation of the Constitutional Rights of the Commons, tend to make a breach between the two Houses of Parliament, and lead to a general confusion."

The hardness of this motion, and introduced at so late an hour of the night, roused all the powers of Opposition, and in particular those of Lord Camden, who said, "that this motion included a surrender of their most undoubted, legal, necessary, and sacred Rights; a surrender as injurious to the collective body of the People, to their Representatives, and to the Crown, as it was totally subversive of the authority and dignity of that House." But the strength of the arguments of his Lordship, as well as those of his noble colleagues, lay in the *Protest* which was entered upon the Journals on that occasion, which his Lordship (we have pretty good authority for saying) had a principal hand in drawing up. That *Protest* is too long here to give at large, but we insert the concluding paragraph as a specimen of the spirit of it. After

assigning seven different grounds of dissent, it concluded thus:

"We think ourselves, therefore, as PEERS and as ENGLISHMEN and FREEMEN (names as dear to us as any titles whatsoever), indispensably obliged to protest against a Resolution utterly subversive of the authority and dignity of this House, equally injurious to the collective body of the People, to their Representatives, and to the Crown, to which we owe our advice upon every public emergency; a Resolution in law, unconstitutional; in precedent, not only unauthorised, but contradicted; in tendency, ruinous; in the time and manner of obtaining it, unfair and surreptitious. And we do here solemnly declare and pledge ourselves to the public, that we will persevere in availing ourselves, as far as in us lies, of every right and every power with which the Constitution has armed us for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured Electors of Great Britain, and full security for the future against this most dangerous usurpation upon the Rights of the People, which, by sapping the fundamental principles of this Government, threatens its total dissolution."

This *Protest*, which for spirit, precision, and constitutional knowledge, has been always much admired, was signed by five Dukes, one Marquis, eighteen Earls, one Viscount, and sixteen Barons.

But it was not one point alone of the Constitution that this great character brought forth his abilities to defend; the whole, and every part of the whole, was under his immediate care and circumspection. Respecting the doctrine of *Libels*, which was thus defined by a *great Authority* of that day to be as follows, "That a *Libel*, or not a *libel*, was a matter of law, and was to be decided by the *Bench*; and that the question to be left to the Jury to determine was *only the fact of printing and publishing*;" he distinguished himself upon all occasions, *denying such a doctrine to be the law of the land*, and supporting his assertions with great eloquence and constitutional knowledge.

One particular instance we cannot omit relating more in detail, as in the general estimation of the public it gave a decided, though silent, victory to the opinions of Lord Camden on this subject.

A little before the recess of Parliament in the year 1770, on a motion of Lord Chatham's relative to the Middlesex Election, a debate grew out of it (after the former had been disposed of in the usual way) relative to the late conduct of the Court of King's Bench in the affair of Libels; in which the then Chief Justice defended the conduct of that Court, "as having done no more than what was the uniform practice in such cases, which had never been called in question till that moment, and that he attributed the obloquy thrown upon that Court partly to the spirit of party, and partly to the licentiousness of the people, who were become impatient of all submission to law, order, and government."

This declaration called up Lord Camden, who observed, "that having passed through the highest departments of the Law, he was particularly interested, and *even tied down by duty*, to urge that a day should be set apart for an inquiry into the conduct of the Judges, and that the directions to the Jury should be fully stated, and laid properly before them; then, if it should appear that any doctrines had been inculcated contrary to the known and established principles of the Constitution, he would expose and point them out, and *convince the authors to their faces* of the errors they had been guilty of. That he could not from his profession but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our Law Courts, and sincerely wish that some effectual method might be taken to recover their former lustre and dignity; and that he knew of no method so effectual as the proposed enquiry. If the spirit of the times (continues he) has fixed any unmerited stigma upon the characters of the Judges, this will purify them, and restore them to the esteem and confidence of their country; but if the popular rumours have unhappily been too well-founded, we owe it to ourselves and to posterity, to drive them indignantly from the seats which they dishonour, and to punish them in an exemplary manner for their malversation."

The gauntlet being thus thrown down between the two great sages of the Law, accompanied with charges of the most interesting nature, and with circumstances which seemingly demanded a minute discussion of the question, no doubt was made but that it would be immediately taken up, and that a day

would be appointed for the enquiry. An adjournment however took place for that time; but in a few days afterwards a second attack being made on the conduct and authority of the Courts, the charges became so pointed and severe, that Lord M—— gave notice for a Call of the House on the Monday following.

All persons were now big with expectation that those matters which had been the cause of so much doubt, jealousy, and uneasiness in the nation, would have been fully and finally discussed; and many thought that the great Judge in question had, with the sagacity peculiar to himself, seized the present critical opportunity of placing and establishing his character in even a more exalted point of view than it had been before; and that after having seemed personally to decline the combat on his own ground, and having suffered his friends and the Ministry to prevent it elsewhere, he would now, secure in the consciousness of his own rectitude, bring it on *voluntarily*, and acquire redoubled lustre by the conflict.

Such at that time appeared to be his original intention; but, whatever the motives were that afterwards prevailed upon his Lordship, the issue proved the contrary. Upon the day appointed, the Noble Lord acquainted the House, "that he had left a paper with the Clerk, which contained the unanimous judgment of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of the King against Woodfall, and that their Lordships might read it, and take copies of it, if they pleased."

As this paper was not judged any way conclusive on the business, not even so much as the House to take notice of it in its public capacity, Lord Camden, who had before pledged himself on this subject, did not let it pass unnoticed. He offered to maintain, that the doctrine laid down as the judgment of the Court *was not the law of England*; declared he was at any time ready to enter into the debate, and pressed his antagonist to appoint an early day for the purpose. He also at the same time proposed several questions, founded upon the tenets contained in the paper, and which evidently tended to draw forth such matter in the answers, as might bring the subject in some manner within the cognizance of the House.

No specific answer was given to these questions; the method of proposing them

them was said to be unfair; that it was an attempt to take advantage by surprise, and the answering interrogatories was disclaimed. A day was then urged to give in the answers, and enter upon the debate; but this was not complied with as to any particular day, though a promise was given that it should be discussed at some future time; and this was afterwards explained away to the giving of a future opinion in an unlimited time upon the subject of the questions.

Such were the attempts for an enquiry into the conduct of the Courts below respecting the case of Libels, which agitated much of the public mind of that day, but which resembled the character given by our great Moral Writer of the present veteran of the Stage—"A constant renovation of hope with an eternal disappointment."

Lord Camden, thus disappointed in bringing on a discussion of this question before the House, wished, at least, to prevent in future such doctrines from being the established practice of the Courts below, and for this purpose a Bill was drawn up (generally ascribed to

his Lordship's constitutional pen), which he intended to have brought into Parliament, to put this important point of public liberty out of all manner of doubt; but a disagreement happening between some of the principal persons in the Minority, it was for that reason postponed.

The public will readily see, that this Bill, which was printed at the time, was in substance the archetype of the late Bill on the same subject, brought in and so successfully carried through the House by Mr. Fox: and there can be little doubt but that this latter Gentleman (who at that period was just commencing his political life) drew much of his information on the Law of Libels from the opinions of Lord Camden; not but what it is justice to say, at the same time, of Mr. Fox, that he availed himself of those opportunities with his usual industry and acumen, and that when he brought in his late Bill, he modified and enforced the subject with an eloquence, a constitutional knowledge and arrangement, which did great credit even to his great abilities.

[*To be continued.*]

ESSAY THE FOURTH.

ON BENEVOLENCE.

Serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam ætatis degendæ rationem patitur esse expertem sui.

CICERO.

SO universal is the influence of self-love, that some have endeavoured to deduce all our actions from this principle, even the most generous and disinterested of which we are capable.—You are induced to beneficence, say they, by the pleasure you receive from it:—conceive it unaccompanied by pleasure, and you will be beneficent no longer. True it is, that we experience singular delight in the exercise of the benevolent affections. Such is the will of our Creator, who has ordained that the threads of our duty and of our happiness should be inseparably woven together. But though self-satisfaction be the attendant of generous actions, it is not the end we have in view when we perform them; on the contrary, the man whom the situation of another can in no instance induce to forget himself, must be deemed incapable of exalted virtue.

But it will be said, There is selfishness even in this; you forget yourself, and sympathise with another; and by relieving his pain you remove your own:

What is there in any part of the action which a regard for yourself does not dictate?

Rather than dispute about terms, we will grant that a solicitude for the welfare of another may be a species of self-love; however, it is an amiable species, and it should be diligently cultivated.

It seems the great and peculiar characteristic of man to feel some degree of sympathy in the happiness and misery of all the creatures which surround him. Those of the lowest class communicate a share of their sensations to him, and he participates still more strongly in the sensations of beings like himself. This sympathy, universally found, commonly is slight at the first, and easily yields to other passions. In rude and uncivilized nature, man's wants are too pressing, and his means of supplying them too scanty and uncertain, to afford him opportunity of attending to his neighbour. Unexperienced in the effects of social intercourse, scarcely can he conceive that he may participate in another man's enjoyments;

ments; seeing none whose condition is worse than his own, where will he exercise his compassion?

Instances have been found in the most barbarous countries of hospitality, courtesy, and friendship; but, of hospitality proceeding more from love of novelty than of mankind; of inconvenient courtesy; of friendship partial and intemperate. These virtues will be frequent and useful only in polished societies, and more frequent and more useful in proportion as societies are more completely civilized. False and prejudicial is the opinion that man is happiest in a state of nature. Good government alone affords him an opportunity of exerting his noblest faculties, and multiplies his enjoyments with his duties.

It may be remarked of persons in the lower orders of society, that they are peculiarly subject to selfishness. A reason likewise may be given for it; a reason of the same kind with that which has been offered with respect to men in an uncivilized state. Their time and their thoughts are employed in supplying their urgent wants; and the inferiority of their station, as well as the straitness of their circumstances, deprives them of the power of assisting others.

This is a sufficient reason for their not performing actual services; but they may cherish in themselves a benevolent disposition, and wait for opportunities of exerting it. Moreover, in society, of which all the parts are mutually dependent, the lowest member, besides the constant benefit he confers upon the whole by industry in his employment, has it also in his power to be serviceable to individuals. His poverty may disable him from giving them money, his ignorance from giving them advice, but the offices of his calling must be performed with them, and he is not a little beneficial to them if he executes those offices with fidelity and good-will. Justice, indeed, obliges him to fidelity; but benevolence must proceed from a well-disposed heart; and, probably, in a more exalted rank would become generosity.

When we consider that much of human happiness arises from the common endearments of society, we shall not think that a disposition to please is of small importance; and if we reflect that the occasions of exercising this virtue, which frequently occur, give us

a habit of attention to the wants of others, it will appear to be connected with beneficence.

There is another method by which persons in the meanest state of life may strengthen their benevolent affections. The State itself intitles them to receive benefits from others, and for these gratitude is the natural return—the only return which they can make; and by exercising gratitude they observe the precept of the text as truly as the rich and the powerful. The means, indeed, of doing good are greater in these last; but the motive, which alone is accepted in the sight of Heaven, may be the same in both. If men are grateful in poverty they will be beneficent in wealth, for gratitude and beneficence are congenial virtues. That sensibility of mind by which we strongly feel the favours of our superiors, makes us attentive to the sufferings of those below us; and that modesty and humility which lessens our claim to the benefits we have received, and promotes the growth of gratitude, disposes us equally to beneficence. It may be observed in general of the social virtues, that they are usually to be found together in the same person. They are the Muses of the moral world, inseparable from each other, and delighting in correspondent employments.

If the difficult circumstances of the poor oppose the progress of the social affections, avarice and ambition oppose it in the rich. Needless it is to reason with him who is under the dominion of any passion; for it is not in his power to attend with energy to two objects at the same time. We attempt in vain to persuade the man who considers wealth as essential to his own happiness, that he should labour to increase with it the happiness of other men: this would be obliging him to act against nature, to give himself pain. By exciting in him a contrary passion, which is stronger, we may occasion a sudden exertion of benevolence, but the slight emotion subsides as it arose, and the original habit resumes its authority.

It is on this account that the sacred writings, when they exhort us to the performance of our duties towards each other, usually address themselves to the selfish passions, and assert that our own interest should induce us to promote the happiness of mankind. They correspond with man's own feelings, in representing him as an account-

able being, accountable for his time, his possessions, and his talents; which if he misuses for a present advantage, he is guilty of a fatal absurdity. Thus they endeavour to awaken his strongest incentives to action, his hopes and his fears; and when they fail in this attempt, the failure is owing to that invincible prepossession for its object, and that indifference to every thing else, which habit never fails to produce.

My Lord Shaftesbury has not sufficiently considered this in his objection to the Christian scheme, as founded on selfish principles. Without recurring to the endless multitude of passages which recommend the most disinterested kindness, and in which nothing is more remarkable than the boundless expansion, the comprehensive plan of Revelation, which was meant to influence every character and class amongst men, is a sufficient answer to the difficulty.

But though reason alone cannot operate on those minds of which avarice or ambition have taken possession, yet it will be useful with respect to such as are at leisure to listen to it. If the moralist confirms these in their useful habits, or deters them from such as are prejudicial, he is sufficiently rewarded.

There is an impediment to the progress of the social affections common both to the rich and poor, than which none has more general and fatal effects. It proceeds from an attachment to sensual pleasures. As we are placed in the midst of objects which minister to external gratification, if we should endeavour to exclude their influence, we should counteract the intention of Providence. Yet the variety of miseries which flow from an intemperate use of them, teach us that it is necessary to enjoy them with moderation.

In particular, by an excessive indulgence of the senses, man becomes selfish and estranged from his fellow-creatures. At one moment hurried on by the violence of uncontrolled passions, at another languishing with satiety, either he attends not to the sufferings of mankind, or is disabled from removing them. Habituated to gross and vulgar pleasures, he has no relish for purer enjoyments, and ill-qualified to increase another's happiness with a mind dissatisfied in itself.

There are indeed pleasures of the senses which are termed emphatically *social*. In these the plea of convivial mirth is urged as a justification of ex-

cesses, and their most confirmed votaries are allowed to be benevolent; though they are regarded at the same time as persons inconsiderate, and negligent of their own interest. But we must not, by the perversion of terms, be led to suppose, that the luxurious and intemperate, because they are sociable in their vices, have any real affection for their species. Require them to undertake some labour, to submit to some restraint, that they be beneficial to another; their refusal will sufficiently distinguish such as only seek companions of their excesses, from those who are actuated by a love of human-kind.

As the senses, when irregularly indulged, disqualify us for the exercise of social affection, so the pleasures of the imagination are adapted to promote it. This seems to arise partly from their being gentle and moderate, and partly from their requiring some previous cultivation of the mind. Whatever induces a habit of cool and temperate reflection is favourable to the interests of society; and it is no inconsiderable recommendation of the liberal sciences that they contribute to this purpose. If studious persons are observed to be sometimes morose and unsociable from bodily infirmity, or a long seclusion from the world, yet it rarely happens that they are mean and selfish, and destitute of the feelings of humanity.

But what limits must we fix for ourselves, in our care for the happiness of others? May it not be excessive? And how must we act when our neighbour's interest is incompatible with our own?

Mons. Desclieux was entrusted by the French Government with two suckers from the coffee-tree, then very scarce and valuable, in order to convey them to Martinico. It happened that the crew of the vessel which conveyed him laboured under a scarcity of water. Desclieux divided with his plants the small allowance which came to his share; and by this generous sacrifice preserved the precious deposit. His magnanimity was rewarded. The coffee-tree multiplied at Martinico with an astonishing rapidity and success, and this virtuous citizen enjoyed the rare felicity of having saved, in a manner, an important colony, and of having enriched it by a new branch of commerce.

To resign indeed one's enjoyments, and even to suffer pain, in order to advance the happiness of others, has always been esteemed a proof of an exalted and heroic

heroical mind. For this very reason it is not in general to be expected. If our neighbour's interest and our own are inconsistent, in strict justice we should incline to that side on which we shall produce the least evil and the greatest quantity of good; but in a cause in which ourselves are concerned, we shall be hardly impartial judges. This, however, is a rule which all should observe, to relinquish on many occasions their own advantage, when the good of their neighbour can be promoted by such a self-denial.

It was equally benevolent and magnanimous in Pompey the Great to receive Tigranes, King of Armenia, into his friendship, rather than permit the fallen monarch to appear as a captive in his triumph. "I prefer," said he, "the glory that will last for ever, to that which continues but for one day."

We have seen that benevolence cannot flourish in that breast which is inhabited by ambition, by avarice, or by sensual appetites; and the sentiment would deserve our encouragement, were it only as restraining the dominion of turbulent and uneasy passions. But

AN EASY and EXPEDITIOUS METHOD of DISSIPATING the NOXIOUS VAPOUR commonly found in WELLS, and other subterraneous Places.

By EBENEZER ROBINSON, of Philadelphia.

[From the "TRANSACTIONS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.,"]

AFTER various unsuccessful trials, I was led to consider how I could convey a large quantity of fresh air from the top to the bottom of the well, supposing that the foul would necessarily give way to the pure air. With this view I procured a pair of smith's bellows, fixed in a wooden frame, so as to work in the same manner as at the forge. This apparatus being placed at the edge of the well, one end of a leathern tube (the hose of a fire-engine) was closely adapted to the nose of the bellows, and the other end was thrown into the well, reaching within one foot of the bottom. At this time the well was so infected, that a candle would not burn at a short distance from

there is another motive which recommends it to our regard:—of all the attributes of the Deity, his Goodness we contemplate with the greatest delight. The quantity of happiness he has bestowed on his creatures, large as it is, is capable of considerable increase, and to contribute to this object, man must cultivate that quality which he loves in his Maker. The benefits arising from his beneficence will both return upon himself, and will be extended far and wide.

For, were the social affections universally cultivated, it is certain that the happiness of human life would be greatly increased. How much it would be increased it would be difficult to say; perhaps to a perfection of which we cannot now form an idea. But we may affirm from the partial benefits of these affections which we at present experience, that they would produce in the world an inexhaustible fund of pure and substantial good, and would remove the greatest part of its real evils.

(To be continued.)

the top; but, after blowing with my bellows only half an hour, the candle burned bright at the bottom; then, without further difficulty, I proceeded in the work, and finished my well.

Wells are often made in a very slight manner, owing to the difficulty of working in them, and there have been several fatal instances of the danger attending the workmen; but, by the above method, there is neither difficulty nor danger in completing the work with the utmost solidity.

It is obvious, that in cleaning vaults, and working in any other subterraneous place subject to damps, as they are called, the same method must be attended with the same beneficial effects.

REMEDY FOR PUTRID FEVERS.

YEAST, or barm, to the quantity of three or four spoonfuls, hath been exhibited, in putrid cases, with the most singular efficacy and success; so that patients, in the extremity of this very contagious and most fatal disease, have been seen almost instantly to have recovered from a dying state to perfect safety.

Probably it will be expedient to use a little warm water to wash the yeast down the patient's throat; and to administer, at the intermediate hours, as useful auxiliaries, a few of the customary and most efficacious antiseptic cordials and draughts.

ACCOUNT OF HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

(*Concluded from Page 22.*)

MR. BROOKE's novels were the last of his writings: indeed a great part of them was supposed to be the work of some other hand; for at the time of their publication (the first volumes of "The Fool of Quality" excepted), he was thought by many to be dead, as, from the time of his wife's decease, he secluded himself entirely from the world.

Of all its honours, but two branches remained to this venerable trunk—a son in the army, since dead—and a daughter, sent in the latter years of his life

"To rock the cradle of declining age."

He died as he lived—a Christian. With the meekness of a lamb, and the fortitude of a hero, he supported the tedious infirmities of age, the languors of sickness, and the pains of dissolution; and his death, like his life, was in frustration.

If the foregoing narrative, and the following works, are insufficient to convey to the reader an idea of the character of our Author, let him take it here from one who knew him well.

Mr. Brooke, with many great, and still more amiable qualities, was not without his faults;—perfection cannot be the lot of mortality. His feelings never waited the decision of his judgment; he knew not how to mortify, to restrain, or suspend them for a moment—like petted children, they were spoiled by too much indulgence.

This unhappy softness was the source of a thousand misfortunes to him. In consequence of it, he was perpetually duped in friendship, as well as in charity. His abilities were as warmly exerted in the service or vindication of apparent worth, as his purse was open to apparent distress; and the first proving as fictitious as the last, reduced him sometimes to the mortifying situation of appearing the advocate and friend of characters diametrically opposite to his own.

Another disadvantage to which it subjected him was, the appearance of unsteadiness and change; for he never discovered himself to be in an error, without taking the first opportunity to retract it. If, through mistake, and the artful deceits of hypocrisy, he chanced to be unawares the champion

of misconduct, no sooner did he find than he acknowledged that mistake, and gave warning to those whom his influence or his eloquence had led into a misconception of their characters; and if, wrong informed, he injured the innocent, the moment he found his error, he exerted himself with tenfold zeal to clear and to redress them.

Thus, in the instance of his "Trial of the Roman Catholics," which, at the risk of fortune and of favour, he wrote to clear that people from some aspersions which, in his zeal for the Protestant religion, had too hastily escaped from his pen.

In the catalogue of his faults, it must be owned, that he was too profuse and improvident; but it was the prodigality of feeling—it was the profuseness of a generous, not of an ostentatious mind.

To impress us with an idea of his virtues, we need only read his works; for he was what he there appears to be. The leading features of his mind were benevolence, meekness, and faith; for his country, patriotism to excess; and for humankind, that ever-wakeful regard to the interests of religion and morality, which delighted to employ itself in seizing or creating opportunities of advancing their cause.

This was evinced in his conduct as well as his writings. "He and his house served the Lord;" and no day passed in which he did not collect his family to prayer, and read and expound the Scriptures to them. He was also the spiritual pastor, as well as master, of his tenantry: he would occasionally reprove and exhort them, visit them in sickness, console them in sorrow, and relieve them in distress. He made it a practice to walk into their cottages, take their children on his knees, and dictate to them such matters of instruction as their years and capacities could receive.

It is much to be lamented that he was not educated for the Church: he would have made one of its strongest pillars—its most shining ornaments.—This is not the assertion of partial friendship;—his works sufficiently prove that religion, meek though fervent, was the chief bias, the favourite object of his mind; and his verse, as well as prose, is always most highly animated

animated when this subject inspires them. The following anecdote will also serve to illustrate the observation :

One Sunday, while the congregation were assembled in the rural church of the parish in which he lived, they waited a long time the arrival of their clergyman. At last, finding he was not likely to come that day, they judged that some accident had detained him; and being loth to depart entirely without their errand, they with one accord requested that Mr. Brooke would perform the service for them, and expound a part of the Scriptures. He consented, and the previous prayers being over, he opened the Bible, and preached extempore on the first text that struck his eye. In the middle of his discourse the clergyman entered, and found the whole congregation in tears. He entreated Mr. Brooke to proceed; but this he modestly refused; and the other as modestly declared, that after the testimony of superior abilities, which he perceived in the moist eyes of all present, he would think it presumption and folly to hazard any thing of his own. Accordingly, the concluding prayers alone were said, and the congregation dismissed for the day.

Mr. Brooke's feelings were, even beyond those of female nature, soft, and exquisitely tender. His wife used often to conceal from him the death of a cottager, lest the grief of the survivors should affect him too much. His temper was meek, almost to a fault: it was nearly impossible to provoke him to resentment—or if provoked, like the Brutus of Shakespeare,

“ He carried anger as the flint bears fire :
Which, much enforced, yields a hasty spark,
And straight is cold again.”

From principle, as well as temper, he “ resisted evil only with good.” He was too much a Christian to revenge, and too much a philosopher to resent. Once, when asked what he thought of a humorous but false and malicious libel, in which he, with several others, were included, his answer was, “ Why, Sir, I laughed at the wit and smiled at the malice of it.”

It now remains to say a few words respecting the Works to which this narrative is prefixed *. At the time they were first sent from Ireland to be printed, the Author laboured under a

disorder that rendered him incapable of revising and correcting them, or even of selecting from amongst them those which were most proper for publication. They were therefore submitted to the care and judgment of a well-meaning but mistaken friend, who is now in the last stage of years and decay, and has been applied to, in vain, for those manuscripts by which some of Mr. Brooke's pieces might be corrected, and made more worthy of their author and the public eye: but for this, they would be now reprinted in a much more perfect state, with the addition of some valuable pieces, now, by this misfortune, for ever lost to the world.

A short but just and striking character of our Author is contained in the following beautiful lines, written by the Rev. Dr. Skelton, a man incapable of exaggerated panegyric upon any one :

“ Here lies a casket, which of late re-
signed
Three jewels, brighter than the solar
beam !
Such faith, such genius, and an heart
so kind,
As in no second breast are found by
Fame !”

We also present the reader with another Epitaph, written by a friend, whose name is not of so much consequence to the world :

“ Virtue, O Brooke ! who erst exult-
ing saw
Thy pen her champion, and thy life
her law,
Now tongues thy tomb, her lesson to
fulfil,
And bids thee, kind in death, instruct
us still.”

Mr. Brooke died the 10th October
1783.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the WORKS of HENRY BROOKE, ESQ.

1735 and 1736.

Universal Beauty. A Philosophical
Poem. In Six Books.

1738.

Two Books of Jerusalem Delivered.
An Epic Poem. Translated from the
Italian of Torquato Tasso.

Mr. Hoole, in the Preface to his Translation of Tasso, in mentioning the several translations of this author, says, “ Mr. Brooke's, in particular, is at once so harmonious

* And from which the preceding account is copied.

and so spirited, that I think an entire translation of Tasso by him would not only have rendered my task unnecessary, but have discouraged those from the attempt whose poetical abilities are much superior to mine."

1739.

Gustavus Vasa, the Deliverer of his Country. A Tragedy; intended to have been acted at Drury lane.

On the refusal of a licence to this play, Mr. Paul Whitehead published the following lines:

"While Athens gloried in her free-born race,
And Science flourish'd round her fav'rite place,

The Muse unfetter'd trod the Grecian Stage;
Free were her pinions, unrestrain'd her rage.
Bold and secure she aim'd the pointed dart,
And pour'd the precept poignant to the heart;

Till dire Dominion stretch'd her lawless sway,
And Athens' sons were destin'd to obey.
Then, first, the Stage a licens'd bondage
knew,

And tyrants quash'd the scene they fear'd to view;

Fair Freedom's voice no more was heard to charm,

Or Liberty the Attic audience warm.

"Then fled the Muse indignant from the shore;

Nor deign'd to dwell where Freedom was no more.

Vain then, alas! she fought Britannia's isle,
Charm'd with her voice, and cheer'd us with her smile,

If Gallic laws her gen'rous sight restrain,
And bind her captive with th' ignoble chain.
Bold and unlicens'd in Eliza's days,
Free flow'd her numbers, flourish'd fair her bays;

On Britain's Stage, majestic, unconfin'd,
She tunes her patriot lessons to mankind;
For mighty heroes ranfack'd ev'ry age—
Then beam'd them glorious in her Shakespeare's page.

"Shakespeare's no more—lost was the poet's name,
Till thou, my friend, my genius, sprung to fame.

Lur'd by his laurel's never-fading bloom,
You boldly snatch'd the trophy from his tomb,

Taught the declining Muse again to soar,
And to Britannia gave one Poet more.

"Pleas'd in thy lays, we see Gustavus live:
But, O Gustavus! if thou can'st forgive
Britons more savage than the tyrant Dane,
Beneath whose yoke you drew the galling chain;

Degen'rate Britons, by thy worth dismay'd,
Profane thy glories, and proscribe thy shade!"

In 1742 this play was performed in Dublin.

1741.

Constantia; or the Man of Law's Tale; modernized from Chaucer.

Printed in Ogle's Version of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

1745.

The Earl of Westmoreland. A Tragedy
This was acted in Dublin in May 1745. First printed in the present collection.

The Farmer's Letters.

On the publication of this performance, Mr. Garrick addressed the following lines to Mr. Brooke:

"Oh, thou, whose artless free-born genius charms;

Whose rustic zeal each patriot bosom warms;
Pursue the glorious task, the pleasing toil,
For sake the fields, and till a nobler soil;
Extend the Farmer's care to human kind,
Manure the heart, and cultivate the mind:
There plant religion, reason, freedom, truth,
And sow the seeds of virtue in our youth.

Let no rank weeds corrupt, or brambles
choak,

And shake the vermin from the British oak;
From northern blasts protect the vernal bloom,

And guard our pastures from the wolves of Rome;

On Britain's liberty engraft thy name,
And reap the harvest of immortal fame."

1746.

Epilogue on the Birth-day of the Duke of Cumberland. Spoken by Mr. Garrick in Dublin.

