

# European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF DR. ERASMUS DARWIN. And, 2. A VIEW OF THE PARACLETE, near the CITY OF TROYES, in CHAMPAGNE.]

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T H E  
**EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,**  
 AND  
**LONDON REVIEW,**  
 For FEBRUARY 1795.

DR. ERASMUS DARWIN.

[ WITH A PORTRAIT. ]

THE Annals of Literature scarcely produce a single instance beyond the present of a person possessing the acknowledged poetical talents of Dr. DARWIN, being unknown to the world as a Poet until that period of life when the generality of mankind relinquish their attention to pursuits of that nature. Such, however, is the fact. The fame of the author of *The Botanic Garden* was unknown beyond the circle of his friends until the publication of that work.

We are informed, that he is the son of a Gentleman of good estate near Newark upon Trent, and we should have been glad to have given his Schoolmaster the honour due to him by mentioning his name. From school he went to Cambridge, and was entered of St. John's College, where he took the Degree of M. B. in 1755, and in his theses defended the doctrine that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. He was a Member of the University at the time of the death of Frederick Prince of Wales in 1751, and was one of those who contributed to the Cambridge Collection of Verses on that event. His Poem on that occasion, had it stood unsupported by his later productions, would have hardly been distinguished from the rest of his coadjutors. His present fame, however, has occasioned an enquiry after it, and therefore we shall present it to our readers.

ON that sad day what tears Britannia shed!  
 How pour'd her anguish o'er the mighty dead!  
 Thames, on thy shore the widow'd mourner stood,  
 And sigh'd her sorrows to the restless flood;  
 Accus'd the Gods, appeal'd to every shade,  
 And tore the wreath'd laurel from her head.

Ye meads enamell'd, and ye waving woods,  
 With dismal yews and solemn cypress mourn,  
 Ye rising mountains, and ensilver'd floods,  
 Repeat my sighs, and weep upon his urn.  
 Oft in your haunts the young Marcellus stray'd,  
 There oft in thought your future glories plann'd,  
 Bade sacred Science lift her laurell'd head,  
 And Peace extend her olive o'er the land.  
 Enrich'd with all of fair, and great, and good,  
 That guides the Monarch or adorns the Man,  
 Albion in him a future father view'd,  
 Strong o'er the world as o'er himself to reign.

Ill-fated youth! no Albion shalt thou see,  
 No world hast thou to rule, no crown to come,  
 Nor Monarch nor the man remain to thee,  
 Thy robe a shroud, and all thy court a tomb!  
 On yon fair eminence the cedar stood,  
 O'er distant lands he stretch'd the shade immense,  
 First of the fields, and King of all the wood,  
 The sun's defiance, and the flocks defence:

L 2

Nura d

Nurs'd in his shade the infant scyons grow,  
 Unknow'n to storm their healthy blossoms  
 spread,  
 Drink soft'ning juices from the parent bough,  
 And promise like protection to the mead.  
 Sudden the storm—the red-wing'd thunders  
 roar,  
 The cedar forest felt the forceful wound,  
 Shock'd from his root, the heaving rocks  
 upturn'd,  
 And rush'd in cumbrous ruin on the ground.  
 Thus fading fell the bloom of Albion's Throne,  
 Sudden, unwarn'd—Heaven sent no  
 friendly call;  
 Youth bade him live, and Virtue reach'd a  
 crown,  
 While Fate relentless meditates his fall.  
 We saw his confort stay the drooping head;—  
 He clasp'd his babes, his country's anguish  
 wept;  
 Then sunk serene upon the languid bed,  
 Death drew the curtain, and the hero slept.  
 At shining marks is swifter vengeance thrown,  
 Does Death in avarice seize the richest spoil,  
 Do clouds rejoice to veil the mid-day sun,  
 And Fortune smite us when she seems to  
 smile;  
 Our bliss unblossom'd, all our glories fled,  
 Our wither'd beauty's languid, pale, and  
 wan;  
 Ye Gods! how slender and how weak a thread  
 Sustains our blessings if they hang on man!  
 Oft at the fall of Kings, the astonish'd eye  
 Views fancy'd tumults in the midnight  
 gleams,  
 Sees glitt'ring crests and darting lances fly,  
 Till one thick cloud absorbs the sportive  
 beams:  
 Such shades are life! Ambition waves her  
 plume,  
 And Fortune's tinsel glitters o'er the mead,  
 Till Fate o'er spreads th' impenetrable gloom,  
 And suns and stars submit before the shade.  
 Thus the sad mourner bade her sorrows  
 flow,  
 Indulg'd her pains, and told his worth in woe:  
 While list'ning furies learnt the moving song,  
 Hung on the lay, and ling'ring mourn'd along,  
 Impassion'd echoes swell'd the plaintive cry,  
 And whisp'ring winds prolong'd the tender  
 sigh.  
 When from his silver throne the waves among,  
 In soft concern the wat'ry Monarch sprung:  
 His brows begirt with Iris' circling ray,  
 That calms the tempest and revives the day:  
 "Forbear to mourn" (He wav'd the scepter'd  
 hand,  
 Silent the winds, the waves subsiding stand);  
 "Your Prince still lives, immortals never die,  
 "On angel plumes he mounts in yonder sky!

"What tho' illustrious in the Courts of Jove  
 "He wears perhaps a brighter crown above,  
 "He still on Albion's realms may deign to  
 smile,  
 "And shed the sunshine on her blissful isle,  
 "With hand unseen some hidden thread  
 direct,  
 "Still point the haven, and the helm protect.  
 "If dies the day upon the weeping lawn,  
 "Lustres as fair revive the rising dawn;  
 "If summer yields to chill Arcturus' blast,  
 "Her groves dishonour'd, and her furrows  
 waste;  
 "Spring's genial wing returning broods the  
 plain,  
 "Fields wave with gold, and meadows laugh  
 again.  
 "If rushing storms the lawless furies swell,  
 "And gulph eddies toss the fearful keel,  
 "Again serene the frighted billows glide,  
 "And barks triumphant stem the applauding  
 tide;  
 "Again rich India spreads her silken sails,  
 "And seeks my harbours born by spicy gales;  
 "Rejoicing nations crowd the banks of  
 Thame,  
 "And George and Peace diffuse th' indulgent  
 beam."

After Dr. Darwin had qualified himself for the practice of Physic, he settled at Litchfield, where he resided many years, to the great advantage of that city and its neighbourhood. During this period, though we hear nothing of the Poet, yet the fame of the Physician increased daily. In 1758 he published, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 50. "An Attempt to confute the Opinion of Henry Eales concerning the Ascent of Vapour;" and in the same Collection, "An Account of the Cure of a periodical Hæmoptoe by keeping the Patient awake." In Vol. 64 are, "Experiments on Animal Fluids in the exhausted Receiver;" and in 1780 he executed the mournful task of becoming Editor of "Experiments establishing a Criterion between Mucilaginous and Purulent Matter: and an Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Diseases," 8vo. a work of much merit, written by his son, Charles Darwin, a youth of great expectations, who was carried off by a fever before he had completed his twentieth year, while he was prosecuting his medical studies at Edinburgh. In 1782 and 1784 the "System of Vegetables" of Linnæus by the Botanical Society at Litchfield, were published,

published, we believe, under the auspices, or at least with the assistance of Dr. Darwin.

The "Loves of the Plants," being the second part of the Botanic Garden, was published in 1789; and this was followed in 1791 by "The Economy of Vegetation," being the first part and completion of the subject. This work, which united the imagery of Lucretius and the elegance of Virgil's versification, is sufficiently known, and the merits of it so completely established, that we cannot help expressing some

degree of surprize that it has not been more generally circulated by means of a cheaper edition. In 1794 "Zoonomia" was published, which, according to the opinion of a celebrated Professor of the Medical Art, bids fair to do for Medicine what Sir Isaac Newton's Principia has done for Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Darwin now resides at Derby, where his practice is extensive. He is much respected, and from his literary exertions much future entertainment and instruction are still to be expected.

## ACCOUNT OF MRS. MARGARET WOFFINGTON.

(Concluded from Page 4.)

THE season of 1748-9 Mrs. Woffington, with Mr. Quin, returned to Covent-Garden Theatre, and she performed *Veturia* in Thomson's orphan play of *Coriolanus*, and *Bellamante* in Mrs. Beha's revived farce of *The Emperor of the Moon*. The next season she also continued at the same theatre, which she quitted at the end of it, and in the summer of 1751 went to Ireland.

She appears to have left England without any engagement in Ireland, but with strong recommendations from Colley Cibber to the Deputy Manager, Victor, and with the hopes that Mr. Sheridan would solicit her assistance at his theatre. In this last expectation she was not immediately gratified. Mr. Sheridan's opinion of her abilities was less than it afterwards proved she deserved. He therefore reluctantly engaged her for the season, at the sum of four hundred pounds\*.

"By four of her characters," says Mr. Victor, "performed ten nights each that season, viz. *Lady Townly*, *Maria* in the *Nonjuror*, *Sir Harry Wildair*, and *Hermione*, there were taken above four thousand pounds; an instance never known in any theatre from four old stock plays, and two of them in which the manager acted no

part." In consideration of her services this year, her salary in the succeeding one, 1752-3, was advanced to eight hundred pounds †; and in her last in Ireland, 1753-4, we have the testimony of Mr. Sheridan, that she received the sum of eight hundred and forty pounds ‡.

She had been educated in the Roman Catholic religion, and continued in the profession of it until this period, when she renounced her faith (at least ostensibly, for it is believed she died a papist), for reasons which, being interested ones, will add no lustre to her character. At Christmas 1753, she went with Mr. Sheridan to Quilca, and there was introduced to a clergyman in order to receive her recantation. "I say, to receive it," says Mr. Victor, "and to perform the ceremony; because a motive more powerful than any arguments that could be used by the whole body of the clergy, had already persuaded her to make that necessary change. An estate of 200l. a-year in Ireland had been lately left her by her old friend and admirer Owen M<sup>r</sup> Swinney, Esq. which she was put in possession of by virtue of that recantation\*\*."

The reception Mrs. Woffington met with on the Irish stage was sufficiently flattering to have retained her in that

\* Victor's History of the Theatres, Vol. i. p. 151.

† Ibid. p. 152.

‡ Humble Appeal to the Public, 8vo. 1758, p. 32.

\*\* Victor, Vol. i. p. 157. In this account Mr. Victor is inaccurate, for Swinney was alive at the time of this recantation. He died October 4, 1754, leaving, by his will made in 1752, the whole of his property to Mrs. Woffington, subject to the payment of such sums of money as might be due from him to Joseph Smith, Esq. consul at Venice. Mrs. Woffington's recantation seems to have been to qualify herself to take the estates left to her when the devise should take effect by Swinney's death.

kingdom during the rest of her life ; and there she probably would have remained, had she been prudent enough to have confined her attention to the theatre ; but unluckily she was misled to dabble with politics, through her intimacy with the then Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Dorset\*. At that period party ran extremely high ; and Mr. Sheridan having instituted a beef-steak club at the theatre, which was frequented chiefly by the friends of Government, and to which no female but Mrs. Woffington, who acted as president, was admitted, the party in opposition marked this assembly as a meeting obnoxious to their views, and determined to take the first occasion of shewing their discontent towards the members of it. This opportunity soon occurred. A speech applicable to the fate of parties, in the tragedy of Mahomet, being encored on the first night, and refused to be repeated on the second, occasioned a riot, in which the theatre was nearly demolished. The manager was ruined, and obliged to quit the kingdom ; and Mrs. Woffington, who was considered as a culprit equally guilty with the manager, was also involved in the general misfortune. This event happened on the 2d of March, 1754.

She immediately embarked for England, and in the season of 1754-5 was engaged at Covent-Garden, where she was received with great applause. The principal new characters she performed were, Veturia in Mr. Sheridan's imitation of Coriolanus, and Jocasta in *Edipus*. The next season, 1755-6, she was at the same theatre, and performed Roxana in the revived play of *The Rival Queens* ; and at her benefit revived *Ulysses*, in which she performed *Penelope* †. The succeeding season, 1756-7, closed her theatrical career. In this she performed *Celia* in the revived play of *The Humorous Lieutenant* ; *Lady Randolph*, on the first acting of *Douglas* in London ; and at her own benefit, for the first and only time in England, represented *Lothario*, in the *Fair Penitent*, very little, if we remember right, to the satisfaction of the public ‡. She made, however, some amends by *The Frenchified Lady Never in Paris*, the same evening.

She had been for some time declining in her health, but continued, as was her practice, very laudably to exert herself for the benefits of the humblest retainers of the theatre to the end of the season. On Monday May 17, *As You Like It* was performed for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wignel, and a Madame

\* About this period a petition from Mrs. Woffington to the Duke of Dorset, in verse, expressive of great familiarity, was printed in most of the periodical publications. It is too long to be inserted here.

† There is a picture of her at Knowle, the Duke of Dorset's seat, if we are not mistaken, in this character.

‡ Mr. Victor observes, that "the difficulty of a woman appearing in man's cloaths is much less and more common, than the same woman appearing as a real man." "And now," adds the same writer, "ye fair-ones of the stage, it will not be foreign to the subject to consider, whether it is proper for you (notwithstanding the great reputation Mrs. Woffington acquired in acting *Sir Harry Wildair*, to perform the characters of men ?

"I will venture, in the name of all sober, discreet, sensible spectators (the censure of one of which must, in your opinion, outweigh a whole theatre of others), to answer, *No* ! There is something required far much beyond the delicacy of your sex to arrive at the point of perfection, that if you hit it you may be condemned as a woman, and if you do not you are injured as an actress.

"In the first place, supposing you are formed in mind and body (and it is supposing a great deal) like the actresses in question ; for she had beauty, shape, wit, and vivacity, equal to any theatrical female in any time, and capable of any undertaking in the province of comedy, nay of deceiving and warming into passion any of her own sex, if she had been unknown, and introduced as a young baronet just returned from his travels ; but still, I say, admirable and admired as she was in this part, I would not have any other female of the stage attempt the character after her. The wearing breeches merely to pass for a man, as is the case in many comedies, is as far as the metamorphosis ought to go, and indeed more than some formal critics will allow of ; but that custom is established into a law, and as there is great latitude in it, it should not be in the least extended : when it is, you o'erstep the modesty of Nature ; and when that is done, whatever may be the applause within doors, you will be injured by remarks and criticisms without." — *History of the Theatres*, Vol. iii. p. 5.

Gondou. The part she performed was Rosalind, which character, says Mr. Wilkinson, who was behind the scenes, "she went through for four acts without my perceiving she was in the least disordered, but in the fifth she complained of great indisposition. I offered her my arm, the which she graciously accepted. I thought she looked softened in her behaviour, and had less of the *hauteur*. When she came off at the quick change of dress, she again complained of being ill; but got accoureted, and returned to finish the part, and pronounced in the Epilogue speech, 'If it be true that good wine needs no bush, it is as true that a good play needs no epilogue, &c.' but when arrived at 'If I were among you, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me,' her voice broke, she faltered, endeavoured to go on, but could not proceed; then in a voice of terror screamed, 'O God! O God!' tottered to the stage-door speechless, where she was caught. The audience of course applauded till she was out of sight, and then sunk into awful looks of astonishment, both young and old, before and behind the curtain, to see one of the most handsome women of the age, a favourite principal actress, and who had for several seasons given high entertainment, struck so suddenly by the hand of Death in such a situation of time and place, and in her prime of life, being then under the age of forty years. She was given over that night and for several days, but so far recovered as to linger until the 28th of March 1760; a mere skeleton, *sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing\*."

She was buried the 3d of April at Teddington, the Rev. Dr. Hales performing the service; and her representative soon after caused a monument to be placed over her remains, with an inscription, and which, to add to the folly of it, is ornamented with a coat of arms.

She had for some years cohabited with Col. Cæsar, of the Guards; and each party had agreed to make a will, and had actually executed one, in favour of the other, so that the survivor should become intitled to the whole fortunes of both. But though this agree-

ment had been entered into with great deliberation, Mrs. Woffington, when she perceived her recovery to be hopeless, made no scruple of violating it in a manner which cannot but place the dissimulation of her character in a very censurable point of view. On the 14th of February preceding her death, she took an opportunity, when the Colonel was absent, to execute another will, ready prepared for the occasion, by which she left an annuity of 40l. to her mother for life, and the whole of the remainder of her property to her sister. She did not vouchsafe even to mention the Colonel in this last act of her life, and he remained ignorant of it until after her death. This transaction, with the exaggerations permitted to writers of novels, is painted in very strong colours, mixed with reflections of uncommon severity on the perfidy of her conduct, in a kind of *Atalantis* published three years after her death †. It cannot however be denied, that the disposition she ultimately made of her property, was that which could not but be approved, though the manner in which it was executed by means of fraud and imposition deserves the most decided condemnation.

The bright part of her character seems to have been her conduct on the stage, in the performance of which she appears never to have shrunk from doing her duty. Mr. Victor says, "So generous was her conduct, though she seldom performed less than four nights a-week, that she never disappointed one audience in the three winters, either by real or affected illness; and yet I have often seen her on the stage when she ought to have been in her bed ‡;" and Mr. Hitchcock adds, "Not the lowest performer in the theatre did she refuse playing for; out of twenty-six benefits she acted in twenty-four. Such traits of character must endear the memory of Mrs. Woffington to every lover of the drama §."

Mr. Davies says of her, that "she was mistress of a good understanding, which was much improved by company and books. She had a most attractive sprightliness in her manner, and dearly loved to pursue the bagatelle of vivacity and humour: she was affable, good-

\* Memoirs of his Life, Vol. i. p. 117.

† See "The Reverie; or, a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 12mo. 1763, Vol. i. p. 94.

‡ Victor's Hist. Vol. i. p. 190.

§ Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage, p. 221.

natured, and charitable \*." For this last quality she has been celebrated by several writers; and therefore, as we are desirous of exhibiting her at parting in the most favourable point of view, we shall conclude with the following character of her, extracted from a Monody; by the ingenious Mr. Hoole, published soon after her death.

"Blest in each art! by nature form'd to please,

With beauty, sense, with elegance and ease!  
Whose piercing genius studied all mankind,  
All Shakspeare opening to thy vigorous mind.  
In every scene of comic humour known;  
In sprightly sallies wit was all thy own:  
Whether thou seem'd the cit's more humble wife,

Or shone in Townly's higher sphere of life;  
Alike thy spirit knew each turn of wit,  
And gave new force to all the poet writ.

"Nor was thy worth to public scenes confin'd;

Thou knew'st the noblest feelings of the mind:

Thy ears were ever open to distress,  
Thy ready hand was ever stretch'd to bless:  
Thy breast humane for each unhappy felt,  
Thy heart for others' sorrows prone to melt.  
In vain did Envy point her scorpion sting,  
In vain did Malice shake her blasting wing;  
Each generous breast disdain'd th' unpleasing tale,

And cast o'er every fault Oblivion's veil;  
Confess'd through every cloud thy deeds to shine,

And own'd the virtues of Compassion thine;  
Saw mild Benevolence her wand disclose,  
And touch thy heart at every sufferer's woes;  
Saw meek-eyed Charity thy steps attend,  
And guide thy hand the wretched to befriend!

Go, ask the breast that teems with mournful sighs;

Who wip'd the sorrows from Affliction's eyes?

Go, ask the wretch, in want and sickness laid,

Whose goodness brighten'd once Misfortune's shade?

#### To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND for your Repository two original Letters which have never been printed; one from Mr. Pope, the other from Stephen Duck. The former was transcribed from the copy of Homer now in the British Museum, many years since; the other is the original in the hand of the threshing Poet. I am, &c. C.D.

(Date obliterated.)

EVERY day past we had a design to see yourself and my sister at Hall grove and every day I have been prevented. My Mother is now not so well as she was: and quite afraid of the Dust wch this excessive dry weather has made insupportable to her especially attended with such a shortness of breath as she is troubled with. We do yet resolve to be with you after the first good rain (Except it sho<sup>d</sup> happen at the end of this week for then I am obliged to be at home upon business) If any of you can come this way we hope to see you & very much desire it In the mean time Pray be assured of our hearty loves and services. I am

A. POPE.

Kew Sept<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1740.

Dear fr

YOU have just Cause to reproach me for not thanking you sooner for your last favours at Bath. But Confession is one step towards Amendment, and I own myself in a fault. One reason for my not writing sooner, was that

I had not determined about the subject you told me of, which I think I shall not meddle with, at least not yet, being employed in something which I fancy may turn to more advantage. I have spent part of this Summer in trying to acquire some knowledge in the french language: the fit has taken me, and I think not to desist till I have made myself a tolerable Master of it. 'Tis my opinion there are some french plays that, with some judicious alterations, would take on our Stage: and tho' perhaps I shall never translate any of them, yet a knowledge of the french Authors can do me no disservice. Besides I feel a certain pleasure in this study. I hope you and your Family enjoy health. You will be very good to present my humble service to your Lady, Mr. Bertran, Leek & all friends. I am, with true gratitude for all favours, fr

Your's most affectionately.

S. DUCK.

P. S. Thomson & I have drank plentifully to Miss Robbison's health since I had the pleasure of seeing you.

For Dr. OLIVER, at the Bath.



## D R O S S I A N A.

## NUMBER LXV.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 37.]

BOOTH LORD DELAMER.

THIS excellent Peer, the friend and the supporter of our glorious Deliverer, William the Third, in his Essay upon Government (in the composition of which the most perfectly honest heart is united with great good sense and observation, and indeed in that manner only all practical subjects should be treated), says, "When a King mistakes his way for want of experience, or a true representation of the state of affairs, this is an error on the right hand, and there remain hopes of his return; but when it proceeds from his own inclinations, and it is the distaste of his own breast, then it is an evil that threatens the land during his life, because nothing but some pressing necessity can make him alter his course. How great a blessing then, or burthen, to a land is a King, and how ought a good one to be valued, and a bad one dreaded!

"The King who is informed of, and sees his mistake, and does not rectify it, will leave no good character behind him; but he that finds he is out of the way, and returns to the right way, is both wise and just, and he that keeps always in the right road, is ever a fortunate Prince.

"But to say that his administration was unblameable, and that from the first he resolved that if he did slip aside, he could not sooner discover his error than he will set things to right, is the greatest character of a King."

MR. HAMPDEN.

Osborn, in his Advice to his Son, says, "Mr. Hampden and Mr. Pim, &c. were resident in all Parliaments their age gave them opportunity to assist in, whose highest excellencies, so far as my poor judgement can extend, lay rather in *timing* their designs, and concealing their passions, than in any more prodigious advantage they had of other men."

Vol. XXVII.

FRANCIS OSBORN, ESQ.

In his Advice to a Son, says, "The Economics, tho' most useful to Being, are the least esteemed by all our gallants. They are looked upon by some as trivial, by others as dishonourable and unbecoming a masculine employment, yet a total neglect of them may be found in experience the ruin of the greatest families in England, as their most exact prosecution keeps up men's estates in Italy, where the inhabitants are celebrated as generally wise.

"Our Noblemen equalled the Princes and our King exceeded in hospitality all the Monarchs of the known world, and might yet have done more, had the true elements of Thrift been maintained in an equal proportion.

"Nor," adds Osborn, "is the keeping of a regular expence (magnified rather than decried in the highest Courts of Wisdom) neglected so much out of scorn as of defect: Fathers (especially rich ones) being so far to learn themselves what is most fit that their children should be taught, as they keep them so long in the Latin School, till the time is lapsed most proper for reading, and to make a perfect accountant, the most necessary part of the Mathematics, and so much as cannot be in any commerce spared; it remaining indubitable, that none so industrious as to call himself to a weekly, or at least an annual reckoning, did ever through his *own default* spend an estate; whereas the want of this first rudiment of thrift hath, within the compass of my experience, brought divers to a bit of bread, and demolished the houses of the most ancient gentry of England."

LORD BACON

said, that reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man. Books, adds this great man, can never teach the use of books.

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This last position is well illustrated by Osborn: "A rude mass of reading (till it be thoroughly fixed and cemented in the sunshine of *employment*, becomes like atoms so volatile and unsettled, as for want of an equal mixture of the more solid and necessary elements of prudence, to justle and whirl up and down, without incorporating any thing but air, occasioning through too great a dose of mercury rather palfics than any steadiness in the understanding, by rendering it more bold than rational."

DR. JOHNSON.

The following exquisite translation of some lines in the *Medea* of Euripides, upon the misapplication of the powers of music, was made by Dr. Johnson, for his learned and ingenious friend Dr. Burney's very comprehensive *History of Music*.

The rites derived from ancient days,  
With thoughtless reverence we praise;  
The rites that taught us to combine  
The joys of music and of wine,  
And bade the feast, and song, and bowl,  
O'erfill the saturated soul;  
But ne'er the flute or lyre apply'd  
To cheer Despair, or soften Pride,  
Nor call'd them to the gloomy cells  
Where Want repines, and Vengeance  
swells;

Where Hate sits musing to betray,  
And Murder meditates his prey.  
To dens of guilt, and shades of care,  
Ye sons of Melody repair;  
Nor deign the festive dome to cloy  
With superfluities of joy.  
Ah! little needs the minstrel's power  
To speed the light convivial hour;  
The board with varied plenty crown'd,  
May spare the luxuries of sound.

Of the elegant art of Music Dr. Johnson used to say, that it was the only sensual pleasure without vice. A musical friend of his observing him at a concert one evening very inattentive whilst a celebrated solo player on the violin was running his divisions and subdivisions very elaborately and very rapidly upon the instrument, said to him, "Why, my dear Sir, you do not at all appear to me to consider how difficult all this is." "Difficult, Sir, do you call it," replied the Doctor to his friend; "I only know that I wish it was impossible."—Johnson, though professing to be no musician, ever expressed himself highly pleased with the arrange-

ment and manner of writing of Dr. Burney's *Musical Tour*. He one day told a Gentleman who had the honour to be a common friend to them both, "Sir, in my *Scottish Tour* I had Burney's *Musical Tour* always in my eye."

Johnson was told one day of the French equivoque of an English Lady at Spa, who was asked by a German Lord, on what account she drank the waters of that Spa. She meaning to say, because she had no spirits, replied, because she had no understanding—*parce que je n'ai point d'esprit*. The Doctor laughed heartily at the mistake, but said, that after all it was the true reason, perhaps, why she and many other persons frequented that and other Watering-Places.

JAMES HARRIS, ESQ.

At a musical party at this great Scholar's, and at which one of his own Concertos was played that was rather heavy, one of the Singing-Men of the Cathedral of Sarum, a man famous for his humour, affected to desire to have one of the windows of the room opened (though it was in the depth of winter); and on being asked the reason, said, "I think we appear to want a little *air* at present."—Mr. Harris used to say of the modern rattling German Overtures, that they reminded him of this passage in *Macbeth*—

—"full of sound and fury,

"Signifying nothing."

Dr. Beattie, in the very affecting account he has drawn up of the life of his son, and which is, unhappily for the public, merely distributed to his friends, says of this very ingenious young man's taste in music—"The music just *now* in vogue had no charms for him; he said, it wanted simplicity, pathos, and harmony, and in the execution depended so much upon the rapidity of the finger, or what may be called *steight of hand*, that practitioners must throw away more time than they could spare before they could acquire any dexterity in it. He was delighted with the *sweet* and classical *correctness* of Corelli, and with the *affecting melodies* of Jackson, so well adapted to the words *that accompany them*. But the *variety* and *sublimity* of Handel's invention filled him with rapture and astonishment. He thought him the Shakespeare of Music, or rather the Shakespeare and Milton united."

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JOHN LOCKE.

This honour to our country was born at Riston in Somersetshire. An urn has been lately erected to him in the garden of Mrs. Hannah More's elegant cottage, near Riston, thus inscribed:

This monument,  
Sacred to the Memory  
of

JOHN LOCKE,

A native of this village,  
Was presented by Mrs. Montague  
to Mrs. Hannah More.

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J. J. ROUSSEAU.

This ingenious and eloquent writer in his "Emile; or, Treatise upon Education," appears universally to wish, that in lessons to children, matters of fact and of illustration, and of examples taken from visible objects, should be made use of instead of reasoning and of precept. This wise method of instruction was, perhaps, never more forcibly and more usefully employed than in the following instance, taken from Dr. Beattie's life of his excellent and accomplished son, prefixed to the edition of his works.

"He had reached his fifth (or sixth) year, knew the alphabet, and could read a little; but had received no particular information with respect to the Author of his being; because I thought he could not yet understand such information, and because I had learned from my own experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little garden, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mould, with my finger, the three initial letters of his name, and, sowing garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground. Ten days after he came running to me, and, with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I laughed at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. Yes, said I, carelessly, on coming to the place, I see it is so; but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance; and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat, said, with some earnestness, it could not be mere chance, for that somebody must have contrived

matters so as to produce it. I pretend not to give his words or my own, for I have forgotten both, but I give the substance of what passed between us, in such language as we both understood. So you think, I said, that what appears so regular as the letters of your name cannot be by chance? Yes, said he, with firmness, I think so. Look at yourself, I replied, and consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said they were. Came you then hither, said I, by chance? No, he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And who is that something? I asked. He said he did not know (I took particular notice that he did not say, as Rousseau fancies a child in like circumstances would say, that his parents made him). I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him (though he could not so express it), that what begins to be, must have a cause; and that what is formed with regularity, must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the Great Being who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forgot either it or the circumstance that introduced it."

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MR. GEORGE HERBERT,  
RECTOR OF BEMERTON, NEAR  
SARUM.

This excellent Parish Priest and sacred Poet has, in his Poem called "The Church Porch," a stanza, which, for its excellent advice (though the turn of it is extremely arch and witty), should be inscribed upon every pulpit of the kingdom.

Judge not the Preacher, for he is *thy*  
judge;  
If thou mislike him, thou conceiv'st  
him not.  
God called preaching folly. Do not  
grudge  
To pick out treasures from an *earthen*  
*pot*.  
The worst speak something good. If  
all want sense,  
God takes a *text*, and preacheth *patience*.

Mr. Herbert, in his Poem called "The Bishop," has some lines which shew much good sense, though perhaps

no very rich vein of poetry, and may be perused with advantage, perhaps, by some of the railers against the Church Establishment of England :

The Bishop? Yes, Why not? What doth *that* name

Import that is unlawful and unfit?

To say the *Overseer* is the same

In substance, and no hurt I hope in it :

But sure if men did not despise the thing,  
Such scorn upon the name they would  
not fling.

Some Priests, some Presbyters, I mean,  
would be

Each Overseer of his *several* cure,

But one Superior to *oversee* them all,

Them all together they will not endure.

This the main difference is that I can see,  
Bishops they would not *have*, but they  
would *be*.

No Monument has yet been erected to this excellent Parish Priest in the Church of Bemerton.

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MR. THOMAS CHUBB.

This celebrated Free-thinker of his time was a glover in Salisbury, and not a tallow-chandler, as his adversaries gave out. He used to tell his friends, that what first set him a thinking upon religious subjects, was his attendance, in very early life, upon the Lectures which Dr. Burnet, then Bishop of Salisbury, gave every Thursday in St. Thomas's Church in that City. Chubb was a man of pleasant manners and conversation, and remarkably exact in his expressions. He was much taken notice of by Dr. Clarke, the Dean of Salisbury (a brother of the celebrated Dr. Clarke), and some other Dignitaries of that Cathedral. In his account of himself, Chubb makes this excellent moral and political observation: "The author lived a single life, judging it highly improper to introduce a family into the world without a prospect of maintaining them (which is his case), such adventures being usually attended with great poverty, the parent of much misery, and that was a state he did not chuse to *run* into."—There is a portrait of this extraordinary man in the possession of a very intelligent Gentleman of the Law at Salisbury, drawn by Mr. Smith, of Chichester, the first Artist who gained the prize for Landscape Painting in this country. This portrait, different from the Mezzotinto of him that is published, represents

Mr. Chubb as a man of a pleasing, cheerful and intelligent countenance. Chubb boarded with some family at Salisbury. He had an annuity of twenty guineas a-year, and the interest of one thousand pounds, to live upon.

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SERJEANT PEARCE, *alias* DOWDY,  
OF SALISEURY.

This too successful imitator of that unfortunate state of the human mind, Madness, has been recorded by Fielding in Tom Jones. Frederic Prince of Wales once turned his imitations to some account. A certain person used to come to his house at Ham, and worry him very much with his conversation and company. The Prince sent for Mr. Pearce, who rushed into the room where he was with a drawn sword in his hand, with a circle of black painted round his eyes, with chains upon his legs, and in his patched coat of various colours, and began immediately to vociferate and bellow in his usual manner, and made a dead point at the Prince's troublesome visitant. He appalled, as well he might be, at such a situation, took to his heels, Mr. Pearce after him, and never stopped till he found himself nearly up to his chin in the River.—Mr. Pearce was Serjeant at Mace to the Corporation of Salisbury, a man of great worth and good humour. The name of Dowdy was given him from a song of which every stanza ended with that word, and which he used to sing when he affected the Maniac. The Prince had his picture taken both with his natural and with his assumed countenance, a copy of which is in the possession of a gentleman at Salisbury. The contrast is indeed wonderful; and some persons, it seems, who were frightened by Pearce in his Dowdy appearance, have occasionally gone to him as an Officer of Police, to make their complaints of his own behaviour in his affected fits of madness. Practical joking is always contemptible, and sometimes dangerous; for as Pearce was playing his tricks before a Nobleman, to frighten one of his humble friends, a large dog that was in the room fell upon him, and bit him very sharply.

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BOERHAAVE.

"Fifty years," says the learned Baron Haller, "are almost elapsed since I was the disciple of the immortal Boerhaave; but

But his image is continually present to my mind. I have always before my eyes the venerable simplicity of that great man, who possessed in a very eminent degree the talent of persuading. How many times I have heard him say, when he spoke of the precepts of the Gospel, that the divine teacher of it had a greater knowledge of the human heart than Socrates. He particularly alluded to that sentence of the New Testament, "Whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath already committed adultery with her in his heart;" "for," added that great man, "the first attacks of vice are always feeble; reason has then some power over the mind: if then at the very moment that such thoughts occur to us as have a tendency to withdraw us from our duty, we with diligence suppress them, and turn our attention to something else, we may avoid the approaching danger, and not fall into the temptations of vice." It is hardly possible but that a mind constantly occupied in reflecting upon the seductive allurements of any vice whatever, will in process devote itself to actual enjoyment, as soon as it can procure an opportunity of partaking of that pleasure, the mere idea of which has been so agreeable to it.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

This great man was so avaricious of his time, that he constantly took with him wherever he went some book or other in his pocket. This he used to pull out in company and read, and scratch the remarkable passages of it with his nail.

Dr. Clarke in his idle hours, if nothing interesting occurred in conversa-

tion, was very easily amused, and was occasionally a practical joker. His great and fervid mind, wearied with laborious and painful thinking, required mere relaxation, and did not require either the delicacy or the violence of amusement that those minds exact whose great business is pleasure.

DR. LANGHORNE,

in the first part of his Poem called "The Country Justice," printed in 1774, has the following lines, which must remind those who read them of several in "The Heroic Epistle." They are in that part of the poem where he describes the Justice's house and Garden:

Ye royal architects, whose antic taste  
Would lay the realms of sense and nature waste,  
Forgot (whenever from her steps ye stray)  
That folly only points each other way,  
Here tho' your eye no courtly creature sees,  
Snakes on the ground, or monkies in the trees,  
Yet let not too severe a censure fall  
On the plain precincts of the ancient hall.  
For tho' no sight your childish fancy meets,  
Of Thibet's dogs, or China's parroquets;  
Tho' apes, apes, lizards, things without a tail,  
And all the tribes of foreign monsters fail,  
Here shall ye sigh to see, with rust o'ergrown,  
The iron griffin, and the sphynx of stone;  
And mourn, neglected in their waste abodes,  
Fire-breathing drakes, and water-spouting gods.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LETTER FROM DESCARTES TO M. BALZAC, DESCRIBING AMSTERDAM.

( FROM THE LATIN. )

SINCE you have been inspired with a desire to quit the world, and to bid adieu to a servile Court, you must excuse my zeal if I invite you to come and settle at Amsterdam, and to prefer the residence of that city to any one of the famous Franciscan or Carthusian Monasteries (in which there are many

pious men), to any of the most pleasant and salubrious situations of Italy, or even to that beautiful hermitage in which you were last year. However perfect your hermitage was, yet there were several things wanting to it, which are only to be found in great cities. To begin with only one defect,

it cannot possibly possess that *complete and perfect solitude*\*, which is never to be met with out of a great city. You will in your hermitage, perhaps, find a stream, that will compel the most talkative person to be silent, and a valley so secluded as to excite even the most unattentive person to meditation or to extacy. But you must kill have there many neighbours, who tease you with their offensive visits, and who are continually inviting you to return to Paris. Whilst, on the contrary, I, who am perhaps the only person in this city who has no concern in trade or commerce, (every other person being so taken up with business) can pass my whole life here without being known to any one. I walk every day as undisturbed amidst the crowds of the anxious and hurrying multitude, as you can possibly do in your solitary avenue of trees. Nor do I take any more notice of the men that I meet than you do of the trees in your woods, or of the animals feeding amongst them: the hum of the busy people no more disturbs me than the murmuring of a rivulet. If ever I chance to turn my thoughts to the actions of the persons that surround me, I receive the same pleasure from them that you do from those that cultivate the land about you in your neighbourhood, as I see that all their labours tend to the decoration of the place where I live, that nothing may be wanting to my pleasure or convenience. If it is any pleasure to you to see fruits growing in your garden, or in your orchard, and that present itself to the eyes of those who walk in them, do you think that I

enjoy less pleasure in beholding the ships that ride here, bringing with them all the fruits of the Indies, and whatever is rare or precious in Europe? What place in any part of the world can you chuse, in which every convenience of life, and in which even every thing that nicety itself can dignify with the name of curious, can be more easily procured? In what other situation is there greater liberty? Where is there safer sleep? Where is there less occasion for troops to keep order and regularity? Where are poisoning, treachery, calumny, less known than with us, where there are even vestiges of the simplicity of the Golden Age? I cannot guess why you continue to transport with the climate of Italy, where the plague but too often makes its ravages, where the heat in the middle of the day is intolerable, where the cool of the evening is unwholesome, and where the silent hour of midnight is polluted with murder and with robbery. If you are afraid of the coldness of the Netherlands, pray tell me what shade, what springs, can so completely remedy the fervid heat of your summer sun, as our stoves and our grates defend us from the rigour of the cold. I hope then to see you here soon. I have a small collection of my meditations to shew you, which perhaps you may like to see. Whether you come or not, believe me to be,

Your most humble  
and obedient servant,  
DESCARTES.

*Amsterdam, Sept. 30, 1638.*

#### DEAN TUCKER.

THE steady and constant advice of the Old DEAN of GLOUCESTER to those well meaning but timorous persons who are too much alarmed at the state of public affairs at the close of the year 1794, is as follows:

I. Be fully persuaded to exert your best endeavours towards encountering the forest evils which can happen in this life, and then you will have just grounds for hoping, under Divine Providence, for an happy deliverance from them.

II. In order to obtain a safe, lasting, and honourable Peace, never shrink un-

der any calamity which your enemies may threaten to bring on you, and never appear to be much intimidated at their victorious progress; and then, when the adversary shall see you prepared to resist their dangerous attempts, they themselves will be glad to grant those terms, which otherwise they would not be disposed to give.—  
And N. B. The method here proposed, if steadily pursued, will be found to be the cheapest and the most economical plan of any in the event of human affairs

*Bristol Hotwells,  
Dec. 17, 1794.*

\* It should be remembered in favour of Descartes's opinion of the retirement of a metropolis, that three of the greatest efforts of the human mind were produced in London; the *Essays* of Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton's *Optics*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

## LETTER II.\*

## The LIFE of FLORENCE WILSON.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF  
"SCOTLAND."

THE town of Elgin boasted one of those learned and ingenious men, whose talents and erudition assisted the progress of letters in the earlier stage of their revival.

FLORENCE WILSON, better known in his own time, and particularly upon the continent, by the Latin name of FLORENTIUS VOLUSENUS, was born at Elgin about the beginning of the sixteenth century. His parents were persons of good repute, established in that city. He received the earlier part of his education at his native place. Having acquired here the institutes of grammar, and the elementary branches of classic learning, he completed his course of philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

Not satisfied with the opportunities which offered at home of improving his fortune and rising into the notice of the world, upon quitting college he took the resolution of going into England.

Cardinal Wolfey was at that time in the zenith of his prosperity and glory. The professed patron and promoter of learning, and considered indeed, deservedly enough, as the Mæcenas of his age, he ordered inquiries to be set on foot in the different countries of Europe for the discovery of men learned in science, and exercised in all the various provinces of literature. These he invited, as masters and professors, to

instruct the youth of the nation in the schools and colleges founded by himself, or under his auspices; or in that domestic seminary of education which constituted an article of grandeur in his own splendid establishment.

Mr. Wilson's talents fortunately recommended him to the Cardinal's notice; and it seems to have been in the situation last mentioned, that he undertook the office of preceptor to the Cardinal's nephew, whom he afterwards accompanied to Paris for the accomplishment of his education. Mr. Wilson continued with him here till the death of his patron in 1530, applying himself, at every interval of leisure, to new acquisitions of philosophical knowledge. What became of his pupil after the death of the Cardinal, which soon succeeded his fall and the wreck of his fortunes, we do not learn; but the preceptor, according to Cardinal Sadolet, was shortly afterwards under the necessity of directing his views to another quarter for support.

We find him next, probably by the sole recommendation of his own merits, under the protection of the Cardinal du Bellai †, Archbishop of Paris; but in what station is not mentioned. As however the Cardinal himself was highly distinguished among the most learned persons of the age, and Mr. Wilson's pretensions were those of a literary man, his post, it is likely, bore

\* This letter was intended to have followed the 21st in the Tour.

† Du Bellai of the family of the Seigneurs of Langcy, Archbishop of Paris, and afterwards a Cardinal, was sent by Francis I. on an embassy to Henry VIII. to prevent his breaking with the church of Rome on account of the Pope's hesitation to grant him a divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He succeeded only in prevailing upon Henry to defer his defection for some little time. He obtained, however, the character of an able negotiator. After the death of Francis I. being persecuted by the Guises, he retired to Rome, and died bishop of Ostia.

According to Bayle, he was much inclined to the principles of Luther, and the same author produces good authority to believe that he was married to Madame de Chatillon, widow of M. Chatillon, who died of the wounds he received before Ferrara. Michael de l'Hopital, Chancellor of France, says, that Du Bellai wrote Latin prose with all the elegance of Cicero, and verse with all the majesty of Virgil; but as this judgment is conveyed by the Chancellor in verse, (see his works, lib. I.), some abatements may reasonably be made, and we may conclude the opinion to be at least poetically true. His poetical compositions were published by Henry Stephens, 1546, 8vo.

some relation to literature. There is the more reason to adopt this opinion, as his new patron had conceived so high an idea of his learning, as to have intended him, according to Dr. Mackenzie, for the royal professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the university of Paris. But whilst he was meditating how to procure this advancement, as a reward of Mr. Wilson's merit, he himself fell into disgrace with the King, through the intrigues of his colleague, the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Our author was now not only disappointed of an honourable situation, in which he might have found ample field for the display of his abilities; but he suffered the loss of a pension, which du Bellai's better fortune, during his ministerial connection with the Cardinal of Lorraine, had enabled him to bestow.

It always gives pleasure to hear, that a great man's adversity has not obliterated the sense of benefits in those who formerly depended upon him.

Mr. Wilson's attachment to his patron, founded in virtuous principles, was too deeply rooted in his heart, not to exist in full vigour, without that sunshine, which might, at first, have been supposed to nourish it. He therefore continued to serve the Cardinal with the same zeal and assiduity which he had ever shewn him. When du Bellai at the death of Francis I. retired from the court of France to Rome, Mr. Wilson did not chuse to quit him. Though his desire of seeing that ancient capital, once the scene of arts and genius, and of all the most brilliant energies of the human mind, had long inflamed his imagination, his attachment to the Cardinal was supposed as powerful a motive for this journey. Having accompanied his Eminence as far as Avignon, he unfortunately fell sick.

The Cardinal's retreat appearing to admit no delay, he continued his route. After some time Mr. Wilson recovered; but his finances were too much exhausted to allow any thoughts of his accomplishing the journey alone, and his patron's change of fortune having probably put the offer of sufficient assistance out of his power, Mr. Wilson found himself compelled to abandon a project, in which both affection and curiosity had so warmly interested his heart.

At this time the Cardinal Sadolet\* was in residence upon his bishoprick of Carpentras. His name in the republic of letters was inferior to very few in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; nor was he less celebrated for his liberality towards learned men in circumstances of want and distress. Mr. Wilson, as soon as the re-establishment of his health permitted, took the resolution of paying him a visit. Although it was night at Mr. Wilson's arrival, the courtesy of the Cardinal, then engaged in study, gave him immediate access. He first learned from the stranger, that his visit was occasioned, partly by his desire of seeing a person not less illustrious by his learned writings than the eminence of his station, and partly by his wish to recommend himself, through the Cardinal's interest, to the employment of teaching the Greek and Latin languages to the youth of the city. Mr. Wilson's eloquent command of the Latin tongue, and the proof which he soon gave of superior understanding and knowledge, inspired the Cardinal with such prepossession in his favour, that he was unwilling to part with him, till he had learnt the particulars of the stranger's country, his parentage, his education, and the different scenes of life through which he had passed. Greatly interested by the narrative, he rose early the next morning, and, demanding a

\* James Sadolet was born at Modena in 1478. His father was professor of law at Ferrara, and he was his son's first instructor. He studied philosophy under Nicholas Lionicensi, one of the most famous physicians of his time, and highly distinguished as an orator and philosopher. The love of letters carried Sadolet to Rome, where he became secretary to Leo X. He wrote the Latin language with great elegance and facility, treating subjects of theology, philosophy, eloquence and poetry, with equal success. His modesty was such, that Leo X. was obliged to use his authority to prevail on him to accept the bishoprick of Carpentras. Paul III. sent him as Nuncio to France to engage Francis I. to make peace with Charles V. The king of France was charmed with his understanding and knowledge; and the Pontiff, no less satisfied with his negotiation, honoured him with the purple on his return to Italy. He died at Rome in 1547, regretted alike by protestants and catholics.



conference with the Magistrates, consulted them on Mr. Wilson's proposition; but not wishing their decision to be solely the result of his recommendation, he invited them on a certain day to an entertainment, a kind of symposium at his palace; during which he contrived to engage Mr. Wilson in disputation with a learned Physician on certain points of Natural Philosophy. The Cardinal in his third letter to his nephew, Paul Sadolet, from whence much of the foregoing account of Wilson's visit is derived, contrasts these two disputants in so lively a manner, and with such an amiable simplicity, that you will not, I think, be displeased with a translation of the passage \*. "Our Doctor," says he, "speaking of the Physician, puffing and blowing not a little, engaged in the dispute with much eagerness and contortion of visage. His adversary, modest and placid, confining himself solely to the subject, spoke with coolness and accuracy, displaying, throughout, perfect skill and intelligence. But when I pressed the Doctor with a certain knotty and difficult argument, which he strained with great effort to refuse, our stranger, first demanding leave, produced a most excellent solution, equally marked by its learning and propriety. What more could be wished? Everybody feeling the warmest desire that he should be accepted, the Magistrates called him aside. An agreement was immediately concluded betwixt the parties for the annual stipend of an hundred pistoles. The Citizens, I am informed, are so delighted with the choice, that they unanimously regard it as a new instance of their public welfare. And accounts are circulated of conversations, which he has held with the Magistrates, so gentlemanly and liberal, that nothing can exceed them."

You might perhaps have expected, that the good Cardinal should have

proposed, on this particular occasion, questions of a philological nature. But as he himself was reckoned among the best judges of his age in all classical erudition, and must already have undoubtedly given such an account of Mr. Wilson's excellence in that province from their first conversation, the Magistrates were probably satisfied. But if you will not suppose so much, as it may be taken for granted that subjects of philosophy, when formally introduced, were at that time treated in the Latin language, an indirect proof of his ability in that article at least would be given in the course of the disputation. The Cardinal's object indeed could have been no other, both for his own satisfaction and that of the Magistrates, than to afford Mr. Wilson an opportunity of exhibiting his literary character in every point of view to the best advantage; as it should appear he had then no other recommendation to offer in support of his pretensions than his own personal merit and accomplishments.

Cardinal Sadolet was, after a little time, so well convinced of Mr. Wilson's deserts, and had conceived so much esteem for him, that he wrote to the Cardinal of Lorraine to solicit the restoration of his pension. As it is pleasing to see with what cordiality one good man sometimes interests himself for another, and to observe the flowing warmth of sentiment and expression upon such occasions, I am tempted to believe you will not be displeas'd if I give a translation of the whole letter in question †.

"Although in your present state of anxiety and engagement, occupied as you are in an important treaty of pacification committed to your honour and discretion, you ought not to be diverted by other concerns; and would rather expect me to offer my prayers for your success, than to interrupt you by my

\* The original passage — "Certatum à medico nostro acriter, obtorto vultu, magnisque anhelitibus. Ille alter, modestus, placidus, nihil non ad rem, nihil non accuratè & sobriè, sanè quàm peritè omnia, et intelligentèr. Quin cum ego contulissèm argumentum quoddam, adversus medicum, tortuosum ac difficile, in quo enodando magnus illi labor; iste, petitâ veniâ, solutionem protulit, quàm maximè fieri potest, doctè atque accommodatè. Quid quæris? Accensi omnes desiderio sunt retinendi hominis, consulesque eum sevocaverunt. Res pacta est aureis nummis centenis; tantâ cum voluptate civium, sicuti ego audio, ut omnes novam quandam felicitatem huic urbi esse exortam putant. Quin circumferuntur sermones, quos habuit cum consulibus, irâ liberales & ingenui, ut nil possit supra." — N. B. The Letters to Paul Sadolet make a 17th Book of the Cardinal's Epistolary Remains, printed at Cologne 1590. The above extract is made from this edition.

† Lib. 6. Epist. 16.

letters; yet when I recollect that it forms a part of your character to have exalted, by humanity and virtue, the Nobility of your lineage, and that such is the greatness of your talents, that you can apply your mind to many objects at once; I thought I might, without occasioning you much trouble, recommend to your notice a man, whom I believe particularly worthy of your benevolence. Florence Wilson, a native of Scotland, but a perfect Roman in learning and elegance of manners\*, is the person on whose account I could wish a few moments of your attention. He is indeed well known to you, as having for some time prosecuted his studies at Paris through your kind assistance and support. He some months ago conceived a violent inclination to visit Rome, and set out upon the journey with your accomplished colleague, John du Bellai, and not without your own consent. Having only reached Avignon, he was detained there by sickness and the want of necessaries to proceed. Soon afterwards he addressed himself to me. Though much straitened in my own circumstances, I very gladly received him. Becoming acquainted with his disposition, and his liberal and ingenuous manners, I held him in high esteem. Nothing do I more willingly than give assistance to learned men, as far as I am able; being desirous to support their spirits under distress, that they may never repent of having dedicated themselves to the polite arts. Had fortune been more favourable to my disposition in this respect, nobody, I flatter myself, would have sought more ambitiously to indulge the satisfaction of deserving well of good men. In my present condition, however, circumscribed though I am as to external conveniences, such is the natural cheerfulness of my mind, that I live contented with my fortune. Yet sometimes my inability to serve, as I would wish, persons of learning and merit, causes me uneasiness. For this reason I write to you, who, uniting abilities with a con-

stant inclination to liberal and beneficent actions, will rejoice in my recommendation of this excellent man, formerly your dependant, and determine upon his case according to your known conviction, that the supreme happiness of the great and the noble is, to possess the power of conferring obligations upon many. But to return to my object, Florence is at present with me at Carpentras, cultivating with incredible resolution and assiduity the fine arts in conjunction with philosophy; to this I may add, that he is extremely pleasant and acceptable to myself in the common intercourse of life. Nor less me forget, that he declares his attachment to yourself, as his master and patron, and his willingness to obey any commands you may be pleased to lay upon him. I now recommend him to your confidence, your kindness, your generosity; and I must request at your hands, that, since he applies to his studies here with the same perseverance as if he were under your inspection at Paris, you will, out of your extraordinary bounty, allow him the same annual pension which he lately possessed there under your appointment. You will thus grant a favour not less worthy of your own greatness and virtue than pleasing to myself; who faithfully preserve for you the same attachment and respect which I have ever possessed. I pray God, &c. †

All I shall observe upon this letter is, that he must have been a person of no ordinary merit, who could so warmly interest in his behalf the good will and kind offices of so eminent and distinguished a character, as the Cardinal Sadolet.

As that letter is the last of four, addressed by Sadolet to the Cardinal of Lorraine, and as from the whole of this epistolary collection, a sense of gratitude for favours received seems to have been characteristic of the author's heart, I am much inclined to believe, his request was not granted; since no letter of acknowledgement appears on

\* Sadolet's expression is—"elegantia morum & literis Latinissimus."

† This letter is dated by mistake 1526, probably meant for 1536. It could not have been written till after Card. Wolsey's death in 1530, nor till after Mr. Wilson had spent some time at Paris under the patronage of Du Bellai and the Cardinal du Lorraine.

I must mention here, that having translated this letter some time ago, where I met with the original at a distance from home, I have now, upon transcribing what I then wrote, found myself tempted to alter the turn of some few phrases, too stiff for our idiom. But I trust, though without opportunity of consulting the Latin at present, that I have done no violence to my author's meaning.

the subject. Nor is any allusion made to success in this application in Sadolet's letter to Wilson himself, nor in either of the two others addressed to the Cardinal du Bellai; the former of them in the same year that he wrote to the Cardinal de Lorraine, and the latter the year following.