Prologue to Othello. Spoken by Mr. Garrick.

1747.

Fables; viz. The Temple of Hymen. The Sparrow and the Dove. The Female Seducers, Love and Vanity.

Originally printed in Moore's Fables for the Female Sex. In the preface to this work, Mr. Moore says, "To avoid the misfortunes that may attend me from any accidental success, I think it necessary to inform those who know me, that I have been assisted in the following papers by the Author of Gustavus Vasa. Let the crime of pleasing be his; whose talents as a writer, and whose virtues as a man, have rendered him a living affront to the whole circle of his acquaintance."

1748.
Prologue to the Foundling.
Little John and the Giants. A Dramatic Opera. Acted in Dublin.

1749.
The Earl of Essex. A Tragedy. Acted in Dublin; and afterwards, in 1760, at Drury-lane Theatre.

1762.
The Trial of the Roman Catholics. 8vo.
1766.

The Fool of Quality; or, The History of Henry Earl of Moreland. 5 Vols. 12mo. Since reprinted in 4 Vols. 12mo.

1772.
Redemption. A Poem.

1774.
Juliet Grenville; or, The History of the Human Heart. 3 Vols. 12mo.

1778.
The Last Speech of John Good.
Antony and Cleopatra. A Tragedy.
The Impostor. A Tragedy.
The Earl of Westmoreland. A Tragedy.

Cymbeline. A Tragedy.
Montezuma. A Tragedy.
The Vestal Virgin. A Tragedy.
Little John and the Giants. A Dramatic Opera.

The Contending Brothers. A Comedy.
The Charitable Association. A Comedy.

The Female Officer. A Comedy.
The Marriage Contract. A Comedy.
Ruth. An Oratorio.

Conrade. A Fragment.—First printed in the first edition of this Work.

1779.
The Fox-Chace. A Poem.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R L I X.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 36.)

GASSENDI.

IN one of the Letters of this celebrated Philosopher, he says, that he was consulted by his friend the Count d'Alais, Governor of Provence, on a phænomenon that haunted his bed-chamber whilst he was at Marseilles on some business relative to his office. The Count tells Gassendi, that for several successive nights, as soon as the candle was taken away, he and his Countess saw a luminous spectre, sometimes of an oval, sometimes of a triangular form; that it always disappeared when light came into the room; that he had often struck at it, but could discover nothing solid. Gassendi, as a Natural Philosopher, attributing this to some defect of vision, or to some dampness of the room, endeavoured to account for it sometimes, insinuating that perhaps it might be sent from Heaven to him, to give him warning in due time of something that should happen. The spectre continued its visits all the while that he stayed at Marseilles; and some years afterwards the Countess said, that she

played this trick upon her husband by means of one of her women placed under the bed, who had a phial of phosphorus, to frighten her husband away from Marseilles, a place in which she disliked very much to reside.

Gassendi was perhaps one of the hardest students that ever existed. In general he rose at three o'clock in the morning, and studied till eleven, when he received the visits of his friends: He afterwards at twelve made a very slender dinner, at which he drank nothing but water, and sat down to his books again at three: There he remained till eight o'clock, when, after having eaten a very light supper, he retired to bed at ten o'clock. His means of life were very small, but, as M. Bernier in his Epitaph upon him says,

*Vixit sine querelâ, sorte suâ contentus,
Inferioris notæ, amicis jucundissimus,
Vixit, imperio, auctoritate, doctrinâ,
Sapientiâ, præstantissimus,
Acceptissimus, charissimus.*

Gassendi appears to have died of his Physicians;

Physicians; for a dysentery they bled him fourteen times, at the age of 61. He hinted to them, that as he was very feeble, he thought that they might as well discontinue the bleedings. In spite of this remonstrance of his, they pursued their cruel operations till they reduced him to the greatest extremity of weakness. Gui Patin told him of the danger he was in, and recommended to him to settle his worldly affairs. The patient, lifting up his head from his pillow, said smilingly to him—

Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.

As he was dying he desired his secretary to put his hand gently upon his heart, and said to him, "Mon ami, voila ce que c'est que la vie de l'homme." Gassendi had, however, long before he said this, received the sacraments according to the rites of the Church of Rome. Like our Dr. Johnson, Gassendi was a great repeater of verses in the several languages with which he was conversant. He made it a rule every day to repeat six hundred. He could repeat six thousand Latin verses, besides all Lucretius, which he had by heart. He used to say, "that it is with the memory as with all other habits.—Do you wish to strengthen it, or to prevent its being enfeebled, as it generally happens when a man is growing old, exercise it continually, and in very early life get as many fine verses by heart as you can: they amuse the mind, and keep it in a certain degree of elevation, that inspires dignity and grandeur of sentiment." Gassendi's adversaries accused him of want of religion. This imputation seems ill-founded, as every Sunday and holiday he said Mass as a Priest; and, according to Guy Patin, the disorder of which he died, was owing to his keeping Lent too strictly, contrary to the advice of that learned physician.

Gassendi's motto, in his books, was "*sapere aude.*" The principles of moral conduct that he laid down for the direction of his life were, To know and fear God. Not to be afraid of death, and to submit quietly to it whenever it should happen. To avoid idle hopes, as well as idle fears. Not to defer till to-morrow any innocent amusement that may take place to-day. To desire nothing but what is necessary. To govern my passions by reason and good sense.

Gassendi was a most excellent astronomer, and had a mind so fraught with knowledge, and at the same time so divested of prejudice, that he wrote against Aristotle—a bold attempt in the times in which he lived—and offered to prove that every thing which that great genius had advanced in philosophy was wrong. Yet how vain are the speculations of the most comprehensive minds, when unassisted by knowledge and experience!—Gassendi, who was a dabbler in anatomy and medicine, wrote a treatise to prove, that man was intended by nature to live only upon vegetables.

PEYRESC.

This learned Frenchman was in England for a few months in 1606. He was presented to King James, who often sent for him to converse with him, and was particularly pleased with the following incident which Peyresc related to him. Peyresc was present at a dinner given by some person of consequence in London, who had invited many men of learning and of science to meet him. In the middle of the dinner one of them, Dr Torie, drank to Peyresc out of an immense cup, filled with strong wine, and pledged him to drink it after him. Peyresc excused himself, no less on account of the size of the cup, than on account of the liquor it contained, giving as reasons, the weakness of his stomach, and his not being at all used to drink wine. The excuse, however, was not allowed, and he consented to drink after Dr. Torie, provided he might afterwards be permitted to challenge him in any liquor that he pleased. To this the company, as well as the Doctor, consented. Peyresc then immediately taking the bowl in his hand, drank it off boldly, all at once, and filling it again with water, he drank to Dr. Torie. The Doctor, little used to such potions, beheld him with astonishment and affright, yet, as he was not allowed to recede from his agreement, he puffed and blowed—he put the cup often to his mouth, and as often took it away again, pouring out at the intervals so many verses from the Greek and Roman Poets, that the day was nearly expended before he could get all the water down his throat, so little was he accustomed to so frigid a beverage. Gassendi, who wrote the life of Peyresc in very elegant Latin, mentions this story. Gassendi's Life was tran-

translated into English by Dr. Rand, who dedicated it to Mr. Evelyn.

Gassendi, in "his Life of Peyrefc," mentions a very curious coincidence of an event after a dream, which had it happened to a man of a less forcible mind than that of Peyrefc, might have rendered him superstitious for the remainder of his life :

"Peyrefc and M. Rainier lodged together at an Inn in the mid-way between Montpellier and Nismes. They went to bed in the same room, and in the midst of the night Rainier hearing his friend make a great noise in his sleep, awoke him, and asked him what was the matter with him that his sleep was so disturbed. "Alas! my good Friend," replied Peyrefc, "you have spoiled the most agreeable dream I ever had.—I dreamed that I was at Nimes, and that a goldsmith of that city offered me a golden coin of Julius Cæsar for four cordicues, and just as I was giving him the money you awoke me." Peyrefc, thinking no more of his dream, went to Nismes, and whilst his dinner was getting ready he walked about the town, and went (as his custom was) into a goldsmith's shop to ask if he had any thing curious to dispose of. The goldsmith told him that he had a coin of Julius Cæsar in gold.—Peyrefc taking the coin, asked him the price of it, and was told that it was four cordicues. Peyrefc returned to the Inn of his friend, and told him with great rapture, that his dream, which his kindness had interrupted, was then realized indeed.

MONTESQUIEU

said one day to a friend of his, "If any one were to ask me, What are the prejudices of the English nation, I really should be puzzled to mention. In general they care neither for military glory, nor for titles, nor the favours of the ladies, nor are they anxious to be well with the Minister; they seem to me only to desire that men should be really men. They appear to me to respect only two things, riches and merit." Montesquieu used to say, that the only persons he ever knew completely despised, were those *that lived in bad company*. "Idleness," said he, "is in general placed amongst the beatitudes of heaven. Mankind, I think, would have done better to have placed

it amongst the torments of hell."—"If the Jesuits," said Montesquieu, "had lived before Luther and Calvin, they would have become the masters of the world." "Great actions," said he, "are always performed by adventurers, rarely by men of rank and fortune." Speaking of Voltaire, he once said, "Voltaire can never write a good history. He is like the monks, who write always for the honour of their convent, and never on account of the matter which they treat. Voltaire will always write for his convent."

Speaking of modern Orators, he says, "What they want in depth they give us in length."

SOLINUS

wrote his "Polyhistoria" in the reign of Vespasian. He must surely mean the celebrated city of Bath, when in his chapter upon Britain he says, "In quo spatium magna et multa flumina sunt, fontesque calidi opiparo exsculpti apparatu ad usum mortalium; quibus fontibus præfulgens Minerva, numen cuius in ædæ perpetui ignes; nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi ignis habuit, vertitur in globos saxeos."

"In which district there are many large rivers, and some warm baths, hollowed out with the greatest nicety. Over them Minerva presides, a divinity in whose temple perpetual fires are kept up, which never become white embers; but when their flame is extinguished, they turn into balls of stone."

No city in England can boast of more considerable remains of Roman antiquities than Bath. The Corporation of that city, which have ever been renowned for their wisdom and liberality in embellishing and improving the city committed to their care, may, perhaps, at some not very distant time, think it right to erect a building to contain all their treasures of ancient art, commodiously and elegantly arranged, and which might be styled "Museum Bathoniense." To this might be appended a public Library, upon the plan of that of Bristol, containing a collection of useful books, and of books of reference, which are not usually found in Circulating Libraries. This Library might be under the direction of a Committee of the Corporation, and would avert from this elegant city the reproach which was thrown upon the Roman Bath, the

* Baize of Campania. Then, indeed, the Genius of Wisdom, no less than that of Gaiety, might be said equally to preside over this favourite spot, and it would then number amongst its excellencies a dispensary no less for the mind than for the body.

GOURVILLE,

who was in England in Charles the Second's time, from the Court of France, says, "How happy a King of England may be, and how powerful, if he will be content with being the first man of his people. If he attempts to do more than that, he is nothing." In his Memoirs he mentions a very curious instance of the intrigues of the Court of France in England—of that Court which has been renowned for its interference in the intrigues and cabals of other Courts for this last century: "In London," says he, "I became acquainted with the Duke of Buckingham, who since that time addressed himself to me with respect to some propositions that he had been making to the King of France, in regard to his intermeddling in some cabals of the English Parliament.—These propositions were much approved of, and for a certain space of time he received from me a great deal of money, that I gave him at Paris, in two journies that he made thither incognito."

COUNT CAYLUS.

This learned and ingenious Frenchman published a very useful book for students in historical painting, entitled, "Tableaux tirés d'Homere," 8vo. or, "Proper Subjects to be represented by Historical Painters, taken from Homer." It has been said, that the following circumstance gave rise to this elegant and useful work: Bouchardon, the celebrated French sculptor, who was a very illiterate man, though a man of talents in his art, stumbled one day upon an old French translation of Homer, and which, though in so wretched a dress, so much struck his fancy, that he said to one of his friends, "Pray who was this Homer? Ever since I have began to read him, men appear to me to be twenty feet high, and I cannot sleep o' nights for thinking of this same Author." A very elegant prelate, lately deceased, used every summer of his life to read through the *Odyssy* of Ho-

mer, and said, that it was to him the most beautiful novel he had ever met with." Longinus, in speaking of the difference between the *Iliad* and *Odyssy*, compares the latter to the evening sun, shorn, perhaps, a little of his sparkling beams, but still shining with a pleasing and unoppressive splendor.

JOHN EVELYN, ESQ.

In the blank leaf of a copy of the "Sylva" of this great general scholar, in the possession of the philosophical Editor of the last edition of that useful work, is the following inscription:

To the memory

Of JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

A man of great learning, of sound judgment,

and of extensive benevolence.

From an early entrance into public life, to an extreme old age,

He considered himself as living only for the benefit of Mankind.

Reader,

Do justice to this illustrious character,

And be confident,

That as long as there remains one page of his voluminous writings,

And as long as Virtue and Science hold their abode in this Island,

The memory of the illustrious EVELYN will be held in the highest veneration.

In the Dedication to the English Translation of the celebrated *Life of Peyrefc* by Gassendi (before mentioned in the preceding page), Mr. Evelyn is deservedly styled by Dr. Rand, "the English *Peyrefc*;" Mr. Evelyn, in the general extent of his knowledge, and in his ardent zeal for the improvement and communication of science and of literature, completely resembling that learned Counsellor of the Parliament of Aix en Provence.

The Translation was some time ago presented to a great-niece of Mr. Evelyn, a Lady of great talents for epistolary writing, with these lines:

Some races are for talents sam'd,

And parallels display;

"England's *Peyrefc*" is *Evelyn* nam'd,
His niece its *Sevignè*.

SIR JAMES STEWART, BART.

The situation of the present French nation, and the danger they threaten to the different Governments of Europe, has been never so well described, as by Sir James Stewart in his *Treatise upon*

* Omnis sapiens, vel ad sapientiam vergens, Baize semper declinabit.

Political Economy. It is at the end of the chapter in the first volume of his acute and comprehensive though ill-written work, that relates to the power of the Government of Sparta, where he says, "Let me now conclude this chapter by an illustration of the subject, which will still more clearly point out the force of the *principles* upon which this Lacedæmonian Republic was established. Were any Prince in Europe, whose subjects may amount to six millions of inhabitants, one half employed in agriculture, the other half employed in trade and industry, or living upon a revenue already acquired—were such a Prince, I say, supposed to have authority sufficient to engage his people to adopt a new plan of economy, calculated to secure them against the designs of a powerful neighbour, who, I shall suppose, has formed schemes of invading them; let him engage the whole proprietors of lands to renounce their several possessions; or (if that supposition should appear too absurd) let him contract debts to the value of the whole property of the nation; let the land tax be imposed at twenty shillings in the pound, and then let him become bankrupt to the creditors; let the income of all the lands be collected throughout the country for the use of the State; let all the luxurious arts be proscribed, and let those employed in them be formed under the command of the former land proprietors into a body of regular troops, officers and soldiers provided with every thing necessary for their maintenance, and that of their wives and families at the public expence. Let me carry the supposition further: let every superfluity be cut off; let the peasants be enslaved, and obliged to labour the ground with no views of profit to themselves, but for simple subsistence; let the use of gold and silver be proscribed, and let all these metals be shut up in a public treasure; let no foreign trade, and very little domestic be encouraged, but let every man willing to serve as a soldier be received and taken care of, and those who either incline to be idle, or who are found superfluous, to be sent out of the country:—I ask, what combination among the *modern European* Princes could carry on a successful war against such a people? What article would be wanting to their ease, that is, to their

ample subsistence? Their happiness would depend upon the temper of their mind, and what country could defend themselves from the *attack of such an enemy*? Such a system of political economy, I readily grant, is not likely to take place, but if ever it did, would it not effectually dash to pieces the whole fabric of trade and industry, which has been forming for so many years? and would it not quickly oblige every other nation to adopt as far as possible a similar conduct from a principle of self-preservation*?"

Formidable, doubtless, as such a system of government is, what have we to do but to oppose the introduction of it into our own and the other countries of Europe, with all the energy of which a great country is capable. In a phrase of Sallust's,

"Libertas atque anima nostra in dubio est;"

every thing that has ever been held grateful or sacred by a polished country—its trade, its commerce, its arts, its government, its religion.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, KNT.

This great Lawyer, who was Chancellor and Chief Justice to our Henry the Sixth, has this singular observation upon the French of his time:—"Povertie ouelic is not the cause why the Comons of Fraunce doe not ryse ageyn their Soveryg Lord: for there were never people in that londe more pore than wer in our time the Comons of Caux (which was almost deserte for lack of Tyllars (Husbandmen), and yet the foresaid Comons made a marvelous grate ryfing, and toke our townys, castells, and fortresses, and slewe our captayns and soldiers at such a tyme when we had but a few men of war lying in that countrie; which proveth that it is cowardise and lack of harts that keepeth the Frenchmen from ryfing, and not povertie, which corage no French man hath like to the English man.

"It hath been often seen in England, that three or four theves for povertie hath set upon seven or eight true men, and robbed them *all*. But it hath not been seen in France, that seven or eight theves have been hardy to robbe three or four true men."

"The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy (as it now

particularly regards the English Constitution), written by Sir John Fortescue, Knt. London, 8vo. 1714."

This singular and curious Treatise was published by a descendant of its illustrious Author, Sir John Fortescue Aland, an English Judge, who has prefixed to it a preface, replete with great knowledge of the ancient Law of this country, and with the most perfect knowledge of the excellence of its present Constitution, which he thus describes:

"Our scheme of Government is, without doubt, the noblest, the most just, and most exact that perhaps was ever contrived; for it provides for the security and happiness of every individual (though never so inferior), and yet at the same time establishes the glory of the Prince. It secures the liberty of the people, and yet strengthens the power and majesty of the King*. And it is certainly true," adds he, "what Lord Clarendon says in his History of the Civil Wars, that our Constitution is one of the plainest things in the world, and such as every body must needs see and feel if we would but make an honest use of our understanding; yet, out of what principle I will not say, it is often most miserably mistaken, or at least misrepresented." Sir John Fortescue Aland, in his excellent Preface, particularly recommends to the Student of the Law a knowledge of the Saxon language; "for we find," says he, "the stream of the laws of Edward the Confessor flowing from a Saxon fountain, and containing the substance of our present laws and liberties, &c." Magna Charta itself, which contains the substantial parts of the Laws and Liberties of England, and supports the main pillars of our Law, is a great branch sprung from a Saxon root, and was raised and collected out of the great King Ed-

ward's Laws, who culled and chose them out of the best of the Laws of the Saxon Kings, his predecessors. "It is enough," adds the learned Judge, "in order to recommend the Saxon tongue to all curious men and philologists to say, that it is the *Mother* of the English tongue. A man cannot tell twenty, or name the days of the week in English, but he must speak Saxon; and it seems not becoming a man of learning to do that, and daily to do it, and not to know what language he speaks. This language will help him to multitudes of etymologies, which he cannot learn from any other, and such as are useful in conversation and business. There is no nation that has had the least taste of learning but what has dealt in etymologies, which contain in their nature, as well as name, the true reason of fixing such particular notions and ideas to such particular terms; and where they are genuine, they give a more comprehensive idea of the thing, and help men to a greater compass of thought, and furnish out matter for argument. But though an etymology (strictly speaking) is no more than a derivation of the word or name, yet etymologies from a Saxon original will often present you with the *definition of the thing* in the reason of the name; for the Saxons often in their names express the nature of the thing; as in the word *parish* in the Saxon, it is a word which signifies the precinct of which the priest had the care.—*Throne* in Saxon is expressed by a compound word which signifies the seat of Majesty. A *lunatic* in that language is one who is sick every month, or moon-sick. *Death* is expressed by a compound word signifying the separation of the soul from the body, one of which signifies soul or spirit, and the other separation."

* The ablest writers and the deepest thinkers amongst even the French nation, before it became wild and maniacal, spoke always in the highest praise of the British Constitution. The last edition of their celebrated repository of science, the *Encyclopedie*, thus characterizes it, and we trust that every Englishman will not think it characterized in too rapturous a manner:—"Le Gouvernement d'Angleterre a perdesius tous les Gouvernemens (qui nous sont connus) trois avantages essentiels; qu'il protege le plus surement, qu'il exige les plus petits sacrifices, et qu'il est le plus susceptible de perfection. The English Government has three essential advantages above all the Governments that are known to us. It affords greater certainty of protection, it requires the smallest sacrifices, and it is the most capable of perfection of any Government of them all.

Encyclopedie Methodique.—Article Angleterre.

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 A U G U S T 1794.

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

The Natural History of Aleppo; containing a Description of the City, and the principal natural Productions in its Neighbourhood: Together with an Account of the Climate, Inhabitants, and Diseases; particularly of the Plague. By Alex. Ruffel, M. D. The Second Edition, revised, enlarged, and illustrated with Notes. By Patrick Ruffel M. D. and F. R. S. Two Vols. 4to. pp. 950. 3l. 12s. Boards. Robinsons. 1794.

THE additions made in this edition of the instructive, interesting, and splendid work before us, amount nearly to one half of the book; which is now to be considered as the joint production of two brothers; men of character and reputation in their profession; and who, for a long series of years, enjoyed singular opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various subjects they describe.

It was with difficulty that Dr. A. Ruffel, author of the Natural History of Aleppo, found leisure to sketch the introductory part of his work. But he considered it of importance to commit his remarks to paper while impressions were fresh, and he had an opportunity, on the spot, of rectifying errors, as well as of prosecuting such further enquiries as new objects should suggest. The arrangement of materials thus promiscuously accumulated, was little attended to; being reserved for future hours of leisure, which, he flattered himself, he should some time enjoy. But, soon after his arrival in England in 1754, he found his situation more distant than ever from the quiet of retirement; and, after a slight revival of his papers, was too easily persuaded to hasten their publication. Though his work met with an indulgent reception, the author himself was sensible of the advantages he had lost, by not bestowing more pains on its preparation for the press; and from that time he meditated a new edition, which, he conceived, might be introduced with

considerable improvement in point of arrangement, as well as by additions to such parts as appeared to be defective. In matters of fact, little occurred for correction; but he discovered in several instances, that he was liable to the imputation of being obscure, by endeavouring to be concise; or, that by supposing his readers already informed of matters familiar to himself, he had sometimes omitted circumstances in his descriptions, which perspicuity required to be inserted. He found reason also to regret the restraint he had imposed on himself in his account of the Oriental customs, by considering it as chiefly subservient to the medical part of his work. He knew that the polity and manners of the Turks had been amply described by several respectable writers; but he had frequent occasion to remark in conversation, that many domestic minutiae, lying less in the way of travellers, had either escaped notice altogether, or been erroneously represented; while their utility, from their connection with Scriptural History, rendered them interesting to the curious.

As it was expedient in the prosecution of his plan to maintain a correspondence for procuring additional information from Syria, he communicated his intentions to the present editor, who had lived with him several years at Aleppo; and who, in 1753, succeeded him as physician to the British factory.

By the earliest opportunity after the publication of his book, he transmitted

a copy to Aleppo, accompanied by a request, that "the whole should be critically perused; that inaccuracies of every kind should be noted, and inquiry made into all such matters as seemed dubious; that corrections or additions should be suggested with unrestrained freedom; and, that by attention to objects of natural history, every assistance should be given to render that part of his work less defective." The request of a brother, not less endeared by esteem than by the ties of natural affection, met with ready compliance.

The Editor, Dr. Patrick Ruffel, found among papers left to him by his deceased brother the following MSS.: The Natural History, with a few marginal alterations; A Diary of the Progress of the Plague in 1742, 1743, and 1744; Journals of Pestilential Cases; and the Meteorological Register for ten years.

In the present edition, the various topics dispersed through the First Book of the former edition have been collected and arranged under separate chapters; a deviation from the miscellaneous mode formerly adopted, which rendered it necessary to make numerous additions to the text. But care has been taken, in the insertion of these, to assimilate them as nearly as possible to the ideas of the author, keeping in view his primary intention of rendering the Introduction subservient to the medical part of his work. The present work is divided into Six Books.

The First Book contains a description of the city and its environs; of the seasons, agriculture, and gardens.

The Second contains a general account of the inhabitants; a more particular description of the manners and customs of the Mohammedans; of the interior of the Turkish Harem; and a sketch of the government of the city.

The Third contains an account of the European inhabitants; of the native Christians and Jews; and of the present state of Arab literature in Syria.

The Fourth book treats of indigenous quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and plants.

The Fifth contains meteorological observations; with an account of the epidemical diseases at Aleppo during the residence there.

The Sixth and last Book treats solely of the plague, and the method pursued by the Europeans for their preservation.

To each volume are added notes and observations, with an appendix.

The Author of the Natural History, Dr. A. R. in conformity to his general plan, was very brief in his account of the Harem. The Editor, therefore, has entered more at large on a subject of general curiosity, and but imperfectly known in Britain.

"For many years, he informs us, before he engaged in the present work, he had little leisure for perusing the journals of eastern travellers; and, after his return to Britain, he resolved, with a view to avoid blending matters collected from reading, with what might be suggested by his experience in Turkey, not to look into books of travels, till he should have sketched from recollection all he meant to insert as supplementary to his brother's book: but, after this, to peruse as many as time would permit, and, comparing them with his own MS. as he proceeded, to note down such circumstances as should appear to him new, doubtful, or erroneous. In this course of reading, some of the early travels were perused with satisfaction. The writers, though credulous in some things, were generally found correct in those which fell under their own observation; and however mistaken zeal might sometimes betray them into misrepresentation of the religion and moral practices of the Mohammedans, their prejudices did not, perhaps, influence their accounts of the manners of the people, more than subtle theories of civil society have, in modern times, influenced the observations of some more philosophical traveller. If the editor had, sometimes, the mortification to find himself under the necessity of differing from writers whose accuracy he respected, he often, on the other hand, had the satisfaction to find them, in the most material circumstances, agree with the author and himself, and occasionally prove more full than either. In the first case, a note was sufficient to explain or reconcile the difference; and, in the second, references to the authors whose descriptions seemed to be most exact, were all that was required."

These notices concerning this work, new in a very great measure in respect to matter, and new throughout in regard to form, we have extracted from a copious, judicious, and modest Preface, by the Editor.

EXTRACTS from the HISTORY.

DESCRIPTION OF ALEPPO.

“ Aleppo, the present metropolis of Syria, is deemed, in importance, the third city in the Ottoman dominions. In situation, magnitude, population, and opulence, it is much inferior to Constantinople and Cairo; nor can it presume to emulate the courtly splendor of either of those cities. But, in salubrity of air, in the solidity and elegance of its private buildings, as well as the convenience and neatness of its streets, Aleppo may be reckoned superior to both.

“ The city of Aleppo, including its extensive suburbs, occupies eight small hills of unequal height, the intermediate vallies, and a considerable extent of flat ground: the whole comprehending a circuit of about seven miles*.”

TURKISH HOUSES.

“ The dwelling houses may be ranged under three classes; the first comprehending seraglios or palaces; the second, the houses of the opulent merchants; and the last, the houses of the middling and ordinary people.

“ The modern seraglios at Aleppo are huge piles of building, in the composition of which symmetry is most perverfely violated; though some parts, taken separately, have claim to elegance, and are well adapted to the climate. In all of them the approach is through a large unpaved court, where the Bashaw's horses are regularly exercised by the pages, and allowed afterwards, in the summer, a few hours excepted, to remain all day in the open air. The front of the main building is generally deformed by the irregular disposition of the windows, and projection of the kiosks at unequal heights. The gate is arched, and decorated with marble of various colours. Persons of a certain rank pass on horseback through this to the bottom of the great staircase, in the second court, which leads up to a grand colonnade, exposed either to the north or the west, and protected from the sun by a frame of wood projecting above, richly painted or gilt, or by curtains suspended between the columns. It is provided also with small fountains, and with divans, for the accommodation

of persons in waiting. The state apartments are of an oblong form, with lofty flat ceilings, and are well lighted by a row of large windows. The walls and ceilings are adorned with flowers, fruits, or other fancy ornaments, painted in lively colours, intermixed with gilding, and richly varnished. In some chambers, views of towns, gardens, or houses, are painted over the doors; but no human figures are admitted, and little regard is paid to the rules of perspective. On the pannels over the windows and cupboards are inscribed proverbs, sentences from the Koran, stanzas from their poets, and sometimes complimentary verses from the master of the house. These are all in the Arabic language, and painted in an embellished character peculiar to inscriptions.