If Mr. Wilson was disappointed of this object, as there is some reason to presume, he seems to have had no great obligations to fortune; for we do not find, that his learning and accomplishments ever procured him any thing better from this period than his laborious though honourable employment of teaching the ancient languages at Carpentras. It was perhaps to reconcile himself to the mediocrity of his lot, that during his residence in that city he composed his excellent book "De Tranquillitate Animi." If he possessed that contentment and peace of mind which made the subject of these contemplations, the first blessing of life was his, and that which wealth and station only have never bestowed on man.

This work is written in dialogue. The speakers are, Franciscus Michaelis, a Patrician of Lucca, Demetrius, Caracalla, and the author himself. The first part of the work, and about one third of the whole, is taken up with proving, partly from the sentiments of the author, but chiefly from those of the ancient Philosophers, Moralists, and Poets, that tranquility of mind is a practicable acquisition, in answer to the doubts and objections of the other interlocutors. In this part, and indeed throughout the whole work, Mr. Wilson displays a vast compass of learning and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin Classics; many apt and beautiful quotations from them adorn his treatise, not to mention several little poems of his own composition interspersed, which at once enliven the piece, and give the reader a very advantageous idea of the author's poetic genius and talent for Latin versification.

The remainder of the performance is a Vision introduced by the author's recollection of a walk, which he took before he left his native country, with a clerical friend on the banks of the Loffie\*. Their conversation had turned on the discontented character of man, concerning which Horace descants with so

much good sense in his first Satire. They particularly adverted to the lines which open it:

Quis fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi  
fortem

Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illâ  
Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?

Both having, for some time, discoursed with earnestness on the Poet's question, the conversation ended; they finished their walk and parted.

Upon meeting again, according to appointment, our author relates to his companion a dream, which had entertained his imagination in the course of the preceding night. I thought myself, says he, walking in a delightful meadow, beautified with various kinds of flowers. Near this meadow was a gentle eminence, upon which rose a superb structure, in the form of a temple. Not far below the foot of the hill flowed a clear stream of little depth, enlivened by the different kinds of fish sporting beneath its surface. Between the river and the eminence, on a level spot, and also on the acclivity just rising beyond it, grew, besides the common trees of the forest, the myrtle, the laurel, the cypress and the pine: almost adjoining lay an orchard, planted with nuts, apples, and every sort of fruit-tree; even the most unknown birds of song perched on every side among the shrubs and trees; fountains bubbled down the slope of the hill, whilst a sweetly-breathing air excited a soft murmur through the leaves of the grove. I here expatiated securely at my pleasure; for the region bred no serpent, nor any noxious animal. The temple itself, constructed to all appearance of Parian marble, and exhibiting every beauty of art, was surrounded by an ample and spacious circuit of wall. When arrived before its awful vestibule, I found there a venerable old man, attired like one of the Sages of Greece. Demanding of him to what Deity the noble edifice might be consecrated, I was directed to peruse a Greek inscription over the valves of the outward entrance, importing that it was the "Temple of Tranquillity." I then asked, whether it were permitted me to enter its sacred precincts. He represented, that to enter was, for persons not suffici-

\* This river waters the environs of Elgin.

ently prepared, a business of much difficulty; but adding, that he perceived in my mind a strong inclination to virtue, the first requisite toward removing the obstacles of entrance, he himself vouchsafed to become my conductor. Then taking me by the hand, he ascended the vestibule of the temple, the roof of which was supported by a peristyle of eight columns. "Upon each of these, said he, you observe an inscription engraven in the Greek language. Before we proceed further, you must interpret them with reverence." Turning now my attention upon each successively, and beginning from my left hand, I ventured to interpret them as follows:

1. Let us ardently aspire after goodness, and to render ourselves perfect.

2. It is our duty to learn the maxims of the good.

3. Call nothing thy own which depends not on thyself.

4. 'Tis vain and contemptible to seek rest in outward objects.

5. Be not vain-glorious; please not thyself; despise not others.

6. As the servant, and not the master of Providence, submit willingly and cheerfully to his decrees.

7. Contented with that which thou art, with thyself nothing else. To be precisely that, esteem thy happiness.

8. Exercise thy mind; converse with others; but above all things, strictly watch thyself.

"Since you have expressed the more obvious sense of these inscriptions, said my guide, I am to demand a comment upon each, to prove, that thou conceivest rightly of their whole import, in the conduct of life." When I had performed this laborious condition, my venerable conductor directed my sight to another inscription on the front-piece of the temple, where I read—"Blessed are they who dwell in thy temple!" Being then permitted to pro-

ceed forward to the main entrance of this edifice, I found myself betwixt two columns, on one of which was written—"Know thyself!"—on the other—"Know thy God."—Upon an arch, supported by these columns, was represented in relieve the figure of a God-like youth, having a crown of thorns upon his head; his side, his hands and feet pierced with many wounds, and his whole body streaming with blood. Above his head was written, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—Beneath his feet "I am the way, the truth, and the life."—After this initiation, it was granted me to proceed freely forward into the Temple of Tranquillity.

This sketch may perhaps have sufficed to give you an idea of the plan of Mr. Wilson's Vision, which is not only valuable on account of the moral and religious allegory conveyed in his initiatory progress to the Temple of Tranquillity, but is highly curious and interesting, inasmuch as the temple itself is supposed to describe the old cathedral of Elgin\* mentioned in the last Letter †, as it appeared in the days of its prosperity, in the author's youth, and at that time one of the finest monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur in our Island. The body of the work principally consists of his comments or dissertations on the columnar inscriptions above recited. These are rich in classic learning and allusion, and enlivened by the piquancy of dialogue, and the contrast of opposite sentiments and characters in the different interlocutors. But some objection, at least in point of taste, may be made to our author's representation of his temple, constructed partly as a heathen and partly as a christian edifice; a mixture which, as far as it injures the simplicity, diminishes the beauty of the piece, and weakens its effect on the imagination. But Mr. Wilson preferred the charac-

\* The Parian marble of the Vision must be excepted. The inscriptions, &c. might perhaps have been anciently found there; though I believe nothing of the sort remains on any of the parts now standing. Having been at considerable pains to find the original, and having searched for the authority upon which the supposition mentioned in the text may have been founded, I met with the following passage—the reader will draw his own conclusions from it—*Solent enim nocturnæ visiones lucis studia et curas, maxime si sint acres, referre: et san<sup>ct</sup> est ille Britannicæ Angulus aspectu atque fructu multò jucundissimus propter frondosos colles vicinos, et Lacum Oloribus habitatum, haud procul ab Elgino oppido; ubi templum est magnifice extructum, &c.*

This work "De Tranquillitate Animi" was first published at Lyons in 1543---at Leyden in 1537, and at Edinburgh, in 1707.

† Letter XXI. of the Tour.

ter of a Christian to that of a Man of Taste; and undoubtedly meant, in the progress of his allegory, to shew, that all the morality of the heathen philosophers being inadequate alone to the attainment of tranquility of mind, the assistance of Christianity was requisite to render it complete.

About the year 1546, the tenth of Mr. Wilson's residence at Carpentras, after having taught the *belles lettres* with great reputation, and established the character of a very learned, ingenious and worthy man, he felt a strong desire to revisit his native country. But the doctrines of the Reformation having now got some footing in Scotland, the famous George Wisheart having then lately suffered for them at the stake, and that train of combustibles beginning now to be laid at the foundation of the Catholic Church which John Knox soon after set into an explosion, Mr. Wilson was aware of the difficulties which he should have to contend with on his return. He had therefore recourse to his friend and patron the Cardinal Sadolet, at that time at Rome. He wrote to request his advice, in what manner he should conduct himself betwixt religious parties in his own country. We find the answer in the 16th Book of Sadolet's Epistles, dated 1546. The gravity and dignified tone of some parts of it, so characteristic of the high and sacred station of its author, will, I doubt not, give you pleasure. I shall therefore make no scruple of lengthening my Letter by the translation of a passage or two. After many kind expressions of regard and esteem for his correspondent, and high commendation of his orthodox principles, the Cardinal tells him, "that such dissensions as had arisen in the Church of Scotland, had been foretold in the Scriptures; that they were suffered by God for the trial of our faith and perseverance--but he doubted not "that in those, as in former days, every good and serious man would resolutely and piously defend the holy mother church." Then, after condemning, in strong terms, the imprudence and madness of those who

could abandon the Catholic Church, supported as it had been by the consent and authority of so many holy Fathers, he addresses himself directly to his correspondent in the following terms: "I persuade, exhort and counsel you to persevere in the footsteps of your ancestors, and to give the sanction of your own observance to those things which the church hath resolved, decreed, and observed for so many ages; considering them as the decrees of the holy spirit, her perpetual guardian, the teacher of all truth; and that you employ the gifts of genius and learning with which God hath blessed you, to preserve those, with whom you shall live, as far as possible, in the true faith and religion, manifesting your zeal as becomes the christian calling. Thus will you pursue the straightest way that leads to eternal salvation, &c."

Full, it is probable, of sentiments similar to these of the Cardinal's letter, Mr. Wilson had now determined upon his journey to Scotland, and, not long after, he set forward upon it; but falling sick at Vienne in Dauphiny, his progress was suddenly stopt. His disorder increased beyond the power of medical relief; all hope of once more seeing his native soil, and affectionately greeting such of his relatives and of the friends of his youth, whom he hoped still to have found among the living, were in a few days cut off for ever. Thus expired he on the banks of the Rhone 1547, and entered into the real and unceasing enjoyment of that tranquillity, to which his genius had been consecrating a temple in vision.

Buchanan has paid a pleasing tribute to his worth.

Hic mæsis, Volufene, jaces, charissime,  
ripam

Ad Rhodani; terrâ quam procul a  
patria?

Hæc meruit virtus tua, tellus, quæ virtutem  
altrix

Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos \*.

Besides the work mentioned in the course of Mr. Wilson's life, he wrote

\* Will the English reader accept the following attempt at a translation?

From home far distant, on a foreign shore,  
Sleep'st thou, my Wilson, dear to all the Nine?  
Thy native land, which gave thee virtue's lore,  
Had best deserv'd thy ashes to inhume.

book of Latin poems, printed in London 1619, 4to.

Commentatio Theologica, in Aphorismos dissecta, per Sebast. Gryphæum. 1539. 8vo.

Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis, Lib. iv. Whether this last article ever appeared in print, I do not know.

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 F E B R U A R Y 1795.

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

The Royal Captives: A Fragment of Secret History. Copied from an old Manuscript, by Ann Yearley. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. 1795. Robinsons.

**T**HIS Novel is founded upon the story of *The Man in the Iron Mask*, commonly supposed to be the twin-brother of Louis XIV. Few stories are better calculated to give scope to the imagination of an author; history has done so little in elucidating it, that the vigour and variety of a poetical fancy have full play. Of such advantages Mrs. Yearley has availed herself with considerable skill and felicity. Her hero, in whose person the story is related, is son to Henry, the Man in the Iron Mask, and is alike the victim of the tyranny of Louis XIV. by whose orders he has been seized and confined in the castle of St. M—, where he diverts the horrors of imprisonment by writing these memoirs of himself and family. This youth, Henry, was educated in the house of the Count de Marfan, a friend of his father's, and becomes attached to Emily, the Count's daughter, who entertains a reciprocal regard. During his stay here, he encounters, almost by a miracle, his father, who has been a miserable fugitive through the obscure and uninhabited parts of the kingdom. Their interview is told in a manner highly interesting. His father now becomes an inmate in the Count's family, where he is betrayed to the Count by the villainy of Roderique, a pretended nobleman, but a spy. Having notice of his perfidy, they attempt to make their escape, in the course of which Henry is torn from them, and conveyed over the sea to the

castle, where he now resides. Such is the mere outline of the story, which is embellished by epifodical digressions, and a variety of incidents tending to raise a powerful interest in the minds of those who feel for

“Princes' distress and scenes of royal woe.”

The characters are delineated by no common pen, and are distinguished by traits superior to the common cast of novel personages. That of Dormond, governor of the castle, is planned with much knowledge of the human heart, and is preserved equally throughout. The caprices of love arise from the perplexities which obscure the fate of Emily, whom Henry supposes in love with a Cordelier, while himself is induced to court Emily for Dormond, who has brought her into this place of confinement on purpose. The discovery that ensues produces the usual consequences of jealousy and insulted innocence.

The incidents, as we have already hinted, are happily varied, and much out of the common line: if they do not all appear probable, it should be remembered, that our author has chosen a leading incident, in itself sufficiently improbable to us, who cannot conceive the monstrous contrivances of unprincipled tyranny. It may be objected, indeed, that the marvellous occurs too frequently; and this we are not prepared to defend. We object also to

much

much of the style, which is a kind of poetical prose, abounding in inversions, which give it an elaborate and studied appearance, the very opposite of that simplicity and ease which is best calculated to captivate the feelings. But on the other side, we meet with bold flights of genius, and a power of mind very uncommon in the performances of novel writers. The whole indeed, both in contrivance and execution, is such, that while we point out errors, we do it because we are convinced that she

may hereafter avoid them, and because she has given us reason to expect that the sequel of the story (for it is not finished) will soon appear. The reception of these volumes, we have little doubt, will be such as to dissipate those fears she expresses so feelingly in her Preface, and encourage her to pursue a line of writing in which she promises to be successful. Several poetical pieces are interspersed, which are fully equal to those which have formerly been so much approved from the same pen.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament ending A. D. 1793. By W. Belsham. Four Volumes 8vo. 1795. Robinsons.

EVERY person who is at all attentive to the occurrences of his own times attempts to bring them into a certain degree of approximation, and to fit them into a certain order and relation to each other. He is led, on the one hand, to enquire into their causes, and on the other to anticipate their effects. He is thus a kind of historian to himself. He arranges the events that have come under his notice around the centre of his own leading ideas and particular turn of thinking, however confusedly, and reasons concerning them, however inaccurately. He therefore who explores the various scenes that are going on at the same time in different places, brings them together by a continuous train, and represents them distinctly in view, certainly does a service to his cotemporaries; although he cannot penetrate into all the motives of action that may be discovered by time, nor all the views and relations in which things may be seen by those who look upon them from future periods fraught with new events and transactions. The historian of his own times attends to many facts, circumstances, and combinations, that escape the generality of observers; and which, if they were not taken down, as it were, on the spot, must remain unknown to future inquirers. Thus, then, the writer of annals, reigns, or other periods, in which, or near to which, he himself lives, performs good and grateful service to his cotemporaries as well as those who come after him. His prejudices and passions may lead him to favour one side of a question relating to

opinion, rather than another; but if he has common candour, or common sense, he will not voluntarily be guilty of a misstatement of the most important matters of fact, in which he could not possibly, especially in the present age of knowledge and extended intercourse, escape detection.

Mr. Belsham is not without evident partialities, which sometimes betray him into passionate language; but he never suffers himself to be warped by them in his statement of facts. He is a republican, or rather a zealous Whig, according to the old and original acceptation of the word, in politics; and in matters of religion, he is himself a Dissenter, or at least a very warm friend to Dissenters; to whom he allots *plus justice* *parte* in the limits of his narrative: yet the accounts he gives of both civil and military transactions are, on the whole, faithful, and his delineations of individual characters candid, accurate, and drawn with sensibility and precision, from life. As there is no European state, especially a state of the first magnitude, like Great Britain, wholly unconnected with the great movements and revolutions in other states and kingdoms in Europe, Mr. Belsham touches occasionally on the affairs of foreign nations, which he connects with those of England. He writes in a copious, perspicuous, easy, and unaffected style; and shews great knowledge of his subject, by the comprehensive clearness of his arrangement, and the ease of his transactions.

Letters to the Peers of Scotland. By the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. 5s. 1794. Robinsons.

THE most useful parts of political history are those which unfold the state of parties, and resolve their actions

into a consistent system, of which we learn the merit by being informed of the motives. Were it not for the private

vate memoirs, annals, and relations, of persons who themselves took a part in public transactions, history would neither be read for entertainment, nor be consulted for instruction. It would be a dry, incoherent narration of events determining to no useful purpose and to no end. The actions both of good and bad men would be equally misrepresented, and the reader would be deceived into an admiration of what is really bad, or a contempt of what was virtuous and praiseworthy. Whatever, therefore, may be the principles or prejudices of the author, we must consider every work written on the plan of these Letters as a valuable addition to our political stock. The Earl of Lauderdale, from displaying an uncommon warmth in the cause of liberty, has attracted no small share of the public observation; nor has his zeal been abated by the suggestions of those who would represent him as acting in hostility to the opinions of his countrymen and constituents. It is to give the latter a history of his opinions, and the foundations upon which they are laid, that this publication was written.

These Letters are three in number. The First is employed on the origin and progress of the French Revolution; in tracing which his Lordship takes an opportunity to censure our interference as unnecessary and highly impolitic, and as naturally tending towards the calamitous period of the war at which we are confessedly arrived. He objects, with much warmth and asperity, to the system of internal government adopted in this country, under the pretence of preventing a revolution here similar to that which took place in France. He

is of opinion, that the very means have been employed which, experience teaches us, have always produced revolutions.

In Letter Second, his Lordship accounts for our entering into the war. Denying both the justice and necessity of this measure, he imputes it entirely to the intrigues for power in the interior of this country. In arguing this point, he enters at considerable length into a history of the Whig party, now disunited, and reduced to a very few. He laments this dereliction of principle; and, professing himself an adherent to the true Whig system, states the objects of those with whom he acts, which are, to recover to this country the blessings of peace, to put an end to the irritation of the public mind, and to procure the restitution of the mild practice of English law. In this Letter the reader will find much curious matter relative to the history of parties, not much, indeed, to make him in love with human nature, but enough to guard him against the delusion of personal attachments in politics.

The Third Letter, which in some respects is a continuation of the preceding, unfolds more of the history of party-intrigues, for which we must refer the reader to the work itself, as it will not admit of an abridgment.

Upon the whole, Lord Lauderdale has furnished a defence of his principles, which, however differing from ours, appears to be entitled to a respectful perusal. As a writer, his abilities are considerable; a few periods are rather embarrassed from their length, but in general the style is manly and energetic.

Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons, translated from the French.  
8vo. 1794. Verner and Hood.

IT is observed, in the Advertisement prefixed to this work, that the author of it appears to have been an eyewitness of the events which he relates; and this Narrative may therefore be regarded as one of those original documents of the history of the Revolution which deserve to be carefully collected as they appear.

Had the name of the author been prefixed, we should have admitted the truth of the editor's remark in its full extent; though, as there may be many reasons why the author may not chuse

at this time to disclose himself, his concealment will operate only partially against the credit of the Narrative. We have no doubt ourselves of the authenticity of the facts, and consider the pamphlet as worthy of a careful perusal; for, to adopt the editor's words, "we in Britain may justly draw from it a lesson of vigilance, moderation, and prudence, for our own immediate use."

Humanity, we fear, will be tortured with many other horrible details of the savage brutality exercised over the unfortunate kingdom of France.



A Commentary Illustrating the Poetic from the Modern Poets, to which is prefixed a new and corrected Edition of the Translation of the Poetic. 4to. Stockdale. 1792.

WE should have given an earlier account of this work, had we not been in some measure deterred by its title. "A Commentary on Aristotle" wore so formidable an appearance, and promised such a display of Greek verbal criticism, as we thought might not be agreeable to the generality even of learned readers. But on perusing the book we find it contains so much information with regard to the Drama, modern as well as ancient, illustrated also sometimes with anecdote, that we think some extracts from it will not be uninteresting to the public.

The author's principal design, as opened by himself in his preface, is to illustrate the rules of Aristotle's celebrated treatise on poetry by examples from the modern, and more especially the English Drama; and this of course leads him to treat both of the pieces and the performers of our theatre.

Speaking of the loss our stage sustained by the death of Garrick, and the natural consequence of the playhouses being less resorted to, Mr. Pye pays the following just tribute to the merit of a great living actress. "That we are not insensible to the excellence of acting when we meet with it, is obvious from the reception of Mrs. Siddons. Strong as the taste for the musical drama is at present, no singer that ever yet came from Italy could support herself on the stage through successive seasons as that unrivalled actress has done, even with better assistance than those who acted with her. She alone acted for several winters against the Opera, and, what is still more, against the fashionable hours of the metropolis, and always to crowded houses. The degree in which she singly interested the public in the tragic scene, is a circumstance creditable to the English taste." P. 211. Note.

There is something lively in the manner in which Mr. Pye answers the assertion of Mr. Burke, that beauty is not connected with utility.

"Mr. Burke proceeds. 'I appeal to the first and most natural feelings of mankind whether, on beholding a beautiful eye, or a well-fashioned mouth, or a well-turned leg, any ideas of their being well fitted for seeing, eating, or running, ever present them-

selves? Certainly no. But if I have not sufficiently explained myself in the observation immediately preceding this quotation, Dryden shall do it for me. Celadon in *The Maiden Queen*, after kissing a Lady, says, 'Aye marry! this was the original use of lips; talking, eating, and drinking came in by the bye.'

We make no apology for inserting the following interesting anecdote, which Mr. Pye tells us he received from an eye-witness whose veracity he can depend upon. "My friend (he says) was at one of the small bathing-towns on the southern coast of England, I believe Teignmouth, when the Royal George was lost at Spithead. He was in the street when the account came. A woman in all the agony of maternal grief exclaimed, "I had a son on board!" A man at the instant was riding down the street. It was that son, who had got leave of absence, and had left the ship the day before the accident." P. 264.

The following distinction between two passions frequently confounded we think just. "No passions can be more different than jealousy and suspicion. The one is the offspring of brutality, and may be unconnected with love; the other is a certain proof of a most violent and unreasonable passion. Hoadley in *The Suspicious Husband* has once, and I believe only once, confounded these characters, when he makes Strickland say, he cannot bear that even a woman should partake in his wife's love. This is jealousy, though pushed to excess. Mrs. Brooke in *Emily Montague* makes Colonel Rivers express the violence of his passion in these words: 'I would engross, I would employ, I would absorb, every faculty of that lovely mind.' Othello reasons, if I may use the expression, in the same manner, when he says,

— 'I'd rather be a toad,  
' And feed upon the vapour of a dungeon,  
' Than keep a corner in the thing I love  
' For others uses.' — P. 337.

We think, however, Mr. Pye is too severe on the novels of Richardson, which certainly abound with true pictures of life and manners; and we cannot, however much we venerate the father

of our Drama, carry our partiality for Shakespeare so far as to say, that Caliban is a less improbable character than Sir Charles Grandison. See page 524.

We believe our Author did not attentively consider the passage in Homer when he said (see page 487), that "it does not appear that Achilles was actuated by the love of fame when he nodded to the Greek soldiers to stand aloof during his battle with Hector, but the wish to monopolize the revenge of his friend's death." His feelings resembled those of Macduff, who says,

"If thou be'it slain, and with no stroke of mine,

"My wife and childrens ghosts will haunt me still."

But Homer expressly says he made the sign

Μη τις κινδός ἀρειτο Γαλων ἰ δε  
δευτερος εἴλθοι.

and which Pope translates,

— Left some Greek's advance

Should snatch the glory from his lifted lance.

Perhaps the reader also may smile at the Country Gentleman appearing through the Critic, when he is told that Mr. Pye has introduced some observations on hunting (see page 262), and on the House of Commons (see page 225), in a Commentary on Aristotle's Poetic.

The nature of our Review will not suffer us to make larger extracts from this judicious and entertaining work; for so it is, however unpromising in that respect its title may be.

Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of Gloucester. Numbers X. and XI. Cadell.

THESE Numbers contain, amongst many other curious Views, etchings of the venerable remains of Sudley Castle and of its Chapel; etchings of Hayle's Abbey, and of many parts of the Cathedral of Gloucester; and a

View of the Canal of Saperton. The same taste in the composition, and the same freedom and elegance of the needle, which the former Numbers displayed, are exhibited in these which are now before the public.

Information concerning the Strength, Views, and Interests, of the Powers presently at War; intended to assist true Friends to themselves and their Country to judge of the Progress and Effects of the present War, and to decide upon the Grand Question of immediate Peace or War for another Campaign. By Robert Heron. 8vo. 1794. Verner and Hood.

THIS is a very interesting publication, and deserves a careful perusal at this time, when the efforts of faction seem so actively employed to counteract the exertions of the State against enemies who exhibit not the slightest inclinations towards peace, and whose declamations constantly breathe the most determined hostilities against this nation. *Nihil deest, si sit voluntas*, is the motto of the present work; which contains, 1st, An Abstract of the History of the French Revolution; 2. State of France in the month of May 1794, by Count Montgalliard; 3. Abstract of a Pamphlet published in answer thereto; 4. A Sequel to Count Montgalliard's Account of the State of France in the Month of May last; 5. Heads of a Speech delivered by St. Juste in the Committee of Public Safety concerning the Negotiations with the Neutral

Powers; 6. State of Parties, &c. in France, from May last to the Middle of October; 7. Reflections on the Events of the present Campaign; 8. General View of the State of the Dominions of our continental Allies; 9. Present internal State of the British Empire; 10. On the Conduct of the Neutral Powers, and the Manner in which they ought to be treated by the Allies; 11. Conclusion respecting the farther Prosecution of the War and a final Pacification. All these pieces contain matter of serious concern, and deserve to be perused with attention. Much information may be derived from them; and the present period seems to call loudly on every one to become acquainted with circumstances, on the right understanding of which may depend our existence as a people.

Considerations

Considerations on the present Internal and External Condition of France.  
8vo. pp. 60. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1794.

THIS philosophical view of the present state of France bespeaks the Author a man of understanding accustomed to reflect, and apt to discriminate. His observations are pointed and pertinent, his arguments strong, and his inferences logically just and critically true. But there are still wanting a regular concatenation of Ideas, a certain adaptation of parts, a solidity and *compactness*, if we may be allowed the expression, to render the work so perfect as to do justice to the abilities of the Author. We must also confess, that after reading the pamphlet through, and receiving great pleasure in the perusal, this question forcibly obtruded itself on our mind; *Cui bono?* Many of the observations, indeed, have an evident tendency to excite a reasonable alarm, and to enforce the impossibility of treating with the present *Anarchy* of France; but no fresh means are suggested for profiting by the situation of the French, or for changing the system, hitherto unsuccessfully pursued by the allies, so as to accelerate the termination of the contest; and though the exhortations to union are frequent and strong, intimations are thrown out that tend to weaken the hope of attaining that desirable object. In short, the tract before us wants a regular plan, and a specific object. Having premised thus much, we shall now proceed to make such extracts as will render our readers competent to decide on the talents of the author.

On the subject of *Equality* — “that unequivocal signal of confusion” — he has the following remarks.

“I wish to be brief; but I must however speak to this dangerous word: it holds forth two handles, *truth* to invite, and *falsehood* to deceive.