“ The Harem, or quarter allotted to the women, consists of a large court, communicating with others much smaller, in which are the bath, the private kitchen, laundry, and other offices. Part of the principal court is planted with trees and flowering shrubs; the rest is paved. At the south end is a square basin of water with jet d'eau, and close to it, upon a stone mustaby, or platform, is built a small pavilion; or the mustaby being only railed in, an open divan is occasionally formed on it. This being some steps higher than the basin, a small fountain is usually placed in the middle of the divan, the mosaic pavement round which, being constantly wetted by the jet d'eau, displays a variety of splendid colours, and the water, as it runs to the basin, through marble channels which are rough at bottom, produces a pleasing murmur. Where the size of the court admits of a larger shrubbery, temporary divans are placed in the grove, or arbours are formed of slight latticed frames, covered by the vine, the rose, or the jasmine; the rose shooting to a most luxuriant height when in full flower, is elegantly picturesque. Facing the basin, on the south side of the court, is a wide, lofty, arched alcove, about eighteen inches higher than the pavement, and entirely open to the court. It is painted in the same manner as the apartments; but the roof is finished in plain or gilt stucco and the floor round a small fountain is paved with marble of sundry colours,

* An annexed plan and elevation of the city of Aleppo, which is a beautiful engraving, on a large scale, assist the imagination in forming, from this verbal description, an idea of this great and antient city.

with a jet d'eau in the middle. A large divan* is here prepared; but, being intended for the summer, chints and Cairo mats are employed, instead of cloth, velvet, and carpets.

"It is called by way of distinction the divan, and by its north aspect, and a sloping painted shed projecting over the arch, being protected from the sun, it offers a delicious situation in the hot months. The sound, not less than the sight, of the jet d'eaus is extremely refreshing: and if there be a breath of air stirring, it arrives scented by the Arabian jaimine, the henna, and other fragrant plants growing in the shrubbery, or ranged in pots round the basin. There is usually, on each side of the alcove, a small room or cabinet, neatly fitted up, and serving for retirement. These rooms are called Kubbe, whence probably the Spaniards derived the word rendered by some other nations in Europe alcove."

TABLE OF A TURKISH GRANDEE.

"The Turks go to dinner about eleven o'clock in winter, but in summer somewhat earlier. The table is prepared in the following manner: In the middle of the divan, a round cloth is spread for the preservation of the carpet, and upon that is placed either a folding-stand, or a small stool about fifteen inches high, which serves to support a large round plate, or table, sometimes of silver, but commonly of copper tinned. Upon this a few saucers are symmetrically disposed, containing pickles, salad, leban (a preparation of four milk) and salt, and all around, nearer the edge, are laid thin narrow cakes of very white bread, and wooden, or tortoise-shell spoons. They do not use table-knives and forks, their fingers serving instead of them; and the roast meat is usually so much done, that it can easily be torn asunder, or is carved by one of the attendants with his knife hanjer. Each guest then helps himself, and if the morsel happens to be

too large, the cakes of bread supply the place of plates. A silk and cotton towel, long enough to surround the table, is laid on the ground, which the guests, when seated, take up over their knees. After the table is thus prepared, a silver ewer and basin, for washing the hands, is brought round to the guests, who laying aside their outer garments in the summer, or the large furs in the winter, take their places, and sit all the while on their hams and heels; a posture insufferably irksome to those who have not been early accustomed to it; and to many elderly men so uneasy, that they either sit on the edge of the mattresses, or are indulged with a cushion reversed. It is customary for each person to say a short grace for himself in a low voice. The dishes are brought up covered, and set down in the middle of the table, one at a time in succession; the whole amounting to twenty or thirty: and the same service is repeated, with little variation, every day.

"The first dish is almost constantly soup, and the last a plain pilau. The intermediate course consists of a variety of dishes. A list of Turkish dishes which I brought from Aleppo, makes the number amount to one hundred and forty-one, exclusive of kushafs, creams, and confections. Mutton in small bits, roasted on iron skewers, with slices of either apples or artichoke bottoms, and onions between each piece, or mutton minced small, and beat up with spices into balls, and roasted also on skewers; both which are called kubab. Mutton or lamb stewed with gourds, roots, herbs, and chiches. Fowls, pigeons, and sometimes quails, or other small birds, boiled or roasted, but more frequently made into ragouts. Farce-meat, which is called mah-shee, composed of mutton, rice, pistachios, currants, pine-nuts, almonds, suet, spice, and garlic, is served up in a variety of shapes, and takes an additional name from the respective fruit which is farced or stuffed. It is also enveloped in the leaves of

* The divan is formed in the following manner: Across the upper end, and along the sides of the room, is fixed a wooden platform, four feet broad, and six inches high. Upon this are laid cotton mattresses, exactly of the same breadth, and over these a cover of broad cloth, trimmed with gold lace and fringes, hanging over to the ground. A number of large oblong cushions, stuffed hard with cotton, and faced with flowered velvet, are then arranged on the platform close to the wall. The two upper corners of the divan are furnished also with softer cushions, half the size of the others, which are laid upon a square fine mattress, spread over those of cloth; both being faced with brocade. The corners in this manner distinguished are held to be the places of honour, and a great man never offers to resign them to persons of inferior rank. The terraced floor in the middle, being first matted, is covered with the finest carpets of Persia or Turkey.

wine, endive, beet, or borage, and is then called *y aprak*. A lamb thus forced, and roasted entire, is a dish not uncommon at feasts. Besides all this, they have several sorts of pies; minced meat with pomegranate grains spread upon thin cakes, and baked on an iron plate; saufages made without blood; and a great variety of sweet dishes and pastry, the former made with honey or dibs, and rather luscious; the latter is very well made, but retains the strong taste of the Arab butter. The Turks seldom eat fish, and sea fish is rarely brought to town, except for the Europeans. Neither are they fond of geese or ducks; and wild fowl, as well as other kinds of game, though very plentiful, are seldom seen at their tables. A few plates of sweet flummery are served by way of dessert, for they seldom serve fruit at that time. And last of all appears a large *khushaf*, which is a decoction of dried figs, currants, apricots, cherries, apples, or other fruit, made into a thin syrup, with pistachio nuts, almonds, or some slices of the fruit left swimming in the liquor. This is served cold, sometimes iced, and with a few spoonfuls of it the repast concludes.

"They drink nothing but water at meals, and very often do not drink till an hour after dinner. They do not drink healths, but wish health to the person after he has drank, whether water or sherbet; and the compliment is returned, by slightly touching the right temple with the fingers of the right hand extended, and wishing the continuance of health and long life. They sit only a short while at table, and when a person does not chuse either to eat more, or to wait the *khushaf*, he may rise without breach of good-manners. But the host often invites to taste of particular dishes, and the removes are at any rate so quick, that the guests, by necessity as well as from complaisance, are induced to eat of a greater variety than they possibly would do from choice.

"After getting up from table every one resumes his place on the divan, and waits till water and soap be brought for washing the mouth and hands; after which pipes and coffee are served round."

EDUCATION OF TURKISH LADIES.

"The Turkish girls of condition are carefully educated; and those of every denomination are taught silence, and a modest reserved demeanour, in the pre-

sence of the men. From infancy they are seldom carried abroad without a gauze handkerchief thrown over the head, and from the age of six or seven they wear the veil.

"When about seven years old, they are sent to school, to learn to sew and embroider; but their work in embroidery is greatly inferior to that of the Constantinople ladies. The handkerchiefs of the men are embroidered with silk of various colours, as well as with gold and silver, and are common presents made by the women, in the same manner as worked watch-cases, purses, and tobacco bags. Some of the girls, as remarked before, are taught to read and write the Arabic; but all are instructed in their prayers, their duty to their parents, and the exterior forms of behaviour. Persons of condition seldom send their children to the public school after the ninth year, either engaging professed teachers to come into the Harem, or, making an interchange, become tutresses to each other's children. By this last mode, the petulance so often the consequence of indulgence at home, is in some measure corrected; for the voluntary tutress maintains strict authority, keeps the young pupil under her eye, makes her sit in the apartment where she herself and her slaves are at work, and when she goes from home she leaves the girl under the care of some one who is to make a report of her conduct. A laudable discretion in conversation is preserved in the presence of these girls, and an indirect lesson is occasionally given, by reprimanding the slaves in their hearing. Indeed, the whole of their education appears not to consist so much in a formal course of precepts, as in artfully supplying the pupil with examples in domestic life, from which she may draw rules for her own conduct; and which, being as it were the result of her own reflection, acquire, perhaps, more lasting influence. The early separation of the boys and girls (for they are sent to different reading-schools) soon leads each sex to the pursuit of its peculiar amusements, preparing them gradually for the disjoined state of their future lives. The boys grow impatient of confinement in the Harem, and love to pass their time among the pages and the horses: they assume a grave, sedate air, and imitate the manners of those whom they observe to be respected among the men. The girl forms dif-

ferent

ferent ideas of her own dignity, grows attentive to the punctilios of her sex, is proudly fond of her veil, and strives to imitate the gait, the tone of voice, and the peculiar phrases of those ladies whom she has heard chiefly commended."

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE TURKS.

"It is usual, when a person is deemed dangerously ill, to have one or two Sheiks*, to read portions of the Koran, and to pray by the bedside. At the approach of death, the attendants turn the face of the sick person, who lies extended on his back, towards Mecca. The instant he expires, the women who are in the chamber give the alarm, by shrieking as if distracted; and are soon joined by all the females in the Harem. This conclamation is termed the *Wulwaly*. It is so shrill as to be heard, especially in the night, at a prodigious distance; and in the time of the plague, is dreadfully alarming to the sick as well as to those in health, whom it rouses from sleep. Some of the near female relations, when apprised of what has happened, repair to the house, and the *Wulwaly*, which had paused for some time, is renewed upon the entrance of each visitor into the Harem.

"The corpse is kept no longer than is necessary to complete the preparations for its interment, which seldom require more than a few hours. The acquaintance, as well as kindred of the deceased, attend the funeral procession, which proceeds in the following order: A number of old Sheiks, with tattered banners, and repeating incessantly *ullah, ullah*, in a humming tone, walk first. Next comes the bier, surrounded by other Sheiks, some of whom, in a loud voice, chaunt certain verses of the Koran. The bier is carried by porters employed on purpose, who are occasionally relieved by such persons who think it meritorious to lend their assistance. Immediately behind the bier, the male relations and acquaintance walk in ranks, and after them the women and female slaves, led by the chief mourner, who is by far the most interesting figure. She advances, supported by two attendants, her hair dishevelled, and her veil flying loosely. She is bathed in tears, and by starts sends forth the most dismal shrieks, or in an agony of unutterable grief sobs bitterly. Then, as if

frantic, she tears her hair, and bears her naked bosom; or with arms stretched to their full length, clasping her hands together, and raising them aloft, she seems silently to tax Heaven with unkindness. These acts of extravagancy are sometimes, but not always, feigned. The transports of a mother following her only child to the grave, or of the widowed matron of a young family, carry expression that plainly shows them to be not merely the seemings of sorrow. Some of the other near relations, like the professed mourners hired to increase the pomp, think it decent to exhibit tokens of excessive grief, but the rest of the women walk calmly along, only joining at intervals in a general *Wulwaly*. In this order the procession advances in a quick pace to the courtyard of some neighbouring mosque, where, the bier being set down, a funeral service is performed by the Imam; after which, it proceeds in the same order as before to the burial-ground.

"The near relations (the men first, and afterwards the women) visit the sepulchre on the third, the seventh, and the fortieth day after the interment. They celebrate also the anniversary. Solemn prayers are offered up at the tomb for the repose of the deceased, and victuals and money are distributed to the poor: but the women visit the graves on their ordinary garden days. They set out, attended by a small train of females, early in the morning, carrying flowers and aromatic herbs to bestrew the tomb. The moment they arrive at the place they give loose afresh to their sorrows in loud screams, interrupted at intervals by the chief mourner, who, in a lower tone of voice, recalls the endearing circumstances of past times, or, in a tender apostrophe to the deceased, appeals to the pains she incessantly employed to render his life happy. She describes the forlorn condition of his family now he is gone, and mingles fond reproach with professions of unalterable affection. The stillness of the morning is favourable to the *Wulwaly*: the surrounding tombs, the attitudes and action of the mourners, all conspire to interest a spectator, who, at the time, does not consider that the whole scene is often little more than a mere external show.

"The men, as already remarked, strongly express their disapprobation of

* Schoolmasters, copyists, or scribes, and others attached to the service of the mosques.

these wild demonstrations of sorrow, regarding them, in some degree, as impious; for on the death of relations, as under all other misfortunes, they themselves assume the appearance of humble resignation to the decrees of Providence. They rarely visit the tombs on extraordinary days, and then do no more than sit pensively silent, or breathe a short ejaculation. Yet sometimes, in crossing the burial-grounds about sun-set, a disconsolate father is seen sitting solitarily by the recent grave of an only son; where, bending under years and affliction, his eyes raised in silent adoration, while tears fall fast on his blanched and neglected beard, he gives way to the forbidden emotions of grief, and sits an affecting object to the eye of sympathy."

Did our limits at all admit, we should go on, for the amusement of our readers, and in justice to these volumes, to display their nature and design by farther extracts. It is not indeed without difficulty that we refrain from making large quotations from the general sketch, given in Book I. Chap. 2. of the maritime coast of Syria, and the general face of the country near Aleppo, particularly of a cavity known by the name of a Sunk Village, one thousand six hundred feet in circumference, and one hundred and seventy feet in depth; from the first, second, third, fourth and fifth chapters of Book II. of the stature, complexion, and dress of the Aleppens; their bagnios, story-tellers, and music; their visits, feasts, and hospitality; the reception of physicians, and mode of their visits; the diversions of the Harem, female intrigues, and the passion of love as it is modified in Turkey. Equal entertainment and instruction might be extracted from Book III. which treats of the Europeans residing at Aleppo; their houses, tables, female society, amusements and exercises. Of the native Christians, or Greeks; their religion, manner of living, and character. Of the Jews; their characters, occupations, intrigues, and influence in Turkey. What is written in these valuable volumes on the subjects of literature, physic, and natural history, though less generally interesting, will arrest the attention of men of letters and science still more

than the articles just enumerated, and are of universal utility; for such we deem every thing to be that tends to illustrate the progress and the variations of the human mind in different circumstances or situations.

The volumes under review form a most amusing as well as instructive miscellany. The scene of our authors'—we mean both the brothers'—observations is in a country familiarized to our imagination from our earliest years, and rendered venerable by its connection with the Sacred Scriptures. The observations themselves relate in general to what is most interesting to human nature; and they are made by men qualified by education, and enabled by opportunities singularly advantageous, for a long series of years together, and in succession to each other, to investigate and discover the truth; a task on which they entered with virtuous and patriotic intentions, and in the fulfilment of which they have persevered with great industry and candour. The younger Russel, particularly, has laboured with wonderful assiduity; not only inquiring into dubious facts on the spot, but reading a world of books on all that relates to Turkey, particularly to Syria; and from his brother's observations, his own, and the relations of other writers, fairly and candidly forming a general and true picture of both physical and moral nature in the interesting quarter here described.

He freely acknowledges errors or oversights on the part of his brother and himself, while he does ample justice to the merit of other authors, finds some apology for their defects, and corrects their mistakes with much modesty. It is, in fact, a natural air of sound common sense, a love of truth, and of genuine modesty, as well as philanthropy, rising far above local and traditional prejudices, that forms the most prominent feature in the HISTORY OF ALEPPO.

Nor has the publisher of this edition been deficient to do honour to this valuable work in the typographical part. It is printed in a fair, legible character; large, but not too large; royal paper; and adorned with seventeen elegant engravings.

The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe : with Notes, &c. containing Anecdotes of the Times, Lives of the Learned, and Specimens of their Works. Volume I. From Cæsar's Invasion to the Deposition and Death of Richard II. By James Petit Andrews, F. A. S. Quarto. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Cadell.

THE History of Great Britain has been written by so many authors, with so many different views, and in such a variety of shapes, that it has been a matter of surprize to us that the present mode, which partakes a good deal of the plan of the "Nouvel Abrége Chronologique de l'Histoire de France," by Henault, has not been carried into execution (except in one ineffectual effort) sooner. About the year 1761 we remember Proposals for a work of this kind were put forth by a Gentleman, if we mistake not, still living, who promised at that period several other performances which have not appeared. In the prospectus of this intended publication he engaged to follow Henault's plan more closely than Mr. Andrews has done, and in some particulars which would, in our opinion, have conferred an additional value on the work now under consideration. In the plan of the History proposed, the author engaged, that at the beginning of every reign in a column should be inserted the day and year of every Prince's accession to the Throne, together with the day and place of coronation, and by whom crowned: the other part of that page to contain the most remarkable events under the respective years of their intervening. The opposite page to be divided into four columns, in the first of which were to be inserted the names of the Royal consorts, and from what family descended, The second to contain their issues and their marriages and deaths; and below these the names of the King's illegitimate children. The third to be set apart to give an account of the King's death, his age, time of reigning, the most memorable passages of that moment, and the place of his interment. The fourth column to shew the list of the contemporary Princes of Europe, and times of their deaths, or resignations of royalty. In the reverse of this page the abridgement to be continued; that which is opposite thereto to be also divided into four columns: the first of these to be appropriated to the Primates of Canterbury and York, and the times of their deaths; and to

the creation of Peers, and the dates of their receiving their honours. The second including the Ministers and great Magistrates of each reign, the Lords Chancellors, Lords Keepers of the Great Seal, &c. and the Speakers of the House of Commons, with the years of their entering upon their high offices. The third column to contain the most distinguished Warriors under each Potentate; and the last the most celebrated names in Literature and the Sublime Arts of the realms of Europe, with the times of their deaths. Besides these, at the conclusion of each reign, there was to be added a list of the Statutes enacted during that time, and of the Baronets created after that honour became in vogue. There was also to be at each remarkable change of the Constitution a short dissertation, which should give an account of those alterations, and in what manner the Government was thereby affected.

We have been the more particular in describing the scheme of the former proposer, as we think some of his designs deserve commendation, and even yet may be adopted with advantage by Mr. Andrews in the remaining part of his work.

But let us hear Mr. Andrews himself.

"The History of England is meant to be concisely told, yet not so briefly as to have any material circumstances omitted.

"The corresponding page of General Chronology is extended, on the same system, to comprehend the annals of every European State, and only wanders into the other quarters of the Globe when tempted by circumstances closely connected with the interest of Europe; such as the Crusades, the contest between the Eastern Empire and the Turks, or the Discovery and Colonization of America.

"The notes are intended to convey events of an inferior class; which, although not foreign to the text, are yet not necessary to be intruded on those who read only for solid information.

To each Book * are added two Appen-
dixes. The one tells such incidents as
could not properly be thrown into the
notes; relates the life of every distin-
guished British writer, includes a spec-
imen of his works if poetical, and thus
becomes a chronicle of British Litera-
ture. The other presents an analysis
of the times, and their manners, under
the respective heads of Religion, Go-
vernment, &c. The Table of Royal
Descent placed before each book to
which it relates, will, it is presumed,
be both of use and amusement. Mr.
Coxe (who has favoured the world
with his instructive travels) will have
the goodness to accept the Author's
thanks for having advised its insertion.

"Should the number of the page not
be set down to each citation, as well as
the name of the writer, it may be al-
leged, that unless the edition were also
cited, such a reference would only con-
fuse the reader who wishes to examine
the original. It may also be observed,
that the date of the year, which closely
accompanies every event, will (as clearly
as the number of the page would have
done) point out the exact place re-
ferred to.

"Great attention has been paid
throughout the work to extreme nume-
rical exactness. The dates have been
carefully collated with every chronolo-
gical system of credit. And should in a
very few places a small difference be ob-
served, it is hoped that a strict examina-
tion may take place before the alteration
be condemned.

"The Index may be looked upon as
a complete abridgement of the whole
work. It is a table of chronology as
well as reference.

"Some hopes of the public approba-
tion the author has founded on the no-
velty of his plan. A stronger claim he
could produce were he to enumerate
the years he has spent in studies neces-
sary to the work, the many and un-
wieldy volumes he has perused and
abridged, and the quires of paper he
has written and rewritten.

"To the merit of originality he pre-
tends not: in these days a history must
be a compilation; and, happily for the
nature of his talents, honest industry is
a more desirable quality in an Annalist,
than the most florid and active inven-
tion. He aspires at no greater praise

than that of a faithful historian; and to
this should it be added, that he has se-
lected with judgment, and abridged
with accuracy, his utmost ambition will
be gratified."

These expectations of our historian
will not be disappointed. The applause
he solicits he is fully entitled to, as well
from the modesty of his claim, as the
diligence and fidelity he has shewn in
the prosecution of his work. His re-
search appears to have been very ex-
tensive and successful. His selection is
made with judgment. His sentiments
are liberal, and his prejudices (though
he has hardly arrived at the period
when prejudices are likely much to
display themselves) in no instances we
have observed to get the better of im-
partiality. In short, we think he has
obtained the end which was proposed
as the object of the intended historian
of the year 1761, who thus concludes
his Proposals in words we should have
no objection to adopt on the present oc-
casion.

"In fact, this work will supply to
all who are conversant in history, the
means of recollecting what they have
read; and those who are not, it will ac-
quaint with the most material concerns
not only of England but of all Europe,
and prepare them by a knowledge of
the facts for reading with instruction
an history of England which enters
into the true source, motives and prin-
ciples of action, which delineates the
manners of the times, the conduct and
characters of those who were most en-
gaged therein when such a production
may be given to the public."

Our readers may form a judgment
of the manner in which Mr. Andrews's
Work is executed from the following
extract. We have taken it from that
part of the work, Incidents, Biogra-
phical Sketches, &c. p. 1216 to
1400, which affords the most novelty,
and we have taken it without much
attention in the selection.

EXERCISES AND SPORTS.

"The tournament shone in its
highest lustre during the 13th and 14th
ages. The rival Monarchs of England
and France had found the energetic va-
lour of their Nobility depended greatly
on the prevalence of this institution,
and it was proportionably encouraged.
The effect was considerable in a mi-

* "Except to the first, which comprising only a barbarous and dark epoch, affords mate-
rials only for one Supplement."

linary light; but its expences were vast, its dangers great, and when the ladies began to take delight in pursuing exhibitions of this kind, from one end of the realm to the other * (12), it certainly neither increased the delicacy or the humanity of the sex. The chase, and in general the sports of the field, were still eagerly followed by those of the highest ranks.—(FROISSART *passim*.)

“The amusements of the people continued nearly the same as in the ages immediately preceding. They received, indeed, from a Proclamation of Edward II. in 1363, an admonition that it would redound much more to their credit if they would, “like those of former times,” apply themselves to archery instead of spending their time in throwing stones, wood, or iron; in playing at hand-ball, foot-ball, or club-ball; in bull-baiting and cock-fighting, or in more useless and dishonest games. (RYM. FÆD.)

“Mysteries and miracles, a kind of poetic dialogues, representing detached scenes from the Old and New Testament, were the only dramatic amusements; and were acted sometimes by

Monks, sometimes by commercial companies. There were indeed also Moralities, serious reflections on human life in verse, equally heavy and ill-judged. (WARTON.)

“As to tragedy and comedy, when spoken of, a narration, not a drama, seems to have been intended.—(PROLOGUE to CHAUCER’S MONK’S TALE.)

“That there were entertainments of a more diverting turn we may conjecture from the number of minstrels and jongleurs which were entertained and encouraged by the great. An old chronicle cited by St. Palaye introduces some of that mirth-loving crew dancing on ropes, others riding on oxen dressed in scarlet, and sounding their horns on the approach of every dish, at the nuptials of Prince Robert of France at Compeigne in 1237. John of Salisbury, too, recounts some of their feats of buffoonery; but none seem to have been connected like a farce or pantomime † (13).”

We shall conclude that the reader of Mr. Andrews’s History, whether he sits down to it either for instruction or amusement, will not rise disappointed.

The Rational Practice of Physic of William Rowley, M. D. Member of the University of Oxford, the Royal College of Physicians in London, and Physician to the St. Mary-le-bonne Infirmary. In Four Volumes, about Five Hundred Pages each Volume, fine Wove Paper, and neatly printed. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Newbery, Ludgate-street, and Hookham, Bond-street.

THE first of these volumes contains Treatises on female nervous, hysterical, hypochondriacal, breast, and cancerous diseases. Letters on medical vanity, the abuse of hemlock, &c.

The second volume treats on convulsions and spasms, lethargy, apoplexy and palsy, the different species of the gout, and the bite of what has been called a mad dog.

* (12) “The picture of the fair rantipoles of England at a period when the pride of glory and conquest had exhilarated the hearts of both sexes almost to insanity, as drawn by a contemporary, is too curious to be omitted in this place. “These tournaments are attended by many ladies of the first rank and greatest beauty, but not always of the most untainted reputation. These ladies are dressed in party-coloured tunicks, one half being of one colour, and the other half of another. Their lirripes (or tippets) are very short, their caps remarkably little, and wrapt about their heads with cords; their girdles are ornamented with gold and silver; and they wear short swords (like daggers) before them, which hang across their stomach (a). They are mounted on the finest horses with their richest furniture; thus equipped, they ride from place to place in quest of tournaments; by which they dissipate their fortunes, and not unfrequently ruin their reputation.”—(KNIGHTON APUD HENRY.)

“Soon we must prepare to see these lovely, thoughtless beings lying in trenches, and partaking the dangers and the joys of the heroes of invasion and rapine.”

† (13) In the 6th of Edward III. we find a company of men styled vagrants, and ordered to be whipped through London for representing scandalous things in ale-houses, &c. These are supposed to have been ‘Mummers,’ a species of performers in the lowest and most scurrilous dramatic line. They always went masqued, were lawless and profligate, and were at length proscribed by a statute in the 3d of Henry VIII.—(PREFACE TO DODSLEY’S OLD PLAYS.)

(a) Let us hear the plain words of the indelicate Knighton as he speaks in Latin. “Etiam ex transverso ventris sub umbilico habentes cutellos (quos daggerios vulgo dicunt) in pouchis a se super impositis.”

The third volume contains a Treatise on all the diseases of the eyes, their causes and cure, whether by medicine or operations, with six explanatory copper-plates; and the history and use of electricity in various disorders.

In volume the fourth are Treatises on the cure of ulcerated legs without rest, and other species of ulcers, &c. On the putrid malignant sore throat. The causes of the deaths of children in scarlet and putrid fevers, &c. Medical advice to the army and navy in hot climates. On diet, containing the foods, &c. used in the whole world.

The contents of a considerable part of the volumes before us are said to be re-publications of the author's former and latter writings; but in a form so different from the original productions, that we are at a loss to discover any trace of the features of our former acquaintance.

If we recollect right, Dr. Rowley published about the year 1769 a Treatise on the cure of ulcerated legs without rest, with many facts of cures; and soon after some observations on inflammations of the eyes and opacities of the cornea; at which time this practitioner was a surgeon.

His next publications, about the year 1772, were on diseases of women's breasts that happen in lying-in, with some observations on the schirrus of the breasts, &c. and a short Essay on the venereal disease, exclaiming vehemently against all rough practices, &c. Other publications from time to time followed in succession. We have just mentioned these circumstances because, from examining the present Treatises on those subjects, and comparing them with the first attempts made early in life to improve some branches of the profession, we scarcely find a vestige of the original writings.

The Third Edition of Travels in Switzerland and the Country of the Grisons. By the Rev. W. Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. Rector of Benerton, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, &c. &c. Splendidly printed in Two Vols. Royal Quarto, with a large coloured Map, Twenty Original Views taken on the Spot by Mr. John Smith, and other Plates. 6l. 6s.

THE Public have sufficiently declared their approbation of the merits of the performance now before us, by making a Third Edition of it necessary. That Mr. Coxe's very useful and very comprehensive work may want no aids of ornament and of illustration, this Edition is ornamented with Plates from the Drawings of that faithful

The works appear to be entirely new modelled, and the long experience of the author, united to an extensive practice in every branch of the art, has given them a degree of perfection naturally to be expected from his industry and professional abilities. We therefore recommend the volumes before us to the perusal of the speculative philosopher and the medical practitioner, who will find ample food for the mind, and deep investigations on the most abstruse subjects, delivered in a clear style, and in a chain of reasoning that will be best comprehended by those who are most versed in all the different branches of medical erudition.

With great respect for the author, however, we think it necessary to observe, that the work would have been better if the anatomical dissections had been delivered in English instead of Latin; and in the Treatise on eye-diseases, and in some other parts of the work, he is too fond of naming diseases by words derived from the Greek. The intentions of all medical writers should be to diffuse knowledge in the most simple and intelligible style: for this we allow the author before us great merit; but when we see an unnecessary multiplication of old and almost obsolete names applied to diseases, it becomes our duty to enter our *caveat* against the revival of such useless appendages, loading the memory with an endless synonyma, which, we are concerned to say, is too much the fashion in chemistry, botany, natural history, &c. With these slight defects, however, we do justice to Dr. Rowley when we say, that the world at large, and medical men in particular, will read his works with pleasure and with much original information.

and excellent Artist Mr. Smith, whose Views of Italy, of Switzerland, and of the Lakes in the North of England, have given such satisfaction to the Dilettanti of this kingdom. Two hundred and fifty copies only of this very elegant and splendid Edition of Mr. Coxe's Travels are printed.