“That men, considered as in a state of nature, are *equal*, is undoubtedly true; but that they are *so*, or should be *so*, considered in a political state, is as undoubtedly false. In support of natural Equality we may observe, that, as individuals, we are all made of the same elements, and are not separated into casts. That men are differently endowed by nature with bodily and mental strength is true; but that is nothing, the chance of the wheel only: it affords no base to build on; these are not inheritable things, the lottery is renewed; the next gene-

ration draws, and a different distribution goes round.

“But though men in a state of nature may be truly said to be *equal*, yet the parts of which each individual is composed are not so. The head is more honourable than the foot, and requires a nicer organization, though the clay, or paste of which they are both composed, and the dust into which they shall fall, are precisely the same. Political corporations are but transcripts of individual life; and the like principles apply: the material of which corporations are composed, is man himself; — a living paste, and it must be moulded into form; a counsellor’s head to direct, a hand to execute, and a foot to labour; and in compacts with other states, there must be found a faith to give. The parts then of this corporation become unequal by position, and by superior organization. Those parts may revolve, but the form and subordination must be preserved, through whatever flux of parts, or the corporation is no more. It falls like the natural man into the elements from which it came; that is, corporations into individuals, as the individuals into clay.

“Inequality of property stands upon other ground, and it may be sufficient for me to say, that though money, according to the adage, ‘may make the mare to go,’ it does not, on another adage, make the *mas* to go. If it were for me to say, how natural inequality and political inequality are compromised, and how the atoms may gradually revolve, I should not, as I trust, be at a loss. But it is enough in this place to observe, that the French, by assuming equality as an universal principle, have put a negative upon all incorporation, and have established anarchy in form.”

He next enters into an accurate and masterly definition of anarchy; states France to be an anarchy regularly organized into, and containing all the principles of government, but all reversed and standing on the wrong end; — for good, evil; for virtue, vice; and for stability, change; — and thence deduces the impossibility of treating with a state so formed, and carrying in its frame a principle of hostility towards all others. In order to meet the objec-

tions that may be urged to this deduction from the prevalence of those events which display a semblance of regular government in France, he deems it proper "to enter the internal" of that kingdom; "the more unpleasant, as it is become a land of jargon, wherein words have lost their former application and use."

"In regular states, human actions have their attributes, as substances have their qualities, and almost as well ascertained. We call some actions, invariably, beautiful, or becoming, or just; and to others we give characters of a different kind: we call murder, *foul*; perjury, *impious* or *profane*; treachery, *base*; and malice, *black*: but not so in France; there we hear of the beauty of assassination; the philosophy of atheism, the charms of poverty, and the virtue of *Robespierre*\*. — Their forced loan has (say they) been very productive. Granted; but what perverse spirit can induce them to call *force* a *loan*, when the word robbery is so commodiously at hand? The like of other things. Why is a moderate to be distinguished as violent, and why a Sans Culotte to be called *enlightened*? Has he, I wonder, like the Priests of Delphos, been illuminated at the wrong end? As well might these Gentlemen speak of the dimensions of taste, and the colour of sound."—He then answers the objections in a clear and satisfactory manner.

The following picture of France is well drawn:—"The nation itself exhibits the most tragical scene. Princes immelated, whilst vassals reign; constitutions made for mockery, wherein Electors, in spite of representation, come personally forward, as a *Sovereign Mob*, to misrule themselves; where every thing is reversed; where a town has absorbed an empire, and the galleries ruled the hall; where the *legislative* is placed in a rump, the *judicial* in a faction, and the *executive* in a guillotine, under whose universal yoke every individual Frenchman is liable to pass, *once* and *no more*. I have read of a nation of Tartars (Aristocratic no doubt) whose nominal Sovereign was a great book; but neither this book nor any other Sovereign, real or fictitious, have ever performed such wonders as this Sovereign Guillotine; maintaining liberty by con-

straint, animating courage by fear, feeding armies with paper, and putting gold and rags upon a par; and far exceeding the wonders of the divining rod, not only pointing at secret mines of ore, but raising up gold in ready coin from the bowels of the earth. Yet is not this mighty Sovereign, after all, instinct with spirit; it does not move itself, but has its favoured ministers, who must pass in turn under the yoke, and be no more.

"But I may seem to speak too lightly on a subject which deserves the most serious tone; for France appears as an immense whirlpool, engulfing within its mad vortex, men, things, and principles, all that was dignified, all that was generous, just, and good; and throwing up, in its tumultuous reflux, all evils, equality, madness and crimes; nor has there appeared any hope that this wild rotation would cease. The Sans Culotte of to-day, enriched with the spoils of the tumult, becomes the Aristocrat of to-morrow. He is immersed in his turn. Revolution grows out of revolution, and the *fire-eyed monster* of anarchy, like the *green-eyed one* in the play, *makes the delicious food it so voraciously feeds on*. In the mean time, the bare ribs and jointed bones of this destroyer hold firm; in flux indeed, but the parts which fall are instantly supplied, and the *Clubs*, or the *Communes*, or the *Assemblies*, or the *Sections* (no matter for the name), are as strong, as bloody, ferocious, and rapacious as before. *Robespierres* direct, and the like murders are committed, whether by massacres in gross, or the Guillotine in detail."

Our Author's observations on the question of *Aggression*, and on the indispotion of the present rulers in France to a general Peace, are particularly pertinent and apposite.

"If I should seek the tiger in his lair and assail him there, am I the aggressor? Or does not the tyger bear aggression in his very frame? Anarchy in like manner puts the world on its defence. France cannot preserve her present condition but by external war; a month's external and internal peace, and one half would die hysterical, and the other, it is to be hoped, would return with penitence and sorrow to the fanes of truth. But why not, there-

\* This Tract was written previous to the execution of Robespierre.

fore, suspend our hostilities? Why should we compress her into strength? Why give her by external war the principles of internal union, without which she would destroy herself?—Who speak thus? On which side do they speak? If peace would destroy her, by what arguments would they persuade her to put herself into this state of self-destruction? I wish they had eloquence enough to persuade her; but she has more wit or more instinct, or call it what you will, than to be thus persuaded. She bears hostility in her very nature. Hostility not against one nation only, but all, as they may come into contact with her; though, no doubt, she would be glad to take them in turn. Against such a principle of general hostility, all nations, without a single exception, should unite. The whole system of Europe is attacked, and neutrality is treason, though, perhaps, most excusable in little *Genoa*, fascinated beneath the dragon's eye.

Having thus shewn the impracticability of peace, he next answers some objections to the continuation of war.—“Would you exterminate a whole people? There is not a mouth in England large enough to say *aye*. But put it the other way, Would you defend yourself to the last extremity? Who is so mealy-mouthed as to say *no*? The proper answer is, that we will go the length of self-defence, be it what it may; and that we think it reasonable that some compensation should be made, and some security given, if it can be had, that the like injuries may not be renewed. But who can sound the future? We must do what practicability, limited by justice and reason, can effect.—But what, say these objectors, is our ultimate view?—The answer is easy, *Safety and peace*; the means are such as we can employ, and the result is in the dark.”

The extraordinary means for recruiting and maintaining their armies to which the French have had recourse,

are justly represented as having rendered them truly formidable; and this, together with some other circumstances calculated to excite alarm, is stated as a cogent reason for promoting union among the Combined Powers, and for stimulating them to the utmost exertions of vigour.—With one more quotation on this subject, we shall finish our account of the work.

“These, I compute, are among the evils which threaten the safety of all Europe, and call upon the nations to combine, and crush, if possible, this dragon in the shell. But do they require yet stronger motives? Let them, then, hear the voice of France inciting her wolves to slaughter:—“*Patriot Virtues, enlignen'd Sans Culottes, behold your prey. Sovereigns without subjects, behold your subjects there! the slaves have already bent their necks to despots, and will not refuse dominion to the free. Do you with, O Citizens, to exchange your assignats for coin!—The slaves have gold, you will find it in Amsterdam. You will find it—scobere, I trust, they will first find a grave!* Sons of philosophy and war, iron should be your only manufacture, *exclusively your own*; who touch it are your foes; war only is worthy of your virtues, war your sole pursuit, and tribute your only gain. Let the drudges of England labour in the mine of commerce, their tribute will be only the more abundant. The slaves are well fed, and may afford to bleed; their palaces and their houses, if not their churches, are rich; their beds and couches are soft, and their women fair.”

This address is truly characteristic; the temptations it holds out are not dissimilar to those of Mahomet's Paradise; and, we doubt not, would have the same effect on the files of Sans Culottes, as those have so frequently had on the turban'd followers of the Turkish Prophet.—But ere they find an opportunity of obtaining *such* blessings, we trust with our author, *they will first find a grave.*

An Enquiry into the Duties of Man, in the higher and middle Classes of Society, in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. 4to. 11. 1s. B. and J. White.

[ Concluded from Page 21. ]

ON the Chapter concerning the Duties of Physicians we shall make but one remark. Mr. G. is of opinion

that avarice is a vice imputed, justly or unjustly, to that profession. We have always understood the exact contrary

to be the case; and that no class of men whatever in the exercise of their art shew greater liberality. Dr. Samuel Johnson was of this opinion, and we believe it to be true (in cities and great towns) of persons of that Faculty, with very few exceptions. In less populous situations the physician is very rarely applied to but by the wealthy; and towards them generosity is out of the question.

The following quotation from the Thirteenth Chapter recommends equity and steadiness of conduct to persons engaged in Trade and Business.

“It frequently happens that men over-rate the good which they have done, and perhaps it is equally common for them to have considered too little the good which they might have done. The services which a person engaged in a liberal line of trade or business may render to the public by an upright discharge of the duties of his occupation, and a diligent attention to the opportunities of usefulness which it affords, are not sufficiently regarded. He who pursues his employment for its proper ends, and conducts himself on principles of equity and benevolence; who scrupulously obeys the precepts of religion and the laws of his country; who seeks no unfair or unreasonable advantages, nor takes them even when they obtrude themselves upon him for acceptance; who withstands pernicious combinations, and dares even to set the example of breaking dishonest and dissingenuous customs; who joins openness to prudence, and beneficence to frugality; who shews himself candid to his rivals, modest in success, and cheerful under disappointments; and who adorns his professional knowledge with the various acquisitions of an enlarged and cultivated understanding,—is a benefactor to his country and to mankind. His example and his influence operate at once on the circle in which he moves, and gradually extend themselves far and wide. Others, who have been witnesses of his proceedings and his virtues, imitate them both, and become the center of improvement to additional circles. Thus a broad foundation is laid for purifying trade from the real stains which it has contracted, and of refusing it from the disgraceful imputations with which it is undeservedly charged. And thus a single indivi-

dual may contribute in no small degree to produce a moral revolution in the commercial character.”

The rules which our author gives for the regulation of paper credit are very judicious.

“The fundamental principle to be insisted on with respect to contracting engagements of the nature in question, is that which should regulate every engagement of every kind: namely, that they who promise should know themselves to be able to perform. It is manifestly not enough that he who signs or indorses a bill (for the same general principles attach to both) should know that he is able ultimately to pay it; he should know that he is able to pay it, that is to say, to find means of paying it at the time when it becomes due. In this latter particular, however, some latitude of interpretation is allowable. He is not bound to be morally certain that he shall be able to pay it in every possible emergence which may arise. The possibility of a great political convulsion, of a general stagnation in mercantile credit, or of some very extraordinary loss of his own; though any one of these events might disable an individual from paying his bill, should not prevent him from giving a bill, these not being events reasonably to be calculated upon. And the *concurring* demands of a very large number of holders of his notes are no more to be calculated upon than the cases above-mentioned: indeed, they commonly imply the existence of one of those cases, namely, a general stagnation of mercantile credit. Neither a banker, therefore, nor any other person, is bound in conscience to limit his signature and indorsement of bills to the sum which he knows he may by possibility be required to pay; nor to that which he may have literally bound himself to pay; but to the sum for which he may reasonably expect that he shall in consequence of those engagements be called upon. Care however is to be taken, and in the case of a banker especial care, that he keeps on the prudent side.”

Our author's caution to merchants against the practice of *covering ships*, as the term is, in time of war, or making them over by a fictitious transfer to the subject of some Neutral Power, that by means of the papers procured through this pretended sale they

they may appear to be neutral property if taken by the enemy, is well worthy their attention.

“ It may be urged, perhaps, in behalf of this proceeding, that it is confessedly allowable to impose on an adversary; that the art of war consists of stratagems and feints; that no moralist was ever rigid enough to condemn the Admiral or the merchantman for hanging out false colours; and that it is absurd to maintain that it is lawful to deceive an antagonist by fictitious flags, yet unlawful to delude him by fictitious papers. This is not the place for examining how far and on what grounds it may be justifiable for open enemies to impose on each other; nor is the proceeding under consideration to be tried or justified by those rules; for here is a third party introduced, the inhabitant of the Neutral State, a State in profound peace with both the contending nations; who deliberately suffers himself to be bribed by a subject of the one to practise an artifice on those of the other, which no plea but that of being himself engaged in avowed hostilities with the latter, could possibly have justified. And if it be thus criminal in the Austrian to become an accomplice in the plot, it is at least as criminal in the British merchant to tempt him to accede to it, or to avail him of his concurrence\*.”

The following note is subjoined to the passage which we have just quoted.

“ In the late war it was very common for British merchants to procure Austrian papers for their vessels, especially for those destined for the Mediterranean; and during the same period many British ships were nominally rendered Russian property in a similar way.

“ A similar mode of proceeding, though directly contrary to the laws of Great Britain, as well as those of morality, prevailed to a great extent during the existence of the late charter of the East India Company, which prohibited the sending of any commodities from England to the British dominions in the East, except through the medium of the Company. But the English merchant often saw great advantage to be derived from transmitting them through

another channel against the Company's consent. He therefore loaded his ship, and ordered it to Ostend to be covered. Being thus made in appearance Austrian property, it was enabled to land its cargo in Hindostan. The changes made in the charter on its late renewal have taken away the temptation to such frauds, but the remembrance of them may be useful; and as the recital of a distressing event resulting from an immoral practice proves sometimes an effectual method of deterring men from proceedings of the same nature, I am induced to relate, though without naming the parties concerned, a circumstance which lately took place. The laws, designing to throw obstructions in the way of those who might endeavour fraudulently to send goods to the East-Indies, had disqualified every tradesman who sold any articles to a merchant, and knew they were smuggled thither, from recovering the price by a legal process. A London dealer furnished a merchant with a large quantity of goods, being conscious that they were to be sent to the East-Indies by means of Ostend papers. Soon afterwards distrusting the responsibility of the purchaser, he thought it prudent to sue out a commission of bankruptcy against him; and in the capacity of petitioning creditor took an oath of the reality of the debt. The other party retorted his attack, by threatening to prosecute him for perjury. The tradesman finding that the law would not recognize such a debt, and that he should certainly be outwitted, shrunk from the impending disgrace, and shot himself.”

The following advice is given to the manufacturers. “ To have recourse to every reasonable precaution, however expensive, by which the health of the workmen may be secured from injury, and to refrain from prosecuting unwholesome branches of trade, until effectual precautions are discovered, is the indispensable duty of the proprietor of a manufactory. Let him not think himself at liberty to barter the lives of men for gold and silver. Let him not seek profit by acting the part of an executioner. Let him station his workmen in large, dry, and well

\* Probably too, in case of capture, an oath would be necessary to authenticate what the papers falsely averred; and there is much danger that it would not be scrupled to procure the release of the ship. The merchant's criminality is increased by his being aware of such a temptation.”

ventilated rooms. Let him constantly prefer giving them their work to perform at home, whenever it can be done with tolerable convenience, to collecting them together in the same apartment. Let him encourage them, when opportunity offers, to reside in villages and hamlets, rather than in a crowded town. Let him inculcate in them \* in how great a degree cleanliness contributes to health, and impress them with the necessity of invariably observing those many little regulations †, which, though singly too minute to be noticed in this place, have collectively much effect in preventing disease. Where his own efforts seem likely to fail, let him lay the matter before the ablest physicians, and steadily put in practice the instructions which he receive; and finally, let him exert his utmost abilities to discover innoxious processes which may be substituted for such as prove detrimental to the persons who conduct them; and direct by private solicitation, and on proper occasions by public premiums, the attention of experienced artists and manufacturers to the same object. The success of his endeavours may in many cases be found highly advantageous to him, not merely by preserving the lives of his most skilful workmen, but by saving some valuable material ‡ formerly lost in the operation. But, whether that be the case or not, he will at least reap a satisfaction from them which he could

not otherwise have enjoyed, that of reflecting on his profits with a quiet conscience."

In the Chapter On the Duties of Private Gentlemen, there is the following passage:

"The weight which a wealthy landowner resident in the country, possesses in the place where his property is situated, is usually so great as to give him a preponderating influence in the management of all parochial concerns. This influence ought never to be employed by him directly or indirectly for the attainment of selfish or improper ends. What epithets, for example, would his conduct deserve, if he should procure the levies and the stature labour of the parish to be expended in making or repairing roads contiguous to his own house, or beneficial chiefly to himself and his tenants; while others, of far more importance to the inhabitants in general, are left year after year almost impassable!

"What if, in order more effectually to accomplish his plans, he should cause himself to be appointed surveyor of the highways? What if, instead of fixing a watchful eye on the proceedings of public houses, and endeavouring to abolish such as are disorderly or needless, he should connive at their irregularities, or even promote an augmentation of their number, for the purpose of serving some partizan or dependent of his own? Far from

\* "The proprietor of a great manufactory established near a large inland town told a person of credit, from whom I heard the fact, that on approaching his workmen he could discern by the smell proceeding from their clothes, whether they lived in the town or on a neighbouring common. This circumstance also might point out the comparative healthfulness of the two situations.

† "The latter of the two Gentlemen mentioned in the preceding note, informed me, that having observed some young persons in his own manufactory to be affected by being employed on a preparation of lead, he had completely remedied the evil, by appointing an old workman constantly to attend them with water and towels on their leaving their work at meal-times, and oblige them thoroughly to wash their hands and faces before they ate; and also prohibiting them from playing, or using any strong exercise, until they had pulled off their coats and aprons which were sprinkled with lead. It appeared from experience, that if they used any considerable exercise without taking the latter precaution, the dust proceeding from their clothes was inhaled by them, and produced very prejudicial effects.

‡ "Bishop Watson, after speaking in a passage which has been recently quoted of the young man rendered paralytic by fixing an amalgam of gold and silver on copper, says, 'A chimney, I believe, has of late been opened at the farther side of the oven, into which the mercurial vapour is driven; and thus both the mercury is saved, and the health of the operator is attended to.' Chemical Essays, Vol. 4. p. 255. In the same Volume, p. 275—277, the almost universal adoption of the cupola instead of the hearth-furnace for smelting lead is shown to have been attended with great advantages to the proprietors, as well as with the most salutary consequences to the workmen."



exposing himself by such practices to the contempt of his neighbourhood, and the reproaches of his conscience, let him consider the influence he enjoys over others as a trust for the exercise of which he is responsible; and exert it, without grudging the trouble, in maintaining their rights, composing their differences, increasing their comforts, and improving their morals. Let him devote, where it is necessary, some portion of his time and attention to the inspection of parochial accounts. Let him not tolerate the abuse of charitable bequests either in land or money, left for the benefit of the poor, by suffering them to be consigned into unsafe hands, or to be let out on too low terms; or by allowing their produce to be misapplied to save the purses of the rich. By his readiness to listen to well-founded complaints, let him keep the different parish-officers to their duty. The inhabitants of the work-house will then be treated with humanity, fed and clothed sufficiently, and furnished with necessary books of religion; and will neither be oppressed with immoderate labour, nor yet permitted, when able to work, to loiter and become vicious through idleness. Due assistance will not then be refused in fit cases to the sick and indigent in their own houses. Doles and donations will be distributed, not according to sect and party, but according to desert and necessity. The situation of the certificated poor, too frequently excluded from any share in such relief by those who are enjoying the benefit of their labour, will not be disregarded; nor will they be unnecessarily hurried away to their places of settlement by vexatious or malicious removals."

The following advice to those who undertake the important office of Sheriff well deserves to be considered:

"Among the different public offices which private Gentlemen are called to undertake in their respective counties, may be noticed those of Sheriff, Deputy-lieutenant, Grand or Special jurors, and Commissioners of Taxes, Roads, and Canals. Of these, that of Sheriff is the most eminent. The Sheriff is the first civil officer, as the Lord Lieutenant is the first in a military capacity. But let him not be vain of his temporary rank, or solicitous to out-vie his predecessors, and dazzle the eyes of the gazing multitude by the splendour of his equipage, and the number of his attendants. Let him be impartial in his conduct at elections of Members of Parliament, Coroners, and Verderers. Let him be ready to convoke, on proper applications, county meetings, for the purpose of addressing any of the branches of the legislature, or the consideration of local business: but let him not promote such assemblies for the purpose of displaying his own importance, of facilitating party views, or gratifying a Minister, or of being advanced to Knighthood. In Summoning Grand-juries, let him not pass by or postpone particular individuals in consequence of private disputes or political differences. As so large a share of the original duties of a Sheriff is now performed by his Deputy, the qualifications, and above all the integrity, of that officer, ought to be severely scrutinized by his principal. And he who recollects that the first incident which turned the thoughts of Mr. Howard to the subject of prisons, was the insight he obtained into the state of them in his official capacity as Sheriff, will scarcely want additional arguments to convince him of the benefits which would result, were Sheriffs\* in general to bestow a little more attention than is usually given to the condition of gaols, and to

\* "For a detailed account of the duties of Sheriffs, see Blackstone, 5th Edit. Vol. 1. p. 343, 344, 346; and of Under-sheriffs, p. 345. Under-sheriffs are prohibited by the Statute of 23d of Henry VI. under a very heavy penalty, from acting as attornies during the time they are in office, lest they should be guilty of partiality and oppression in discharging the functions of it. In the present state of things, Attornies of credit would not undertake the office on these terms; knowing that if their private business went for a year into the hands of their competitors, much of it would never return to themselves. And the law has long been avowedly and universally evaded. Sir William Blackstone however shews, that he considers the law as not obsolete, by styling the evasion of it 'shameful,' Vol. 1. p. 345. As the habitual evasion of laws gradually impairs the sense of right and wrong, it is much to be wished that the statute in question, 'if it be salutary,' as Sir William Blackstone pronounces it to be in the place already cited, were enforced; or otherwise openly repealed. Under-sheriffs are likewise forbidden, and to as little purpose, to continue in office more than one year together.

the conduct of those whom they appoint to govern them."

In the last chapter of this Enquiry considerations are submitted to persons who doubt or disbelieve the truth of Christianity, or the necessity of a strict observance of all its precepts. It opens in the following manner:

"When I explained in the introductory chapter the plan of the present Work, I stated that it was my purpose to combine on every occasion, as far as the nature of the subject might admit, the conclusions of reason with the dictates of religion. I have accordingly endeavoured, throughout the foregoing chapters, to establish moral duties on Christian principles, and to enforce the performance of them by Christian motives. This conduct has evidently proceeded on the supposition that such principles would be deemed obligatory, and such motives recognized as powerful, by the greater part of my readers. I cannot, however, be ignorant, and I think it would be wrong to dissimulate my conviction, that if this book should be fortunate enough to obtain the attention of those classes of society to which it is addressed, it will not unfrequently fall into the hands of persons who deny or doubt the truth of the Christian revelation; or who alledge that a strict observance of its precepts is incompatible with their political or professional duties, and is not required from them in the existing state of the world."

To infidels and sceptics, of whose errors he briefly enumerates the causes, he refers it to be considered, whether in so weighty and solemn a question as a divine revelation, if it be not improbable, or even not impossible, they are not bound by the highest obligations to examine with fairness into the validity of its claims. He then states the circumstances of the first establishment of the Christian Faith—the humble origin of its author—the difficulties he had to encounter, and the prejudices to overcome—the constant opposition he experienced—the innocent and useful life he exhibited—the ignominious death he underwent—the firmness and constancy of his first disciples, though they had nothing to expect for that constancy in the present life, and in fact experienced nothing but troubles and persecutions. Yet from those unpromising beginnings did Christianity make its way to successfully, that within three centuries

from the first preaching of *Christ* penetrated to the remotest extremities of the Roman empire. He concludes, that a religion thus destitute of all worldly means of support, could not have thus obtained belief and acceptance, if its pretensions had not been founded on irresistible truth. For a more detailed account of this most important of all enquiries, he refers the reader to Mr. Paley's *Views of the Evidences of Christianity*, Dr. Beattie's *Treatise on the same subject*, and Mr. Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*.

The plea of those who contend against the necessity of a strict observance of all the precepts of Christianity in the existing state of the world, he examines both by reason and scripture.

With respect to the first he argues, that if custom is to determine how far we must obey the rules of the Gospel, it will follow, that if it should be the general custom utterly to disregard those rules, no individual would be under any obligation to observe them. But an argument like this, which strikes directly at the root of all religion, cannot be maintained by those who believe in Christianity.

From the holy Scriptures many texts are cited, demonstrating the necessity of a perfect obedience; and in a long note there is an ingenious, and, we think, a just exposition of one text, 2d Kings, chap. v, 18th and 19th verses, which seems to countenance the practice of deviating from the line of strict duty in compliance with existing circumstances, but which may be very fairly otherwise explained.

He concludes his Work in the following words:

"It is impossible to conceive that he who knowingly deviates from the path of moral rectitude and Christian duty, because most others in the same rank and profession with himself deviate from it, and because, by forbearing to deviate, he should incur embarrassments and losses, odium and disgrace, is, in that instance, acting consistently with the letter or the spirit of the various scriptural injunctions which have been quoted. Let those who find themselves tempted to such deviations, consider whether it is not probable that the Supreme Being, on whose providence the success of every undertaking depends, will prosper those who scrupulously observe the laws which he has prescribed for their conduct, and leave

in his hands, rather than ofe who manifest their distrust of his re by resorting to arts and practices which he has forbidden; whether those who are injured in their worldly prospects by their conscientious adherence to the line of rectitude, are not entitled to the full benefit of the scriptural consolation, "If ye suffer for righteousness sake, happy are ye;" and whether it is not the part of wisdom as well as of duty, whatever be the event at present, to regulate every action by that rule, according to which it will be judged at the last day."

We here close our review of this valuable book; from which though we have taken copious extracts, we have omitted, on account of their length, several passages, which it was originally our wish to have inserted. For those selections which appear, we shall make no apology; the Public are obliged, by every sincere effort, to promote their benefit: and the Author, if his character may be collected from his writings, will be highly gratified by any circumstances which may render his exertions more extensively useful.

In this inference we can hardly be mistaken; as one prevailing feature in the composition is an energy, and indeed exuberance of style, arising evidently from his zeal and earnestness in favour of the cause he has undertaken. As many individuals of some of the orders he addresses have neither leisure nor taste for reading, and as a compendium of their duty would be desirable for all, we think that the Work might be very usefully abridged; and of the practicability of this plan we are convinced by the experiment we have made on the last chapter. We heartily wish the Work in every form, what the Author cannot command, though he deserves it, the best success. But whatever reception the labours of his pen may experience from his countrymen, for whose happiness he is ardently solicitous, he may rejoice in the full possession of rewards far surpassing literary praise, and which mortals can neither diminish nor augment;—the secret applause of his own heart, and the approbation of his Maker.

C. H.

## T A B L E T A L K ;

O R,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

## ALLEN LORD BATHURST.

THIS Noble Lord, the last of the wits who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne (that age of military and literary triumphs!), was the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Cirencester, and was born in the year 1684. He was naturally gifted with a strong masculine understanding and lively parts, and his education was such as conduced to the brilliant figure he was destined to make, through a long life, as a scholar and a man of wit—a distinguished orator and a statesman.

He brought these talents into Parliament as soon as they could be well displayed, being elected for the borough of Cirencester, his native soil, so early as the year 1705, and in the twenty-first year of his age; and soon after his admission began to distinguish himself as a speaker with no inconsiderable degree of reputation. The plan for an Union with Scotland came before the

House the year after, and in all the debates upon this great question, which continued for two sessions with great warmth and opposition on both sides, Mr. Bathurst firmly supported the principle of the Union, as calculated to strengthen the vigour of the empire, by concentrating its force and political sentiments.

Mr. Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford) and Mr. St. John (afterwards Lord Viscount Bolingbroke) were his early friends; and with them, on nearly his first entrance into Parliament, he joined to sap the credit of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents. The principle held out at that time was, "That the Duke was protracting the war for the sake of supporting his own influence, and filling his private coffers; and that the Earl of Godolphin, who was then Lord Treasurer and allied to the Marlborough Family, was lavishing the treasures of the nation in

support of the same measures." Perhaps this may be true in part; but then it must be considered, that, connected with the views of power and personal influence, these two great men humbled the power of France, and preserved Europe, in a great degree, from the arbitrary rule of Louis the Fourteenth.

—On the other hand it must be considered, that both Harley and St. John (however plausible their motives may be) were warped by no inconsiderable degree of interest in their attack, and that it was to work out that Ministry, and put themselves in their places, which turned out to be the object of this great political struggle.

Perhaps Mr. Bathurst's views were more pure; he might have followed his friends (which we believe was the case) from the mere principle of serving his country; and the spirit and composition of his speeches at that time bear us out in that opinion. What further confirms this is, his preserving his private friendships in the midst of political opposition with several of the other party, and particularly with Lord Somers, at that time President of the Council. With him he lived in perfect habits of intimacy; and when that great man was divested of his office, Mr. B. acted with such tenderness, delicacy, and assiduity towards him, as to preserve his esteem to the last hour of his life.

In consideration of Mr. Bathurst's zeal and services for the Administration

of that day, he was selected by the Queen as one of the twelve Lords which her Majesty thought proper to create in the year 1711: and accordingly he was called up to the dignity of a Peer by the title of Baron Bathurst, of Battlefield in Bedfordshire, the same year. The occasion of so large a creation at one time (in quantity and at one occasion perhaps never since equalled) is well known:—it was to give a majority in the House of Lords, where the Peace stuck, and without which the designs of Ministry would be blown, and in all probability they would have lost their places with disgrace.

In reviewing the private history of those times, we are enabled to see the embarrassed situation that Ministry found themselves in at this juncture.—Swift, who was then supposed to be in the full confidence of Mr. Harley, writes to his beloved Stella,—“That his friends can no longer keep their ground—that the game is up—and she may shortly expect him to take care of his willows at Lasaacor\*.”—St. John however, who was equally bold as fruitful of expedients, suggested the idea of *creating twelve Lords in order to create a majority*.—Harley at first shrunk from the measure, as too bold, precipitate, and even unprecedented.—There was however no other alternative.—The war must otherwise have gone on; and the Ministers losing their power in one House, according to all reasonable calculation in political as well as worldly affairs, would

\* It has been much doubted by Lord Orrery, whether Swift, though seemingly so much caressed by Harley, had his *full confidence*. Dr. Johnson observes upon this, “That it would have been difficult to excite Swift's zeal without persuading him that he was trusted, and not very easy to delude him by false persuasions.” But notwithstanding this remark is just, if we recur to facts, we shall be inclined to think there were some State secrets which Swift was not at that time acquainted with, by either Lord Oxford or Bolingbroke. The previous knowledge of the creation of the twelve Lords was one circumstance; the quarrel between Lord Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke in 1714 was likewise *in detail* a secret to Swift; for, though he undertook to be a mediator between those two Ministers, and for this purpose brought them together several times, yet it is observable, that at each time he left them together to settle their differences. What these differences were, afterwards appeared; which was, that Bolingbroke wanted to bring in the Pretender as successor to Queen Anne, whilst Oxford kept trimming, thinking it too bold a measure. Swift suspected so little of this, that in more than one place in his Letters, he solemnly declares, that to the best of his knowledge there was not the most distant idea of that Ministry to alter the succession; though it afterwards turned out to be the *fact*, that Lord Bolingbroke, whilst abroad, was *actual Secretary to the Pretender*, and was turned out of that office on a suspicion of want of zeal in his service. From these and other circumstances it seems probable, that though Swift was in confidence of all that passed at the weekly Club of *Sixteen*, where most matters of State were concocted, and got his hints and materials from that Club, as well as from the private information of Oxford and Bolingbroke; yet in *some very important affairs he was not wholly trusted*, and which it would be very improper for that Ministry to do, from the duties and responsibilities of their office.

soon lose it in the other. He accordingly fell in with Secretary St. John's idea, and the measure was adopted. To soften it however as much as possible, the Court selected some part of this *Lordly dozen* from the eldest sons of the existing Peerage, to hold out to the public this extenuation—"That the House of Lords would not ultimately be much increased by this addition.

Lord Bathurst, being thus called up to the House of Peers, attached himself with even more closeness to his old party; and though his friends soon after not only lost their places, but were under prosecution and in disgrace, he felt none of the *Courtier-like manner of accommodation*. He in particular very strenuously and spiritedly opposed the impeachment carried on against the Earl of Oxford; and in the course of the vindictive proceedings against that Nobleman observed, "That the King of a faction was but the Sovereign of half his subjects."

In the year of the South Sea scheme, when the whole nation was infected with the spirit of avaricious enterprize, Lord B. was among the first who roused the public from their delirium. He publicly impeached the Directors, whose arts had enabled them to amass surprising fortunes. He represented that the national honour was concerned in stripping them of their ill-acquired wealth, and moved for having all the Directors of the South Sea Company punished by a forfeiture of their estates for such a notorious act of fordid knavery.

When the Bill was brought into the House of Lords against Dr. Atterbury, the learned and ingenious Bishop of Rochester, the cause, the integrity of life, and fine talents of that prelate, engaged Lord Bathurst as his friend, and he spoke against the Bill with great zeal and eloquence. Towards the close of a speech which is recorded much to his honour in the Parliamentary Debates of that time, he observed,

"That if such extraordinary proceedings were countenanced, he saw nothing remaining for him and others to do, but to retire to their country-houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates within their own families, since the least correspondence or

intercepted letter might be made criminal."—Then turning to the bench of Bishops, he said, "he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice *some persons* bore the ingenious Bishop of Rochester, unless it was that they were infatuated like the wild Americans, who fondly believe they inherit not only the spoils, but even the abilities of the men they destroy."

His Lordship took an active part in the detection of the frauds committed by the Directors of *The Charitable Corporation*, and was the first man to declare in the House of Lords his abhorrence of this most iniquitous fraud; asserting, and afterwards proving, that not one shilling out of 500,000*l.* of the proprietors capital was ever applied to the proper services, but became the reward of avarice and venality.

Foreign politics engaged his Lordship's attention as well as domestic, being always strongly averse to continental connections, complaining of the immense sums lavished in subsidies to needy and rapacious Princes, and arraigning such measures as destructive to the true interests of Great Britain. In Parliament as well as out of Parliament he was the constant opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. His several speeches in the course of that long Ministry go to prove the former part of this assertion, and the two following extracts from confidential letters to his friends will support the latter. In one addressed to Swift, dated February 1730, he speaks thus of some money matters the Dean entrusted him with:—"I have paid interest to John Gay for the 200*l.* up to this time, which he must account to you for. Now you must imagine that a man who has nine children to feed can't afford *Alcinus pascere nummos*. But I have four or five that are very fit for the table\*. I only wait for the Lord Mayor's day to dispose of the largest; and I shall be sure of getting off the youngest whenever a certain great man makes another entertainment at Chelsea†."

In the other letter, dated November 1735, he is still more severe on the administration of Sir Robert.—"I am

\* This alludes to a Tract of the Dean's, intitled, "A modest Proposal for preventing the Poor People of Ireland from being a Burthen to their Parents or Country, and for making them beneficial to the Public."

† Sir Robert Walpole, who lived at Chelsea almost the whole of his Administration.

convinced (says he) our Constitution is already gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain what in truth has been long lost; like some old fools here (at *Balby*), with gouts and palsies, at fourscore, drinking the waters in hopes of returning health. In short, were his Majesty inclined to-morrow to declare his body-coachman First Minister of State, it would do just as well, and the wheels of Government would move as easily as they do with the sagacious driver who now sits on the box. Parts and abilities are not in the least wanting to conduct affairs; the coachman knows how to feed his cattle, and the other feeds the beasts in his service; and this is all the skill that is necessary in either case."

Sir Robert, however, was then tottering in his situation; and though the Spanish Convention pieced him up awhile, he lost his majorities in the year 1742, and his Lordship had not only the satisfaction to see his many political struggles crowned with success, by forcing the Minister from all his employments, but of finding himself in office as Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and a Member of the Privy Council. In 1744 he resigned this employment, and in 1757 was appointed Treasurer to the present King (then Prince of Wales), and continued in the list of Privy Councillors till his Majesty's accession to the throne in 1760.

At this period, being at the advanced age of *seventy-six*, he had wisdom enough to give up all employments, and shade himself under his oaks of Cirencester, where he enjoyed the pleasures of a well-spent life and a green old age with truly philosophical satisfaction. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out on horseback two hours before dinner, and constantly drank his bottle of Claret or Madeira after dinner.

When Dr. Cadogan's book upon the Gout came out, some of his friends endeavoured to persuade him to adopt the method prescribed by that physician, of drinking water instead of wine. In answer to this, he replied,—“So I would, but my own constitution is my best physician. Dr. Cheney, *fifty* years ago, assured me I should not live seven years unless I abridged myself of my wine.—I did not—and here I am.”

His Lordship pursued this custom to

the last, and had health and spirits to add to the bottle all the charms of conversation, of which the following little anecdote is a proof. About two years before his death (being then in his 89th year) he invited some friends to spend a few days with him at Cirencester, and being one evening engaged with the bottle to rather a late hour, his son (the late Lord Bathurst, who was then Lord Chancellor) objected to their sitting up any longer, adding, “that health and long life were best secured by temperance and regularity.” His Lordship, however, still went on, and suffered him to retire: but as soon as ever he was gone out of the room, the cheerful father cried, “Come, my good friends, since the old Gentleman is gone to bed, I think we may venture to crack another bottle.”

Lord Bathurst was advanced to the dignity of an Earl in 1772, and lived to see his eldest son promoted to the Peerage in 1771, by the title of Baron Apsley, and at the same time promoted to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England, an office he discharged for near nine years with great attention and integrity. In the summer of 1775 Lord Bathurst felt for the first time the approaches of imbecility, so as to prevent his riding out as usual every morning before dinner. In the beginning of September the same year, it was followed by a few days illness and being confined to his room, which terminated in his death, which happened on the 16th of September 1775, in the 91st year of his age.

Lord Bathurst's public character comes down to us with great respectability, as to the talents of an orator and a statesman, he joined an integrity that never forsook him through the course of his political life. To these public virtues he added all the good-breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse, which is well vouched by his intimate friendship and correspondence with Pope, Congreve, Swift, Vanburgh, Prior, Rowe, Addison, Arbuthnot, Gay, and most of the men of genius of his time. All the great characters more or less celebrate him, particularly Pope, who in his Epistle on the Use of Riches thus addresses him.

“The sense to value riches, with the art  
 “To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart;  
 “To balance fortune by a just expence;  
 “Join with economy magnificence;

“Wish

- ☞ With splendor—charity; with plenty—  
“ health;  
☞ O teach us, BATHURST! yet unspoil'd  
“ by wealth!  
☞ That secret rare, between th' extremes to  
“ move,  
☞ Of mad good-nature—and of mean self-  
“ love!”

Sterne, likewise, in his Letters to Eliza, thus speaks of him. “ This Nobleman (says he) is an old friend of mine; he was always the protector of men of wit and genius, and has had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which his notice began of me was as singular as it was polite. He came up to me one day as I was at the Princess of Wales's Court—“ I want to know you, Mr. Sterne; but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure. You have heard (continued he) of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much.—I have lived my life with geniusses of that cast, but have survived them: and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have closed my accounts, and shut up my books with thoughts of never opening them again: but you have kindled a desire in me of opening them again once more before I die, which I now do; so come home and dine with me.”

Sterne then adds, “ This Nobleman is a prodigy; for at 85 he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty; a disposition to be pleas'd, and a power to please others beyond whatever I knew—added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling.”

To these testimonies of his Lordship's high character we shall add that of a living writer, no less celebrated for his elocution than the richness and variety of his mind. What we allude to is the following sketch drawn by Mr. Edmund Burke on moving his “ Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, 22d March 1775.” After describing the rapid increase of commerce and population which happened in America since the beginning of this century, he thus proceeds:—“ Let us however, before we descend from this noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national prosperity has happened within the short period of the life of man—it has happened within these *sixty-eight years*. There are those alive whose memories might touch the two extremities. For instance, my Lord Bathurst might remember all the stages of the progress. He was, in 1704, of an age at least to be made to comprehend

such things; he was then old enough *acta parentum jam legere, et quæ sit poterit cognoscere virtus*. Suppose, Sir, that the Angel of this auspicious youth, foreseeing the many virtues which made him one of the most amiable as he is one of the most fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in a vision, that when in the fourth generation, the third Prince of the House of Brunswick had sat twelve years on the throne of that nation which (by the happy issue of moderate and healing councils) was to be made Great Britain, he should see his son Lord Chancellor of England, turn back the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain, and raise him to an higher rank of Peerage, whilst he enriched the family with a new one. If amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that Angel should have drawn up the curtain and unfolded the rising glories of his country; and whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the Genius should point out to him a little speck, scarce visible in the mass of the national interest, a small seminal principle rather than a formed body, and should tell him—

“ Young man, there is America, which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners, yet shall, before you taste of death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the whole world.—Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by succession of civilized conquests and civilized settlements, in a series of seventy-seven hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in the course of a single life.”

“ If this state of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm, to make him believe it? Fortunate man! he has lived to see it!—Fortunate indeed if he lives to see nothing that shall vary the prospect, and cloud the setting of his day!”

His Lordship was that fortunate man, as he died the September after the above speech was made, and just before the commencement of hostilities with America, which in the end has separated (in respect to sovereignty, but not, we trust, in regard to friendship and commerce) that country from Great Britain for ever.

THE following EPITAPH for the late SIR WILLIAM JONES, *Knight*, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was written by a Brother Judge \* in the same Court, who once lived with SIR WILLIAM JONES upon terms of the most confidential intimacy, and who now laments his Death with the most poignant sorrow. The Writer did not desire it to be published, but on the contrary, speaks of it with the utmost diffidence, as the unstudied effusion of sincere respect, which had nothing more to recommend it than its truth. The Writer's Correspondent however conceives that it does equal honour to the Dead and to the Living :—to the late lamented Friend, and to the surviving mourning One :—to the Man who deserved such a Tribute of just Applause, and to the un-envying Equal who had candour enough to pay it. It is but justice further to add, that a very long Letter from the Writer of this Epitaph is filled with praises of the deceased, which are expressed with far greater eloquence of pathos than the narrow limits of a MARBLE TABLET would contain, or the rigid rules of such a sketch could classically justify.

GULIELMUS JONES, Eques, Cur : sup : in BENGAL ex Judicibus unus,  
Legum peritus, fidusque Interpres,  
Omnibus benignus,  
Nullius Fautor,  
Virtute, Fortitudine, Suavitate Morum  
Nemini secundus,  
Seculi eruditi longè primus  
Ibat ubi solum plura cognoscere Fas est  
27<sup>th</sup> Apr: 1794.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

EARL STANHOPE rose to make his promised motion on the subject of our interference with France. He prefaced it with a speech of some length, which consisted principally of details relative to the immense strength of the Republic, as well with respect to its internal resources, as to its military concerns. He said, he was prepared to shew, by incontrovertible proofs, that France was at this moment not only stronger than all her enemies united, but even stronger than at any period since the Revolution. Their armies were represented by Ministers as undisciplined, disorderly, and ill appointed, but the reverse was the fact ;—they amounted now to the immense aggregate of 1,200,000 men, the best disciplined and provided of any troops in the world ; this was now so obvious as to be beyond denial, and even as notorious as their unparalleled successes.—He then adverted to the state of the French Navy, which, notwithstanding the checks it had received last summer, was in a state of progressive increase ; it was now, he said, if not superior, equal to, or at any

rate very little inferior to our own. Thus circumstanced, in what state must we expect to see it next summer, and the probable consequences of which were too obvious to need pointing out. With respect to the supposed deplorable state of the Finances of France ; he could prove that their Finances were at this moment flourishing beyond any former period.—In addition to what he had already stated, he observed the great accession of strength France would receive by the conquest of Holland, which now may be regarded as certain, and by turning its powerful navy against this country, to which it was not improbable but the Spanish navy, either by means of negotiation or force, would form an addition.

He then moved a Resolution, importing—“ That this country ought not, nor will it interfere with the internal Government of France, and that it is expedient explicitly to declare the same.”

The Earl of Carlisle, in a few words, expressed his disapprobation of the Motion, as worded by the noble Earl ;

\* Sir William Duffin.



it was of a very vague and ambiguous complexion; besides, it went too far for him to subscribe to. He admitted, that abstractedly, or generally speaking, the proposition was right, as no nation was justified in intermeddling with the internal concerns of another, except on grounds referring to principles of self-defence.

Lord Auckland was also averse to the proposition of the noble Earl, as, in the present situation of France, he was of opinion, that a secure and honourable peace could not be made with that country.

The Earl of Mansfield, in a speech of some length, opposed the Motion. He observed, that no political writer whatever had advanced such a proposition as that brought forward by the noble Earl. It certainly was in some circumstances not only justifiable but proper to interfere in the internal concerns of another country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the observations of his noble friend. He expatiated on the necessity and desirableness of a speedy peace; but said, that in some points he did not go so far as the noble Earl. The present proposition was of such a vague and indefinite nature, as to admit of various constructions: he therefore wished it was withdrawn.

Earl Stanhope, in explanation, supported his former observations, and was so well convinced of their truth and propriety, that he would take the sense of their Lordships, even if he stood alone on the occasion.

Their Lordships divided, and there appeared, against Lord Stanhope's proposition, 61: for it (himself) 1;—Majority, 60.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

After disposing of some business of a private nature, their Lordships (on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor) ordered that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the precedents of what had been the practice of that House, relative to the judgment in cases of high crimes and misdemeanors similar to those of Mr. Hastings.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

The land tax and malt tax bills were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Bedford moved that the order of the day be discharged, and

that the Peers be summoned for Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

The land and malt tax bills received the Royal assent by commission.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Lord Dundas, after being introduced in the usual form, took the oaths and his seat.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

The Duke of Bedford rose to make his promised Motion on a negotiation with France, which he prefaced with a speech of considerable length. He observed that his proposition, when fairly considered, would not in his opinion be opposed even by Ministers themselves, as in effect it would go no farther than to declare that we had no objection to treat for peace with the French, if they were willing to do so. He said, that Ministers had, by every possible art and delusion, endeavoured to impress the people of this country with the most unfavourable sentiments of the French, representing them as not only the perpetrators of the most shocking crimes in their domestic system, but aiming at universal conquest and dominion abroad. Ministers were loud in asserting, that a permanent and secure peace could not be made with such a system of Government as now existed in France, but he conceived the best way to render a peace permanent and secure with any form of Government, was to conclude it on reasonable and equitable terms; it would then become the reciprocal interest of both parties to adhere to it.—He would request their Lordships to contemplate on our very critical and alarming situation, and what powers and resources we had to prosecute the war with any hopes of success.—In the commencement of the war he believed that the great body of the people, inflamed by the arts and delusions of Ministers, were led to approve of it; but the mist had ever since been gradually clearing from their eyes; the events which had taken place, and the declarations of Ministers, induced them to entertain contrary opinions, and to view matters in their true light. This circumstance, more than all the rest, would enervate the power of Ministers to prosecute the war; and it was for them to consider how they persevered in a conduct evidently obnoxious to the people. His

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proposition he purposely couched in such terms as he thought would obviate objection from all parts of the House, and which he conceived would in some degree tend to the desired end which they all had in view. He then moved a Resolution to the following effect: "That it is the opinion of this House, that no particular form of government existing in France ought to preclude such a negotiation as would prevent a peace, consistent with the honour, the security, or the interests of this country."

On the question being put, Lord Grenville rose, and, in a speech of some length, delivered his sentiments on the subject before their Lordships. With respect to the proposition offered by the noble Duke—on the first view of it, he did not see what difference of opinion could arise, but he by no means thought, that at such a juncture as the present, it was a proper resolution for their Lordships to adopt. He intended therefore, in the way of Amendment, to bring forward a proposition, which to agree to, would be much more consistent with the national honour, and its true interests, and which would eventually tend much more to accelerate the desired end, than the idea of the noble Duke; and as he thought it of very great importance that the two branches of the Legislature should act in unison, he would propose as an Amendment to the noble Duke's Motion such a proposition as was recently adopted by the other House of Parliament. He then moved An amendment similar to that moved by Mr. Pitt in the Commons the day before.

The Duke of Norfolk considered the House as having the option of two different motions before it; and as he deemed it calculated to relieve the minds of the people from the anxiety and dread they were under, at hearing the indefinite declarations of hostilities from Ministers, he would support the proposition of the noble Duke.

The Bishop of Llandaff spoke with his accustomed ability and information in support of the original Motion.

Lord Hawkesbury and the Duke of Athol spoke for the Amendment.

Marquis of Lansdowne said, that he did not mean to trespass on their Lordships' time, but that the importance of the present dangerous crisis had again called him forth. The noble Marquis

having made many shrewd remarks on the Motion and Amendment, voted for the former.

Lord Hawke took a view of the Dutch navy, and said, from its defective state, the French would have very little reason to boast the acquisition.

Lord Hardwicke spoke against the Motion; he denied that the situation of this country was such as to lead us to risk our security by negotiating with a country whose principles were so hostile to all the Governments of Europe. A vigorous prosecution of the war he conceived to be the only means of obtaining a safe and honourable peace.

Earl Lauderdale censured the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in evading the proposition of his noble friend; and having gone over nearly the same line of argument that had been taken by the Duke of Bedford, concluded with giving his assent to the Motion.

Lord Carlisle contended, that the effect of the Motion would be to throw this country on the mercy of France, and therefore would most effectually prevent our obtaining either a secure or an honourable peace.

The Lord Chancellor, in a most able speech, proved to the House that the Amendment would effect all the good of the Motion, without being liable to so many and so strong objections.

The Bishop of Durham spoke in favour of the Amendment.

The Duke of Bedford having replied, Lord Grenville and Lord Auckland each said a few words in explanation, when the House divided:—For the Amendment, 88—Proxies, 25, 113; Against it, 15—Proxies, 2, 17; Majority, 96.—Adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension bill was brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Attorney General, read a first time, and its second reading fixed for Saturday.

The Earl of Guildford moved an Address to his Majesty, for the production of an account of the number of Prussian troops employed in the service of Great Britain, pursuant to the treaty formed with his Prussian Majesty, and also an account of the money paid to his Prussian Majesty for the same.—Ordered. Adjourned.

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

MR. Grey rose, and after having adverted to that part of his Majesty's Speech which touched on the impracticability of treating for peace with the present ruling party in France, and on the explanation given of it in a late debate by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed, that he felt it his duty to give notice of a motion which he intended to bring forward the 20th inst. and which would have for its object, to be informed, why Ministers would not advise his Majesty to attempt a negotiation, even under the present existing circumstances, declaring it not to be our intention to interfere with the present internal Government of France.

Mr. Fox said, that previous to the discussion of that part of the Loan which was intended as a subsidy for the Emperor, he deemed it necessary to move, that an account be given in of the sums paid to the King of Prussia, and of the services which he had rendered to the general cause.

Mr. Jekyll seconded the motion, and proposed an Amendment, that besides the account of the money issued for, and received by the King of Prussia, an official return should be made of the number of troops brought into the field by him during the last campaign.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Fox, and went into an able defence of the subsidy granted to the King of Prussia; observing, that signal advantages had been reaped from it to the cause of the Allies, which the history of the campaign would abundantly prove.—He said, that no exact official return could be given of the number of troops employed by the King of Prussia in the general cause, as they were not commanded by a British officer, but that it was easily ascertained by other modes of general information. He therefore moved, that the words "return of the number of troops" be left out of the Amendment.

Mr. Windham supported Mr. Pitt; Mess. Fox, Sheridan, Thompson, and Jekyll opposed it; upon which a division took place, for Mr. Pitt's Amendment, 110; for the original Motion, 33.—Majority, 77.

Mr. Sheridan rose to support his

Motion for a repeal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He took a retrospective view of the conduct of Ministers since the time of the proclamation in September 1792, and reprobated in the severest language their various contrivances to create alarms, to excite distrust, by propagating wide and far the notion of plots and conspiracies, which he then, as he did now contend, never to have existed but in their own foul imaginations. They were conjured up and cherished for no other purpose but the gratification of their own criminal ambition, to serve their desperate endeavours to remain in power, and strengthen them to carry on the truly calamitous and accursed war.—The event, he said, of the late trials fully unmasked their manœuvres, and the verdict of different juries completely negated the existence of that conspiracy, which they had employed such unwearied exertions to ascertain.—He also animadverted on the conduct and language of the Solicitor General, which he pointedly ridiculed; exposed in the most glaring view the system of employing spies and informers; and concluded by recommending, that the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act be restored to this country; declaring that he felt it his duty not to delay one moment exerting every nerve in his power that could contribute to insure him success.

Mr. Windham entered into a spirited reply, in which he displayed his usual ingenuity and philological acuteness.—A considerable part of his speech was allotted to a defence of his conduct, and that of those of his friends who had recently joined the standard of Administration.—He could by no means agree that the event of the trials alluded to was a decision of the point at issue between them—he contended that a decision of the Grand Juries who had found the indictments was a strong presumptive proof of guilt—and, impressed with these sentiments, he therefore could not regard but with the most decided disapprobation, the tenor and purport of what had been advanced by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Erskine entered into the subject at considerable length. He took a

comprehensive view of the various and complicated points of law which were involved in the question in debate; and made a pathetic and forcible appeal, as well to the understandings as the hearts of Ministers, conjuring them by every tie by which they could possibly be bound to the Constitution or their countrymen, not to suffer the odious unpopular suspension of that sacred bulwark of their common liberties to continue;—but for their own sakes, and for the sake of common policy, in an hour of such danger as the present, when the moment was not known that the enemy would not be on our coasts, to unite all the people in one interest, and in the support of our inestimable Constitution, by permitting them to partake freely of its blessings.