Poems, by the late Mr. Samuel Marsh Oram. With an Introduction, by Percival Stockdale. 2s 6d. Cadell.

THESE Poems have great merit. They were written by a young Gentleman lately deceased, who in them seems to have given great promise of becoming a very excellent Poet. Such splendid flowers as these now presented to the public, must ever produce excellent fruit. The Introduction is well written, and introduces to the public some notice of the deceased writer.

WE have formerly announced our having received several Letters from *J. Lanté Buchanan*, fraught with many charges against the Gentleman who from a great mass of materials had, at the said *J. L. Buchanan's* desire, drawn up a small volume of Travels in the Hebrides. The book, he said, might have been a large folio, but the person he had taken into his pay was moved by dark envy and malignity, &c. The same person he suspected to be the author of the account given of him and his book in our Magazine; and he insisted on our publishing his Letters against his Editor, or Literary Assistant. That Gentleman, apprized of the importunity of *J. L. Buchanan*, joined his earnest solicitations to those of his accuser that his Letters might, by all means, be published; being convinced that nothing would give so just an idea of his self-conceit, ignorance, absurdity, and vulgarity. He only requested permission to make a few observations, by way of notes, to which we consented. The frequent incidents of a period unusually interesting and important postponed our intended publication of those Letters from month to month, notwithstanding the repeated importunities of the Gentleman attacked by *B.* in the Letters, and, as we since understand, in some publications; to whom, having long known him, we were desirous of doing justice. This Gentleman has now released us from our promise; he considers *Buchanan* as below his notice, having been degraded and deposed by the Church of Scotland on account of immoralities, and advertised in a variety of Newspapers both in England and Scotland, particularly in the papers called *The Sun*, April 1794, *The Star*, April 1794, and *The Sun* again, May 14, 1794.

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN MIND.

(Concluded from Page 24.)

SOON after Mr. Locke appeared the ingenious Dr. Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, who gave to the world a theory, which, though admitted by very few, has occasioned much speculation.

This writer proceeds upon a different plan from his predecessor. Mr. Locke's philosophy presupposes the existence of material objects. Dr. Berkeley's system presupposes no existence which is not immediately perceived. He takes nothing for granted, but reasons from first principles, or actual perceptions. This author, rejecting the existence of matter as a first principle, maintained that the primary qualities, extension, solidity, figure, &c. have the same relation to, and dependence on, the mind, as the secondary qualities, such as colour, and the sensations of touch, &c. being either modifications of those sensations, or their necessary concomitants, since the former cannot be perceived independent of the latter, or conceived

to exist apart from them. And from thence he concludes, that the belief of the existence of material objects, independent of their being perceived, is a vulgar error, or common persuasion, unsupported by any proof, and contrary to the principles of sound philosophy: for this supposed external matter is composed of extension, solidity, figure, &c. and cannot be supposed to exist without these properties; but these properties are only certain notions excited in the mind, or ideas impressed upon it, by means of sensation, and an idea, or notion in the mind, can have no existence independent of the mind. Nor can we from these ideas or perceptions infer, by any just mode of reasoning, the existence of an external, unthinking substance, which can bear no resemblance to an idea or affection of a thinking, intelligent being. An idea in the mind can only resemble some other idea in the same, or some other mind, but cannot have any relation to, or resemblance

blance of any thing so essentially different as unperceiving senseless substance. This matter, therefore, if it did exist, could not be either perceived or conceived by us; for we cannot conceive any substance different from the extended, figured, solid objects which we perceive, and which are, agreeable to this theory, only certain notions excited in the mind. But a substance which can neither be perceived nor conceived, and whose existence cannot be inferred, by any kind of reasoning, from what is perceived, can have no relation whatever to our minds, and must be to us altogether as though it did not exist. Upon this ground, Dr. Berkeley rejects the doctrine of a double existence of ideas and their archetypes, maintaining, that all the external, extended, figured objects, which we perceive around us, are only notions impressed upon the mind, which have no continued existence, independent of their being perceived.

These principles were afterwards taken up by Mr. Hume, who carried them still farther, limiting all existence to impressions and ideas, or the notions excited immediately by sensation, and the resemblances of them in the imagination; excluding from his system all substance, immaterial as well as material.

This philosophy, since it holds that ideas or notions excited in the mind are the sole objects of knowledge, may be not improperly styled the ideal system.

A theory of the mind so repugnant to the universal persuasion of mankind respecting material existence, has found but few followers, and has been generally rejected as absurd, without being examined, and without being understood; and it is not improbable, that the known freedom of Mr. Hume's opinions on religious matters, may have rendered his philosophy more obnoxious to general dislike; for there are many persons who would as willingly place a viper in their bosoms as read a page of this author's philosophical works; convinced, that one would as certainly convey poison to the mind, as the other to the body.

But however repugnant to common sense this ideal system may be supposed, the disturbance which it has apparently excited in the breasts of some thinking men, and the weakness of their attempts to refute it by sound argument, seem to

indicate, that it is supported by a greater force of reasoning than they are willing to allow.

Of those who have written in opposition to this theory, none have more distinguished themselves than certain professors in the universities of North Britain. At the head of these we may with propriety place Dr. Reid, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, who, the more effectually to overthrow this ideal system, has fabricated an entire new theory of the mind, founded on principles the very reverse of every thing which had been taught by his predecessors in this branch of science, and which, at the time he wrote, might be considered as the established philosophy of the mind throughout Europe.

This writer appears to have been convinced, that the existence of external material objects cannot be inferred by reasoning from the senses; and the doctrine of double existence, or of ideas in the mind, and their archetypes without, as taught by Mr. Locke, not appearing to him, any more than to Dr. Berkeley, to be tenable on sound principles, he has agreed with the latter, in the necessity of giving up one of the two sets of objects: but deeming matter the more important of the two, and anxious for its fate, he maintains that the mind is endowed with a power or capacity of perceiving external objects immediately, without the assistance or intervention of these ideas, which he has accordingly discharged from his philosophical creed, as a set of flimsy, unimportant, and very useless beings. Sensation, in this author's system, is only a sign which passes rapidly and almost unnoticed through the mind, and which by an arbitrary law of nature that this writer has discovered, and which he calls suggestion, excites in the mind the immediate perception of an external object without any intermediate idea.

To establish such a principle, it was necessary to get rid of the generally received doctrine concerning secondary qualities, which is accordingly rejected in this new philosophy, which maintains, that colour, heat and cold, sound, odour and taste, are real external qualities of bodies. And as principles so opposite to the established philosophy of the time seemed to require some firm support, the author has erected his system on the broad basis of popular persuasion; the

The fundamental maxim of his theory being, that a certain involuntary propensity to believe, is the ultimate test and criterion of truth. This instinctive impulse to believe, equally irresistible and unaccountable, is called common sense, a faculty held to be of a superior authority to reason, which, in this new system, seems to be considered as an impertinent intruder, more apt to lead the mind astray, than to advance its progress in the paths of science.

This philosophy makes no distinction between certainty and probability, between actual perception and judgment, or persuasion. We hear nothing of knowledge, it is all belief; even the actual perception of an external object is described as a complex operation of the mind, of which belief is a component part. We believe, because we cannot help it, and what we cannot help believing, is true. Thus the former order of things is inverted; for in this system the proposition is not believed because it is true, but the proposition is true because it is believed; truth being that, which we are led by an involuntary impulse or propensity to believe; and thus truth is made a mere matter of sentiment or feeling relative to the human constitution, and dependent on the faculties of man*. Dr. Beattie, an immediate disciple of Dr. Reid, and who has written, on these principles, an Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, says in express terms, "all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve; and that to us is truth which we feel that we must believe, and that to us is falsehood which we feel that we must disbelieve†." Would any one conceive this to be the language of one writing professedly to establish the immutable nature of truth?

This new method of feeling for truth, has proved fatal to such airy, unsubstantial, unfeeling beings as ideas, which these writers have driven from the field of existence. The fundamental principles of Mr. Locke's philosophy, after standing its ground for near a century, they have now discovered to consist of absurd paradoxes, founded on ambiguous expression, perversion of language, and the abuse of that feeling principle, which, under the name of

common sense, they have set up for the ultimate standard of truth.

Such is the general outline of the new system of philosophy which has of late years issued from the universities of North Britain; a system, which, though promulgated under the professed design of opposing sophistry and scepticism, does, in fact, tend to subvert all distinction between truth and falsehood, by making them to rest ultimately on the same basis, a supposed instinctive belief; a system which tends to stop all further investigation; which throws a mantle of darkness around the mind never to be penetrated by the light of knowledge; degrading reason, the noblest endowment of human nature, and encouraging an obstinate persistence in such erroneous opinions as abound in all minds uncultivated by study and reflection, unenlightened by sound philosophy. Such must be the consequences of a system which maintains that an involuntary impulse to believe is the only just criterion of truth, and which dignifies the ordinary conceptions and vulgar prejudices of uninstructed man with the appellation of dictates of common sense, against which it holds it to be absurd to oppose reason or argument.

It has, however, apparently escaped the observation of these writers, that consistently with their own principles, they could have no pretension to call in question the opinions of any individual whatever. If truth is to be determined by this method of feeling, if that is truth which they feel that they cannot help believing, every one must at least have a right to feel for himself, and the belief of any one individual is as good authority as that of any other; and if they hold it absurd in others to oppose reasoning to those particular tenets which they feel they must believe, it must be equally absurd in them to oppose, by argument, the doctrines which others believe on the same feeling foundation; and as a great portion of mankind will feel themselves obliged to believe that to be false which these learned professors believe to be true, either the principle itself must be abandoned, or they must allow of opposite truths. This absurd consequence is too obvious and too direct to be explained away.

Here then we have three distinct theories, essentially differing from each other,

* See Dr. Priestley's Examination of Drs. Reid, Beattie, &c.

† Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, by Dr. Beattie, Third Edit. p. 196.

concerning the nature of human perceptions. The first holds the existence of material objects independent of the mind, but allows that the objects immediately perceived are only ideas, of which the external things are the archetypes. The second rejects the existence of the archetypes or external objects existing independent of perception; and the new system, zealous for the honour of material substance, drives with indignation these unsubstantial forms, these helpless ideas, into the obscure and dreary abyss of non-existence.

That the labours of men of the first order for attainments and endowments of the mind should terminate in the production of such inconsistent theories, affords but too much countenance to the prevailing opinion on this subject, that there is no basis on which a permanent structure of science may be raised; that this branch of philosophy is not founded on any principles that come home to the mind with such fulness of conviction as is produced by a geometrical axiom, nor on facts so indubitably established as those on which depends the present state of natural philosophy; but that, on the contrary, obscurity and uncertainty increase in proportion as we advance, and that the longer we study, the less we know.

It may, however, be made a question, how far such an opinion is just. The

first principles of this science, as in all found philosophy, must be founded on facts: and may not the knowledge of these facts be acquired by a diligent attention to what passes in our own minds? May not this knowledge be derived from our own consciousness, or actual internal perception, which is the only genuine spring or fountain-head of all certainty?

That human capacity has its limits is sufficiently obvious; but there does not appear any reason to conclude that we may not be able, by an accurate observation of the phenomena of our minds, and by a regular induction from facts, to collect some general principles by which perception is regulated; and to discover certain criteria by which we may distinguish human notions from external existence, or that which is only relative to the mind itself, from that which is absolute in the nature of things, and exists independent of human conceptions. And it would, perhaps, have been more advantageous for this branch of science, if writers on the subject had given more attention to the phenomena of the mind, and thought less of the formation of general systems, till a sufficient accumulation of well-established facts should have precluded the probability of a future overthrow from subsequent discoveries.

J. C.

THE INSIDE OF HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

THIS beautiful Gothic fabric was built by Henry the Seventh, about the year 1500, as a burial-place for himself and his successors to the throne of these kingdoms. The proportions are so exquisite, and the ornaments so delicate, that it may well be styled the *bijou* of Gothic structure. The outside of the building has suffered very much by the ravages of time; many of its parts are destroyed, and many of the mouldings and ornaments in a miserable state of decay. It is much to be lamented, that either the dignitaries of the venerable abbey to which it is appended, or that his Majesty's Board of Works (for it seems that it is still undetermined to which of these bodies the charge of the reparation of the fabric belongs) do not endeavour to restore its decayed parts, and prevent further mischief to so wonderful a structure*. The ingenious draftsman, Mr. Chambers, from whose Drawing our

Print was made, by way of giving animation to his view, has introduced the ceremony of the installation of a Knight of the illustrious order of the Bath. The point of time taken is that in which the Prelate of the Order is delivering the sword to the new-made Knight. Upon a plan suggested by that great architect and ingenious writer Sir William Chambers, in the last edition of his Treatise upon Architecture, our Antiquarian Society are causing drawings to be made of all the cathedrals of this kingdom. And it is with pleasure we inform our readers, that the triumph of Gothic art, the Chapel of King's College in Cambridge, is soon to be presented to the public, engraved from the drawings of Mr. James Murphy, whose description of the celebrated Gothic church of Batalha, in Portugal, has given such satisfaction to the connoisseurs and virtuosi of these kingdoms.

* We have the pleasure to add, that on the 12th of this month (August), a scaffold was begun to be erected for the above purposes.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

The following Account, which in several Particulars has been confirmed, has in others been doubted; but as it appears the most authentic yet published, we insert it. In a short time the Public will be, in all probability, gratified with the Relation of the Noble Ambassador himself, who is in every way highly qualified for the Undertaking.

WITHOUT detaining our readers to inform them of circumstances relating to the early part of the voyage, it will be enough to notice briefly, that after passing the Banks of Sunda, they made some unsuccessful attempts to explore the islands of Banka, and the Straits of Malacca. They stopped at Pulo Condore, and from thence proceeded to Taron Bay, in Cochin-China, where they found a young Prince established upon the throne, after a civil war of twenty years continuance, which ended in a revolution; for such events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Western World. A considerable number of Missionaries had once been in Cochin-China, but they were all gone, having followed the fates of the Royal line expelled by this Revolution, and which still retained possession of a small corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they visited Macao and Chusan, the easternmost extremity of China; and at last reached the mouth of the river at Tienfin, in the bottom of the Picheli Gulph, on the 26th of July 1793, where they found the water so shallow, though they had no sight of land, that they cast anchor in six fathoms water.

From hence they dispatched a brig to announce their arrival, to request that vessels intended for the Emperor, as the English vessels could proceed no farther for want of water; and also to solicit a supply of fresh provisions. On the first of August a number of small vessels arrived from the shore, having on board some principal Mandarines, with a most magnificent supply of every kind of provisions: Twenty bullocks, upwards of one hundred sheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, an immense quantity of the richest and finest fruits of the country; several chests of tea, sugar, china, &c. &c. and a large supply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profusion.

The different presents being put on board the Chinese junks, Lord Macartney, on the fifth, went in the Clarence brig to Tacao, a few miles up the river, where the goods were obliged to be

transferred to still smaller vessels, to convey them to Tong-chu, about ten miles from Peking.

The Embassy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of August, and arrived at Tienfin on the 11th, where they were splendidly entertained on shore amidst thousands of people. After the entertainment they got a present of victuals, in name of a dinner, sufficient to last the whole of them for a week; each officer got, besides, two pieces of silk; and even the soldiers, mechanics, &c. had a piece of silk and cotton.

Tienfin is situated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extensive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thousands but by millions—the burying-ground only, an immense plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon. The other facts relating to this place, which they left on the 11th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tong-chu, to which place they were conveyed by water in vessels dragged by men—They reached it on the 16th. Here the presents and baggage were landed, and deposited in houses erected to receive them.

On the 21st the Ambassador and his suite set out for Peking—Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton in sedan chairs, the Officers, &c. in two-wheeled carriages—the rest in a kind of covered waggons. They reached Peking about nine o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved, the longest are about six miles, crossing each other at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 130 feet in breadth. The houses are only one story high. The walls of the city are of an immense height, and the principal streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments were provided for the suite, and every necessary of life was furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite set out for Gehoi, the country residence of the Emperor. His Lordship

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went

went in an English coach—the other Gentlemen on horseback—the soldiers, &c. in waggons; so that with the baggage train the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 150 English miles from Peking. They were a week in going thither. On the fourth day of their journey they reached the famous wall which forms one of the barriers of this Empire, their way lying through a gate called Canpe-Rieu. There are only four such passes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Christ, from which time, for 1400 or 1500 years, it served as a complete defence against every enemy; but at the end of that period, Gengis Khan invaded the empire, and got possession of the Throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each side: the base is above 20 feet thick. At every distance of about 90 or 100 yards there is a tower upon it, about 15 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In several places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a sweep of several miles, and then connect again with it, so that should the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and these again are covered by other walls within them; but this is only at the four principal passes. The ground over which this immense fabric is carried, is in some places very rugged and uneven, more so than the most mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and through valleys. The towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol some misunderstanding respecting the mode of presentation prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank before the picture of his Majesty. One of the Prime Ministers, of whom there are five in China, titled Cados, having committed some mistake in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not assented, was degraded, some steps in his rank, and forced to wear in his head-dress a crow's tail instead of a peacock's, which it seems answers to our stars, garters, ribbands, and other insignia of Nobility. Chinta-gin, one of these Ministers, on finding what hindered the business from going on, very shrewdly remarked, that he thought it strange that

an Ambassador who had come such a great distance professedly to compliment the Emperor, should commence his business by contending about formalities. It was at last, however, settled, that his Lordship should pay the same respects to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair, borne by sixteen men: as he passed to the tent, the English knelt on one knee: every one of the Chinese prostrated themselves on the ground. Being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a sumptuous repast, which was followed by music, tumbling, wrestling, and other exercises. The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the Gentlemen had presents of silk, purses, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor descended from the throne, and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the same manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarines, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony, was almost innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again saw Lord Macartney. He came in the same manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordship, that he was going to a Pagoda at some distance, but that he had given orders to his Ministers to attend upon his Lordship, and shew him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone, the suite were conveyed to an island, in an extensive sheet of water, where they found a large building, in almost every apartment of which there was a kind of throne, and also a number of curiosities of English manufacture. On the left of each throne was a large gate, in a batten form, deposited there as an emblem of peace in the empire. From this, they were conveyed by water; and afterwards shewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, sweetmeats, &c.

The 17th, which was the Emperor's birth-day (he is 83 years of age), they visited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till day-light in a large apartment, after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted to an inner court: the officers of the suite were in the second court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third court, outside the two other. The sight of flags, banners, &c. embroidered silk floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to describe.

describe. The Emperor was not present. All the people kneeled, and bowed nine times, with as much solemnity as if they had been worshipping a deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens laid out in much the same manner as in England. They were sumptuously entertained in one of these buildings, and afterwards carried through some magnificent pagodas, or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerset House, but higher, and in the same square form, open within the square, in the centre of which was a building of considerable height, covered with solid gold. The inside front of the square is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, most splendidly decorated, and supported with pillars of gold. In some of the apartments hundreds of priests were employed in singing. The images of deities, &c. in these buildings, are almost innumerable, and many of them of gigantic size, larger than Gog and Magog in Guildhall. They are, however, of the same materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them symbolical representations. In many of the religious ceremonies a resemblance of the Jewish rites was observable; others were similar to those of the Romanists.

On the 18th they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a square, open at top—the stage extends along one side of the square, and those who are honoured with admission to see the performances are placed under piazzas in the other three sides. In front of the stage, about fifty feet distant, is the throne from which the Emperor views the performance. The rest of the area is ornamented with beautiful flower-pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands a copy of verses made by himself for his Britannic Majesty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood, carved very neatly. The Ambassador had also the honour to receive a copy of verses for himself. Here the suite was heartily tired for several hours with a performance, one word of which they could not understand, and which was accompanied with a confused noise of gongs and bells; after which, as was usual every day, they received presents of silks, fans, china, &c.

The two next days were employed

in preparations for their return to Peking, where they arrived on the 26th. On their journey they were much surprized to find a very great number of men employed in levelling the road, for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a space of 150 miles, was covered with men, about 60 feet asunder, and a cistern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, so that the number of men and of cisterns exceeded 13,000. The road for the Emperor is as smooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no person is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th, the Embassy set out for the palace of Yen-Ming-Yuen, whether all the presents had been sent, that the Emperor might see them together. They rested that night at Hing-Min-Yuen, and set out next morning to a house about four miles distant, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who, learning from the principal Mandarin who attended the Embassy that Lord Macartney was indisposed, desired that his Lordship might return to Peking for the sake of better accommodation. They returned the same day, and indeed it would appear that the Chinese by this time wished their departure altogether; for Lord Macartney had an interview with the Ministers the same day, in the course of which they recommended to him *to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not travel comfortably if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the more especially as he was but poorly in health.*

From this time none of the Missionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendship, strongly urged them to propose departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleasant. It should be remarked that by this time all the presents had been delivered.

On the 3d of September Lord Macartney presented to the Ministers a number of proposals and requisitions respecting the object of his mission. His Lordship had intended staying till March; but it was now thought advisable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requested permission to depart. The Emperor's per-

mission was with him by next morning, and the second day after was appointed. The Chinese, however, were very considerate in one thing—the warning was short; they therefore gave them a great number of men to assist in packing up; and they were so industrious, that every thing was in complete readiness by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the Ambassador had an interview with the Minister, and received an answer to the propositions he had made on the 3d—**THEY WERE ALL REFUSED**—and the Embassy left Pekin, very much mortified at their want of success; after which, Lord Macartney and his suite returned to Canton, where they spent their Christmas.

The failure in this business cannot be easily accounted for—perhaps the Mandarins who attended the Embassy were not addressed in the *feeling* manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only shows to them, and they might wish for something substantial

for themselves. It is, however, supposed that the want of success is chiefly to be attributed to some evil impression made upon the Chinese Court by some of the Native Princes of India telling them to beware how they allowed the English to obtain a footing among them; and strengthening their admonition by *falsely* stating, that the same people had first, as friends, obtained a small settlement in India, which they afterwards increased by repeated wars, driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and establishing upon their ruin an immense Empire for themselves.

We are happy, however, to add, that when the last accounts left Canton, some arrangements had taken place, which indicated a more friendly disposition on the part of the Chinese; and some hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet possible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without considerable trouble.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE OPOSSUM.

THIS singular production of nature, known by different naturalists under different appellations, is principally a native of North America. There have, indeed, been found many in New Holland, and some parts of the larger Asiatic Islands. The one which we here particularly mean to treat of, comes from Virginia, and is about the size of a large cat, its head resembling that of a fox, with small bright eyes, and large transparent ears. Its tail is round, long, and bushy. The feet are formed like hands, having five toes, with short crooked nails.

But the most curious circumstance relating to this wonderful animal, and what peculiarly distinguishes it from all others, is the extraordinary conformation of its belly, for it is found to have a false womb, into which the young creep after being produced, and remain for several days, where they suckle and lodge in perfect security. This false womb is an opening about three inches long, composed of a skin forming a pouch, internally covered with hair, wherein are placed the teats of the female, and this is opened or shut at the pleasure of the animal. The inside of this bag is furnished with glands, which exude a musky substance, communicat-

ing with the flesh, and rendering it unfit for food.

This is not, as has been supposed, the real womb of the Opossum; it has another, like those of other animals, in which its young are generated after the ordinary course of nature. In this it is conceived, and in the other it is nourished, till it acquires sufficient strength to follow its dam.

The Opossum is a slow and helpless animal, incapable of running, owing to the formation of its hands, but is extremely agile in climbing trees. It is very fond of sucking the blood of poultry, though it will not touch the flesh. It eats with great avidity all kinds of roots and herbs. It is greatly assisted in clinging itself from one tree to another by a surprising faculty of suspending itself by its tail. It will even remain for several hours in this situation, with its head hanging downwards, watching for prey, and the moment an animal passes by, it falls upon it and devours it. It is easily tamed, but it is by no means a pleasant domestic animal, since, from its frightful appearance, and disagreeable scent, it must be disgusting to every beholder. It will not be useless, before we conclude the account of this animal, to enumerate
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the several species of it, and their respective difference.

This, the Virginian Opossum, is the *Diadelphis Marsupialis* of Linnæus.

The Murine Opossum, or *Diadelphis Murina*, according to Linnæus. There is scarce any difference between this and the Virginian, since they belong to the same climate and country. This is the smallest, and has a sharper muzzle, but the female has no pouch, only two folds near the thighs, where the young adhere themselves to her teats.

The Mexican Opossum has large angular ears and full whiskers, and a narrow black rim round its eyes; the face is of a dirty white, and a black line down the centre. Juan Fernandez, who discovered this first, called it the *Cayopollin*.

Cayenne Opossum, by Buffon filed the *Crabier*.

Molucca Opossum. By Plien called the *Mus Marsupialis*. It has a naked tail with a small pair near the root covered with brown hair.

Javan Opossum. Le Brun calls it the *Pilander*. This is like the Virginian in every respect.

The Merian Opossum. Linnæus files it the *Diadelphis Dorfigera*, from its carrying its young on its back, instead of a pouch, like the other species. This is an inhabitant of Surinam. In the Indies this animal is called the *Pelander Aroe*, or *Aroe Rabbit*. It is filed by other naturalists and historians the *Carigoi*, *Carigueya*, *Jumapatuma*, *Ropoza*, and *Semivulpa*. However some of these differ in particular parts, they will in general be found a very frightful and disagreeable species of animal.

TO THE CURIOUS IN AGRICULTURE.

Particulars attending a most Extraordinary and Casual CROP of OATS cut the 5th of the present Month, at ST. MARY'S, one of the SCILLY ISLANDS, situated 30 Miles West of CORNWALL.

Garrison at St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Isles, July 22, 1794.

IN the proper season of last year a piece of marshy ground (on part of which the tide frequently overflowed, and on which heavy rains continually lodged) was broke up, and sown with black oats, being first cast into narrow ridges to drain, expecting, as was the case, the water for the most part to remain in the furrows; but as some parts of the ground during the season continued moister than others, the crop, which was but indifferent, ripened irregularly, or became what, in some countries, is called edge-grown. Little attention was paid to the product, and the wind blew out part of what first ripened, which sprang up again early in the Autumn, and more by accident than design was not fed down in the winter, which proving very mild, as frequently is the case at these Islands, they grew most luxuriant; and the winds that were expected to destroy them in February and March, had scarcely any visible effect: the consequence was a general crop, and the produce from a single grain was from 28 to 40 stalks, some of them girting an inch and a half, and the leaves that width, the head of each of a great length, and branched off in a very extraordinary manner, containing from 100 to 200, and some 300 grains on a single stalk.

On the day they were cut with the hook (for mown they could not be, seeing their weight with the wind had carried the lowermost two feet, out of six, their real length, to the ground) I drew up two roots that stood next to each other, that contained the number of stalks as exactly above specified, and, after clearing the dirt and fibres away, found them to weigh just four pounds. I am sorry to close this account with observing, that Mr. Phillips, the proprietor, very prematurely cut them, and the grain of course must be flight. This was occasioned by the birds, particularly the Bunting (I believe called the Tit-Lark elsewhere), bred here in great numbers, fixing upon them, and, having no other food at the time, could not be driven away.

N. B. Having observed in more Papers than one, a Plan laid down, and said to be much approved of in Ireland, of planting potatoe shoots only in raising a crop; in opposition to such practice, as far as it applies to these Isles, I shall state hereafter, if you will afford me a place in your Magazine, the method of cultivation, with the product, here; and when I say that some have been carried away more than a month since, and that two cargoes of very large ones are now shipping here, and to the amount

of more than 2000 Winchester bushels, at the very low price of one shilling the bushel, taken at 70lb. weight, the Public must conclude the cultivation of that useful root is carried on the highest de-

gree of perfection, perhaps superior to any practised in this or a neighbouring kingdom.

AB. LEGGATT,
Surgeon to his Majesty's Garrison.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

THE City Militia bill was read a third time and passed.

The Committee appointed to consider the state of the House, and to suggest such plans as were necessary to make the same more commodious for the members, gave in their report, which was agreed to; and it was ordered, that an address be presented to his Majesty to give orders accordingly.

On the motion of Lord Sydney, the House adjourned to

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Lord Amherst then moved, that the House adjourn to Friday next.

Lord Lauderdale moved an amendment to adjourned only till Thursday. This was negatived.

The Duke of Norfolk, who then entered the House, spoke at some length on the impropriety of proroguing Parliament at the present interesting crisis: and, as the question of adjournment was determined on, gave notice that he should on Friday move for an address to his Majesty to continue the sitting of Parliament.

After an attempt by Lord Lauderdale to obtain the withdrawing the motion for adjournment to Friday, in order that the Lords might be summoned; and some observations, by the Chancellor, on the Noble Duke's motion, the House adjourned to

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Previous to the Lord Chancellor arriving (and, we believe, a like circumstance is unprecedented in the annals of Parliament) Lord Lauderdale moved, that the House should proceed to the election of a Speaker, in order that the Duke of Norfolk might have an opportunity of making his promised motion on the subject of the war; but the noble Duke, understanding that his Majesty was coming to the House, considered it improper to bring it forward.

Lord Lauderdale insisted, that when notice was given of a motion, their Lordships were bound to hear what that

motion was. He could not avoid being surprized at the conduct of Ministers: they seemed to set Parliament at— Here the Heralds entered, preceding his Majesty's entrance, and the Noble Earl's elocution stopped of course.

The King then came in, and being seated in his robes on the throne, and the Commons attending with their Speaker at the bar, his Majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE state of public business enables me now to close this Session of Parliament, in doing which I have again to acknowledge that assiduity and zeal for the interests of my people, of which you had before given me so many proofs, and which have been so particularly manifested in the present year.

I am persuaded that you entertain too just a sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which we are engaged, to suffer your zeal to be abated, or your perseverance shaken, by the recent successes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

In a moment which so strongly calls for energy and vigour, it is particularly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform skill and bravery of my fleets and armies, the undaunted spirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every situation, and the general public spirit of my people, which have never at any period been more conspicuous.

I have observed with the highest satisfaction the rapid and valuable acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, the successful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by my fleet under the command of Earl Howe, an event which must ever be remembered as one of the most glorious in the naval history of this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my warmest thanks for
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the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which were necessary for the service of the year, and for the maintenance of a cause equally important to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the designs which had been formed against the Government and Constitution of these kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me on this occasion. It will be a principal object of my attention to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional powers vested in me for the protection and security of my people; and relying as I do with the utmost confidence on the uniform loyalty and public spirit of the great body of my subjects, I have no doubt of speedily and effectually representing every attempt to disturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked designs which have been in agitation.

It must not however be forgotten,

that these designs against our domestic happiness are essentially connected with the system now prevailing in France, of which the principles and spirit are irreconcilably hostile to all regular and established government; and that we are therefore called upon by every consideration of our own internal safety, to continue our efforts, in conjunction with my allies, and to persevere with increased vigour and exertion in a contest, from the successful termination of which we can alone expect to establish on a solid and permanent foundation, the future security and tranquillity either of this country, or of the other nations of Europe.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the nineteenth day of August next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the nineteenth day of August next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

THE Speaker reported Lord Howe's answer to the Thanks of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reported his Majesty's answer to the Addresses of the 20th of June.

A new writ was ordered for the Borough of Orford, in the room of the Earl of Yarmouth, called up to the House of Peers by the title of Marquis of Hertford, in consequence of the death of his father.

Mr Pitt moved, that the papers presented to the House by Mr. Secretary Dandaz, and which were referred to a Secret Committee, be remitted to the Office of the Secretary of State.—Ordered.

Adjourned to

MONDAY, JULY 7.

New Writs were moved for;—one for Cattle Rising, in Yorkshire, vacated by the death of H. Drummond, Esq.—the other for Norwich, in the room of W. Windham, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds (on being made Secretary at War.)

Mr. Long moved, that the House do adjourn to Friday.

Mr. Sheridan moved an amendment

for Thursday, which was seconded by Mr. Jekyll, and supported by Mr. Grey, all of whom expressed their opinion of the necessity of keeping the Parliament sitting, in consequence of the alarming state of affairs in Flanders. Mr. Sheridan finally gave notice, that on Thursday he meant to make a motion on the state of the war.

Mr. Long said, were he to oppose Mr. Sheridan's amendment, the House might be counted out against him; he should therefore agree to the proposed adjournment.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

New Writs were moved for Honiton, in the room of Sir George Yonge, made Master of the Mint; for Bishop's Castle, Mr. Strachey being appointed master of the Household; and for Malton, Mr. Buiké having accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Sheridan then rose to descant upon the present situation of public affairs. He remarked that it was not six weeks since the Minister had explicitly declared the object of the war was to exterminate the Government at Paris; and that there was the greatest probability of our succeeding therein. He asked,

if the Minister, now that the Allies were driven out of Flanders, would continue to hold such language, or whether it was to be expected by the people that, in consequence of his new alliances in office, a deeper and more stubborn principle of prosecuting the war was to be adopted. In reviewing the conduct of Administration, he asserted, that they had weakly suffered themselves to be the dupes of all the Allies in the war, and that he had the most certain intelligence that they were universally detested in America. He declared such disgrace, such defeat, and disaster, had never been experienced in any war as in the present, and he should demand of the Minister, whether any part of the subsidy had been received by the King of Prussia, and what troops he had furnished in consequence of it. This would be the first motion he should make, and he would follow it by others. He then contrasted the conduct of France with that of the Allies, and asserted she was the only Power in Europe to be depended upon. She said, single-handed she would fight all the Despots of Europe, that she would drive us from Toulon, chase the Prussians beyond the Rhine, and the Allies out of Flanders; and in all these she has kept her word. He recurred again to the King of Prussia, who, he said, had not only de- luded but defrauded us. He asserted, that the times required that the Parlia- ment should continue to sit; and after passing a high eulogium on the charac- ter of Mr. Fox, who did not look less by being left alone, but rather stood on higher ground by being less surround- ed, and to whom he knew the nation would turn at last, and they would find him,

“ Like a great sea-mark, standing
ev’ry flaw,

“ And saving those that eye him;”

Mr. Sheridan concluded with mov- ing, “ That there be laid before the House an Account of the Money issued to the King of Prussia, in consequence of a Treaty signed at the Hague, in April last, together with an account of the troops employed by him in concert with his Majesty’s troops, in pursuance of that Treaty.”

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Sheridan, and opposed the motion, in a most elegant and forcible speech. The in- tentions of the Hon. Mover, he said,

and the observations he had made, re- lated to three points: the object of the war—the circumstances of the negoti- ation with the King of Prussia—and that with America. On the two last heads, he thought it became him to be almost silent. On the first he meant to be open and explicit. Mr. Sheridan had said, the object of the war was the extermination of the Government sub- sisting in France, without explaining whether he applied it personally to those who formed the Government of France, or whether it extended to all those who were adherents to that Government. If the Hon. Gentleman meant, that the object of the war had been the de- struction of the Jacobin system of Go- vernment prevailing in France, he said he was ready to state to him that that object had been distinctly avowed; that the object had been to look to our own interest and our own safety; that that object could not be more distinctly en- tertained, or more resolutely followed, than it had been by his Majesty’s servants.

If the Hon. Gentleman meant to con- found that with a war, as it had been called, *usque ad intervencionem*, and the conquest of France in the ordinary sense of the word, Mr. Pitt said, he had denied before any idea of that sort. It had been over and over again stated, that the ul- timate object to which our views were directed most undoubtedly was, not the conquest, but the emancipation of France. It was for the destruction of usurped power, hostile indeed to this nation, but more so to that over which it had fixed its yoke. It was impossible to put an end to this most furious tyranny, without de- stroying the present Government of France. In the view of the Hon. Gentleman, an attempt to destroy the new system of France, was an attempt to conquer France; but let him give credit to his Majesty’s servants, when they declared, that their object was not the conquest of France—that their ob- ject was not the destruction of the French nation, but their object was to carry the united efforts of all the regu- lar Powers of Europe to open, if pos- sible, the means of France working its own deliverance, and our safety, in spite of temporary difficulties and occasional disappointments, with a perseverance adequate to the object that is at stake, and with a vigour, instead of being abated, increased by the obstacles thrown in our way. Let them under- stand,

stand, said he, that that object is not varied, that that resolution is not altered, and that there is not a man in his Majesty's Councils who has not a firm and unalterable determination to employ every exertion, to use the best means and faculties of the country, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to effect that which can alone render peace valuable—I mean to render it secure.

The King's Ministers would be open to the charge of great imbecility, and of the most disgraceful timidity, if, after they had pledged themselves to their Sovereign, in the face of the country and of the world, the ill success of a few weeks, and the temporary loss of provinces, valuable indeed, but which, from their situation, had always been the prey of the accidental success of the enemy, were to extinguish their spirit, bring a stain on their character, and ruin their interests. In the first moment of their distress they did not consider how dearly bought were the temporary successes of the enemy. They did not recollect how different our situation was from theirs; how much, on the whole review of circumstances, we had gained, and they had lost. They could never resolve, without further struggle, to give up the permanent interest and permanent security of this country, and of all the nations of Europe.

He begged leave to state for himself, that his resolutions and opinions respecting the war were not altered; that he *was* mortified that the fortune of the Combined Armies was not equal to their bravery and exertions, to the justice of their cause, or the vigour of their efforts. But if the disappointments were *tenfold*, if the prospects were infinitely more discouraging, he had no difficulty in saying, for one, that it would not make an atom of variation as to that opinion which prudence required, and which even the *safety of the country* rendered indispensable.

He did believe there was among the Powers of Europe a fund sufficient to accomplish that which he thought indispensable for their general safety. He would not think so meanly of the other Powers of Europe, as to suppose their efforts would be wanting; and those who guided his Majesty's Councils would, with the greatest zeal and alacrity, co-operate in every measure that could render their exertions effectual.

Alluding to the pending negotiations with Prussia and America, Mr. Pitt stated at some length the reasons that would render it highly imprudent and impolitic to discuss those subjects at the present crisis. He then answered some observations made by Mr. Sheridan on the late changes of Ministry.

The Hon. Gentlemen had asked, where could be the great and pressing necessity for these new arrangements? What greater necessity could there exist to faithful subjects of their Sovereign, to faithful guardians of the Constitution, and sincere lovers of their country, than to unite their efforts to preserve the security of the Crown, the authority of the Parliament, the liberty, the tranquillity, and safety of the Nation?—What connection of persons were more likely to serve the King well, or to defend the Constitution wisely and faithfully? They were not contending whether this or that description of family were the most likely to compose an Administration that would meet the public opinion and forward the King's service. They were not contending with regard to Constitutional points, whether this or that legislative measure, whether this or that representation of the people, was or was not to be adopted; they were not then debating what was the best form of Government for India; but they were considering, during the existence of a war, what was the best mode of defending the liberty, the property, and security of every Englishman; and as they tendered their allegiance, as they tendered their safety, as they cherished the memory of their ancestors, who had defended the Constitution of their country, or looked to the interests of their posterity, they were bound to lay aside every distinction, to remove every obstacle, and to unite the talents, the characters, integrity and honour of all honest men who were able to serve their country, upon which depended the present and future safety of this country and Europe. On these principles they were united—on these principles they would act; and if their exertions should not be crowned with success, they would at least have the consolation of knowing that nothing had been wanting on their parts towards an object to which there was no one among them that would not have devoted all his faculties, and, if necessary, his life.

Mr. Grey, in very pointed language, reprobated the idea that was thrown out

with regard to the falling back of the Combined Armies. This wise idea was, that, now that the armies of the Combined Powers had withdrawn themselves from the frontiers of France, there would remain a greater chance that the French, having no enemy to fear, would immediately set about cutting their own throats. How many millions more (Mr. Grey asked) were to be expended, and how much more blood was to be shed, in the attempt to destroy that system of Government with which at last she would be obliged to treat? In his opinion, it would be wise and politic to acknowledge the Government of France, and immediately to set about proposing terms of peace. To this measure his Majesty's Ministers had been repeatedly advised; but the Right Hon. Gentleman would not listen to any thing that fell from that side of the House, and was resolved to prosecute this war of destruction. The House was emphatically told, that the consequence of the recent Coalition (which Mr. Grey termed a *monstrous Coalition*) would be the continuance of the avowed project of destruction. With respect to the two last points, Mr. Pitt had given the answer to them that he expected.—With regard to America, the old plea of a pending negotiation was resorted to.

Mr. Sheridan rose in reply—He was sorry to find that the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman had confirmed the opinion he had always entertained of him, viz. that he was a minister who could not be improved by experience, and who could not be cured of his rashness by the long train of calamitous events which his precipitancy or his imbecility had brought upon the country. He was extremely happy that this debate had taken place, because, if no other advantage was gained by it, at least this one had been obtained, that ministers had taken care that the public should not be deluded by any fallacious hopes of a change of measures, by declaring themselves more than ever wedded to their destructive

and visionary system of exterminating the French Jacobins. But in thus pledging themselves to those ruinous measures, ministers seemed either really or affectedly to be ignorant of the total change which had taken place in the opinions of the people of this country respecting the war in Flanders—A change more sudden and more universal, he believed, never before took place in the popular opinions of any country. That very object, viz. the conquest of France, which some time since the sanguine disposition of the people, together with the delusions practised upon them, led them to look to as certain, was now treated as chimerical and absurd in the extreme; but opposition abroad, and want of confidence at home, were trifling difficulties when opposed to the irresistible spirit of crusade which possessed his Majesty's ministers.

It appeared to him a matter of no small astonishment, that in the prosecution of this system, they seemed to have totally forgotten that there existed such a spot on the globe as America. He should have supposed that the innumerable calamities brought upon this country by the American war, would at least have had this good effect, that they would have deterred future ministers from hazarding the prosperity and honour of this country for the attainment of objects to which no human power was adequate.

Mr. Robinson spoke against the motion. The question was then put on Mr. Sheridan's motion, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt, after paying some elegant compliments to Captain Harvey and to Captain Hutt for their gallant conduct in the late action, moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to give directions for the erection of monuments in Westminster Abbey, to their memory."

This motion was carried *non con.*
[On the following day the Parliament was prorogued.]

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

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS, JUNE 7.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York thinks it incumbent on him to announce to the British and Hanoverian troops under his command, that the National Convention of France, pur-

suing that gradation of crimes and horrors which has distinguished the periods of its government as the most calamitous of any that has yet occurred in the history of the world, has just passed a decree that their soldiers shall give no quarter to the British or Hanoverian

verian troops. His Royal Highness anticipates the indignation and horror which has naturally arisen in the minds of the brave troop whom he addresses, upon receiving this information. His Royal Highness desires, however, to remind them that mercy to the vanquished is the brightest gem in a soldier's character, and exhorts them not to suffer their resentment to lead them to any precipitate act of cruelty on their part, which may fully the reputation they have acquired in the world. His Royal Highness believes that it would be difficult for brave men to conceive that any set of men who are themselves exempt from sharing in the dangers of war, should be so base and cowardly as to seek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the unfortunate people who are subject to their orders.

It was indeed reserved for the present times to produce to the world the proof of the possibility of the existence of such atrocity and infamy. The pretence for issuing this decree, even if founded in truth, would justify it only to minds similar to those of the Members of the National Convention. It is, in fact, too absurd to be noticed, and still less to be refuted. The French must themselves see through the flimsy artifice of an intended assassination, by which Robespierre has succeeded in procuring that military guard which has at once established him the successor of the unfortunate Louis, by whatever name he may choose to dignify his future reign. In all the wars which from the earliest times have existed between the English and French nations, they have been accustomed to consider each other in the light of generous as well as brave enemies, while the Hanoverians, for a century the Allies of the former, have shared in this reciprocal esteem. Humanity and kindness have at all times taken place the instant that opposition ceased; and the same cloak has been frequently seen covering those who were wounded and enemies, whilst indiscriminately conveying to the hospitals of the conquerors.

The British and Hanoverian armies will not believe that the French nation, even under their present infatuation, can so far forget their characters as soldiers, as to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious to themselves as it is disgraceful to the persons who passed it. On this confidence his Royal Highness trusts, that the soldiers of both nations will confine their sentiments of resentment and abhorrence to the National

Convention alone; persuaded that they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who possesses one spark of honour, or one principle of a soldier; and his Royal Highness is confident, that it will only be on finding, contrary to every expectation, that the French army has relinquished every title to the fair character of soldiers, and of men, by submitting to and obeying so atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his command will think themselves justified, and indeed under the necessity of adopting a species of warfare, for which they will then stand acquitted to their own conscience, to their country, and the world: in such an event, the French army alone will be answerable for the ten-fold vengeance which will fall upon themselves, their wives, and their children, and their unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and avarice can heap upon their devoted victims.

His Royal Highness desires these orders may be read and explained to the men at three successive roll-calls.

POLAND.

THE secret enemies of the country having hitherto shewn an indefatigable activity to sow jealousy and dissention among the brave Citizens, and having with this view spread a most malicious and false report against the communities of the Protestant Religion, as if these peaceful and worthy Citizens were keeping up a reasonable correspondence with the enemies of our country,

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMANDER GENERAL THADDEU KOSCIUSKO,

Therefore proclaim to the Citizens of Poland,—Whereas it is the most sacred duty of all Magistrates, to keep a vigilant eye over the safety of the person of every Citizen; and whereas several representations have already been made by the Protestant Communities, inhabitants of this capital, that several Members of their Communion have been alarmed by the reports circulated stating that they were guilty of a criminal correspondence with the enemies of the country, and that they were concealing arms in their houses: The Council at first exerted every means in

their power to investigate the truth of such a suspicion; and happily these efforts tended to convince them of the malice, which was the only foundation of a calumny, that is entirely void of every shadow of proof. The Supreme Council being on the contrary convinced of the attachment of those Communities to their Country and its Government, and of the zeal with which they co-operated with the rest of the citizens in the glorious effort which effectuated the restoration of the general independence of the country, can look upon those aspersions only as being founded in calumny and the most inveterate malice, invented by the enemies of the country, who, envious and jealous of the recovered happiness and liberty so long lost by the nation, have had recourse to such means to disturb the tranquillity and internal union which reigns amongst the Patriots, and to make us return to that licentiousness, which was the consequence of despotic and arbitrary power, the yoke of which we so happily succeeded in shaking off. It is therefore, that the Supreme Council think it their duty to render justice to that estimable part of the citizens, in declaring and enacting that such persons as shall in future spread such calumnious rumours, for the purpose of disturbing the general tranquillity and union of the inhabitants, shall be tried as disturbers of the public peace, and as enemies to their country, and shall be condemned to exemplary punishments. This Proclamation shall be posted up in all public places, and read from the pulpits of all churches and religious meetings, for three succeeding Sundays. The Commission of Public Order is charged with the execution of this Proclamation.

Given at Warsaw in the Sitting of the Supreme Council, May 31, 1794.

HOLLAND.

ADDRESS OF THE STADTHOLDER TO THE UNITED STATES.

High and Mighty Lords,

WHEN, in the beginning of last year, this State was unexpectedly attacked by the French, and the enemy had, in a short space of time, nearly approached the last frontier of the province of Holland, I thought it incumbent on me, in consequence of the respective posts trusted to my care, to lay my views before your High Mighti-

nesses, as also the grounds of my confidence in the salvation of our country. This I proposed in the Assembly of your High Mightinesses on the 28th of Feb. 1793, and I had, in that moment of danger, the inexpressible happiness of seeing the spirit of the Nation roused, of seeing how the inhabitants joined heart and hand, and how effectually our Allies co-operated. It has since pleased the Supreme Being to grant us a successful issue, by driving the enemy from our territory, and by the conquering arms of the States, with our Friends and Allies, removing the seat of war into the enemy's own country. We now see, however, High and Mighty Lords, a wonderful revolution in the state of affairs, attended with the loss of the greater part of our advantages, the enemy having penetrated and advanced near our frontiers, and instead of our carrying on the war offensively, they have forced us to act in our own defence.

It is under such circumstances, that it behoves all those who more or less bear a share in conducting public affairs, to step forward with their undisguised sentiments, and cordially take the lead of the good inhabitants, and by such means cement a mutual confidence, without which the country cannot be saved.

With this view I once more appear before you in this Assembly, to declare to your High Mightinesses, from the bottom of my heart, that I am ready and firmly determined, supported by the wife and vigorous measures of your High Mightinesses, and the Lords of the respective Provinces, to sacrifice my life in defence of our country; and also to assure you, that I do by no means despair of saving the State, if we, with additional courage and fortitude, under the goodness of Providence, employ the ready and effectual means in our power; and finally to declare to your High Mightinesses, that I hold the least neglect of such necessary exertions, and every indication of despondency and fear, as inevitably tending towards the irretrievable loss of our country.

I will not now, any more than last year, conceal the real danger, the true knowledge of this danger being requisite to call in aid every possible means of resistance. Still, were we to consult the History of our Republic, we should find circumstances of peril, compared to which the present appears to vanish.

Our

Our brave ancestors fought and obtained their liberty and independence in the midst of such difficulties, as human foresight could not reasonably hope to surmount; notwithstanding which, did they constantly spurn at all the insidious overtures offered them; they thought themselves more secure in manfully facing the dangers of war, than suffering themselves to be deceived by a treacherous peace. While King Philip and his adherents continued to be considered as enemies, our forefathers had to defend themselves only against open hostilities; but had the enemy in appearance become friends and brothers, the weapons of deceit, seduction, and corruption, would have proved far more alarming than a state of open warfare. Are we to suppose the present situation worse than that in 1672, when not only single towns, but three Provinces of the Union were in possession of the enemy? Or that of 1747, when all Dutch Flanders and the strong frontier of Bergen-op-zoom were lost? Or, lastly, than that of 1793, the recent events of which are too well known?

If neither our ancestors nor ourselves, during those periods, shewed symptoms of dependency, how disgraceful would it be in us, under our present circumstances, did we enter on the defence of the State without energy and determined courage! Were we to compare the means of defence actually in the power of the Republic, with those in former wars, we are most assuredly no less in a state prepared to repel the attacks of the enemy, than we were in the above-mentioned periods.

The greater part of our frontiers is covered, and continues to be improved: we have an army on foot, who have signalized themselves by their bravery during the two last campaigns, and who will act if possible more so, when fighting for their All. The cheerfulness joined to the courage of our seamen, hath shewn itself in the year 1793. Neither is the Republic without Allies, who, as far as their own situation may admit, will strengthen her: but it is of infinitely more weight than to depend on human efforts, to consider that the God of Heaven and Earth, having so often brought about our deliverance, when the prospect seemed most dreary, we have at this time good grounds to hope, under him,

for the achievement of honourable and glorious deeds.

If there are in the Republic such unnatural and degenerate Dutchmen, who wish for the approach of the enemy, because they imagine it will procure them the means of gratifying their private vindictive spirit, who with such views endeavour by intimidating their fellow-citizens against their taking up arms in the common cause, let us consider them as internal foes, and watch their criminal intentions with no less vigilance than we do those of our foreign enemy.

The pacific system which this Republic, as a commercial State, hath ever adopted, I hold to be most to her advantage; but God forbid we should wish for peace at the expence of our security and independence: if we must lose these inestimable blessings through the superior force of an enemy, it will be an event sincerely to be lamented; but should we make a voluntary surrender of the same, then should we become an object of contempt to all nations.

That this State hath given France no cause for war, is notorious to all the world: that people might among themselves persecute the Christian worship, overthrow the ancient throne of their Kings, arbitrarily dispose of the freedom, the lives and property of their fellow-countrymen; our State saw all this with inexpressible grief, it is true, but never had the most distant wish of declaring war against the opinions of this deluded people. In spite of our moderation, have we been suddenly and most unjustly attacked; this attack having been preceded by a decree of the National Convention, whereby it appears, that the reason of this destructive war is to put all countries and nations on a footing of equality with the miseries of France, namely, to destroy the religious worship of our forefathers, the fundamental laws of the State, and to work a total subversion of our true freedom.

These, High and Mighty Lords, are the objects for which we should enter into a Treaty of Capitulation, in case the war is to terminate agreeably to the enemy's views. However, these very objects must never be made the subject of Treaties, but for their better security and preservation.

With regard to myself, I know no medium between a vigorous resistance and pusillanimous submission; and I doubt

doubt not for a single moment about the choice of your High Mightinesses, that of the States of the Provinces, and of all the well-disposed in the country.

Let every individual, whatever be his religious or civil principles, provided he is no enemy to his country and to his own interest, rally round the standard in favour of the common cause of his country; let every one within his circle contribute towards her protection to the utmost of his power: let the necessary supplies be furnished; and I have hopes, I might say I trust with confidence, that we shall be able to defend ourselves, and, under Providence, protect the honour, and promote the prosperity of the Netherlands.

Behold, High and Mighty Lords, what in duty I owe to the whole nation, to a people among whom I was born and educated, for whose independence a great number of my ancestors sacrificed their lives, for whose welfare I am ready to spill my last drop of blood, and for which both my sons have given proofs of their not being unworthy the name they bear—I wish then for nothing more than the co-operation of my fellow-citizens, and the reward of my House will be their liberty, independence, and permanent happiness.

(Signed)

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Hague, July 15, 1794.

MANIFESTO of the EMPEROR of GERMANY for letting his Troops enter POLAND, distributed by his MAJESTY's Order by Count HANONCOURT, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Troops, to the INHABITANTS of POLAND.

WHEREAS his Imperial Majesty cannot behold with an indifferent eye the troubles which have arisen in Poland, which might have dangerous consequences for the safety and tranquillity of the countries belonging to his Majesty, he has given me orders to repair with the troops under my command to the Polish territory, in order that, by so doing, not only all dangers be averted from the frontiers of Galicia, but that the tranquillity and safety of the countries of his Majesty the Emperor be consolidated. In consequence the Public have been apprised, that those who shall behave peaceably, friendly, modestly and consistently to the Austrian soldiers, will have to expect the full protection and safety both of their own persons, and of their estates and property; those on the contrary, who shall dare to go so far as to render themselves guilty of an inconsiderate resistance, will bring upon themselves all the severity of the Martial Laws.

(Signed)

JOSEPH COUNT HANONCOURT.

Head-quarters at Wielonitfeb,

June 30, 1794.

MILFORD HAVEN.

(WITH A VIEW.)

MILFORD Haven in the county of Pembroke is distant from London about 250 miles. It is styled by Giraldus, in Latin, *Milverdicus Portus*. This famous port the Britons called *Aberdoygledhen*, which is as much as to say, the mouth of the two swords, (for *gledhen* signifies a sword) thereby plainly and truly attributing it to two rivers. It is universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has sixteen deep and safe creeks, five bays and thirteen roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which it is said that a thousand sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from each other: nor is there any danger in sailing in or out with the tide either by day or by night, from whatever point the wind may

happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in without either anchor or cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe till she is refitted. The spring tide rises in this harbour thirty-six feet; so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. Dale harbour is a ready outlet for small vessels, where they may ride in two or three fathoms at low water. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before the Spanish Invasion, two forts were begun at the entrance of Milford Haven, one on each side, called Nangle and Dale Block-Houses, but they were not then finished. The Stack Rock rises here above water, lying near the middle of the entrance, between Nangle and Dale. Penemouth is the opening of that branch of the haven on which the town of Pembroke is seated, and where the custom-house of Milford

is kept. The breadth of the entrance between rock and rock is but two hundred yards at high water; and an hundred and twelve at low water. There is a ridge of rocky ground that has the name of Carrs, which runs almost across Milford Haven, from Peter Church towards Llanfadwell, where it renders the landing-place difficult to strangers, from its not appearing at low water. The great excellency and utility of this harbour is, that in an hour's time a ship may be in or out of it, and in the way between the Land's End and Ireland. As it lies near the mouth of the Severn, a ship in eight or ten hours may be over on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's End in the English Channel; and a vessel may get out of this place to the west much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth.

On May the 18th, 1757, a petition of several merchants of London was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, that the Port of Milford, in the county of Pembroke, was a safe and commodious harbour, capable of receiving at all times the whole Royal Navy and trade of Great Britain; and was most conveniently situated for the resort and security of merchant-ships, when they cannot easily enter the English Channel, and for the sending out and relieving of cruisers from time to time upon proper stations in the ocean, and for the immediate repairing and refitting such cruisers in case of damage; that ships might proceed from the said

harbour into the ocean, and return from thence with almost any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the strong currents, and in a great deal less time than was usually employed in sailing with the most favourable wind from Portsmouth to the Land's End; that the said harbour might, in a very short time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defensible and secure against any attack; that a dock-yard might be established there, and any number of ships, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for sea with the greatest convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the construction of ships abound in the adjacent countries; and therefore praying the House to take the matter into consideration, and to make such provision relative thereto as its nature and importance might appear to require. This petition was referred to a Committee, whose report being favourable, the same was referred to the Committee of Supply, who resolved that 10,000*l.* should be granted towards carrying on the works, fortifying, and securing Milford Haven.