Mr. Serjeant Adair said, that the subject then under consideration of the House, was one upon which the public opinion was much misled. It was almost universally believed out of doors, that the whole of the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and that every man was at the entire mercy of the Minister. This was by no means the fact; there was only one clause of the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, the rest was in full force, and in every other case, except in a charge of treason, a man had the full benefit of the Act.—He had expected, that when such a motion was brought forward, Gentlemen would have come down to the House with proofs, or at least with arguments, to shew that the conspiracy which was proved to have existed was now no more; and concluded with saying, that it was proved clearly to the House, that the danger which called for the suspension had ceased when it should be proved that these Societies were dissolved; then, and not till then, would he consent to a measure which tended to deprive the Executive Government of that power which had been placed in their hands for the security of the whole kingdom.

Mr. Fox paid some very handsome compliments to the learned gentleman, but differed entirely from him in his opinion respecting the late trials.

The Master of the Rolls was of opinion, that a treasonable conspiracy had been fully substantiated; and that the meeting of any Convention, with intent to chuse a form of Government, was an act of treason, whether such Convention proceeded to act or not.

Mr. Wilberforce entertained no doubt but that attacks had been meditated against the Constitution by several persons in this country; for this reason he was of opinion, that it was equally as necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government, as it was to conciliate the people. At the present period, therefore, he was of opinion, that the hands of Government ought to be strengthened, in order to punish such as should aim at destroying the happiness of this country.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as he had not yet heard any argument from the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side, it was impossible for him to reply to that ingenuity, which, although intitled to his approbation, nevertheless demanded no answer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the Hon. Gentleman had remarked, in such a triumphant tone, that no argument had yet been adduced against him, it was necessary to observe, that if this were the case, it was because nothing had been advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman that could produce any argument.

With respect to giving that suspension some longer duration, he said he could without difficulty state that this would probably be necessary, in order to defeat that triumph, on establishing those principles, which had so forcibly been stated during the debate of that day.

The question being called for, the House divided, when there appeared, for the Motion, 41; against it, 185—Majority, 144.

Mr. Maurice Robinson rose to speak to his promised motion relative to the state of the Navy, or rather to renew a few questions which on a former day he was desirous to put to some Lord of the Admiralty, if any had been present. The information he felt anxious to obtain, he imagined might be given him without his entering on the business in the way of a regular motion, which he was little inclined or encouraged to do, from the very thin appearance of the House.

The Speaker apprised the Hon. Gentleman, that as there was no regular motion before the House, he could not with propriety enter into any arguments on the subject; but advised him to defer his inquiries till to-morrow, when the business of the day would naturally give him an opportunity of gaining every information he could wish.

with, relative to every particular that regarded the navy.

Mr. Grey explained what to him appeared to be the intention and tendency of Mr. Robinson's motion, and advised also to defer the business till it might be discussed in a full House, and with the expectation of more satisfactory information.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

The House, in a committee of ways and means, voted 4s. in the pound as land tax, for 1795.

Also a continuation of the malt duties.

Admiral Gardner moved, that the number of 100,000 seamen, including 15,000 marines, be voted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1795, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lambton moved, that his Majesty be petitioned to order an account to be laid before the House of all the foreign troops at present in British pay.

He moved also, that there be laid before the House, a statement of all the foreign troops in British pay, who in the course of the last campaign have been wounded, killed, missing, or taken prisoners. He heard that at the siege of Dunkirk alone, of the Hanoverians who were under Marshal Freytag, three thousand five hundred were slain; and as he understood we had engaged to pay 30l. a man for all that were slain, the loss in one day to this nation amounted almost to 100,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that Mr. Lambton had stated inaccurately the sum to be paid; but even allowing his supposition to be true, as the disaster had happened in the prosecution of a war which Parliament approved, by the best means which the wisdom of Administration could devise, it did not affect any general question that could arise upon the war.—The motion was put and carried.

Col. Maitland moved, that there be laid before the House the precise number of British troops which have been killed, wounded, and missing, in the course of the last campaign. The motion was put and carried.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

The Speaker took the chair, and read letters from Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in answer to his communicating to them the vote of thanks of the House, and expressive of the deep and lively sense of gratitude they en-

tertained for that high and flattering honour.

The land and malt tax bills were read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for renewing an act passed in the last sessions of parliament, for the partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—On the night when the motion was made for the revival of this Act, he had not an opportunity of explaining, as fully as he wished, the grounds which induced him to think that it would be extremely impolitic at this moment to deprive the Executive Government of the power vested in their hands. After the decision of the House that night, he was led to think that Gentlemen would not make any opposition to his bringing in the bill. It, when the bill was brought in, Gentlemen should think proper to oppose it, he should then enter fully into the subject.—He would not at present take up more of the time of the House, but merely to move for leave to bring in the bill, it being of course understood that it was liable to opposition in all its stages.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was determined to give every opposition in his power to this bill; he would not even consent to its being brought into the House: if he did not take the sense of the House upon the present Motion, it was because he was ashamed to have it known that the House was so thin when a question of such immense magnitude was to be brought forward.

Mr. Lambton expressed himself much astonished, after what had passed, that Government should think of bringing forward such a bill, without laying fresh grounds before the House.

The Solicitor General contended, that the facts laid before the House originally, when the Suspension Bill was passed, had not been altered; and therefore the same circumstances that justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act then, would justify it now.

The House then divided, Ayes 71; Noes, 13.—Majority, 58.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

A petition was presented from the merchants, traders, ship-owners, and inhabitants of Kingston upon Hull, and its vicinity, praying that such means may be taken on the part of Govern-

ment,

ment, as may best conduce to the restoration of a peace; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a copy of the order in council, permitting the importation of goods, wares, and merchandizes, from the provinces of Holland; and orders of council respecting corn.—To lie on the table.

At three o'clock the Call of the House commenced, which being gone through,

Mr. Fox moved, that the defaulters should appear in their places on Friday next; and that a second Call should take place on this day fortnight, during which interval the Members were not to leave town.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to render more effectual his Majesty's order in council of the 16th and 21st inst. for the admission of Dutch property into the ports of these kingdoms; and therein warehoused, which motion was agreed to, &c.

Mr. Pitt also moved for leave to bring in a bill for prohibiting the exportation of grain from Scotland, and opening the ports for the importation of every article of that kind, duty free—which was agreed to.

Colonel Maitland moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House the names, the dates of commissions, the services, &c. of such gentlemen as were lately promoted to the rank of field officers, &c.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

Mr. Windham rose to state the estimates of the army for the year ensuing, and after enumerating the charges for levy-money, supernumerary officers, cloathing the militia, guards, garrisons, &c. he moved that 222,656 men, including fencibles, &c. be voted for the service of the ensuing campaign, the expences of which amounted to 6,652,745*l*. The increase of the land forces beyond the last year would rise to the number of 73,000, the increased expence attending which amounted to the sum of 2,195,489*l*.

General Tarleton, in a very long and elaborate speech, descanted on the mis-

conduct and misfortunes that marked and disgraced the last campaign. He lamented the fruitless expenditure of the public money, which would have been rendered less unpalatable, had victory or any solid advantage attended the exertions of our armies.—He took a cursory view of the other prominent features of the campaign, and from the whole could not think himself warranted to expect any better success from our future efforts, than from those we had already so ineffectually exerted.—The scene that was open to us he regarded as too tragical to be surveyed by any Englishman without shame, sorrow, and indignation; nor was there any change to be expected in the ruling power of France that would not turn to our disadvantage.

Mr. Hussey lamented the dangers and difficulties to which we were exposed—it was his opinion, that if we were reduced to our *last stake* (which God forbid) we should employ that *last stake* in the surest and most rational manner. This he did not conceive to be done by the immense additions that our land forces received, to the disadvantage, he feared, of our naval strength, which we should use every possible exertions to increase. He would therefore move that the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, that the state of the navy might be considered before the army estimates were finally determined.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what fell from Mr. Hussey, and could not acquiesce with him in supposing that we were reduced to any thing like our *last stake*. He took a view of our different operations both in and out of Europe, and contended, that in point of resources, of commerce, and revenue, the great sinews of war, this country scarcely ever stood in a more flourishing condition.—There was no man more eagerly disposed than he was to put our navy on the most respectable and firm footing, but that did not exclude our attention to the augmentation of our army, which in every war we had carried on with success, went hand in hand with the increase of our naval force, and, by enabling us to make powerful diversions on the continent, contributed considerably to the general success.

Mr. Fox entered into an examination of the conduct of Ministers, on which he  
heaped

heaped every epithet of blame--To their want of wisdom and ability he was justified in attributing the long list of calamities that pressed upon us in the course of this disastrous war.—He deplored the miserable fate of our gallant troops, that were sent to the continent like so many victims that could meet with nothing but butchery and death, and reproached the measure of leaving our army in the most desperate situation to protect Holland, even after we knew that terms of peace had been offered by that country to the French Republic, which every power of Europe, and even our own allies, have *virtually* acknowledged.

Mr. Pitt made a most able and eloquent reply to the many charges brought against him by Mr. Fox, and accused the Hon. Gentleman of ambitious views, and of a desire to get into the place he held; he advised him, therefore, to present a petition to his Majesty, praying him to remove from his councils persons so glaringly incompetent to direct, and solicit to be employed together with his friends, whom he seemed to think so eminently qualified for extricating us from the difficulties in which we were now involved. He could not however imagine that his petition would be very graciously attended to, as the dispiriting tone of lamentation he so affectedly assumed, and the fashionable term *disastrous*, that was so studiously employed and repeated, could not be very acceptable to the ear of a Monarch who entertained so high an opinion of the spirit, loyalty, and love of his subjects.

Mr. Hussey's Amendment was negatived, upon which the original motion was put and carried.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the freemen of the town of Carlisle, humbly praying that the Honourable House would, in its wisdom, take every possible step to put a speedy termination to the ruinous and disastrous war in which we were engaged, the avowed purposes of which could never be accomplished.

Lord Morpeth rose, and produced a protest against the proceedings of the meeting at Carlisle, which he said was signed by no less than 1200 or 1300 names, and many of them men of the first property and highest respectability in that part of the country. The noble Lord did not deny but that peace

was very generally desired, and that the necessity of it was widely felt; but a difference of opinion arose concerning the means by which it could be procured, and the time when it could be attempted; any attempt at the present moment he regarded as utterly unwise, unsafe, and ineffectual.

Mr. Curwen declared that the petition he had the honour to present was no manufactured petition; that it was neither prompted nor intended to answer any party purposes. However strong his friendship might be for certain Gentlemen, it never should lead him to support them, but as long as their principles and talents were turned and employed for the honour and advantage of their country.

Mr. Fox complimented the noble Lord who produced the protest, on the candid and clear manner in which he defended it. He could not, however, perceive any essential difference of opinion between the protesters and petitioners, as the only one that appeared related not to the propriety of the measure, but to the time of adopting it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to obtain the same end that was the object of the petitioners, but could not concur with them in the measures they were inclined to adopt. The petitioners desired immediate steps to be taken to procure it. The protesters breathed after peace also, but feared it would be retarded. He could not, therefore, concur in any petition that did not argue and evince a confidence in the wisdom of parliament.

Mr. Sheridan hoped no opposition would be made to the petition lying on the table. He could not think it decent to treat with such marked disrespect any number of petitioners, who could prevail on a Member of that House to present their petition.

Mr. Lambton gave notice, that if it was agreeable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to defer the discussion of the Imperial Loan, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Grey) would postpone his intended motion of to-morrow till Monday next.

Mr. Pitt agreed to the arrangement.

The Report on the army estimates, being brought up, and ordered to be read a second time,

Mr. Fox thought it his duty to state to the House, that though he put a number of questions relative to the exertions that were promised to be  
made

made to strengthen our Navy, he had not as yet been able to obtain any thing like a satisfactory answer. If ever, he said, the military establishment of this country was to be sacrificed to the naval department, it was in the present awful and alarming crisis, and he would again repeat it to be his serious wish, that ships of war should be immediately constructed in every port and creek of the kingdom capable of admitting them.

Mr. Pitt insisted, that in no war was there more attention paid to our naval force than during the present, and that never at any other period had it received greater accessions of strength.— He also contended, and he would ever persist in it, that sound policy required that our military force should be kept on the best possible footing, at the same time that we increased our naval power; that both should always act in concert, and go hand in hand; and that to their mutual exertions we were indebted for the most signal successes that ever crowned our arms.

General Smith was of opinion that every dock, even merchants docks, should be immediately employed for the construction of ships of war.

Mr. Dundas vindicated the character of Ministers from the imputations of neglect so frequently thrown out against them. The land force, he contended, was not too much augmented, nor, perhaps, so much as the necessity of the times required.

The remaining Resolutions of the Committee were then read, and agreed to by the House.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for punishing of Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better regulation of the troops in quarters, &c. which was ordered accordingly.

The Attorney General moved to discharge the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to suspend further the Habeas Corpus Act, and that a new one be made for the same to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The order respecting defaulters on the Call of the House was postponed—after which, at nine o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition on behalf of the Innkeepers and Victuallers of England, stating the heavy grievances under which they

laboured, from having his Majesty's troops quartered on them in great numbers, which was ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Lambton, on its being moved that the Act for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus bill be read a second time, rose to oppose it. He regarded the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act not only as unnecessary, but as a shameful aspersion, and foul calumny on the national character—which was never more than at the present time distinguished for an enlightened zeal and loyal attachment to the Constitution and the King; he should therefore give the motion his decided negative.

Mr. Attorney General rose to support his motion, and controvert the observations and arguments adduced by the last speaker; and proceeded to advance a variety of proofs that there still existed a necessity for adopting and persevering in the measure now before the House.

After which several other Members spoke, whose arguments were similar to those used by Gentlemen on a former debate on this subject.—After which the question for a division was put and agreed to: For the motion, 239; against it, 53.

The bill was then read a second time; ordered to go through a Committee on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at three o'clock till

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

William Baldwin, Esq. was sworn in, and took his seat for the borough of Malton.

Mr. Alderman Anderson presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Liverymen, &c. of the city of London, praying that every effort and means should be employed to put a speedy termination to the calamitous contest in which we at present are unhappily engaged. The petition enumerated the various disappointments and disasters of the war, and expressed a serious wish that Ministers would disclaim all interference in the establishment of the French government as a preliminary step towards a peace.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

General Smith introduced a conversation relative to the state and comparative promotion of the East-India Company's troops and those of the King, and put a variety of questions, in answer to which he wished to obtain some satisfactory information,



Mr. Dundas offered the House that there was no object he had more at heart, than the putting of the India army on a proper footing, nor was there any on which he had bestowed more care, attention, labour, and assiduity.—But as the arrangement of the business did not depend solely on him, he could not attempt giving the answer solicited, or account for the officers of the King's army superseding those of the Company's.

Mr. Grey said, he rose in consequence of a notice he had some time ago given, to call the attention of the House to a question, than which none more serious and important had ever as yet occupied its deliberative capacity.—We were, he said, now called on to discharge a duty that came home to our feelings and our consciences; for we were to act as jurymen, on whose verdict hung the fortunes and the lives of all our fellow-citizens.—He obviated the objections that might be made to the House coming to a vote that would contradict its former decisions, and reminded Gentlemen, that under all the changes exhibited by the varying scene of the French Revolution, he, and those with whom he had the honour to act, uniformly dissuaded the continuance of hostilities. He reprobated the conduct by which, at the origin of the war, we had exasperated the French, by sending away one Minister commissioned to treat with us, and refusing to admit another. Mr. Grey again repeated, that the object of the war was unattainable, and censured the impolicy of one country's interfering with the government of another, which, in the present case, he pronounced to be existing from the French unconditional submission.—Mr. Grey now passed over, in review, the rapid and countless victories of the French, a train of successes unparalleled in history. He contended that their resources were far from being exhausted, as appeared from the late reports of their Committees; that, on the contrary, they must be incredibly increased from the large additions of territory and treasure they have lately received, and above all, by the possession of the bank of Amsterdam, which a great orator had identified with the bank of England, and pronounced their fate to be necessarily connected.

Mr. Grey adverted also to the exhausted means of our Allies, and to

the kind of force they opposed to the French, and said they could not be animated with the same spirit that rendered their enemies invincible. He contended that we had little to hope from the Emperor, or the Empire; that he was already drained of men and money, that he had no means of recruiting his armies, no provisions to maintain them, and that the intended loan to be raised for him would never revert to our advantage.

Mr. Grey recommended the diverting our expences into another channel, namely, the strengthening our navy, which would avail us much more effectually than any succour we could buy from German princes, and German mercenaries.

Mr. Grey concluded a speech of considerable length by moving, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the existence of the present Government of France ought not to be considered as precluding a negotiation for peace."

Mr. W. Smith seconded the Motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, whatever was new in the Hon. Gentleman's argument was a departure from those principles which had been so solemnly sanctioned by parliament—principles from which, notwithstanding all the rumours industriously circulated in the country, he trusted parliament would never shrink. These were the reasons which induced him to propose an amendment, which he submitted as at once combining the dignity and consistency of parliament.—He then proposed the following amendment to the motion of Mr. Grey:—Resolved, "That under the present circumstances, this House feels itself called upon to declare its determination firmly and steadily to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the present just and necessary war, as affording at this time the only reasonable expectation of permanent security and peace to this country; and that for the attainment of these objects, this House relies with equal confidence on his Majesty's intention to employ vigorously the force and resources of the country in support of its essential interests; and on the desire uniformly manifested by his Majesty to effect a pacification, on just and honourable grounds, with any Government in France, under whatever form, which shall appear capa-

ble of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity with other countries."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then pressed, in a very strong point of view, the consequences which any relaxation on our part might have on the interior of France, amongst those individuals who must submit in hopeless acquiescence to a system which they would otherwise reject; and concluded with observing, that as from the other side of the House he had received assurances that he should obtain an extensive and liberal support, he complimented the Hon. Gentleman on the sacrifice of that consistency and honour which might have tended to a successful termination of the contest in which we were engaged.

Sir W. Young rose and observed, that the amendment which had been proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, so perfectly accorded with his ideas; that he was happy in having the honour of seconding it.

Mr. Coke lamented, that the misconduct of Ministers had reduced the country to the degraded situation in which it now certainly stood; and having made some general strictures upon the conduct of the war, he concluded by giving his hearty concurrence to the Motion.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that he still retained the opinion which he had had the honour of stating on the first day of the session. Every hour's reflection, every day's experience, confirmed him more and more in that opinion. The Motion which the Honourable Gentleman had made, was one to which he should certainly have no hesitation to give his assent. But, at the same time, he should like it better if couched in different terms. He had drawn up a motion (which he believed he could not then regularly submit to the House) expressing his ideas upon this subject. If, however, he were called upon to decide between the original motion and the amendment proposed by his Right Honourable Friend, he should feel no hesitation whatever in voting the former. He should not take up more of the time of the House now, but just to state the way in which he wished the motion had been modified, which was to declare that the existence of the present Government in France ought not to be a bar to peace, provided

such terms could be attained as were consistent with the honour and interests of Great Britain.

Mr. Fox said, that from the language which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had very little reason to expect such an amendment as had been proposed to-night. However, there was one point gained by this debate, which was, that there was an end to the declamation which had so long been held about the impossibility of treating with the French Government.—But still the Minister was afraid to meet the question, and in order, as he said, to avoid misrepresentation, he had contrived to introduce an amendment, which must necessarily produce misrepresentation, from its total intelligibility.—But surely Gentlemen would not deny that the language held by Administration upon this occasion was in substance the same as that which he (Mr. Fox) and his friends had been using for two years, and for which they had been represented as enemies to the Constitution, and as advocates for the system of Jacobinism.—It had been said, that the French shewed no symptoms of peace towards us; on the contrary, they were more hostile to us than any of the combined powers. If the fact were so, it was easily accounted for. This country was the only one that in plain terms declared that it would not treat with them, and of course their conduct to us was so far justified. Having pressed these arguments with great force, he concluded with giving his most decided support to the present motion.

The question was now loudly called for, when a division took place upon Mr. Grey's motion: For it, 86; against it, 269; majority, 183.

A division then ensued upon Mr. Pitt's amendment: For it, 254; against it, 90; majority, 164.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Hufsey moved, that an account be laid on the table of the amount of the National Debt, and the interest due thereon, up to the 31st of January 1795. Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday next he would bring forward a proposition, concerning the most effectual means of providing an additional supply to his Majesty's naval forces. His proposition had for its object, that no ship should be

be permitted to clear outward, without delivering in the number of hands it employed, and without contributing a certain number of men to the Royal Navy, in proportion to its crew: that the owner of every ship be obliged to provide a certain number of seamen above their usual crew, to unite in protecting the commerce they carry on; that many of those employed on the water, and in the internal navigation, should contribute to keep up the nursery for seamen, and that those who were not actual seamen, and mere landmen, should be gradually engrafted into the sea-service; that a general call should be made through the different counties, to furnish landmen for the naval service, and that the Magistrates of the said counties should exact, in each parish, a certain number of men from every house that did not pay taxes, and that a fine be levied, to increase the bounty-money, on such parishes as should be found in default.

Mr. Grey said, that the general object of the measure had his sincere and cordial wishes for its success.

Mr. Pitt then moved, "That the most speedy and effectual means should be employed for providing an additional supply of men to his Majesty's naval force;" which was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Grey stated to the House, that as the event of his motion on Monday last was far from being satisfactory, he felt it his duty to revive the question as soon as possible, but he did not think it proper then to state the terms in which he meant to make the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday he expected to bring up his Majesty's message re-

lative to the Austrian loan, and that on the following day it would be taken into consideration.

Mr. Attorney-General moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House go into a Committee on the Bill for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Fox opposed it, on the ground of the general arguments already adduced against the bill, and hinted an intention of proposing a declaratory bill on the subject of the law of treason—that it might be once for all made publicly clear and intelligible.

After a few observations from the Attorney-General, the Motion was put, that the Speaker leave the chair, on which the House divided; for the motion, 68; against it, 14.—Majority 54.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Serjeant Watson in the chair. The blanks being filled up, it was resolved that the bill continue in force till the last day of the present Session.—The Report was immediately brought up, read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

The Habeas Corpus bill being read a third time,

Mr. Attorney-General then moved, that the said bill now pass. A division took place: Ayes, 62; Noes, 4; Majority, 58.

Mr. M. Robinson resumed the business of the quantity of flour consumed and misapplied in the composition of hair-powder; he gave notice, that on the first open day he would call the attention of the House to that subject, which could not be too seriously considered.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 22.

MR. RUSSELL, from the country, appeared the first time at Drury-lane in the characters of Charles, in "The School for Scandal," and Fribble, in "Miss in her Teens." In the former character he was not seen with much advantage, his figure being too slight for the dignity of a fine gentleman, and his voice, which had an impediment not thought offensive in Fribble, rather disagreeable in Charles. In low comedy he

will probably hereafter shew himself no mean proficient.

23. A Miss Walkup, from Greenwich, appeared the first time on any Stage at Covent-Garden, in Marianne, in "The Dramatist." This Lady's figure and manner were impressive in her favour, but she seemed to act under the disadvantage of indisposition. Her voice was almost inaudible at any distance.

26. Mr. Wathen appeared for the first time as a hired Actor, at Drury-Lane, in the character of Sadi, in "The Mountaineers," as the double of Mr. Bannister, jun. who was prevented by indisposition. His performance, considering the wretched nonsense he had both to sing and say, shewed some degree of talent, and proved that he will be a useful assistant to Mr. Bannister in future.

31. "The Mysteries of the Castle," a Dramatic Tale, by Mr. Andrews, was presented the first time at Covent Garden, the Characters as follow :

Fractioso,	-	Mr. Quick.
Carlos,	-	Mr. Fope.
Count Montoni,	Mr. Harley.	
Hilario,	-	Mr. Lewis.
Bernardo,	-	Mr. Macready.
Montauban,	-	Mr. Inledon.
Valoury,	-	Mr. Munden.
Cloddy,	-	Mr. Fawcett.
Fisherman,	-	Mr. Powell.
Julia,	-	Miss Wallis.
Constantia,	-	Mrs. Mountain.
Annette,	-	Mrs. Mattocks.

In this drama it was expected that "The Mysteries of Udolpho" would have furnished the principal part of the plot. The name of Montoni only is taken from thence, but the character exhibits few of the daring, bold qualities of that fierce assassin. Although nothing else is taken from Udolpho, Mr. Andrews has availed himself of a striking incident in "The Sicilian Romance" of the same Author, which forms the tragic part of this absurd mixture of tragedy, comedy, farce, opera, and pantomime.

The same evening Mrs. Cornelys appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in Donna Clara, in "Two Strings to Your Bow."

Drury-Lane the same evening produced a young lady of the name of Milan, in Lydia Languish, in "The Rivals." She comes from the country, and possesses an agreeable person, with a good voice, but at the same time a manner better adapted to a provincial stage than to a Theatre Royal.

6. Miss Arne, grand daughter of Dr. Arne, appeared the first time on any Stage, at Drury-Lane, in Polly, in "The Beggar's Opera." With every prejudice in her favour, this young lady can hardly be said to have been a successful candidate. Her person, though small, is interesting, and her features have the requisites of stage expression; her eyes are intelligent,

her articulation clear and distinct, though her voice has more sweetness than power, for, with all the confidence she gained from repeated plaudits, she was unable to exhibit a capacity of tone strong enough to fill the Theatre. Her manner, however, was chaste, and on a smaller stage she may probably afford more satisfaction.

11. "Alexander the Great; or, The Conquest of Persia," a grand pantomimic ballet, by Mr. D Egvill, was performed the first time at Drury-Lane. Grandeur and magnificence, splendid scenery, and graceful, energetic, and impressive action, characterize this ballet, which is superior to any thing ever exhibited on the English Stage. On the Theatre which formerly shewed the wonderful powers of Garrick, Cibber, and Pritchard, and at present those of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, we felt, however, some regret at beholding the present entertainment, which is of a species we rather wished confined to the Italian Stage. In this ballet are exhibited the general incidents of Alexander's progress in Persia; his difficulties in surmounting the apprehensions and reluctance of his army; his alliance with the celebrated Amazon; the furious impetuosity of his courage at the storming of Gaza; the Battle of Arbela; his treatment of Darius and his family, and his entrance into Babylon and marriage with Statira. The management of the scenery, and indeed the general management of the whole, entitle it to very high praise.

14. "Crotchet Lodge," a Farce, said to be by Mr. Hurstone, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow :

Landlord,	-	Mr. Quick.	
Ap Shenkin,	-	Mr. Barnard.	
Daffly,	-	Mr. Macready.	
Dr. Chronic,	-	Mr. Powell.	
Nimble,	-	Mr. Fawcett.	
Miss Crotchet,	Miss Chapman.		
Mrs. Crotchet,	Mrs. Davenport.		
Thisbe,	-	Mrs. Martyn.	

This farce in its outset promised better than the conclusion produced. The spouting landlord; the first part of Nimble, taken obviously from Goldsmith's Disabled Soldier, the Welsh Squire, and the Musical Lady, were characters from which more entertainment might have been expected. The plot was obscure and improbable, and the audience, who heard it with candour and patience, did not at the conclusion afford it any marks of their favour.

## P O E T R Y.

THE GENIUS OF MELANCHOLY,  
AN ODE.

CLOSE enwrap't in musing trance,  
See yon pensive youth advance,  
Drest in flowing sable robe,  
Grasping in his hand a globe:  
Mark his step, and mark his gait,  
See he scorns the pomp of state;  
Looks with pity on a throne,  
Loves to live and die alone,  
For Melancholy mark'd him for her own.  
Hence, begone! th' Enthusiast cries,  
(Darting wild his flaming eyes)  
Folly fond, and fashion gay,  
Silken pleasure, hence away.  
By the world forsook, forgot,  
Let me seek thy shady grot,  
Melancholy, heav'nly maid,  
Thick embower'd in cypress glade,  
And weave a chaplet Fortune cannot fade.

While the shades that glimmering fall,  
Gently steal along the wall,  
Mantling some monastic pile,  
Or cathedral's holy aisle,  
Let me haunt the sacred gloom,  
Watch, and whisper round the tomb:  
Meditation mild, and fair,  
Soars sublime, through fields of air,  
To worlds of glory which the blessed share,

Or when sober twilight gray  
Closes up the eye of day,  
Let me tread where giant oak  
Never felt the Woodman's stroke;  
Seek some Hermit's lone retreat,  
Or some mossy grass-grown seat:  
There entranc'd I love to lie,  
And with keen and piercing eye  
Explore the gems that glitter in the sky.

Awful grandeur! splendid sight!  
Glorious frame resplendent bright!  
Lo! the Moon, serenely sweet,  
Tips with gold the Eagle's feat;  
Gilds the cliff's rough rugged side,  
Trembles o'er the wat'ry tide:  
Not a breeze presumes to blow,  
Solemn silence rules below;  
Charm'd with the sight, my bosom learns to  
glow.

Let me tread the pebbly shore,  
When the wild waves rave and roar;  
When the mighty whirlwinds sweep  
O'er the bosom of the deep;  
When the furies mountain high  
Seem to dash against the sky;

String my arm with strength to save,  
Beating back the boist'rous wave,  
Yon ship wreck'd Sailor from a wat'ry grave.

Oft I range the desert plain,  
Oft attend the house of pain,  
Bending o'er the bed of death,  
Cheer the sufferer's parting breath;  
Or unbolt the Felon's cell,  
Where despair and anguish dwell;  
Call repentance from on high,  
On his sullen couch to lie,  
And calm his wee-to-morrow doom'd to die.

How I glory to impart  
Comfort to a sinking heart,  
Smooth affliction's thorny bed,  
Sooth the mourner, raise his head!  
While my time I thus employ,  
Catch a melancholy joy;  
Far from cities far I flee,  
Scenes like these I seek to see—  
O Melancholy, let me dwell with thee!

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

## SONNET

TO THE MORNING STAR.

STAR of the Morn, whose mild benignant  
beam,  
At early dawn with ever-cheering ray,  
O'er night's last shadows shoots a golden gleam,  
Auspicious herald of approaching day!  
Thy splendour decorates the vaulted sky,  
Extatic fervour kindles as I gaze, [eye,  
And while thy form resplendent charms the  
Gratitude chants aloud th' Almighty's  
praise.  
Fair as thou art, yon glowing Orb so bright,  
Beacon of bliss which I with transport see,  
The soul will sail to scenes of nobler light,  
Rapt on the cherub-wings of extacy.  
The Sons of God with beams of glory shine,  
More fair, more bright, more exquisite than  
thine.

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

## SONNET,

ON SEEING A ROBIN RED-BREAST TAKE  
REFUGE IN A CHURCH DURING A  
HARD WINTER.

SWEET Bird! who 'neath this awful roof  
has found,  
From the fierce freezing of the wint'ry wind  
(While Nature's fleecy mantle veils the  
ground),  
A safe retreat; ah! gentlest of thy kind;

Stil

Still linger here. Here consolation smiles ;  
Here rest thy weary wing, devoid of dread ;  
No danger hovers 'mid these vaulted aisles,  
But sacred silence shields thy harmless  
head.

To gain a pittance scant, where'er you roam,  
And cheerless wander through the short-  
liv'd day,

This fabric still shall be thy hallow'd home,  
At close of eve—bend here thy pensive  
way.

Weave here, sweet Bard! thy consecrated  
nest,

The altar—is the refuge of distress.

WM. ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

### To S T E L L A.

FEMINAS, &c. \*

**L**ONG did my heart at beauty's feet  
It's votive altars raise :  
Oft as I saw her radiant smile,  
I paid my willing praise.

Yet not to form alone I bow'd,  
Nor worshipp'd tinctur'd skin :  
I thought that ev'ry charm without  
Announc'd a grace within.

"Mistaken rule of worth to judge!"  
Fail'd hope spoke fate's decree.  
By others raught the wrong to quit,  
I've prov'd the true in thee,

Thy mind, of angel mould, gives charms  
To ev'ry look and air :  
I see thee good ; I hear thee wise ;  
And therefore think thee fair.

PRESTO.

A. Z.

\* *Feminas alias, quia pulchras videbam, bonas fuisse credidi: te, quam bonam esse scio, etiam pulchram puto.*

† This River gives names to two Towns situated on its banks, viz. North and South Moulton in the County of Devon, the latter a Corporate and Market Town, and both considerably engaged in the woollen manufactory.

‡ It is said to take its own name from the Latin word *Mulla*, in allusion to its softness and its celebrity in whitening of wool.

§ South-Moulton was the Birth-place, and many years the residence, of the Rev. Samuel Badcock, who will there be long remembered not only as a literary friend, but also as a lively and elegant companion.—Is it not to be much regretted, that the world has not yet been obliged by the publication of some of his Sermons, several of which, it is understood, are now in the possession of private Clergymen in the County of Devon, to whom he gave copies; and might not these, without injury to his Executor, be collected and published for the benefit of the Charity School in his native Town?

### S O N N E T

To THE RIVER MOUL †.

**A**LL hail! sweet natal stream, as crystal  
clear,

Pure and unfulfill'd as the new-fall'n snow ;  
How joys my heart to see thine eddies flow,  
And once again thy murmur'ing rills to hear !  
Soft flowing Moul, full oft thy winding way  
The sportive Angler's musing step invites,  
And the gay Milk-maid, flush'd with  
young delights,

Chaunts on thy daisied banks her rustick lay :  
Whilst his rich fleece the skilful washer laves,  
And Commerce springs from out thy white-  
ning waves †.

To thee return'd (I own the bliss supreme)  
Athirst and wearied, yet with cheerful  
mind,

Give me, as on thy verdant bank reclin'd,  
To sip from hollow'd hand thy cooling stream :  
So shall no more the grazing cattle dare  
To cloud, with impious tread, thy limpid tide,  
Thro' joyful meadows gently shalt thou glide  
In smooth meanders, pure as liquid air.  
Nor on thy banks shall aged oaks decay,  
Perchance to fall and check thy wand'ring  
way—

From lofty trees shall blust'ring winds retire,  
And listen to the murmurs of thy waves ;  
Sweet sounds that music to my numbers gave,  
And taught me first to tune my youthful lyre.

Oh had to thee his shell thy Badcock strung,  
(For once cou'dst thou a § Badcock proudly  
boast)

Ne'er had thy worth in lesser streams been  
lost,

Had *He*, sweet Bard, thy silver beauties sung,  
High above all would'st thou have ris'n in  
same,

And gain'd fresh honours from thy Poet's  
name.

## S O N G,

By JAMES JENNINGS.

It's aught more distressing than absence, O  
say!

From the Fair whom we fondly adore?  
Is aught more distracting than destiny's sway,  
When it bids us ne'er visit her more?

Ah! no: but, thank Heav'n! tho' in absence  
I mourn,

My best hopes are yet bounding to Love;  
And my high-throbbing heart shall exulting  
return

To whom Cupid and Reason approve.

The fates proving kind, with Love, Virtue,  
and Joy,

My Matilda I'll take to my arms;  
And blest Hymen his happiest bands shall  
employ,

Whilst I sink safe to bliss in her charms.

## OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Performance of *HAMLET*, by a Gen-  
tleman at *MARGATE*, who had lately  
acted the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH;

And written by Mr. BARRY.

**A**NXIOUS of late, yet hopeless of Ap-  
plause,  
I came to ask exemption from strict Laws;  
But since this generous Public has decreed  
Its liberal Praise—the Actor's highest Meed!  
Since Critic-Friends have seal'd our Destiny  
With Beauty's cheering Smile, and lustrous  
Eye,

We dare, with grateful Confidence, display  
Our shadowy Efforts to the Sun's bright Ray.  
Yet chang'd the Scene—Hush! how these  
Beards no more,

But Denmark's regal Court and icy Shore.

Arduous the Task to fill up Shakespeare's  
Line;

To trace how feigned and real Madness join;  
To give to Doubt and Horror their deep Prints,  
Vengeance his Shade, and Love her rosy Tints.  
Yes! could we thus th' immortal Bard pre-  
sent,

Your "Heart's core" then would vibrate  
each Intent;

Your Start, your Sigh, your Tear would  
speak our Claim,

And fix—oh! rapt'rous Thought!—with  
his, our Fame.

Bold wish! to arm with Nature scenic Art,  
And lead the legion Passions to the Heart.

Arduous, indeed, this Task! "whilst we  
deplore

"An Absent Friend, whose Parent is no  
more:

"His aiding Powers denied"—but you are  
kind,

And Friendship greets us with an ardent  
Mind.

\*\*\* For the Lines marked by inverted  
Commas, the Author is indebted to the  
Gentleman who spoke this Prologue.

## E P I L O G U E,

Spoken by Mr. ASHE.

**I**N the first dawns of dramatic art,  
Thespis, they say, was trundled in a cart;  
Coasting, perhaps, the fam'd Ægean deep,  
He taught Greek Belles and Beaux to laugh  
and weep!

For Greece might have, to dissipate her cares,  
Her Margate, Ramsgate, Kingsgate, and  
Broadstairs:

And these were crowded, you may well  
suppose, Sirs,

With Grecian Oilmen, and with Phrygian  
Grocers.

*Doublets they were*, or that adventurous youth,  
Leander, prodigy of love and truth!

A Grocer he, or to a Grocer bound,  
As Phrygia was for figs and dates renown'd;  
How could he swim to gain fair Hero's graces,  
Unless the Greeks had had their Watering-  
places?

Or how be drown'd?—Alas! unhappy boy!  
I hear him sigh "Adieu, figs, love and joy!"  
He sinks—he dies—*there was no Margate*  
key.

Be warn'd ye lovers in marine retreats,  
And to dry land confine your desperate feats!  
—Now the Theatric Cart is seen no more,  
Our Thespis's sport phastons and four;  
Or in light curricles or tandems rattle,  
Urging their high-bred different-coloured  
cattle.

For in this age refin'd the *acting passion*  
Pervades the bosom of all men of fashion;  
And who can wonder if in these he finds  
"That last infirmity of noble minds,  
The love of praise, the high-aspiring claim,  
To snuff the incense of immediate fame;  
In public speaking gratify a pride,  
To *Pulvis, Senatus, and the Bar* denied;  
The keener sense of conscious talents feel,  
And meet loud plaudits in their grateful peal.

To Mrs. BRYAN, OF MARGATE,

ON HER GIVING AS A THEME FOR HER  
SCHOLARS,

THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

I.

**T**HAT from ourselves we always act,  
Is told us many a time,  
So that to ascertain the fact  
Requires no aid of rhyme.

\* Alluding to the present fashion of driving horses that do not match.

II. When

## II.

When the four Virtues for a Theme  
Our Tutors design'd,  
We without reason do not deem  
She took them from her mind.

## III.

A mind like her's, in Life well try'd,  
Confirm'd in Honour, Truth,  
How fitted right and safe to guide  
Rash unexperienc'd Youth.

## IV.

Whilst Pedants Virtue's heavenly Laws  
From Books by precepts teach,  
Their idle lore, their musty saws  
The ears but merely reach.

## V.

Our fair Preceptress better knows  
Her lessons to impart,  
Herself as their example shows,  
And plants them in the HEART.

Dr. DARWIN'S EPILOGUE  
TO HIS ZOCNOMIA,

JUST PUBLISHED.

**D**UM liber astra petis, volitans trepidan-  
tibus alis

Irruis immemeri parvula gutta mari.  
Me quoque, me currenre rotâ revolvublis ætas  
Volveat in tenebras, I liber, ipse sequar.

WHILST, my poor Book, on trembling  
wings you rise,

And in imagination reach the skies—  
Ah! blest in ignorance, you little know  
How small a drop to Life's vast sea you flow.  
So, in the changes of this mortal state,  
Darkness and death thy Master shall await.  
Proceed, then, boldly, make no longer stay,  
Thou only to thy Author shew'st the way.

S.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF WM. HIBBS  
BEVAN, ESQ. OF LINCOLN'S INN,  
WHO DIED LAMENTED, OCT. 13, 1794.

**C**OME, bright ingenuous Truth! your loss  
deplora

Come, Friendship, weep, for Bevan is no more!  
Come, injur'd Innocence, that sought redress,  
And Heav'n born Charity that loves to bless,  
And Gratitude, for many hearts he knew  
His generous cares must render grateful too;  
Come, round his grave lament the awful doom  
Which laid your dear protector in the tomb!  
Oh hapless Byfleet! Never more your bow's  
Shall soothe the sweet retirement of his hours:  
No more the tender Sire his day employs,  
To trace with eager steps his boasted joys  
Which center in his Wife and liping Boys,

While conscious Hope his sparkling eye would  
cheer,

And say his heart's delight was treasur'd here,  
Dire was the stroke—Unerring was the  
dart

Which pierc'd the Father's—Friend's—  
and Husband's heart,

The Brother's too—and, Oh, ruthless tore  
The softest ties affection ever wore!

The friend of social ease and blameless mirth  
Shall droop in sadness o'er his silent earth.

Alas! how vainly would the Muse declare  
The native worth which once was cherish'd  
there;

Clear was his judgment and with wit refin'd,  
And humble diffidence adorn'd his mind;  
His modest wisdom glow'd serenely bright,  
Yet meekly shone with no obtrusive light,  
Like some fair star it cast its beams around  
To guide the weak, the timorous not con-  
foud;

Ardent to serve without a selfish end,  
The frank adviser, and th' impartial friend;  
Each valued hour of life he seem'd to live,  
And pardon'd wrongs—as Christians can  
forgive!

Short was his race, by ling'ring time unchill'd,  
Yet righteous heav'n beheld his course full-  
fill'd,

Its sacred truths within his bosom glow'd,  
And cheer'd the prospect to its last abode.

Oh thou! the dear companion of his soul,  
Whose griefs in vain ev'n friendship wou'd  
control;

While sympathy bestows its gentlest art,  
And pity yields thee half her bleeding heart,  
Soft be thy tears since him thou dost i ment  
Has left the memory of a life well spent!

Oh dear remembrance!—In thy conscious  
breast

'Twill yield the future hour of virtuous rest;  
Soft as seraphic sounds, 'twill charm thy grief,  
And that which points its sting shall yield  
relief—

Ah think the claims of Innocence remain,  
Nor shall a Mother's smile be ask'd in vain.

Oh! May the charm which opening virtue  
wears

Supply thy aching breast with gentler cares,  
Extract the poison ev'n from sorrow's dart,  
And guide balsamic comfort to thy heart!—

Devot on too—no frighted stranger there—  
Demands the mourner for her tend'rest care;

Religion speaks, she speaks of peace divine—  
'Tis her's alone to conquer woes like thine,

And point sweet hope to that celestial shore,  
Where love, immortal grown, shall weep no  
more.

Y.



## AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARACLETE, NEAR THE CITY OF TROYES IN CHAMPAGNE.

( WITH A VIEW. )

THE PARACLETE, a place which to the readers of English poetry will ever recall the delightful Epistles of Pope and Cawthorne, is built in the parish of Quincey, upon the little river Ardusson, near Nogent upon the Seine. It is a foundation which has not often attracted the notice of travellers; and but for the accessory circumstances belonging to it, would excite but little curiosity. To the English reader, however, a description of it must afford entertainment; and a very pleasing and exact one having been published a few years since by a Gentleman who concealed his name from the world, we shall give it in his words somewhat abridged\*.

After describing his voyage, he says,

“On my landing at Nogent sur Seyne, it was very natural to wish a little exercise after a boat confinement of three days; and on asking how far off the convent of Paraclete was situate, the Captain answered,—“That man in the purple livery is servant to the Abbess—is come here for letters, parcels, and other like commissions from Paris, as usual on the arrival of our boat; and he will conduct you there.”—

“—The moon shone very bright; and, it being near the vintage, I do confess I never had a more delightful evening walk. I soon found, as the clock struck ten on our approach to the convent, that it would be impossible to reconnoitre anything that night—but my walk was so far of service, besides exercise, that the servant had taken care to spread the report of a gentleman who was come from England purposely, as he thought and said, on a pilgrimage to the Paraclete, that next morning I found everything prepared to receive a stranger, according to the laws of convents, which are often hospitals (Hospitaliers), as abounding in all the acts of hospitality.

“—You may imagine even the environs of the Paraclete gave me pleasure, though I could not be admitted till next day. The little river Ardusson glittered

along the valley; and as vineyards produce generally many glow-worms, no wonder the nightingales were inhabitants, as that is their favourite food.

“—As I knew Mr. Pope’s elegant production by heart, I amused myself by repeating slowly the said poem as I returned to Nogent, being little more than a good English mile; and it held, by this economy, just to the town’s end.

“—Though so early at the Convent next morning, I found an elegant summer breakfast provided in the Père St. Romain’s apartment, who was then officiating at matins. I rather chose to enter the church, and was surpris’d to find the great altar due west, contrary to all rules of church-building, and only countenanced by one in Lombard street, which is north and south.

“—On my standing up at the Grille (which separates the choir from the church), one of the sisters (whose office it is to receive alms and hear messages of business to any individual of the Convent, so practis’d in all nunneries) asked me if I wanted any particular person. I told her my errand was only to see the church; on which she retired to her stall and devotion.

“—The Père St. Romain having finished the service and undrest himself, took me by the hand into his apartment, where I found another chaplain; yet neither so polite or learned as himself.

“After the usual refreshment, he said, that the Abbess, being in her 82d year, seldom rose till noon; but that she begged I would stay till I saw her, for she was my own countrywoman, though early called to be a convert from England, and was allied to the extinct families of Lifford and Stafford. She was also aunt to the Duke of Rochefoucault, and sister to the great Cardinal.

“Before dinner St. Romain walked with me round the demesne. Mr. Pope’s description is ideal, and to poetical minds easily conveyed: but I saw

\* It is intitled “Bagatelles,” 12mo. 1767.—We should be glad to be informed of the name of this Author, and if he is yet living.

neither rocks nor pines, nor was it a kind of ground which ever seemed to encourage such objects; on the contrary, it was in a vale; and mountains like the Alps generally produce views of this kind.

"I cannot but say too, that the line,

"See in her cell sad ELOISA spread,"

should be near her cell. The doors of all cells open into the common cloister. In that cloister are often tombs; and she may well be supposed to have quitted her cell (more especially in that warm part of France) for air, change of place, and refreshment.

"The superstructure of the Paraclete is not the same as we can imagine the twelfth century to have produced; but the vaulted part, as the arches are all pointed, may most likely be such.

"Adjoining to a low building, now inhabited by a miller, which has some marks of real antiquity (and St. Romain concurred with me in the sentiment), it seems to have been the public hall, where Abelard might have given his lectures; for in the wall, on each side, are small apertures, so horizontal that it has strong appearances of benches, which never rise theatrically in these buildings abroad.

"After dinner I had the honour of an hour's conversation with the Abbess, who declared that, during thirty-two years residence there in that character, she never had seen an Englishman; but that she believed once an equipage, which she had reason to take for an English one, stopped on the lawn before the great gate entering the quadrangle; but before she could signify her desire of seeing, and of course entertaining, the said company, they were departed

with the but too-usual post haste of my countrymen, who had just pencilled the upright of a building, which contented him; though not a stone of it was out of the quarry, perhaps, in the days of Abelard and Eloisa.

"I saw where the bones of these unfortunate lovers were deposited, by torch light; but I could ill remark more than that Eloisa appeared much taller than Abelard. A small plinth of brick or stone preserved the bones from being trampled on: and the abbatial vault in which they were deposited, being small, seemed much crowded.

"Before I arrived at this mansion of the dead, they shewed me all the vaulted part of the former church and private chapel, which were now well filled with wine. Magazines of this kind are often erected, even for sale, where convents are not wealthy enough in lands or public stock to support themselves; and in countries where wine is not the manufacture, they have resort to boarders or pensioners to maintain themselves; the value of money being altered as in all countries. In this convent are only twenty-two sisters."

The following Inscription has been lately put up in the church of the convent.

Hic

Sub eodem marmore jacent

Hujus Monasterii Conditor PETRUS  
ABAILLARDUS,

Et Abbatissa prima HELOISA,

Olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infausis  
nuptiis, et poenitentia,

Nunc æternâ (ut speramus) felicitate  
conjuncti.

Petrus Abaillardus obiit xxi. Apr.

Anno 1141.

Heloisâ xvii. Maii 1163.

Curâ Carolæ de Rincy, Paracletæ  
Abbeſſæ, 1779.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

MORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 20. 1795.

BY a letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated head-quarters, Doorn, January 13, which has been communicated by his Royal Highness to Mr. Secretary Dundas, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday

preceding; and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making

making in consequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yffel.

The following is the return of the killed and wounded of Major-General Coate's brigade on the 10th inst.

Royal Artillery. 2 Lieutenants wounded.

40th Foot. 2 rank and file wounded; 1 missing.

59th Foot. 3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

79th Foot. 1 sergeant wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

*Officers wounded.*

59th Foot. Captain Vaughan, Lieutenant Watts, Ensign Jones.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Legg.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from General Count Walmoden and Lieutenant General Harcourt by the Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Extract of a Letter from General Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Vooribuisen, Jan. 16, 1795.*

Since my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden.

On the 14th inst. they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the river. These posts were, however, immediately recovered and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British Guards, and of Salm's Infantry; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfort and its environs; the remainder of our

position, including the Grep, is still occupied by General Hammerstein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if possible. This day we shall march to Apeldoren, where the army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yffel.

*Head-Quarters, Vooribuisen,*

*Jan. 16, 1795.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards and other corps whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited; and I am happy to add their loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and Captain Wheatley were slightly wounded, and about 20 men wounded and missing; none killed. The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with commendatory letters to the French General, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off, and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, &c.

WM. HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army letters.

MADRID, JAN. 7.

The Mail, arrived yesterday from America, brought the account of a conspiracy having been discovered at Mexico,

Mexico, towards the end of August last.

The plot, by which it was designed to murder the Vice-Roy and his family, to take possession of the Royal and Arch-Episcopal Palaces, the mint, inquisition, and other public buildings, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to and deliver over the city to the plunder of the populace and discontented Indians of some neighbouring towns, was conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, and were to be assisted in the execution of their plan by a number of their countrymen, who, contrary to the general practice of this Government, had been suffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.

Nearly about the same time a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fé, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding, but it was likewise prevented by discovery the very day before it was to happen.

#### ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 3.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, late Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Alexander*, to Mr. Stephens (a copy of which is as follows), was received at this office the 30th of last month.

*On Board the *Marat*, at Brest,  
Nov. 23, 1794.*

SIR,

The arrival of the *Canada* must long since have informed their Lordships of my misfortune, in losing his Majesty's ship *Alexander*, late under my command, having been taken by a squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of 74 guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you for their Lordships' information. We discovered this squadron on our weather-bow, about half-past-two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th inst. being then in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. north, 7 deg. 53 min. west, the wind then at west, and we steering north-east, on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard-tacks on board, and without signal, the *Canada* being close to us. We passed the strange ships a little before four o'clock, the nearest of whom at about half-a-mile distant, but

could not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-sails. About five o'clock, perceiving by my night-glass the strange ships to stand after us, we cruded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the *Canada*, and hauled more to the eastward. About day-break, the *Canada* passed us, and steering more to the northward than we did brought her on our larboard-bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her, and three of the line and one frigate chased the *Alexander*. About half-past-seven o'clock the French ships hoisted English colours, About a quarter-past-eight o'clock we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down the English and hoisted their's, and drawing up within gun-shot we began firing our stern-chases at them, and received their bow-chases. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the *Canada* drawing-up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chases, I made the *Canada*'s signal to form a-head, for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chase of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to the starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern-chases at the ships pursuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was become a complete wreck; the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant-yards shot away; all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less; nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into Brest. At this time the ships that had chased the *Canada* had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it adviseable to consult my Officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when, upon surveying

surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described), they deemed any further resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her; and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then (painful to relate), I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown over during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided, and sent on board different ships; but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No Officer above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the marines, Messrs. Burns, boatswain, and M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my Officers and ship's company, marines as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applause; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their Lordships favour and protection: particularly Lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, West, and Daracot; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Browne, of the marines; Mr. Robinson, the master, together with the Warrant and Petty Officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity.

I am, with great respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient and  
most humble servant,

R. R. BLIGH.

*Philip Stephens, Esq. Secretary  
to the Admiralty.*

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, Dec. 29. The sessions of yesterday were important. Lacroix, a well-known literary man, has published

a work, in which he seemed to doubt whether the French People were really in favour of a Republican Government, and proposed to ask the People at large, Whether they would have a Republic, or the Constitution of 1791? Upon this Lacroix and his bookseller were taken into custody, and will be tried. This occasioned the Convention to explain itself respecting the work in question, and they swore to support the Republic. Lequinio said, there would be no respite whilst any branch of the King's family was in the country, and proposed to send young Capet out of France, and that the Committees should consider of the best means for that purpose. This proposal was unanimously decreed.

Bourdon de l'Oise closed the Sessions by observing, that the views of the Royalists were less to re-instate a King than to ruin the Republic, by a Peace which would confine France within her old boundaries, leave her with a debt of between seven and eight thousand millions [336 millions sterling], and render the blood spilt by the brave Republicans of no use.