This harbour, though so highly commended, has not yet derived all the advantages it might receive. The public dock-yard, so often recommended, is still to be constructed, though in the opinion of many very intelligent judges it would be attended with great advantages to the nation. See particularly "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain, 8vo. 1791. p. 67."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Gentleman of the name of D'ISRAELI has lately favoured the Public with a work which he calls "A Dissertation on Anecdotes;" in which the following heavy charge against the late Mrs. Macaulay is to be found.

"I shall not dismiss this topic without seizing the opportunity it affords of disclosing to the Public an Anecdote which should not have been hitherto concealed from it. When some historians meet with information in favour of those personages whom they have chosen to execrate, as it were, systematically, they employ forgeries, interpolations, or still more effectual villanies. Mrs. Macaulay, when she consulted the MSS. at the British Museum, was accustomed, in her historical researches, when she came to any passage unfavourable to her party, or in favour of

the Stuarts, to destroy the page of the M.S. 1—These dilapidations were at length perceived, and she was watched. The Harleian MS. 7379. will go down to posterity as an eternal testimony of her historical impartiality. It is a collection of State Letters. This MS. has three pages entirely torn out; and it has a note, signed by the principal Librarian, that on such a day the MS. was delivered to her, and the same day the pages were found to be destroyed."

Page 69, D'ISRAELI's *Dissertation on Anecdotes.*

In examining the Harleian MS to which he refers, the following memorandum is to be found.

"Nov. 12, 1764. Sent down to Mrs. Macaulay, signed E. Morton."

Upon applying to Dr. Morton for farther information on this subject (who

(who is at present, I thank God, alive and well), he was kind enough to send the following very satisfactory answer.

"To the Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM, No. 72, St. Martin's-lane, Long-acre, London.

Twickenham, Aug. 9, 1794.

"Rev. Sir,

"HAVING received your letter of the 8th instant, and having also examined the Harleian Manuscript, No. 7379, together with the present worthy Keeper of the Manuscripts, I find that the note inserted at the end, dated

Nov. 12, 1764, does not contain any evidence that the three leaves wanting at the end were torn out by Mrs. Macaulay: And on the contrary it rather appears to me that the said three leaves were already wanting, when the Manuscript was sent down to the reading-room for the use of Mrs. Macaulay,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. MORTON."

Thus, Sir, have I laid before you a plain statement of facts, and leave it to the Public to judge of the candour and impartiality of Mr. D'ISRAELI.

ADVANTAGES to be Derived from the IMPROVEMENT of the SOIL, AS STATED BY

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR IN HIS ADDRESS ON JULY 29, 1794, TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

IT is not difficult, even on such data as have been already obtained, to make calculations sufficiently accurate for every useful purpose respecting the probable advantages to be expected from the improvement of the kingdom, in regard to income, capital, and population; and perhaps a short statement of such advantages may awaken more the public attention, and be more satisfactory to the generality of the people than long disquisitions. He had therefore embraced the earliest opportunity of throwing together some ideas upon the subject, for his own private satis-

faction, and for the consideration of the Board and of the public.

Of the different Reports given in to the Board, that from the county of Cambridge is by far the most minute, the Surveyor having, with great labour, gone from parish to parish, and in general having obtained sufficient information in regard to stock, produce, and population. At the conclusion of his Report he recapitulates the increase of rent which may be expected by improving the cultivation of 319,300 acres in that county, of which the following is an abstract:

Number of Acres.	Description of the Land.	Increased Rent per Acre.	Total Increase.
150,000	Waste and unimproved Fen Open and Common Field	£. 0 10 0	£. 75,000 0 0
132,000	Arable Land - - - -	0 8 0	52,800 0 0
19,800	Inferior Pasture - - - -	0 9 7	9,487 10 0
7,500	Of Upland Common - - -	0 11 0	4,125 0 0
8,000	Of Fen Common - - - -	0 10 0	4,800 0 0
2,000	Of 1/2 yearly Meadow Land	0 3 6	850 0 0
319,300	At an average about 9s. per Acre.		£. 146,262 10 0

That it seemed to him impossible to contend, that these rents are exorbitant, or beyond what any tenant would be willing to pay for the advantage of having his land drained, inclosed, and put in a state of improvement. This seems, therefore, a fair foundation, on which the following calculations may be built.

That the above increased rent, it is evident, can only arise from increased produce, or decreased expences, but principally from the former; and it is not unreasonable to say, that the re-

nant ought to have increased produce alone, thrice the increased rent, or, in the county of Cambridge, deducting smaller sums, 438,000l. per annum.

That to prove this is a low calculation, is sufficient to remark, that, stating the additional produce of 319,300 acres at 438,000l. is only at the rate of about 1l. 7s. per acre, which surely cannot be called too high an estimate.

That in order to judge what addition this would make to the National Capital, the increased produce ought to be multiplied by thirty; hence the total values

value, at thirty years purchase, would amount to 13,140,000l.

That in the view of additional population, the result is equally satisfactory. According to the common calculation, 10l. at an average, is sufficient for every human being, men, women, and children included; consequently 438,000l. of additional produce would furnish subsistence to 43,800 additional inhabitants.

The general result, in regard to Cambridgehire, is then as follows:

Number of acres to be improved,	319,000
Addition of rent, at the average of about 9s. per acre,	£. 146,262
Additional produce, at 11. 7s. per acre,	438,000
Addition to the National Capital at 30 years purchase of the produce	13,140,000
Probable increase of population,	43,800 souls.

That for the purpose of calculating the extent to which improvements may be carried in the kingdom at large, it is necessary to state, that, according to the computation of the celebrated Dr. Halley, Cambridge shire is a 70th part of England and Wales, consequently the above results are to be multiplied by seventy, in order to ascertain the improvable value and population of the southern part of the united kingdom.

The result of that calculation will be as follows:

Number of acres to be improved,	22,351,000
Addition of rent, at the average of about 9s. per acre	£. 10,057,950
Additional produce, at 11. 7s. per acre,	30,173,850
Addition to the National Capital, at 30 years purchase of the produce,	205,215,500
Probable increase of population	3,017,385 souls

That of the number of acres to be improved, namely, 22,351,000, one half probably consists of waste lands, and the other half of common fields and lands under defective cultivation; and that great as would be the benefit to be derived from the improvement of the former, it was the latter from which the greatest expectations of solid advantage were to be entertained.

That doubtless there would be some who, unaccustomed to such calculations, or perhaps from despondency of temper, might be inclined to question them.

They may probably say that one district is too small a foundation, on which to build so great a superstructure: that Cambridgehire has an unusual proportion of wastes and common-fields, and consequently cannot furnish fair data for such a calculation, &c. &c. To this it may be sufficient to answer, that in such cases, minute exactness is not to be looked for; that to be able to form some general idea of the nature and extent of public improvement, is a great step gained.

That from every information which the Board of Agriculture has as yet been able to procure, there are at least twenty-two millions of acres, partly waste, and partly already in cultivation, which may be made to yield an additional produce of 11. 7s. per acre. That the above calculations are confined to South Britain; and that one-sixth more, at least, might have been added for North Britain, had there been any wish to make exaggerated estimates; and that as much of the additional produce will consist of wool, hides, and other raw materials, which will employ many hands, and the value of which will be trebled by being manufactured, it is impossible that the above statement can do justice to the additional wealth and population of the country, resulting from a general improvement of the soil; more especially, when the improvement of the Live Stock in the kingdom is taken into consideration, from which so much additional advantage may be expected.

Another objection that may be urged is, that no deduction is made on account of the expence of these improvements.— That is undoubtedly a circumstance to be attended to by those private individuals by whom those improvements are to be made. But in a national account, that is not an objection for consideration. The public pays for none of these improvements: though John employs Thomas to survey a waste, to inclose a common field, to build a new house for a farmer, or to raise new plantations, the public, so far from losing, gains by the expediture. The money thus laid out, might have lain dormant in the coffers of a Banker, might have been wasted on foreign luxuries, might have been employed in manufacturing articles for foreign markets, which were never paid for; or might have been destined for the cultivation of distant territories, with all the risk of being taken from us

by an enemy, or declaring themselves independent. How different is the result, when our money is laid out at home, and employed in a manner, in every possible point of view, so peculiarly beneficial. The improvements of our own land cannot be taken from us. They require no additional troops to defend them, nor fortresses to be feared for their protection. But if any person should incline to consider the money expended in carrying on the amelioration of our own soil, as so much national loss, let him state the expence at the sum of 4l. per acre, which is certainly sufficiently high (for the first crops, after any field is improved, are in general so luxuriant as to repay all necessary expences), and even then, ample inducements for improving will still remain.

The expence of improving
22,351,000 acres, at 4l. per
acre, would amount to 89,404,000
Interest thereof at five per
Cent. - - - - - 4,470,200

These are to be deducted from
905,215,500l. of additional national
capital, and 30,173,850l. of additional
national income.

That here it was impossible not to

advert to the astonishing difference, between expending eighty-nine millions in improvements at home, or in foreign conquest. After the expenditure of that sum in war, it would be accounted a most fortunate means of reimbursement, if we could secure any territory, by a commercial intercourse with which five millions per annum could be gained; whilst, at the same time, it would be necessary to pay at least five millions of additional taxes. But if that money were laid out at home, or rather, if private individuals were encouraged to expend a part of their wealth and capital in the internal improvement of the country, instead of new taxes being necessary, the old ones would become lighter and more easily paid, and instead of dragging five millions per annum, at an enormous distance, and consequently with much risk and expence, thirty millions would be produced within our own domain, and always at our command. That these were truths which had been often vaguely talked of, and consequently made little impression, but which were now likely to be probed to the bottom, and established beyond a doubt.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 21.

THE Manager, with a provident regard to his own gratification, but, we fear, with little attention to that of the Public, reproduced *The Mountaineers*, with Mr. Palmer in the part of Octavian, instead of Mr. Kemble. This character, the Cardenio of *Don Quixote*, we thought last year was too long, and we now add, from observing the effects of it, that the madness is too violent and too uniform to be otherwise than disgusting. It is not necessary that all the horrors of Bedlam should be exhibited on the Theatre. Even the skill and abilities of Mr. Kemble were unequal to the task of softening the harsh qualities of which the part is composed. No wonder that Mr. Palmer, who exerted himself very laudably, has not been more successful.

25. Miss PALMER, daughter of Mr. PALMER, appeared the first time on a London Theatre, in the part of Rosina in *The Spanish Barber*. To many of the requisites for the Stage, as a figure majestic and graceful, and features which promise expression when fear shall subside, she added a degree

of diffidence very impressing. It has not been the fortune of any of the Palmers to exhibit excellence at the outset of their profession. Whoever remembers the father of this young lady thirty years ago, cannot but acknowledge that he had at that time little more to boast of than his youth and person, and with very few appearances of that excellence to which he has since arrived.

26. *Auld Robin Gray*, a pastoral Entertainment, by Mr. ARNOLD, jun. was performed the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow :

Auld Robin Gray,	Mr. Suett.
Jemmy,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Donald,	Mr. Davies.
Duncan,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Sandy,	Mr. Bland.
Jerry,	Mr. Fawcett.
Moggy,	Mrs. Bland.
Susan,	Miss De Camp.
Mother,	Mrs. Booth.
Jenny,	Miss Leak.

It has lately been the fashion to dramatise old Ballads, and probably the success of the
Children

Children in the Wood was the means of introducing Auld Robin Gray into theatrical life. Were the Ballad simply adhered to, the interest of course must be anticipated, and the effect destroyed; in order, therefore, to divert the attention, the author has, with much ingenuity, contrived to deviate from the story, by introducing new characters, and giving a happy termination, as well as a novel turn to the catastrophe. Jenny, after having paid every attention to her parents, when "her father broke his arm, and the cow was stole away," is prevented, by a lucky fainting fit, from being wedded to "Auld Robin Gray," and Jemmy, loaded with wealth, arrives just in time to give his hand and the "Crown and Pound" to the Lads of his Heart.

This piece had the assistance of some good Music from the Author's father, but it is not likely to obtain any firm establishment in the Theatre.

AUG. 9. *How to be Happy*, a Comedy, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow:

Seagrove,	Mr. Palmer.
Sir Charles Manley,	Mr. Aickin.
Young Manley,	Mr. Barrymore.
Sir John Marlow,	Mr. Suet.
Young Marlow,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Jack Scamper,	Mr. Fawcett.
Fitzgerald,	Mr. Johnstone.
Simon,	Mr. Parsons.
Miss Harcourt,	Mrs. Kemble.
Julia,	Mrs. Gibbs.
Mrs. Scamper,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Mrs. Furnish,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Miss Furnish,	Miss De Camp.

The scene opens with Seagrove contemplating the miseries and pending destruction which he has brought on himself by the generosity of his disposition, and his propensity to gambling. His fortune is exhausted, and a suit in Chancery, on the issue of which depends his whole estate, is likely to be decided against him. While he is ruminating on his misfortunes, and repenting of his folly, Jack Scamper, who is a swindler, and with whom he became acquainted at the gambling table, enters, and on Seagrove's making known to him the distressed circumstances in which he is involved, suggests to him the expediency of depriving Miss Harcourt of her fortune, by opposing her union with Young Marlow, to whom she is engaged, which, by the will of her father, becomes forfeited to Seagrove in case she marries without his consent. His conscience at first revolts at the idea, but Scamper's advice prevails in the end. The swindler now

lays a plan for getting a few hundreds (as he terms it) from the deluded Seagrove; for this purpose he takes a splendid lodging, and imposes his wife, whose fortune he has already expended, on him as a foreign Countess, and advises him to enter into an intrigue with her. Seagrove is admitted into her apartments, and while he is there, Scamper comes home drunk from a gambling-house. Supposing that Seagrove is gone, who is concealed behind the door, he laughs at his folly, observing, that he is a greater fool than he could have thought. Seagrove, finding how he had been deceived and imposed upon, repents of his unfortunate connection with Scamper, and determines on repairing the injury he has done Miss Harcourt, by restoring her the property of which he had so unjustly deprived her, and consents to her giving her hand to Mr. Marlow. At this crisis word is brought him of the suit in Chancery having been determined in his favour, which makes him happy, at the same time that he has rendered his niece perfectly so.

The other part of the fable is as follows:—Young Manley, by his extravagance, has incurred the displeasure of his uncle, Sir Charles, by whom he is discarded. Thus abandoned he knows not what to do; but his faithful Irish servant, Fitzgerald, lays a scheme for getting into the old gentleman's house, under the assumed name of Marlow, to whom he is informed Julia, his uncle's ward, is engaged. The deception is carried on with success for some time; at length Sir Charles Marlow and his nephew Young Marlow arrive. Young Manley even now persists in being the nephew of Sir John Marlow, and is so persuasive as to convince the old gentleman, notwithstanding his real nephew is present, that he is the person. Young Marlow takes very little pains to undeceive his uncle on the occasion; for being deeply in love with Miss Harcourt, and Sir John wishing him to marry Julia, he is made happy by his uncle giving the hand of the latter to his supposed nephew, on which the mystery is developed. Sir Charles Manley becomes reconciled to his nephew, the lovers are each united agreeable to their desires, and the piece concludes with ALL BEING HAPPY.

The Author of the piece is a Mr. BREWER, an Attorney. The incidents are numerous, but they are so managed as to fall infinitely short of the degree of stage effect necessary to render a play of five Acts successful. The ideas are for the most part borrowed, and not improved upon; many of the scenes are too long, and extremely insipid; and the dialogue, though some tolerable good sentiments are to

be found here and there, is, on the whole, by no means impressive or interesting. In short, we are sorry the Author has been at so much trouble for so poor a recompence—

most of the passages were disapproved of by the audience, and a very general disapprobation accompanied the notice of its second representation.

P O E T R Y.

TO CAPTAIN BLIGH,

On his RETURN TO ENGLAND in 1793,
after having in so successful a manner executed the Commission entrusted to his Care, of transporting the BREAD-FRUIT TREES from OTAHEITE to the Islands of JAMAICA and ST. VINCENT.

BY GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

O, WELCOME home with thy triumphant fail!

Atchiev'd the noble task to thee assign'd;
With ardour such as thine it scarce could fail;

And to thy purpose friendly ev'ry wind:
All mark'd thy distant tract with eager eye,
For 'twas the glorious cause of sweet humanity.

To such a cause the Heav'n's protection lend!

Thou felt their influence in a trying
When all around menac'd a fatal end,

From the black stratagems of lawless power:
For it was then they rais'd Hope's soothing
To cheer thy drooping heart, and calm th' impending storm.

O, snatch'd from death!—sav'd by a hand divine,

To persevere 'midst terrors round thee
To tread in happier times a glorious line,

And scatter blessings o'er the Western World;
Plant the fair tree of peace, the wretched
And give mankind far more than conquest ever gave.

What are the banners which the victor bears—

From slaughter'd hosts stretch'd on the ensanguin'd field?

Wet with the orphan's and the widow's tears,

They to the mind no solid joy can yield;
The sense of fame may raise a transient glow,
But soon the laurel wreath shrinks with'ring from his brow!

The leader of the Argonautic Band
(Though his renown a while spread half o'er Greece),

Who with a daring, but a plund'rer's hand

Convey'd to Theffaly the Golden Fleece;

Yet short his glory;—torn by dire alarms,
Nor sooth'd by love's soft power, nor bright Medea's charms,

These are the fleeting triumphs of an hour,

Which one great deed of virtue far outweighs!

Those who for others' good exert their power,

On a firm base their own memorial raise.
Time views the trophy with a raptur'd eye,
And vows it ne'er shall feel the ravage of his scythe.

Yes, my respected friend, this trophy's thine;

Where with their weight of fruit thy Bread-Trees bend,

Afric's dark sons shall in their shade recline,

And to the skies thy well-earn'd praises send,

Their comforts share; and, conscious whence they came,

Teach children yet unborn to venerate thy name.

But what eulogium's due to his good mind,

The virtuous Monarch of these happy
Who first this philanthropic plan design'd,

To o'erspread the anxious face of care with smiles?

Who from his people's joy derives his own,
His subjects' loyal hearts the bulwark of his throne!

LINES TO CORSICA.

Si quid mea carmina possunt.

BY E. CORNELIA KNIGHT.

FAIR Isle! amidst Tyrrhenian billows plac'd,

With temperance and dauntless valour grac'd!

Where stately rising from their oozy bed,
Primæval mountains rear their hoary head!

Indignant doom'd the galling chain to wear,
And every wrong of foreign lords to bear;

How oft thy rocky shores with crimson died
The base Ligurian's avarice and pride!

How long, obedient to their parents' call,
Thy sons withstood the vain ambitious

Gaul!

Till

Till won by guile, to numbers forced to
yield,

They slowly left the long-disputed field.
Infected since with Faction's breath impure,
What complicated woes thy climes endure!
But cease to mourn—behold from western
skies,

Fair Albion's Genius to avenge thee rise.
She wafts triumphant o'er the briny wave
Her warlike sons, thy fainting strength to
save.

With daring step yon arduous heights they
gain,
And vigilant protect th' encircling main.
Like Sparta's Chiefs, a small determin'd
band,

'Gainst hostile legions resolute they stand;
Unchang'd by toil, impervious to alarms,
Nor rest their limbs, nor sleep their eyelids
charms.

The lofty bulwarks fall beneath their stroke,
Relieving thousands from Oppression's yoke.
Imprison'd wretches now the sun behold;
The sacred domes once more their gates un-
fold;

And while the clouds of incense mount the
skies,

With hands uplifted and with streaming eyes,
The late-besieg'd to heav'n their pray'rs
address,

Britannia's sons, their conquerors, to bless.
But spare the name—far nobler views they
boast,

No thirst of conquest sways the gen'rous
host.

With ardent zeal intrepid they oppose
Humanity's and Heav'n's insulting foes.
Yet see, the victors soft compassion breathe,
The laurel'd sword unstain'd with vengeance
sheathe,

And full of godlike mercy pardon give,
That Error's victims may repent and live.
To thee they bring no wild fantastic scheme,
The plan of villains, or the madman's
dream;

But laws to curb impetuous Passion's storm,
And sacred Freedom in her fairest form.
Beneath their Crosses thy faith secure shall rest,
While Toleration sways their manly breast;
That Cross triumphant shall thy rights de-
fend,

In all thy cares a potent succour lend;
Bid Peace and Safety o'er thy vallies shine,
And Agriculture spread her charms divine.
Like Britain's patren, still unchang'd they
wield

This glorious banner in the martial field;
Like him shall see a hideous monster fall
Beneath their arms, the cruel, impious Gaul;
And thou, blest isle, forgetting ev'ry woe,
To GEORGE alone thy happiness shalt owe.

Rome, June 4, 1794.

ON RECEIVING FROM DR. DOWNMAN OF
EXETER A COPY OF HIS POEMS, IN-
SCRIBED CHIEFLY TO HIS RELATIONS
AND FRIENDS.

WHILST other Bards require the aids
Of Phoebus and the Aonian Maids,
Ransack their heads and squeeze their brains,
And catch a shadow for their pains;
Thy happier Muse, disdaining art,
Seeks inspiration from thy heart,
And breathes a brighter, purer flame
Than their wild fancies e'er could claim;
Embalms in never-dying lays
The virtues you delight to praise
In each dear charity of life,
The Friend, the Relative, the Wife.

TRANSLATION of a SONG in TASSO'S
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED."

SEE the gentle budding rose,
Early as the morn she blows,
In virgin modesty and native bloom attir'd;
Half within herself conceal'd,
Half unto the eye reveal'd,
The less she seems expos'd, the more she is
admir'd.

Next she shows her bosom fair
Open to the fragrant air,
Her former modest looks no longer she re-
tains;
See her languish! see her die!
No more pleasing to the eye,
No more desir'd by maids, no more admir'd
by swains.

Swift as happy minutes fly,
So swift youth and beauty die;
So swift the noon of life is follow'd by its
eve.

Tho' each revolving season brings
Other summers, other springs,
The spring of life when past admits of no
retrieve.

Then early as the dawn of day
Pluck the budding rose of May,
At noon she blooms, at night she fades away:
Gather now the rose of love,
Now the fleeting hour improve,
For if you would be lov'd, learn betimes
to love.

TO SOCIAL LOVE,

ON RECEIVING A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.
BY JAMES JENNINGS.

BENIGNANT guest! descended from
above,
The brightest gem of heav'n, sweet Social
Love!

Of all the graces which adorn the heart,
Thou dost to man the greatest bliss impart;

To Friendship thou art e'er a lasting zest,
A precious balm to sooth the woe-worn
breast.

When ills on ills beset man's feeble frame,
What profits honour, wealth, pomp, pow'r,
or fame?

If thou art absent, nought will e'er avail,
And Grief in vain must tell her piteous tale.
But when beside the sickly couch thou art,
To pour sweet consolation o'er the heart,
Their strains the soul's disorder'd strings re-
sume,

And Hope and Joy by turns the mind illumine;
Whilst, heav'nly-born, chaste Gratitude
serene,

With rapture wand'ring o'er the pleasing
scene,
Owns with unfeign'd delight thy sov'reign
pow'r

To sooth the soul in misery's sad hour.
O! may'st thou dwell and be rever'd on
earth

By man, as thou art wont to be above,
Till mighty Jove the everlasting birth
Shall crown with never-ending Joy and
Social Love!

L I N E S

Written in "ZIMMERMAN'S SOLITUDE,"
lately translated from the FRENCH of
J. B. MERCIER.

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

A MIDST the giddy world long, long I
sought
Fond Pleasure's charms, combin'd with chaste
content:

But, sad mistake! reflection never brought
One soothing moment to my soul unbent.

At length, resolv'd to quit the dreary way,
I found in Solitude my heart's desire;

In that are emblems of eternal day;
In that, unfetter'd, we to heav'n aspire.

Blest ZIMMERMAN! whose ev'ry page
combines

To man his genuine happiness t' unfold;
Whose purity thro' ev'ry sentence shines
With conscious rectitude that dares be
bold.

Thou, thou by virtue, love, and truth, in-
spir'd,

T' impart a portion of those joys sublime,
That dwells in ev'ry breast by wisdom fir'd,
Wilt live t' instruct and please long as the
world and time.

THE CONTRAST. A POEM.

WHERE Benares on Ganges' smiling side
Stupendous temples shews in idol pride,

Where, Aurgzebe, thy minarets tow'r od
high,
And their exalted tops hide in the sky;
Where Hindoo Priests in holy vestments
dress'd,

Rule o'er this far-fam'd Oxford of the East,
These eyes beheld a lovely female race,
Possess'd of all th' enchanting pow'r of face:
Tho' on their necks Europa's snow's not
seen,

Tho' climate deep embrowns their tawny
skin,

Their full black eyes awake such soft alarms,
I often wish them in my am'rous arms.

Daughters of Ind, severe your lot appears,
Spent in one narrow space your blooming
years!

Misled by fashion, only learn'd to yield
To wanton Lords in Pleasure's flow'ry field;
Immur'd to gratify their sovereign call,
Within the soft Zennana's guarded wall,
Surrounded by emasculated spies,
On the rich couch imprison'd Beauty lies,
And pines in pomp! Light silks her limbs en-
fold;—

For her Damascus weaves the rose in gold;
For her the camel, patient traveller, brought
Great KERIM'S Acts, in Persian tapestry
wrought;

For her Hindostan's fertile empire pours
From Delhi's gorgeous gates its countless
stores.

But, ah! what pleasure can such splendor
give

To live in costly wretchedness;—to live
Like cag'd canaries, never to be free,
Nor ever know the sweets of liberty.

Hail to the fair of that delightful land,
Where liberal sentiments the soul expand,
Where no hir'd guards within the portals lie,
To watch the mistress with Suspicion's eye!
Avaunt, thou haegart Jealousy! thou pest,
Begot of old in the mistrustful East,
Still hold thy rule to everlasting time,
Far, very far from England's happier clime.
Deep Fiend of Hell! thou tear'st the human
heart;

Thou wound'st affection in the tenderest part;
Thou overturn'st where long-form'd Concord
stood,

Thou bath'st thy wither'd limbs in human
blood;

Thou partest those whom friendship join'd
And ev'n pure Chastity thou nam'st a Whore.

Ye blooming maids of Britain's gen'rous
land,

Ye fairest work of God's almighty hand,
At your soft shine the pow'ful Lords I see
Of each more haughty empire bend the knee!
To you, nor false, my filial song is given,
The truest likeness of your parent Heaven!

Enjoy

Enjoy the blessings your mild country
brings,
For beauty's fetter'd where your Poet sings;
Sepulchral lamps enlighten but the tomb,
Here Beauty only shines within one dome.
Poor cloister'd souls, whose speaking eyes en-
gage,
In youth they pine, and fade in early age :
Though with each grace of person form'd to
move
My easy bosom to harmonious love,
They live, untaught by Reason's purer light,
In darkness deeper than monastic night.

How happy they not born that sway be-
neath,
Where the imperial word gives life or death ;
Where merciless slaves at the supreme com-
mand

Oppress the poor, and desolate the land ;
Barbarian maxims—Tyranny's black pow'r
Has run this too unwieldy empire o'er,
Here jarring Princes fight, in dire array,
Quotidian battles for provincial sway,
And rend, Hindostan, thy dismember'd frame ;
Thou, Great Mogul, but bear'st the mighty
name.

Ah ! may I live where Freedom holds her
reign,

In the mild islands of the Western Main,
With whose applause admiring nations ring,
Ah ! may I live beneath an English King !

November 2, 1793.

J. S.

*From Benares, the Chief City
of the Hindoo Religion.*

SCOTTISH SONG.

Tune, " An thou wert my ain thing."

CHORUS.

An thou wert mine ain thing,
I wad lo'e thee, I wad lo'e thee ;
An thou wert mine ain thing,
How dearly wad I lo'e thee !

○ THOU, whate'er I wish below
To mak' me blest, come well come woe,
Wert thou but mine, sweet *****, O
How dearly wad I lo'e thee.

Baith happy then in Fortune's gift,
Nae twa sae blest aneath the list,
We'll tentie through the warld shiftr,
Blythe, cantie, and contented.

In some sequester'd sweet retreat,
Wi' Nature's simple beauties neat,
We'll care, and age, and envy cheat,
And gar the time gae dancing.

The morn shall rise to mirth and glee,
In peace the evening close its e'e,
And ilka day be jolliee,

Ilk' after night be sweeter.

Thus slide awa' the honied hour,
Till a' the bloom of youth be o'er ;
Nor then our love shall lose its power,
But still be mair endearing.

To friendship then 'twill be refin'd,
(Chaste emanation o' the mind !)
And a' its dross be left behind,
And heaven alane remaining.

Then mony a tender kindly tie
Will wake the grateful memory
O' joys that flew in youth-hood by,
By worldly cares untainted.

And then, I hope, when a' is done,
We'll calmly close the happy scene ;
The knell that breaks our hearts be aue,
Nor ken the pain of parting.

An thou wert, &c.

R. J*^M*^S*^N.

HEALTH, A SHIRT, AND SHILLING.

A S O N G.

Tune, " The Favourite."

○ HOW happy is the man
Has " Health, a Shirt, and Shilling,"

A Friend, a Sweetheart, and a cano,
A Book, and House to dwell in !

With him the day
Is light and gay,

The night is never dreary ;
With friend and glass,
Or book or lads,

He's happy, snug, and cheery :

Easy and blythe is he,
Still frank to lend or borrow ;
Never whining,
Or repining,

Free from strife and sorrow.
With a heart that's still contented,
And will by none prevented ;

Poor and merry,
Never weary,

Careless of to-morrow.

State, nor wealth, nor power can give

A happiness excelling

His bliss, who lives from day to day
With " Health, a Shirt, and Shilling."

With kindly fare,
And little care,

He's still a hearty fellow ;
When sober, ay

He's frank and gay,

As great's a king when mellow.

Then easy and blythe I'll be,
Still frank to lend, &c. &c.

R. J*^M*^S*^N.

SONG

S O N G.

Tune, "The Dumpty Toe,"

A WEST INDIAN JIG.

Written at the desire of a young Lady, who had got the air, and only the first two lines of the song, which are preserved

"**M**ASSA, look at my dumpty toe,
 " And carry me over de water,"
 Me tie'd all day at de spade and hoe,
 And my dumpty toe, look at her!
 She's big and fore, me cannot go,
 Me wish me never had her;
 For she be hurt and pain me so,
 And de wet will make her bader,
 Massa, you be got dine to day;—
 Poor Phelim's all a-starving!
 Dear Massa, carry me on de way;—
 You're strong, and me's deserving.
 Nora be wonder why me stay,
 My yams ere now be boiling;
 Me no get sleep, nor eat to-day,
 And de morrow me must be toiling.
 De fun be going into de sea,
 De dark it be advancing;
 From toil de Negroe all be free,
 And dey all be meet at de dancing.
 De white * mulqueto pinching me,
 My dumpty toe be burning,
 De Negroe all be glad but me;—
 Poor Phelim here be mourning.

Phelim has seen de noder day,
 When Buckro † no be beating,
 When Negroe free to sport and play,
 And no ill usage getting.
 And if dat day come back again,
 And my dumpty toe be better,
 Me no be bad to Massa den,
 But carry you over de water.
 Dear Mass', look at my dumpty toe,
 And carry me over de river;
 All day me toil at de spade or hoe,
 And be honest and busy ever.
 All night me sit and watch by you,
 And fan you when you sleeping;—
 O carry me over, Massa, do,
 Nor leave poor Phelim weeping.

R. J* M**s* N.

ANACREON, ODE FIRST.

IMITATED.

Θέλω λέγειν Ἀτρείδης,
 Θέλω δὲ Καδμῶν ἀδῆν* καὶ ἀλλ.

OF HIS LYRE.

OF Atreus' sons I fain would sing,
 Or touch to Cadmus' woes the string;—
 In vain th' unwilling chords I move,
 The Lyre resounds alone to LOVE.

The strings I shift, I change the lyre,
 To sing Alcides I aspire;
 In vain th' unwilling chords I move,
 The lyre resounds alone to LOVE.

Farewell, ye Heroes!—Every string
 Conspires of LOVE alone to sing.

ODE SECOND.

OF WOMEN.

Φύσις κέρατα ταύροις, καὶ ἀλλ.

NATURE, to every creature kind,
 To each their proper arms assign'd;
 Horns to the Bull, hoofs to the steed;
 To Hares gave heels of winged speed,
 She to the Lion did bequeath
 The yawning terrors of his teeth;
 Gave Fish to swim, and Birds to fly,
 And Man with valour did supply.
 For Women—she had no such arms.
 What gave she them?—All BEAUTY'S
 charms!
 These, instead of spear and shield;
 These, invincible, they wield;
 These, the triumphant Fair display,
 And valour, fire, and sword give way.

ODE THIRD.

OF LOVE.

Μεσονυκτίαις ποθ' ἔραϊς, καὶ ἀλλ.

THE night her middle journey held,
 And Arctos in Boötes wheel'd;
 The race of mortals every where
 In deep repose were lost to care:
 Love, coming then, knock'd at my gate.
 "Who's there? Who knocks?" I cried,
 "so late,
 "Scaring my dreams at such a rate?"
 "Do, open the door," the Urchin said;
 "I'm but a Child; pray ben't afraid.
 "All dripping wet, in weary plight,
 "I wander thro' the moonless night."
 When this I heard, my heart was sore;
 I lit my lamp, unbarr'd the door,
 And lo! a winged child I spied,
 With bow and quiver by his side,
 Set by the fire, with fondling care
 I chaf'd his hands, and wrung his hair.
 But soon as he was warm and dry,
 "Come, now," says he, "I think I'll try—
 "You see this bow of mine!—I'd fain
 "Know if 't be damag'd by the rain."
 He drew the string, and, twang! the dart
 Struck, like a gadfly, thro' my heart.
 He skip'd and laugh'd—"Mine host," said
 he,
 "My bow is sound!—Rejoice with me!
 "But thy poor heart—'twere will it be!"
 [ODE FOURTH in our next.]

* The Negroes apply white, as we do black, as a term indicating abhorrence.

† Or, White Man.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Admiralty Office, June 14.

A LETTER was received yesterday evening from Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated that day, off Dunnofe, in the Isle of Wight, giving an account of his safe arrival with the six captured French ships of the line mentioned in his former letter of the 2d instant *, and with a great part of his Majesty's fleet under his command, having sent the remainder into Plymouth Sound. The following are the returns of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, in the actions with the French Fleet on the 28th and 29th of May and the 1st instant; and also of the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ships captured and sunk on the last-mentioned day.

Total of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships.

203 seamen, &c. killed, 578 wounded; 32 marines or soldiers killed, 91 wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships.

KILLED.

Royal Sovereign, Mr. William Ivey, Midshipman. Marlborough, Abra. Nelham, Midshipman. Defence, Wm. Webster, Master. Jo. Fitzpatrick, Boatswain. Impregnable, David Caird, Master. Tremendous, Francis Ross, 1st Lieutenant. The Charlotte, R. Rawlence, 7th Lieutenant. John Neville, Lieut. Queen's reg. Queen, Wm. Mitchell, Master. Royal George, Geo. Heigham, 8th Lieutenant. John Hughes, Midshipman. Montagu, Jas. Montagu, Esq. Captain. Glory, Mr. Geo. Metcalfe, Master. David Greig, Midshipman. Brunswick, Mr. Thomas Dalton, Master's Mate. James Lucas, Midshipman. Audacious, Alexander Saunders, Esq. Captain 29th Reg. WOUNDED, and unable to come to Quarters.

Bellerophon, Thomas Pasley, Esq. Rear Adm. of White. ——— Smith, Capt. of Marines. Mr. Chapman, Boatswain. Leithian, Glen, Midshipman. Royal Sovereign, Thomas Graves, Esq. Admiral of Blue. Mr. C. Money, Captain of Marines. S. Mitchell, Lieut. of Marines. Marlborough, Hon. G. Berkeley, Captain. Mr. A. Rudbeck, 2d Lieutenant. M. Seymour, 5th Lieutenant. Fitzgerald, Midshipman. Shor-

land, Midshipman. Linthorne, Midshipman. Clarges, Midshipman. M. Pardoe, Master's Mate. Defence, J. Elliot, Master's Mate. Boycott, Ensign, Queen's reg. Impregnable, W. Buller, Lieutenant. Paterillo, Boatswain. Barleur, George Bowyer, Esq. Rear Adm. of White. Mr. W. Prowse, 6th Lieutenant. Fogo, Midshipman. Clemons, Midshipman. Queen Charlotte, J. Holland, Midshipman. Queen, John Hunt, Esq. Captain. Mr. Dawes, 2d Lieut. since dead. Lawrie, 6th Lieut. G. Crimes, Acting Lieut. Kinnier, Midshipman. Rufel, Stewart, Midshipman. Kelly, Midshipman. Douglas, Boatswain. Royal George, J. Ireland, 2d Lieutenant. J. Balm-brough, Master. Boys, Midshipman. Pearce, Midshipman. Montagu, Hon. Mr. Bennett, Midshipman. Mr. T. Moore, Midshipman. Culloden, Mr. Tristram Whitter, 3d Lieutenant. Brinswick, Mr. John Hervey, Captain. Rowland Bevan, Lieutenant. ——— Hurdis, Midshipman. Audacious, Harcourt Vernon, Ensign 29th Reg.

The 2d Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas, of the Queen Charlotte, was wounded, but resumed his station on deck during the further continuance of the action on the 1st inst.

HOWE.

Total of the Numbers killed and wounded on Board the French Ships captured and sunk on the 1st of June 1794.

690 killed; 580 wounded.

Le Vengeur, 320 sunk.

Le Jacobin, sunk in action, not a man saved.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 17.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, was last night received from Major-General Alexander Stewart, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Oxford, June 15, 1794.*

I think it my duty to inform you, that Lieutenant-Colonel Pitcairn with the 8th light dragoons, and the 38th and 50th regiments of foot, joined this garrison yesterday morning.

Major-General De Hammerstein, under whose command they were, had failed in an attack he made the day before on a very superior force of the

enemy

* See this Letter in Vol. XXV. p. 481, 482.

enemy at Ghits. After the action he retreated to Thodroux, and in the night, falling back himself with the Hanoverians to Bruges, he ordered the British troops to Ostend.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pitcairn speaks very favourably of the conduct of these regiments. Subjoined is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Alex. Stewart, Major-General,
commanding at Ostend.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
One of his Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the British troops, on the 13th of June 1794, at Ghits.

38th regiment. 1 private killed; 1 serjeant and 2 rank and file wounded; 4 privates missing.

55th regiment. 1 serjeant and 4 privates killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, and 29 privates, wounded; 9 privates missing.

Total. 1 serjeant and 5 privates, killed; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, and 31 privates, wounded; 13 privates missing.

Officers wounded.

Captain James Lumsdaine, and Lieutenant Wild.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 20.

THE dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR, *Tourney, June 17, 1794.*

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleasure to inform you, that an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with an account that he yesterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again passed the Sambre, and taken up a position near Josselies, in order to cover the siege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches.

The enemy's loss is computed at above seven thousand men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a considerable number of horses and baggage. They retreated in the greatest confusion across the Sambre.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

A LETTER of which the following is a copy, from the Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, supplementary to his Lordship's Letter of the 2d instant, published in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th, was received late last night.

In the Extract of the journal herewith enclosed, the proceedings of the fleet are stated from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the 2d of last month to that of the first discovery of the French fleet on the 28th of the same. For the farther information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have now therefore to relate the subsequent transactions not already communicated in my dispatch of the 2d instant, to be delivered by my first Captain, Sir Roger Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the enemy were discovered by the advanced frigates, far distant on the weather bow. The wind then fresh from the South by West with a very rough sea.

They came down, for some time, in a loose order, seemingly unapprized that they had the British fleet in view. After hauling to the wind when they came nearer, they were some hours before they could completely form in regular order of battle upon the star-board tack; the British fleet continuing as before in the order of sailing.

The time required for the enemy to perfect their disposition, had facilitated the nearer approach of his Majesty's fleet to them, and for the separately-appointed and detached part of it, commanded by Rear-Admiral Pasley, to be placed more advantageously for making an impression on their rear.

The signals denoting that intention being made, the Rear-Admiral, near upon the close of day, led his division on with peculiar firmness, and attacked a three-decked ship (the *Revolutionaire*) the sternmost in the enemy's line.

Making known soon after that he had a top-mast disabled, assistance was directed to be given to him in that situation. The quick approach of night only allowed me to observe, that Lord Hugh Seymour (Conway) in the *Leviathan*, with equal good judgment and determined courage, pushed up alongside of the three-decked French ship, and was supported, as it appeared, by Captain Parker of the *Audacious*, in the most spirited manner.

The

The darkness which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate observations on the conduct of those ships and others concerned in the same service; but I have since learnt that the Leviathan stretched on farther a-head, for bringing the second ship from the enemy's rear to action, as soon as her former station could be occupied by a succeeding British ship; also that the three-decked ship in the enemy's rear as aforesaid, being unsupported by their other ships, struck to the Audacious, and that they parted company together soon after.

The two opponent fleets continued on the starboard tack, in a parallel direction, the enemy still to windward the remainder of the night. The British fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ships in the van to make some farther impression on the enemy's rear, was tacked in succession with that intent.

The enemy wore hereupon from van to rear, and continued edging down in line a-head to engage the van of the British fleet; when arrived at such distance as to be just able to reach our most advanced ships, their headmost ships, as they came successively into the wake of their respective seconds a-head, opened with that distant fire upon the headmost ships of the British van. The signal for passing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not be for some time seen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that signal was complied with. But as the smoke at intervals dispersed, it was observed that the *Cæsar*, the leading ship of the British van, after being about on the starboard tack, and come abreast of the *Queen Charlotte*, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would consequently be liable to fail of the purposed effect.

The *Queen Charlotte* was therefore immediately tacked; and, followed by the *Bellerophon*, her second stern, (and soon after joined by the *Leviathan*) passed through in action, between the 5th and 6th ships in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about again on the larboard tack forthwith, after the enemy, in preparation for renewing the action with the advantage of that weathermost situation.

The rest of the British fleet being at this time passing to Leeward, and without the sternmost ships, mostly of the French line, the enemy wore again to the Eastward in succession for succouring the disabled ships of their rear; which intention, by reason of the then disunited state of the fleet, and having no more than the two crippled ships, the *Bellerophon* and *Leviathan*, at that time near me, I was unable to obstruct.

The enemy having succeeded in that operation, wore round again, after some distant cannonading of the nearest British ships, occasionally returned, and stood away in order of battle on the larboard tack, followed by the British fleet in the same order (but with the weather gage retained) as soon as the ships coming forward to close with the *Queen Charlotte* were suitably arranged.

The fleets remained separated some few miles, in view at times on the intermission of a thick fog, which lasted most part of the two next days.

The Commander of a fleet, their Lordships know, is unavoidably so confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle, as to be little capable of rendering personal testimony to the meritorious service of officers who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to distinguish themselves on such occasions.

To discharge this part of my publick duty, reports were called for from the flag officers of the fleet, for supplying the defects of my observance, under the limited circumstances above-mentioned. Those officers, therefore, who have such particular claim to my attention, are the Admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood; the Rear-Admirals Bowyer, Gardner, and Pasley; the Captains Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinstone. Special notice is also due to the Captains Nicholls of the Sovereign, and Hope of the *Bellerophon*, who became charged with, and well conducted those ships, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they respectively served therein, were no longer able to remain at their posts; and the Lieutenants Monckton, of the *Mariborough*, and Donnelly, of the *Montagu*, in similar situations. These selections, however, should not be construed to the disadvantage

vantage of other Commanders, who may have been equally deserving of the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular statement of their merits.

To the reports from the flag officers are added those required from the several Captains of the fleet; whereby their Lordships will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious services of the several Commanders, and animated intrepidity of their subordinate officers and ships companies; to which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of situation and circumstance in their favour, is truly to be ascribed. To the like purport, I beg my testimony in behalf of the officers and company of every description in the Queen Charlotte may be accepted.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 28.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Renaix, June 24, 1794.*

Colonel Craig had set out upon his journey to England; but unfortunately, upon his arrival at Oudenarde, he found that the enemy had obliged General Clairfayt to retire in some confusion to Ghent; and that the communication between that place and Oudenarde, unless by a great detour, was entirely cut off. Thinking that it was necessary I should have this information as soon as possible, he returned in the night.

This movement of the enemy, by forcing General Clairfayt to retire, and bringing them nearer to the banks of the Scheldt, rendered the position before Tournay, which, since the departure of the Prince of Cobourg, had always been hazardous, no longer tenable; and therefore I quitted it this day, leaving only a garrison in the town, and marched, with all the British and part of the Hessian troops, to this place, in order to be in readiness to support Oudenarde, which was menaced, and actually summoned this day.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. Enclosed I send a copy of the Articles of Capitulation of the Garrison of Ypres.

[By these Articles of Capitulation, signed the 17th June by the Austrian General Salis, and the French General Moreau, the honours of war are granted to the garrison in consideration of the brave defence made. It is to depart by the gate of Menin 24 hours after signing the capitulation, to lay down its arms and colours after having passed the glacis, and to be sent Prisoners of War to such part of the Republic as shall be assigned to it.

The garrison is to retain its personal effects, the officers their arms, and the General Officers also two horses (but no more). Proper horses and carriages are to be provided to transport the garrison, and eighty-two waggons for the removal of their effects; but the request to march out with four covered waggons, that shall remain unexamined, was REFUSED; and the French Emigrants were EXCEPTED from the Article which guarantees to all others in the town the preservation of their Lives and Property.]

WHITEHALL, JULY 1.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Renaix, June 28, 1794.*

Having received intelligence, on Tuesday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's position, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it absolutely necessary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with great facility, support that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a passage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent on Wednesday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulsed.

This retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impossible for General Walmoden to support himself with so small a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that place on Thursday, and to fall back to Lendmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The consequences of these last movements, though necessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxbourg, but were driven out again in the night, and have now retreated to a small distance.

Yesterday evening I received the disagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the surrender of Charleroi.

Inclosed I send a translation of the account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the action of the 26th of June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Marbais, June 26, 1794.

Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet as no certain intelligence could possibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined upon for its relief, became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In consequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early on the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched position between Lambusart, Espinies, and Gosselies.

The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this side of the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, in which they had brought an immense number of cannon. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force against our left wing, this advantage, added to those of their situation, and of the quan-

tity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops, nevertheless, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of prisoners, and by several other circumstances, determined our General Officers not to expose their brave troops any further. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to rest; and then began the retreat, which was effected, with the greatest order, as far as Marbais, where the army passes this night, and will march to Nivelles to-morrow, to cover the country as far as is possible, and to protect Namur.

Our loss is not very considerable, and may perhaps amount to 1500 men. No cannon have been lost, but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

WHITEHALL, JULY 1.

By a Letter received from Lieutenant General the Earl of Moira, dated the 29th of last month, it appears, that his Lordship and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great causeway to Ghent. It also appears by a letter from Colonel Vyse, dated at Ostend on the same day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th regiments, and the rest of the troops, artillery, and stores, intending to evacuate that place.

WHITEHALL, JULY 15.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Cortyke, July 10, 1794.

SIR,

Since writing my last letter I received a report from Lord Moira, that, on the morning of the 6th, the enemy made an attack upon the out-posts at Alost; the picquets being driven in, they penetrated into the town, but upon his Lordship advancing with a reinforcement, the enemy retreated in confusion. Enclosed I send the Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Lord Moira speaks highly of the conduct and spirit of the Officers and men who were engaged upon this occasion, and particularly of Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle

Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded.

The troops under my command quitted their Camp at Sempst on the 8th at night, and arrived the next morning at this position.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

Et.

Then follows a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting in the whole to 1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 2 quarter-masters, 19 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Adjutant Graham, of the 8th Light Dragoons, killed; Lieut. Col. Vandeleur, wounded; Lieut. Colonel Doyle, wounded; Lieut. Kytson wounded and missing.

WHITEHALL, JULY 16.

THIS morning Lieutenant-Colonel White Locke arrived from Port-au-Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, with a dispatch from Brigadier-General Whyte, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

Port-au-Prince, June 8, 1794.

SIR,

In the Letter which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the last packet, I acquainted you of the very critical situation in which I had found this country, and of the numberless detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different posts: that the neighbouring parishes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had deserted our cause; and that, with the small body of troops within, the garrison, though strong to a degree in the sea front, was totally defenceless to the land. Having obviated this defect, by a chain of redoubts and *febes*, which defended each other, and seeing that two frigates, with a garrison sufficient for the security of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided measures to save the country; and, with the concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Col. White Locke, who had commanded here with so much credit, I resolved to attack Port au Prince, the residence of the Commissioners, and the capital of this side of the Island; and proceeded with the three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d, and 41d

(except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique), in their transports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all one thousand four hundred and sixty-five rank and file fit for duty, escorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three sloops, I left the Mole for that purpose. The Commodore was unfortunately seized with a fever soon after our sailing. We picked up what small craft we could along shore, and arrived in the Bay of Port-au-Prince on the 31st of May, where, seeing the situation favourable to our plan of attack (which was on both flanks and center at the same time, as near as circumstances would admit) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton Road, where the right attack was to be made; the L'Arcahaye cavalry by the left, to the Salines, where the enemy was posted, and entrenched with cannon. This disposition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with three hundred British and some of the colonial troops, to land within one mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by two sloops of war. As soon as the two line-of-battle ships and a frigate, ordered against this, had silenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced, through a different road, towards the fort, with little opposition. On their arrival within a small distance of the spot, a violent thunder-storm took place, and, taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by so favourable a circumstance, the advanced troops rushed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by assault. Unfortunately we lost a gallant young man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41st, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel White Locke, whom I ordered to take the command of the center) to the opposite side of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with two hundred British troops, to support the attack on the post of Salines (the frigates scouring the beach and enfilading the entrenchments), he attacked and carried the post without loss, and continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port-au-Prince. The enemy being thus hemmed in

On all sides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out by a road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general assault, and the fleet and army advanced: when the enemy, perceiving our motions, struck their flags, and abandoned the place, having previously spiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two Commissioners from France, Polverele and Santhonax, with the Black General Monbrune (who was wounded with a bayonet at Bizotton), escaped, and I have not since been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed that a body of the enemy had assembled near to this place with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were soon dispersed, with the loss of their guns. Another party, at the Croix de Bonquet, on the further side of the plain, and bordering on the Spanish territories, was also dispersed. The inhabitants of this part of the island insisting on the British colours being erected, 'twas accordingly done.

The importance of this conquest to Great Britain you, Sir, must know: there is more sugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was sent here with discretional orders by Sir Charles Grey, and desired to communicate with Major Gen. Williamson. The orders of the fleet were to assemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I saw of their danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requested he would immediately sail for the Mole: from the reasons I stated to him he most readily acquiesced, and we were welcomed on our arrival there by all as their deliverers. I hope, Sir, your conduct may meet with my Sovereign's approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to express how sensible I am of the zeal and activity which the navy and army have shewn on this interesting occasion, and how uniform their unanimity has been on every occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and there is none can give more real information of this country: he has commanded here with infinite merit, and acquitted himself on many arduous and trying occasions in a manner which

has contributed to the good of the King's service, and to his own honour. He has done the duty of a Quarter-Master-General during the expedition, and for colonial reasons I gave him the rank of Colonel. I have also given to Major Spencer the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Master General. He is an officer of great merit, and has distinguished himself on many occasions; but as it belongs not to me to give rank, I hope their merits may be considered by his Majesty.

Enclosed are statements of the killed and wounded, and of the stores taken belonging to the several departments, &c.

Having taken this place on his Majesty's Birth-day, I honoured the fort with the name of George, the port remains as before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brig. Genl.

Commanding St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox is just arrived with eight flank companies from Martinique.

PROCLAMATION of his Excellency Brigadier-General WHYTE, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo.

The Commissioners and their Agents, in order to carry into execution those perfidious designs which have proved so fatal to the lives, the laws, the liberty, and the happiness of this once flourishing colony, have every where calumniated the British Government.

Gen. Whyte, who has the honour to represent his Britannic Majesty, assures the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, and its vicinity, that the object of his Majesty and of his Government is to restore peace among every class of inhabitants.

Those parts of the colony which have already placed themselves under his Majesty's protection, can bear a faithful testimony that there is nothing oppressive in the behaviour and laws of the English.

A considerable part of the people of St. Domingo has been seduced from its duty; these persons are hereby invited to return to their occupations, to lay down their arms, and to forget every cause of resentment.

The English Government demands, and will obtain by force if necessary, that peaceful obedience which is due to its mild and just laws.

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the Government every disposition to favour their interests; they are considered by the English, who are and will continue to be their friends.

The negroes, who have been so long the dupes of the vile artifices of the Commissioners, will soon be convinced that the English disdain falsehood and deceit.

Let them, relying with confidence on the generosity of the British people, return to their masters, lay down their arms, and enjoy the advantages of a life devoted to industry; their present sufferings will soon be relieved, and the laws will protect them against cruelty and oppression.

The forces which are now in this colony to support the happiness of the inhabitants, and the glory of the English nation, are but a part, even a *small part*, of the army destined for its service; it being his Majesty's resolution to punish in a manner as certain as severe, those who will not accept the offers of this and of the preceding proclamations.

All persons who shall repair to Port-au-Prince, and to the English General, within the delay of eight days from the date of this proclamation, except those who have been guilty of murder, or of taking a part in insurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all those who are taken in arms after the above-mentioned period, will be put to death as traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 8th of June 1794.

(Signed) JOHN WHITE,
Brigadier-General-Commandant.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the attack of Fort Bizotton.

1 Captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Capt. Wallace, 22d reg. killed.

Capt. Daniel, 41st ditto, wounded.

[The return of ordnance, and ordnance stores taken at Port-au-Prince, in the Arsenal, and in the different Ports and Batteries, and Forts in the vicinity of the city, amounts to 131 pieces of ordnance, two of which were 36 pounders; 27 24-pounders—17 18-pounders—18 8-pounders, &c.—Above 30,000 round shot—11,000 double-headed shot—105,800lb. of powder, besides 140,000 musquet cartridges; and a proportionable quantity of ammunition and stores. It is supposed that

some powder, &c. had been concealed in private houses.

[A Letter from Rear Admiral Ford to the Lords of the Admiralty, gives a similar account to General Whyte's of the capture of Port-au-Prince, and moreover mentions, that on the night of the 2d of June, the French Commissaries, "with the principal part of their force, had made their escape towards Aux Cayes before they were surrounded by our troops; by which means the town and shipping were saved, as they had fitted several merchant ships with combustibles, moored expressly for the purpose of setting fire to the whole.]

Return of the Loss sustained by his Majesty's Ships in the Attack of Port-au-Prince.

Bellequeux. 10 seamen and marines wounded.

Hermione. 5 seamen killed, 6 seamen wounded.

Return of Ships and Vessels found in the Harbour of Port-au-Prince, the 14th day of June 1794.

La Clementine, 550 tons, laden with sugar and coffee.

La Sufette, 300 tons—sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.

La Lydia, 250 tons—sugar and indigo.

La Fidele, 500 tons—sugar and indigo.

L'Ocean, 340 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Manon—260 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Momus, 300 tons—sugar and coffee.

L'Amiable Petite Sufette, 270 tons—sugar and coffee.

Le Casimir, 400 tons—sugar and coffee.

Le Charles Honore, 280 tons—sugar and coffee.

Le Courier, 500 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Margareta, 200 tons—indigo, sugar, and coffee.

Le Bon Accord, 350 tons—sugar and coffee.

A Brig, 300 tons—sugar and coffee.

A Brig, 150 tons—sugar and coffee.

A Brig, 200 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Catherine, 160 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Rosalie, 260 tons—sugar and coffee.

A Brig, 200 tons—sugar and coffee.

Le Metier, 350 tons—sugar and coffee.

A Brig, 200 tons—sugar and coffee.

La Petite Riviere, 500 tons—sugar and coffee.

All in Ballast.

Le Du Guesclin, 400 tons.

La Henriette, 600 tons.

Le Bien Amic, 600 tons.

Le Courier du Cap, 400 tons.

L'Esperance, 400 tons.

A Sloop, 60 tons.

A Sloop, 40 tons.

Le Sage, 700 tons.

Theod. Josephine, 200 tons.

Le Charles, 350 tons.

Les Deux Cousins, 250 tons.

L'Espoir, 400 tons.

Le Forbe, 350 tons.

Le Jeune Desire, 300 tons.

A Brig, 250 tons.

A Sloop, 40 tons.

Old Vessels in the Careening Harbour.

Le Custard, 550 tons.

L'Amphitrite, 550 tons.

Lempriere, 300 tons.

Le Charlotte Desire, 200 tons.

La Jennings, 90 tons.

La Ville, 200 tons.

Le Manuel, 550 tons.

NAPLES, *June 24.* Mount Vesuvius is still covered with a thick cloud of ashes; all noise has ceased, and the running of the lava is stopped. The former crater has fallen in, and the cone of the volcano is lowered four or five hundred feet, the present crater being enlarged and nearly upon a level with the top of the mountain of Somma. The ashes that were carried up with a column of water and smoke to the perpendicular height of four miles, have fallen and done infinite mischief to the town, villages, and country at the foot of that mountain, throwing down some houses and beating in the roofs of many. Several families from Torre del Greco are still missing, but it is believed that very few lives have been lost. The lava that ran over the greatest part of that town in its way to the sea, where it has raised a promontory, is in some places seventy feet high, and its breadth about a quarter of a mile. The whole of its course may be about four miles, which it performed in less than four hours.

NAPLES, *July 1.* The mischief done by the lava and ashes, during the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, is very considerable. The former has covered and totally destroyed above 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and driven 17,000 inhabitants out of the town of Torre del Greco, most of the houses there being either buried under the lava, or so injured by it as to be rendered uninhabitable. The tempo-

rary damage done to the vineyards in the Somme side of the Volcano, and for many miles round it, by the prodigious fall of ashes (in some places not less than four feet deep), is immense. It appears that not more than fifteen lives have been lost at Torre del Greco.

[*Here end the GAZETTES.*]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Genoa, *July 25.* On Friday the 8th inst. M. Soulevie, a Commissioner from the French Convention, resident here, gave a grand dinner to the principal members of a Society entitled the Club of the Mountain, alias the Marseillaise Club, consisting of the most violent patriots of this city. On breaking up, which did not happen till an early hour in the morning, the Members of the Club had recourse to arms, and, arming the populace at the same time, took possession of the gates and arsenals. They now proceeded to select a Revolutionary Committee, composed of seven Members, by whom every person inimical to their interests was instantly apprehended. As it was found impossible for the prisons to contain the whole of these, they were conveyed to the watch-towers of the Bastion, entitled "the Bastion of Holland," and to the different public magazines. The number of persons thus apprehended amounts at this moment to nearly a thousand; two hundred, who were devoted to destruction, have contrived to make their escape.

The Revolutionary Tribunal was no sooner elected, than it proceeded to exercise its functions. On the 22d it sentenced to death fourteen persons—seven of these sentences were confirmed by the Revolutionary Mass—the others were changed into banishment or imprisonment, with confiscation of property. The following are those whose sentences were confirmed.

M. du Cayla, a venerable Syndic.

Provost Cabanus, Procurator-General.

De Rochepond, Advocate.

De Cambe, Lieutenant Colonel in the Hanoverian service.

Menier le Rouge, Vivien le Cor, and Chenault, watch-makers.—They were instantly shot.

The populace, since the Revolution and at this hour, pillage every where, and are eager in endeavouring to discover all whom they consider any way inimical to the present system.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 25.

ON Wednesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Ratcliffe Highway, about a mile below the Tower, which has consumed more houses than any one conflagration has done since the Great Fire of London. It began at Mr. Cloves's, barge-builder, at Cock-hill, near Ratcliffe; and it was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle that stood under his warehouse, which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining to the premises, laden with salt-petre, and other stores. This caused the conflagration to spread widely in a short time. Several other vessels and small crafts lying near the barge soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the salt-petre from the barge occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East-India Company, from whence the salt-petre was removing to the Tower (20 tons of which had been fortunately moved the preceding day.) The flames soon caught the warehouses, and here the scene became dreadful; the whole of these buildings was consumed, with all their contents, to a great amount. The wind blowing strong from the south, and the High-street of Ratcliffe being narrow, both sides caught fire, which prevented the engines from being of any essential service; and, in the course of the evening, it extended itself to the premises of Mr. Joseph Hanks, timber-merchant, in London-street, where it again raged most furiously, and communicated to Butcher-row, the whole of the West, and part of the East-side of which was consumed. The fire then took its course up Brook-street, Stepney Causeway, caught the premises of Mr. Shakespeare, rope-maker, and burnt through to the fields on the one side, and the whole of the dwellings on the other; forming altogether a square of great extent. What is very remarkable, the dwelling-house of Mr. Bear, an extensive building, although surrounded by the flames, was fortunately preserved without the least injury.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the Warden and Officers of the hamlet, whose report was, "That out of 1200 houses, of which the hamlet consisted, not more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the general conflagration." It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained that it

was entirely accidental, from the cause above mentioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London Hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt. From the great distress the fire occasioned to a great number of poor families, Government immediately ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation in Stepney-fields, till they could be more comfortably provided for.—That some idea may be formed of the very great loss sustained by this unfortunate event, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000 l. which were entirely destroyed. The distress of the miserable inhabitants exceeded all description. In the surrounding fields were deposited the few goods, consisting chiefly of bedding, they were able to save. Stepney Church was opened for their reception, and above a thousand people were obliged to remain all night in the fields, watching the remnant of their property;—children crying for their lost parents, and parents lamenting the fate of their children, added to the horrors of a scene not equalled during the present century.

AUGUST 1. The Commissioners appointed by Parliament for issuing Exchequer Bills, for the relief of the commercial credit of the nation, have made their final report on the business entrusted to them, from which the following statement appears:

Amount of Exchequer Bills granted
under the Act of Parliament £.5,000,000
Lent upon different applications, 2,202,200

There were applications for
above 1,000,000 l.
more; but they were withdrawn, and some few were refused for want of the security required.

Profit arising from interest paid £.13,033
Expence of executing the commission, 8,685

Profit paid into the Exchequer, £.4,348

2. On Sunday the 27th ult. the *Berley*, of London, ——— *Gibson*, master, from Jamaica, was taken in lat. 49. 11. long. 4. 20. by the *Unity* French frigate, in conjunction with the *Thames* frigate, some time since captured by the French, and two other frigates and a cutter, who were cruising for the homeward-bound West Indian fleet, which they saw, but did not chuse to attack on account of the strength of their convoy

The chief mate of the *Betsy*, Mr. Miller, being left on board with the carpenter, cook, and a boy, and fourteen Frenchmen, who had orders to carry her into a French port, on Wednesday evening the Englishmen, with great spirit and resolution, made an attempt to retake the ship, in which they succeeded, and next morning brought her safe into Cowes road.

There was a lady passenger on board the *Betsy*, who displayed great courage and resolution during the second action, not only by supplying Mr. Miller with cartridge and ball to reload his pistol, but in keeping guard over the French mate, who, being asleep in his cabin when the action began, was secured there by nailing up the door.

7. The oldest inhabitant of this great metropolis, it is believed, never witnessed so awful an event as a storm of this day; the thunder and lightning were beyond description; in Great Windmill-street two balls of fire fell within ten minutes of each other, the direction of which extended towards the south, of prodigious length but without doing much injury. The Rolls, in Chancery-lane, also sustained some damage.—It was also most severely felt in the neighbourhood of Falcon-square, where a man was struck down by the lightning.

8. A few days ago, at the suit of his Majesty, the cause respecting the Marriage of Prince Augustus Frederick and Lady Augusta Murray, which had been solemnized at the parish church of St. George, Hanover-square, was finally determined in the Archepiscopal Court, Doctors Commons; when Sir William Wynne delivered the judgment of the Court, that the said Marriage was utterly null and void; and also declared, that a former Marriage, pretended to have been had at Rome, was also, by the law of this country, invalid and illegal.

Alexander M'Dowell and William M'Dowell, Underkeepers of the Newgate of Dublin, for aiding and assisting the escape of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, have been sentenced to be imprisoned one year and nine months, being the unexpired period of Mr. Rowan's sentence, and to pay a fine of 250*l.* each, making 500*l.* the sum he was condemned to pay.

14. At Maidstone assizes came on the trial of Thomas Purefoy, indicted for the wilful murder of Colonel Roper, in a duel in Dec. 1788, since when Mr. Purefoy had chiefly been out of the kingdom.

In the year 1787, Major Roper was Commander in Chief at the Island of St. Vincent, and Mr. Purefoy was ensign in the 66th regiment. The latter having ob-

tained leave of absence, had a festive day, with some others of the junior officers, in which they committed such excesses as occasioned a complaint to Major Roper, by whom the absence was recalled. The remonstrances of Mr. Purefoy were made in such a style as to induce Major Roper to bring him to a court-martial. By their verdict he was declared to have forfeited his commission, and this verdict was afterwards confirmed by his Majesty. This sentence was difficult, said the Counsel, undoubtedly to be borne, as breaking in on all the pursuits of a young and ardent mind. Yet it was still the duty of Mr. Purefoy to have submitted.

The witnesses were then examined, amongst whom was General Stanwix, the second to Colonel Roper.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, said, "that he entertained no malice against the deceased. He felt not the asperity of revenge. He was led by a call of honour, or, more properly speaking, driven by the tyranny of custom, to an act, which in early life had embittered his existence, but without which, he was taught to believe, that he should lose all the consolations which society could afford. The last challenge, he observed, had come from Colonel Roper; and as some expiation for his offence, he had already suffered nearly six years of exile, and nine months of close confinement.—[The latter part of his address was read from a written paper by Mr. Erskine, the feelings of Mr. Purefoy being such as to overpower his utterance.]

The prisoner called nine gentlemen to his character, most of whom had known him from early life. They all spoke to the general mildness of his character, and the good-humoured ease and aversion to quarrel which marked his general deportment. After a charge by the Judge, Mr. Baron Hotham, which did equal honour to his justice and sensibility, the jury, without hesitation, returned their verdict "Not Guilty."

17. This morning *Astley's Theatre* was entirely burnt down. Nineteen houses adjoining were destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

25. Great riots disturbed the tranquillity of this city for some days past. It had been discovered, that the people employed in kidnapping men to recruit the army, have been guilty of many acts of shocking oppression and barbarity. One poor wretch confined in a lock-up house, threw himself from a window, and was dashed to pieces. Other acts of cruelty have been brought to light,

and made known to the mob, who have vented their fury by destroying the furniture of many public houses where the recruiting business was carried on.

The commotions upon this occasion gave serious alarm to Government. Six regiments of cavalry were ordered to take post on the borders of the town; and the Lord Mayor circulated a printed request, that children and servants might be prevented from appearing in the streets at night. Many of the rioters have been apprehended: they are, several of them, found to be villains who have been tried for felony.—These tumults afford thieves an opportunity of committing

depredations. The gentlemen of the association for preserving the peace of this metropolis parade the streets every evening as a corps of observation; and to-day tranquillity appears to be restored to the town and its environs.

By a late decree of the Court of Exchequer in a tythe cause, instituted by the Rev. Daniel Collyer, Vicar of Wroxham, against two of his parishioners, it is established, that no tythes are due for clover cut green, and given, for want of other food, to horses used in husbandry; and that clover cut for hay is to be tythed by the sward.

PROMOTIONS.

HENRY Hamilton, esq. to be captain-general and governor of Dominica, vice Sir John Orde, bart.

Lord Cathcart to be lord lieutenant of the shire of Clackmannan, North Britain.

Sir Henry Clinton to be governor of Gibraltar, and Earl of Moira to be colonel of the 39th reg. both vacant by the death of General Sir Robert Boyd.

The Marquis Townshend to be governor of Hull, vice General Murray, dec.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 24.—15th reg. of foot, Major-General Henry Watson Powell, from the 69th foot, to be colonel, vice Hamilton, appointed to the command of the 21st foot.

21st ditto, Major-General James Hamilton, from the 15th foot, to be colonel, vice Murray, dec.

69th ditto, Major-General Cornelius Cuyler, from the 86th foot, to be colonel, vice Powell, appointed to the command of the 15th foot.

98th reg. foot. Lieut. Col. Duncan Campbell, from 1st foot guards, to be lieutenant commandant.

99th ditto, Lieut. Gen. Stewart Douglas, from half-pay of the late 104th foot, to be colonel.

101st ditto, William Fullarton, esq. to be colonel.

The Rev. Dr. Grisdale to be a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral.

James Willis, esq. to be consul general of Senegambia.

Arthur Stone, esq. M. B. to the degree of M. D. The Rev. Thomas Blackburn, to the degree of M. A. The Rev. Robert Ashe, M. A. to the degree of D. D. and the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, M. A. to the degree of LL.B. at Oxford, for which they went out grand compounders.

Charles Saxton, esq. to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Wm. Bennet, Bishop of Cork and Ross to the Bishoprick of Cloyne, in Ireland, vice the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Woodward.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Stopford, Dean of Ferns, to the Bishoprick of Cork and Ross.

Matthias Finucane, esq. to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, vice William Tankerville Chamberlain, esq. appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

The Hon. Baron George, to be a Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, vice the late Baron Power.

The King has been pleased to create the following gentlemen Peers of Great Britain, by the titles as follow, viz.

The Right Hon. Earl of Upper Ossory, in Ireland, and Representative in Parliament for Bedfordshire, to be Lord Upper Ossory.

Sir James Peachy, of Armand, Sussex, bart. to be Lord Silsea.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, of Weston, Salop, M. P. for Wenlock, to be Lord Bradford.

Penn Asheton Curzon, esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to be Lord Curzon.

The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, M. P. for Petersfield, to be Lord Mendip.

Charles A. Pelham, esq. M. P. for Lincolnshire, to be Lord Yarborough.

Lord Mulgrave, an Irish Peer, M. P. for Scarborough, to be Lord Mulgrave.

Sir Thomas Dundas, bart. M. P. for Stirlingshire, to be Lord Dundas.

Sir Alexander A. Hood, to be an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Bridport.

Vice-Admiral George Bowyer and Alan Gardner; and Rear-Admirals Tho. Pasley and Sir Roger Curtis, knight, to the dignity of Barons of Great Britain.

Burton Morrice, esq. barrister at law, to be a commissioner of bankrupts.

Major-General Charles Leigh to be captain

tain general and governor in chief at Nevis, St. Christopher's, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla, and all the other Caribbee Islands.

James Crauford, esq. to be governor and commander in chief in the Bermuda or Somers Islands.

James Monk, esq. attorney-general of

Lower Canada, now at Quebec, to be chief justice of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Paley, to a prebend of St. Paul's.

The Marquis of Titchfield to be lieutenant of Middlesex.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE Wheally Risdale, esq. of the Inniskillen dragoons, to Miss Lukin, niece to the Right. Hon. William Windham.

Dr. George Paulet Morris, one of the physicians to Lord Moira's army, to Miss Emily Wood, of Vauxhall.

P. Audrey, esq. of Scend, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, da. to Lord William Seymour.

Isaac Elton, esq. high sheriff of Gloucestershire, to Miss Catherine Bayard, second da. of Robert Bayard, Esq. of Stubbington-house, Hants.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart, eldest son of Lord Londonderry, to Lady Amelia Hobart, youngest da. to the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Dr. Elliot, of Bentinck-street, to Miss Lettison, da. of Dr. Lettison.

Thomas Haviland, esq. captain in the 45th reg. to Miss French, niece of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.

Edward Gattey, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Heath, niece to the Hon. Mr. Justice Heath.

Edward Knipe, esq. of Hookfield-grove, near Epsom, to Miss Caroline Western, fourth da. of the late Thomas Western, esq. of Abingdon-hall, Cambridge.

John Weston, of Sutton-place, Surry, esq. to Miss Constable, da. of William Haggerston Maxwell Constable, esq.

Thomas Taylor, esq. of Ellerton-hall, to Miss Crockett, eldest da. of Henry Crockett, esq. of Suthions, Staffordshire.

The Rev. George Henry Piercy, M. A. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Marianne Hopkins, of Macclesfield.

William Cunningham, esq. of Enterkine, to Miss Catherine Stewart, eldest da. of Major-General Alex. Stewart, M. P.

The Rev. Dr. John Cobbe, of Charlebury, to Miss Bush, da. of Geo. Bush, esq. of Bristol.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith, prebendary of Westminster and Peterborough, to Miss Pinkney, of Peterborough.

Richard Bennet, esq. fellow-commoner of Emanuel College, to Miss Kedington, of Roynham-hall, Suffolk.

The Rev. James Coyte, of Ipswich, to Miss Barker, of Woodbridge.

Thomas Bateman, esq. of Park, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Lancashire, to Miss Hartley, of Halton.

Mr. Charles Raikes, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Raikes, of Surry-street.

Sir David Williams, bart. to Miss Sarah Sophia Stanley, da. of the late Rev. Fleming Stanley.

Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. of Merrion-square, Dublin, to Miss Isabella Staples, da. of Sir Robert Staples, bart. and niece to Lord Viscount de Vesce.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, of Dodington-hall, bart. to Mrs. Scott Jackson, widow of Thomas Scott Jackson, esq.

John Upton, esq. to Miss D. Wilson, youngest da. of the late Bishop of Bristol.

Lieut. Col. Gascoyne, of the Coldstream reg. of guards, to Miss Wilmamson, eldest da. and one of the co-heiresses of John Wilmamson, esq. late of Ruby-hall, in Lancashire.

James Sayer, jun. esq. of Richmond, in Surry, to Miss Ann Plimpton, da. of Richard Plimpton, esq. of Wilderness row.

Joseph Forster, of Seaton Burn, Northumberland, esq. to Miss Scott, da. of Henry Scott, of Newcastle, esq.

John Ewart, esq. M. D. of Bath, to Miss D'Aguiar.

Mr. Wright, attorney, to Miss Sophia Evatt, da. of the late Thomas Evatt, esq. merchant, at Edinburgh.

Robert Drmsdale, esq. to Miss Pye, da. of Charles Pye, esq. of Wadley, Berks.

Miss Lewis Lloyd, of Nantgwilt, Radnorshire, a young lady with a fortune of 20,000l. at her own disposal, to Mr. John Lewis, her own huntsman.

The Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Poole, to Miss Dawbney, da. of the late Mr. Dawbney, iron-merchant of Bristol.

The Rev. Edward Malby, M. A. rector of Buckden and Spalding, to Miss Harvey, da. of Jeremiah Harvey, esq. of Latton, Norfolk.

George Lowther, esq. member for Rathoath, in Yeland, to Miss Julian Tahourdin Huntingford, niece to the Warden of Winchester.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

IN January, at Bombay, lieutenant-colonel Francis Skelly.

Lately, at Chinsurah in the East Indies, John Mowbray, esq.

JULY 3. At Huntingdon, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. John Trollope, rector of Sawtry St. Andrew, and vicar of Hartford in that county.

4. The Rev. William Masters, M. A. vicar of Waterbeach, and only son of the Rev. Robert Masters, rector of Lanbeach.

8. Captain Walter Serocold, before Calvi in Corsica. He was of Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire, and had signalized himself with great gallantry at Toulon and in Corsica.

12. Mr. John Nicol, of the General Post office, Edinburgh, aged 87.

15. At Dublin, in his 84th year, 62 of which he was clerk and deputy in the Council Office of Dublin Castle, William Greene, esq.

16. Alexander Allison, esq. cashier of excise near Leith.

Mr. William Hollings, of Mount-street, apothecary.

Peter Elwin, jun. esq. of Bristol.

At Kinniel, Scotland, John Rocbuck, M. D. F. R. S. and E. R. S. formerly of Birmingham.

Lately, in his passage to England, William Smith, esq. of Jamaica.

18. The Rev. Joseph Shipston, master of the free-school at Chesterfield.

Mr. James Weatherby, attorney at law, and a keeper of the match-book at Newmarket.

At Woodstock, Mr. Benjamin Read, who had many years been employed by the duke of Marlborough in embellishing Blenheim, to which situation he had been recommended by Capability Brown.

At Gosport, Dr. James Lind, formerly physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar. Dr. Lind took his degree at Edinburgh, and was the author of the following pieces:

(1.) *Dissert. Inauguralis de Morbis Venenis Localibus*, 4to. Edinburgh 1748.

(2.) *A Treatise on the Scurvy, containing an Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Cure of that Disease; together with a Critical and Chronological View of what has been published on the Subject.* 8vo. Edinburgh 1753. 8vo. London 1756. *Ibid* 1772, with considerable additions.

(3.) *An Essay on the most effectual Means of preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy.* 8vo. 1757. 2d edition in 1763 by the authority of the Admiralty, on account of the important discovery contained of rendering sea water fresh by distillation, 3d edition improved, 8vo. 1774.

(4.) *Two Papers on Fevers and Infections*, 8vo. 1763. Republished with large

additions in the same volume with the third edition of the *Essay on the Health of Seamen*, under the title of "A Dissertation on Fevers and Infection, with new observations on the Jail Distemper, and the proper Methods of preventing and stopping its Infection."

(5.) *An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates, with the Method of preventing their fatal Consequences.* To which is added, an Appendix on Intermitting Fevers, and a simple and easy Way to render Sea Water Fresh, and to prevent a Scarcity of Provisions in long Voyages at Sea. 8vo. 1768, 1771, 1776.

19. William Kitchener, esq. of Beaufort-Buildings, Strand.

20. Mr. William Lyon, John-street, Tottenham court-road.

At Whitby, in his 109th year, Mr. Henry Wells.

22. At Hampstead, John Kensington, esq. banker, in Lombard-street.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the Hon. Miss Hewitt, daughter of the late lord chancellor Lifford.

23. At the Leafowes near Birmingham, capt. James Stanley, in consequence of imprudent bathing.

At Mordlake, in her 94th year, Mrs Mary Athawes, widow of Edward Athawes, esq.

At Montrose, capt. James Renny, aged 92.

24. In Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, general Bidge Armitrong, colonel of the king's or 8th reg. of foot.

At Newbattle, William Ainslie, esq. late factor to the Marquis of Lothian.

25. At Chelsea, Philip Soley, esq. late clerk of the cheque in his Majesty's dock-yard, Woolwich.

Lately, Thomas Holme, esq. of Holme Hall near Carlisle, aged 82.

26. Dr. James Burn, aged 63. late senior clergyman of the presidency of Calcutta.

27. William Burch, esq. of Cheltenham-street, in his 72d year.

Lately, at Portsmouth, captain Jacobs, of the Marlstone.

28. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Peter Newcome, esq. son of the late dean of Rochester. William Gray, esq. late of Baledgarro.

Lately, in St. George's-row, Paddington, aged 85, George Villeneuve, esq. sen.

29. The Rev. Richard Hurdman, M. A. vice provost and senior fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and vicar of White Lady Aiton in Worcestershire.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. James Ashburner, printer, of Kendal, Westmoreland.

30. Mr. Cooper, jeweller and toyman, Chelsea.

Lately, at Berne, the celebrated Madame Necker.

31. Sir Henry Marin, bart. comptroller of his Majesty's navy, and member of parliament for Southampton.

Mr. Samuel Barnley, of the treasury-office, in his 95th year.

At Brillol, Mr. John Gordon, sen. merchant.

AUGUST 1. In the Fleet Prison, Mr. Benjamin Pope, after a confinement of nine years and upwards on account of a verdict against him for 10,000*l.* at the suit of Sir Alexander Leith.

Mr. Frott, of Fishmongers' Hall.

At Abinger, in Surrey, Mrs. Hoole, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hoole, and daughter of Arthur Young, esq.

Thomas Goddard, esq. of Pall Mall.

Mr. Hagne, master of an academy at Northampton.

John Young, esq. of Harrys-town in the county of Roscommon in Ireland, in his 83d year.

Mr. Andrew Lawrie, writing-master in Edinburgh

Lately, Mr. Francis Gordon, fellow of New College.

2. At Cromwell House, Brompton, Richard Burke, esq. aged 36, member for Malton, and only son of Edmund Burke, esq.

Skinner Myers, esq. of Pall Mall.

Augustus Williams, esq.

Capt. Henry Hornby, aged 52, late of Norwich, and many years in the East India Company's service.

At Tetbury, Peter Richard Mynors, esq.

3. In Bloomsbury-square, Henry Wilmer, esq. of Farnborough in Hampshire, in his 85th year. Formerly secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

John Shrubbs, esq. at Guildford.

The Rev. Oliver Martin, aged 72, many years vicar of St. Mary's, Lancaster, and a justice of the peace.

Mr. Charles Domville, of the Stock Exchange.

4. Mr. Thomas Hopkins, engraver, Noble-street, Cheap-side.

Lately, the Rev. R. Cocksedge, jun. rector of Wordwell in Suffolk.

5. At Windsor Castle, Mr. John Edwards, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

John Harrison, esq. a Bank Director.

Mrs. Vigor, of Bish, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, bart.

6. At Oakley Grove, near Cirencester, Henry earl Bathurst. He was born May 2, 1714. Applying himself to the Law, he was in January 1745-6, appointed solicitor-general to Frederick Prince of Wales, and afterwards attorney-general. He was also attorney-general to the Princess Dowager until May 2, 1754, when he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. On January 23, 1771, he was cre-

ated lord Apsley, baron of Apsley in Suffex, and appointed lord chancellor of Great Britain. In February 1776 he acted as high steward at the trial of the duchess of Kingston, and resigned the great seal in 1778. Lord Bathurst wrote a pamphlet called "The Case of Miss Swordfever," 4to. He also published "The Theory of Evidence," 8vo. and is supposed to have formed the basis on which Sir Francis Buller erected his Law of Nisi Prus.

Mr. Albert Berger, late wine-merchant, Basing-lane.

7. Mr. James Perigal, of the Stamp-Office.

Samuel Carter, esq. one of the aldermen of Sudbury.

Lately, at Stepney, in his 70th year, Mr. James Stewart, author of many political essays in the public prints.

Lately, at Jamaica, Edward Morse, esq. formerly chief judge of Senegambia upon the Coast of Africa.

8. In Harley-street, Jerome Count de Salis, of the Holy Roman Empire.

At Weymouth, Mr. Matravers, clothier, at Westbury, Wiltshire.

Lately, Mr. Henry Raban, John-street, St. James's.

9. At Eastham, Mr. Wright Bateman, late of Doctors Commons, in his 75th year.

10. At Weymouth, the Lady of Grafton Gamon, esq. filter to the Duke of Grafton.

At Bromley in Kent, the Rev. Mr. Wharton Partridge, lecturer of Bolton, Lincolnshire.

11. Hutchinson Mure, esq.

Lately, Mr. Hickey, attorney, who is celebrated in Goldsmith's "Retaliation."

12. Henry Hartley, esq. M. P. for the county of Berks.

John Tempest, esq. M. P. for the city of Durham.

At Edinburgh, George Shaw, esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

13. At Pirralico, Mr. Sampson, one of the persons who went round the world in the year 1743.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Hughes, esq. justice of peace for the county of Gloucester.

The Rev. Thomas Fisher, M. A. aged 65, for 30 years rector of Bishopstrow and Norton Bavant, Wilts.

14. George Colman, sen. esq. after several years confinement in a state of insanity. An account of him is to be found in our Magazine for August 1785, which, previous to the publication, was read and approved by him, the dates corrected, and one fact added. [*See also p. 85 of the present Number.*]

15. Jukes Coulson, esq. Westburn House, Paddington.

24. His Excellency the Count de Merici, lately arrived in London on a private embassy from the Emperor of Germany.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1794.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. 1777.	5perCt. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick	Irish Ditto.
25																			
26		68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	9 5-16					199 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	13s. pr.		
27	Sunday																		
28	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1-16	9 5-16					200		15 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12s. pr.	9s. pr.	
29	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	102	20 5-16	9 7-16					200 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12s. pr.		
30	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	101	20 1-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$								1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.		
31	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	101	20 1-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$								14 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9s. pr.	18l. 17s. 6d
1	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1-16	9 7-16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$				199 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.		
2					84 $\frac{7}{8}$		20 1-16	9 7-16					198 $\frac{1}{4}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11s. pr.		
3	Sunday																		
4	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	101	20 1-16	9 7-16								1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9s. pr.		
5	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	101	20 1-16	9 7-16								11 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8s. pr.	
6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{5}{8}$	101	20 1-16	9 7-16					198 $\frac{3}{4}$			11 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9s. pr.	
7	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 67	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20	9 $\frac{3}{4}$					198 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9s. pr.	
8		67	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 67	69	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 1-16	9 7-16								11 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11s. pr.	
9		68	67 $\frac{1}{8}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20	9 7-16								1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13s. pr.	
10	Sunday																		
11	164	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{8}$		84 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1-16	9 7-16								1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15s. pr.	
12																			
13	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	69	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$									1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15s. pr.	
14		68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 7-16					199 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5s. pr.	
15	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 3-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$								15 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15s. pr.	
16		69	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	85	101	20 3-16						199 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15s. pr.	
17	Sunday																		
18	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	67 a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	20 3-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$					199 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14s. pr.	
19	165 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	101	20 3-16						198 $\frac{3}{4}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14s. pr.	
20	165	68	67 a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	101	20 3-16	9 7-16					197 $\frac{3}{4}$			15 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13s. pr.	
21	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{5}{8}$	101	20 3-16	9 7-16			67 $\frac{1}{8}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.	
22	164	68	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 67	69	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 3-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$					197 $\frac{3}{4}$			15 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.	
23		68	67 a a		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 7-16					198			14 pr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.	6l. 16s. 6d.
24	Sunday																		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.