Notwithstanding the applause which attended the motion of Lequinio, to banish the young King, the report of Cambaceres has altered the opinion of the Convention upon this subject. On the examination whether it were more dangerous to preserve among them the disgusting remains of the Capets, or by their banishment to afford a centre to the emigrants, or a pretext to foreign Powers—the three Committees, united, have been unanimously of opinion to pass to the order of the day upon the motion of Lequinio. In consequence, the son and daughter of the late King will be preserved under guard in the Republic.

Jan. 11. The French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which might be estimated at about 600. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores. But General Le Maire, who commanded the French army before it, having sent to the Governor a Proclamation which had been issued by the States-General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the Stadtholder having absented himself) all the garrison-towns of the United Provinces to surrender themselves

themselves to the French, articles were immediately proposed by the Governor, which were as readily acceded to by the Commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which Major Meade left the place, he being, in consequence of promotion in another regiment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and having received leave of absence accordingly.

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such others of the principal towns as had not then admitted them would open their gates on their appearance.

Bergen-op-Zoom was to surrender on Tuesday, and we need scarcely add, after what we have stated respecting General Le Maire's determination on the subject, that the 87th regiment were to be prisoners.

*Amsterdam, Jan. 20.* We have reason to look for something like the new French system; in some degree we have it already—the Magistracy is converted into a Municipality. The great officer of the city, M. Heilias, has been replaced by M. de Vissel, with the title of Mayor. This is the Citizen who was but two months ago condemned to six years imprisonment in a house of correction for having presented, in the name of certain Burghers, a request to the Burgomasters. He was conducted from prison to his new honour, and was borne in triumph by the people. We do not know if the Constitution will be further assimilated to that of the French, or whether it will be simply rectified to the last system which the Prussian troops demolished. In the mean time, the Citizens have recovered the right of being their own guard, according to the ancient statute of the Republic.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF AMSTERDAM.

“ Brave Citizens,

“ We [*here are inserted the names of ten*], Citizens forming your Revolutionary Committee, hail you with vows of health and fraternity!

“ By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have cast off the tyranny which op-

pressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

“ You are free, you are equal!

“ Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

“ Fellow-Citizens. You may follow with confidence and security your usual avocations. Your persons, your properties, shall be protected.

“ We propose to you to name as your Provisional Representatives the following Burghers. Be assured, that they will watch over and protect your rights, your interests, and your liberties.

“ The Citizens whom we propose are:

[*Here follow the names of the twenty-one.*]

“ Chuse, Fellow-Citizens, these Patriots as your Representatives, that, in the name of the people of Amsterdam, they may forthwith enter upon the administration of your affairs.

“ We once more hail you, worthy Fellow-Citizens! By your own patriotism, with the aid, and under the guidance of such Representatives, order, tranquillity, and happiness, will reign in this City. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind is unknown to them. Fraternity with them, as with us, is the sole order of the day.

“ In the name of the Revolutionary Committee,

“ F. J. B. C. VANDER AAR.”

“ *Amsterdam, the 19th Jan. 1795, and the First Day of Dutch Freedom.*”

*Haerlem, Jan. 19.* The time being arrived that our Citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of Government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which, the following Proclamation was read in the Town-House with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

“ Whereas the Commissioners of the French Republic have disposed the people of the Low Countries to divest themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by

a letter

a letter of General Dacudel's, written from Leerdam, on the 17th instant, in which the Citizens of this city are summoned to declare themselves free; some Citizens of this town, who for some time past have taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this Revolution, and invite all their Fellow-Citizens to join them. Their mutual interest urges them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the Members of the present Government must needs be hated by the French Republic; besides, the Citizens cannot confide in them. It is for this reason we must declare them deprived of all employ and influence in Government.

“ The first step the people of this town have to take is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish Liberty and their native Country are required to join their armed Fellow-Citizens, who stood first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon; and to give in their names, to the end that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

“ In the second place, we must take care of the Provisional Civil Government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great Church, where plans will be proposed; at the same time, all Officers who are not bid to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquillity and order: and the armed power gives all possible assurance for the safety of persons and property.”

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS AT THE HAGUE, ISSUED ON THE 27TH OF JANUARY 1795.

EGALITE,

LIBERTE

UNITE, INDIVISIBI-  
LITE,

FRATERNITE.

*Hague, the 7 Pluviose, the 3d Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

The Representatives of the People belonging to the armies of the North, of the Sambre, and of the Meuse, taking

into their consideration the wants of the army of the Republic, and the necessity of supplying it with the objects of subsistence, supplies of provision and clothing, of which it has occasion, in the countries where it is established, wishing to avoid the means of particular requisitions, and the intervention of subaltern agents, they think it most agreeable to address themselves to the States-General, and formally invite them to supply them, in the space of one month, with the following quantities, viz.

- 200,000 quintals of wheat, avoirdupoise weight.
- 5 millions rations of hay.
- 200,000 rations of straw.
- 5 millions bushels of corn.
- 150,000 pairs of shoes.
- 20,000 pairs of boots.
- 20,000 coats and waistcoats.
- 40,000 pairs of breeches.
- 150,000 pairs of pantaloons.
- 200,000 shirts.
- 50,000 hats.

To be delivered further, within two months, 12,000 oxen.

These different objects are to be delivered at Thiel, Nimeguen, and Bois-le-Duc, at three different times.

The Representatives of the People anxiously expect, that the States General will comply with the above request, and do every thing in their power to prevent their Fellow-Citizens from being troubled with the forms of a requisition, always perplexing to the inhabitants; and that they will use every exertion to complete their contingent. They hope, that the slow form of ordinary administration, and the doubts of the competency of their authority, which may put some stoppage to this operation, will be carefully set aside. They have a right to flatter themselves, that all the Citizens of the United States, and all the Constituted Authorities, will use the same zeal to second their views and amicable intentions. Every necessary measure shall be taken to settle for the payment of the above articles.

(Signed) N. HAUSSMAN,  
JOBER,  
ALGUIER,  
GILLET,  
ROBERSOR,  
J. B. LACOSTE.

We understand, that the meaning of the last line of this Proclamation is— that the Dutch are to be repaid *à assignats*, when their alliance with the French Republic is consolidated.

Paris,

*Paris, Jan. 28.* In a report made to the Convention by Cambon, on the means of diminishing the mass of assignats, he shewed, that the assignats now in circulation amount to the vast sum of 9000 millions [378 millions sterling]. To ascertain the payment of these assignats, he maintained, that the Republic possessed national property which, taken at the moderate valuation of 40 years purchase, would produce 15,000 millions [720 millions sterling]. This, he declared, was a very moderate valuation, as the lands lately sold were bought at the rate of fifty, sixty, and sometimes seventy years purchase.

#### SIERRA LEONA.

Captain Telford is arrived at the Sierra Leona House, with dispatches from that Colony, dated the 28th of November, by which it appears, that a French Squadron, consisting of L'Experiment, a 50 gun ship, two frigates, two armed brigs, one of 18, the other of 12 guns, and two Guineamen (prizes), also stoutly armed, had, on the 28th of September, appeared off the Settlement, which, as all resistance was thought likely to be ineffectual, immediately surrendered.

The French, however, fired several shots into the town after the flag was struck, by which a woman and a girl were killed, and a man and three women wounded.

The French force having landed proceeded to pillage the town, and then destroyed all the public buildings, as well as the Company's small vessels, the Thoroton, Domingo, Venus, James, and Anna, then lying in the River, the natives and some of the settlers being encouraged to partake of the plunder. The Company's ship the Harpy of 400 tons, happening to arrive while the French Squadron was in the River, was captured. Two other small vessels belonging to the Company were afterwards captured on the coast. The Harpy and her cargo were luckily injured.

The French Squadron remained about 15 days in the River. They also captured and pillaged the factory at Bance Island. When they were on the point of departing, they put on shore about 120 British sailors, most of them extremely sick, who had been taken from different ships captured on the coast, and having destroyed or carried off all the Company's stores and provisions, except a supply of about three weeks for the sailors left on shore, they set sail to the southward.

The distresses of the Colony were extremely great on the eve of their departure, the season being at that time remarkably sickly, and all the medicines having been carried away or destroyed. Of the sailors who were landed, about 80 perished for want of proper accommodation, as well as medicine and sustenance. The Nova Scotian settlers, however, suffered little. Though many of the Company's servants suffered much in their health from ill treatment and exposure, but only two or three of them have died. The Governor and Council mention, that their distresses had much abated a few weeks after the departure of the French Squadron; that a vessel also had arrived from England, which had furnished them with many necessary articles, and that a sufficient supply of rice was then in the Colony; that the health of the Company's servants was improving; and that at the time when they were stripped of their arms and ammunition, and every other necessary, no want of order had prevailed. They were in full expectation, that if the Company should send them out the proper supplies, the Colony would recover this misfortune. The Nova Scotian settlers being all on the land, which proved more fruitful than was expected, they were able to support themselves, and they had a quantity of stock on their farms.

The French Squadron appears to have been piloted and assisted by some American Slave Traders.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Great Yarmouth, Jan. 22.*

ON Monday last, the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Princess, and her infant son, with Count Byland, and several of the Dutch Nobility who had escaped from Holland, landed here.

The inhabitants had but little notice of the event before they were put on shore; they received them, however, with that generous sympathy which characterizes Englishmen, and every mark of respect was shewn to these



these unfortunate Personages that the time would admit of. The military were under arms in the Market-Place, and the populace, taking the horses from the carriages, drew their Royal Highnesses twice round it, and afterwards to the house of the Mayor, where such of the party as he could accommodate were entertained with the greatest respect and hospitality.

Early on Wednesday morning the Hereditary Prince himself, who with his father, the Stadtholder, had landed at Harwich the evening before, came hither also, and proceeded on with the whole party to Colchester in a few hours afterwards.

This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here, with a view of attending their Highnesses to London; but, finding them gone, stayed only to take some refreshment, and immediately pursued the same route.

*Extract of a Letter from Colchester, Jan. 22.*

“ On Wednesday evening, about a quarter past eight o'clock, his Serene Highness the Stadtholder arrived here from Harwich. He came from Schevelling in an open boat, with only three men and a boy to navigate her. He has been at the White-Hart-Inn since his arrival, but to-morrow he takes up his residence at the house lately prepared for the reception of the Princess of Wales, belonging to Isaac Boggis, Esq. of this town.

“ The Hereditary Prince arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lord St. Helen's. The latter set off for London soon after his arrival; the former proceeded to Yarmouth, to accompany his mother, the Princess of Orange, and the Hereditary Princess, his spouse, with her child, on their journey hither to join the Stadtholder. They all arrived here in safety last night at twelve o'clock.”

*Feb. 4.* This night the St. Jago Spanish register prize cause was finally decided in favour of the captors.

The precise value of this ship, retaken in April 1793 from the French, is 935,000*l.* The persons interested in this decision are, Rear-Admiral John Gell, Esq. who commanded the squadron, and the Captains, Officers, and crews of the St. George, of 98 guns, Egmont, Edg<sup>r</sup>, and Ganges, of 74, and Phaeton frigate, of 18 guns, which last conveyed her safe to Portsmouth.

Admiral Lord Hood gets fifty thousand pounds as his share of the St. Jago Spanish register ship.

5. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador made his so long delayed public entry. The Ambassador and his suite, after breakfasting with Sir G. Howard, at Chelsea Hospital, came to town in grand procession; the coach in which he rode was that used by the King in going to St. Paul's Cathedral; the State horses were six in number, very richly caparisoned; four of them were those sent as a present to the King from the Grand Seignor; the other two having died on their passage, were supplied by two from the King's stud. The Ambassador wore a green robe, and turban nearly of the same colour, studded with jewels. The concourse of people on the occasion was so great, that when they arrived at St. James's it was with difficulty the horse and foot Guards who attended the procession could clear the way. Each of the carriages was drawn by six horses, decorated with ribbands, and attended by two or three servants in their Court liveries. The Ambassador addressed himself to the King in the language of his country, which was translated by Mr. Persiani, the Dragoman; and the same ceremony was repeated to the Queen; after which the drawing-room commenced, and the business of the Court proceeded as usual.

The Presents brought over by the Ambassador were delivered at St. James's. They consist of, to the King, a Pair of Gold Pistols, the Stocks and Barrels solid Gold; four Arabian Horses, with Gold Bridles and Saddles trimmed with Gold; and a Gold Dagger, with Belt ornamented with Pearls and Diamonds. To the Queen and Princesses, a Chest of Silks, embroidered with Gold; a plume of feathers for the Head-Dress, supported with a band of solid Gold, and the top of the feathers adorned with diamonds; to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, Chests of Silks.

12. The Earl of Abingdon was brought into the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment for a libel on Mr. Sermon. Previously to sentence being passed, his Lordship requested leave to say a few words. He apologized for his intemperate language to Mr. Erskine and the Bar on the day when he was last brought up. Mr. Erskine expressed his willingness to accept the

apology,

apology, which he trusted would have a proper effect on the Court. His Lordship was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench, and a fine of 100*l.* and to find security for his future good behaviour.

18. The sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, when James George Lisle, otherwise Semple, was tried for stealing, on the 18th of November last, one yard of sprig muslin, three yards of callico and one linen shirt, the property of Thomas Wattleworth.

John Todd, shopman to Mr. Wattleworth, proved that the prisoner came to his master's shop, as being recommended by a Mrs. Cunningham, whom he styled his sister, and said he wanted a yard of muslin, and three yards of callico to match a pattern he held in his hand; he also said he had just arrived from the Continent, and wanted some shirts, adding, he wished to take one as a pattern to shew his sister; he described himself to be Lieutenant Colonel Lisle, and represented his sister to reside at Egham-green; upon those representations the witness let him have the property; the muslin was debited to Mrs. Cunningham, but the shirt was entrusted to him on his own account, under a promise of returning it next morning; the prisoner never returned, or was seen again by the witness till the 6th of January last at Bow street.

Mr. Wattleworth confirmed the substance of the evidence of Todd, and added that diligent enquiry had been made at Egham for Mrs. Cunningham, but no such person could be found, though a woman of that name had formerly resided there.

The prisoner read a few words from a written paper in his defence.

Mr. Justice Buller observed, that there was no case of felony made out against the prisoner, as to the muslin and callico, since those articles were parted from on the credit of a Mrs. Cunningham, to whom they were debited, but with respect to the shirt, it was in evidence that he had obtained it on his own account, under a promise of returning it. If, therefore, he intended to convert it to his own use, it amounted to a felony.

The Jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences.

The learned Judge said this was an

erroneous verdict, as the prisoner was not tried for a fraud but a felony.

The Jury then found the prisoner guilty of stealing the shirt only. He was sentenced to transportation.

18. Two Delegates from Holland waited upon Lord Grenville, with a remonstrance, respecting the detention of the Dutch East-Indiamen and cargoes in British ports;—the following is almost *verbatim* what passed on this occasion:

Lord Grenville—"I would be informed, Gentlemen, in what capacity you wish to be received?"

Delegate—"As Representatives of the Sovereign People of Batavia."

Lord Grenville—"I know of no such delegating Power, and therefore must decline any further conference with you."

A subterraneous passage has lately been discovered within the limits of the ancient city of Old Sarum. The late severe frosts, and sudden inundations which succeeded, by pressing more strongly than usual on the slight surface that covered the mouth of the entrance, have opened a passage under the ramparts in the North-East quarter, near the supposed scite of one of the ancient towers. By a door-way of near four feet in width, a part of the square stone columns of which remain in a perfect state, a spacious covered way is entered, of about seven feet in breadth, and from eight to ten feet, or more, in height, with a circular or Saxon roof, evidently artificial. It has been found to descend in an angle, nearly parallel to the glacis of the surrounding ditch, to the distance of 114 feet; but the loose chalk from above, which has rolled down and choked up the bottom, at present prevents any farther progress. It is thought, however, that it cannot extend much farther, and that it must have been designed as a passage to the foss and out-works; affording not only an easy and convenient communication with the country, but an effectual retreat into the city from the pursuit of a superior enemy, after obtaining possession of those out-works. On measuring the same distance of 114 feet from the foss directly up the glacis, it is found to have a striking correspondence; which affords strong grounds for conjecture that it terminated there by a passage outwards; and we understand

stand that, as soon as the weather permits, it is designed to remove the rubbish at the bottom to ascertain it.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1795.

- Berks.*—William Thoys, of Surkampshead, Esq.  
*Bedfordshire.*—John Harvey, of Ickwell, Esq.  
*Bucks.*—Lovell Badoock, of Little Miffenden, Esq.  
*Cumberland.*—Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart.  
*Cheshire.*—James Hugh Smith Barry, of Marbury, Esq.  
*Cambridge and Huntingdonshire.*—Thomas Quintin, of Hatley St. George, Esq.  
*Devonshire.*—William Clarke, of Buckland Tout Saints, Esq.  
*Dorsetshire.*—Edward Greathed, of Uddings, Esq.  
*Derbyshire.*—William Drury Lowe, of Lockow, Esq.  
*Essex.*—John Hanson, of Great Bromley Hall, Esq.  
*Gloucestershire.*—Samuel Edwards, of Botham-Lodge, Esq.  
*Hertfordshire.*—Thomas Harding, of Tring, Esq.  
*Herefordshire.*—John Green, of Cage Brooke, Esq.  
*Kent.*—Gabriel Harpur, of Gore Court, Esq.  
*Leicestershire.*—Edward Muxloe, of Pickwell, Esq.  
*Lincolnshire.*—Ayscough Boucherett, of Stalingborough, Esq.  
*Monmouthshire.*—Richard Morgan, of Argood, Esq.  
*Northumberland.*—Cuthbert Shaftoe, of Basington, Esq.  
*Northampton.*—Valentine Knightley, of Fawley, Esq.  
*Norfolk.*—George Nelthorpe, of Lynford, Esq.  
*Nottinghamshire.*—Jonas Bettison, of Holme Pierrepont, Esq.  
*Oxfordshire.*—Strickland Freeman, of Henley upon Thames, Esq.

- Rutlandshire.*—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, Bart.  
*Sbropshire.*—Postponed.  
*Somersetshire.*—Postponed.  
*Staffordshire.*—Thomas Swinnerton, of Butterton, Esq.  
*Suffolk.*—Jacob Whitbread, of Loudham, Esq.  
*County of Southampton.*—Wither Bramston, of Oakley Hall, Esq.  
*Surrey.*—Thomas Turton, of Starborough Castle, Esq.  
*Suffex.*—Francis Newbery, of Heathfield Park, Esq.  
*Warwickshire.*—Francis Holyoake, of Alne, Esq.  
*Worcestershire.*—William Waldron, of Stourbridge, Esq.  
*Wilts.*—James Mountague, of Alderton, Esq.  
*Yorkshire.*—Postponed.

## SOUTH WALES.

- Caermarthen.*—John Rees, of Kilymacllwyd, Esq.  
*Pembroke.*—John Herbert Foley, of Ridgeway, Esq.  
*Cardigan.*—James Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq.  
*Glamorgan.*—Wyndham Lewis, of Lanhithen, Esq.  
*Brecon.*—Henry Skreen, of Dany Pack, Esq.  
*Radnor.*—Thomas Grove, of Cumtoydur, Esq.

## NORTH WALES.

- Anglesea.*—John Bulkeley, of Preaddadd, Esq.  
*Caernarvon.*—William Lloyd, of Penmachno, Esq.  
*Merioneth.*—Robert Lloyd, of Cefngoed, Esq.  
*Montgomery.*—Lawton Parry, of Welch Pool, Esq.  
*Denbighshire.*—John Wynne, of Gorenwawr, Esq.  
*Flint.*—Bromfield Foulkes, of Gwerny gron, Esq.

For *Cornwall*—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has appointed Ralph Allen Daniell, of Truro, Esq.

## PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL his royal highness the Duke of York to be field marshal of the forces.

Lieutenant-colonel Jeffery Amherst, to be a colonel in the army; and lieutenant-colonels Eyre, George K. H. Couffmaker, Harry Burrard, and Charles Lennox, to be aides de camp to his majesty.

Marquis Cornwallis to be master-general of the ordnance.

The Right Rev. Dr. William Newcombe, bishop of Waterford, to be archbishop of Armagh.

The Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D. D. to be bishop of Ossory.

The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. William Beresford to be archbishop of Tuam.

The Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas to be private secretary to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. Richard Murray, D. D. to be provost of Trinity college, near Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Smorthgait to the vicarage of Burgh in Lincolnshire, of which he has been resident curate thirty-two years.

The Rev. Mr. Champneys to the rectory of Langdon hills, Essex.

The Rev. George Moore, son of the archbishop of Canterbury, to be one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, vice the late Dr. Berkeley.

Lieutenant-colonel John Doyle, to be under secretary for the military department in Ireland, vice Edward Cooke, esq.

Lodge Morres, esq. to be under secretary in the civil department of the chief secretary's office in Ireland.

Dr. Kearney to be vice provost of Dublin college, vice Dr. Murray, promoted to the provostship.

Captain Apfley, to be private secretary to the marquis Cornwallis, the master-general of the ordnance.

The Rev. Philip Yorke, son of the bishop of Ely, to be prebend in Ely cathedral, vice the Rev. James Bantam, dec.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Bellinter, co. Meath, in Ireland, the Hon. Henry Forbes, brother of the earl of Granard, and nephew to the marquis of Buckingham and the earl of Berkeley, to Miss E. Preston, sister of John P. esq. M. P. of the borough of Navan.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Bicknell Conney, esq. druggist and dry-filter, of Leadenhall-street, to Mrs. Boddington, relict of Benj. B. esq. of Enfield.

Abraham Henry Chambers, esq. banker in Bond-street, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Seymour-street, only daughter of the late Tristram R. esq. of Jamaica.

At Warrington, Rev. Mr. Woodrow, of Cambridge, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Leigh.

Rev. John Moore Brooke, rector of Folkingham, in Lincoln, and son of the late celebrated authoress, to Miss Judd, of Stamford, in the same county, daughter of the late capt. J. of the royal navy.

At Bath, capt. Blackwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Crosbie, sister to John C. esq. M. P. for the county of Kerry, Ireland.

At Langton, near Blandford, in Dorset, capt. Chtherow, of the Suffex militia, only son of James C. esq. of Boston-house, Middlesex, to Miss Snow, daughter of George S. esq. of Langton.

At St. Mary le-bone church, the Rev. George-Owen Cambridge, to Miss Cornelia Mierop.

Charles Thelluson, esq. to Miss Sabine Roberts, of Finchbury square.

At Pancras, Mr. John Joyce, jun. veterinary professor, of Camden-row, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Robert Morgan, esq. of Anvill-hall, Kentish-town.

James Alexander Wood, esq. of Highbury place, Ilington, to Miss Whitfield, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield, rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

George Tarbut, esq. of Guild-square,

merchant, to Miss Farrer, of Clapham common.

At Dublin, by special licence, the Hon. Simon Butler, to Miss Eliza Lynch, daughter of Edward Lynch, esq. of Hampstead.

At Bellevue, Francis Lord Dune, eldest son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Lucy Scott, second daughter of the late major-general John Scott, of Balcomie.

At Nayland, Suffolk, George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Alston, eldest daughter of Samuel Alston, esq. of Nayland.

James Wills, esq. consul-general in Africa, to Miss Wynch, only daughter of William Wynch, esq. of Hampton court.

At Roundwood, in Wicklow, John Ormsby, esq. of Ballygunnan, to Miss Syngé, daughter of the late dean Syngé of Syngé-field, in King's county.

At Major Hamilton's, at Cook's-town, Tyrone, in Ireland, James Galbraith, esq. of Sackville-street, to Miss Rebecca Dorothea Hamilton, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Hamilton, esq. late of Castlefin, in Donegal, deceased.

At Oundle, Mr. George Dobson, of Kettering-mill, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Eaton, co. Leicester, Mr. Bealey, grazier, to Miss Drewry.

T. Sampson, esq. of Benningholm-grange, York, to Miss E. Garenieres, youngest daughter of Mr. alderman Garenieres, of the city of York.

At Manchester, Mr. George White, attorney of Grantham, to Miss Filkin.

Mr. William Day, of Wymondham, co. Leicester, to Miss Boyfield, of Melton.

At Southwell, near Newark, Mr. John Bullen, wholesale brewer at Newark, to Miss Sutton Hodgkinson, of the former place.

Benjamin Bond, esq. banker, to Miss Mary Olive, of Clapham common.

Mr. Chamberlin, attorney, to Miss Martha Eley, both of Derby.

At Oban, in Scotland, Mr. Hugh Stevenson, tanner, to Miss Susan M'Lean, daughter of the late capt. Hugh M'Lean, of Languanmull.

Mr. Davice, of East-street, Red-lion-square, to Miss Frances Bree, of Solihull.

At Edmonton, Mr. Ward, of Charlotte-street, Portland place, to Miss Hennell, eldest daughter of Robert Hennell, esq.

Thomas Lett, esq. of Lambeth, to Mrs. Susannah Coufe, of Twickenham.

James Lee, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Meyrick, daughter of the late James Meyrick, esq.

William Deey, esq. of Artillery place, to Mrs. Welch, of Great Queen street, Westminster.

By special licence, Walter Lennon, esq. captain of engineers on the Madras establishment, to Miss Emily Saunders, daughter of Lady Martha Saunders, of Gardiner's place, Dublin.

Daniel Raymond Barker, esq. of Wimpole street, to Miss Sophia Ives, of Norwich.

At Chatham, Thomas Long, esq. first

lieutenant and adjutant of marines, to Miss Burton, eldest daughter of John Burton, esq. clerk of the rope-yard there.

Turner Canac, esq. of Greenmount lodge, at Louth, in Ireland, to Miss Masters, of Queen Anne street west, Cavendish square.

At Cork, the earl of Barmore, to Miss Coghlan, daughter to a gentleman of that name, of Arno, in the county of Waterford.

Robert Willoughby the younger, esq. of Litchfield (first cousin to the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby), to Miss Jane Grammar Gresley, a near relation to Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart.

At Huntingdon, the Hon. Newton Fellowses, second son of the earl of Portfmbuth, to Miss E. Sherard, youngest daughter of the Rev. Castle Sherard.

William Moore, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, and physician to the army, to Miss Upton, of Cheapside.

At Limerick in Ireland, the Hon. Edward Maffey, second son to the late Right Hon. Lord Maffey, to Miss Villiers, daughter to John Villiers, esq. of that city.

John Phillips, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Sneyd, of Hooley park, Surrey.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JAN. 5, 1795.

**A**T Dromore, in Ireland, Mr. Christopher Heron, of Dean-street, Soho.

11. At Chelsea, just entered into the 17th year of her age, Miss Frances Elizabeth Aust, only daughter of George Aust, esq. one of the under secretaries of state for the foreign department. Of this young lady we are desir'd to insert the following account:—A decline had, by imperceptible approaches, undermined a very delicate constitution, when she was attacked by the hooping cough, which in the short space of two months completed her dissolution. She had a strong presentiment of her destiny for some time past, and made several preparatory dispositions in consequence; but with heroic fortitude concealed from her parents both the pain she must have suffered in the progress of her illness, and her but too just persuasion of its fatal termination, to prevent their feeling the agony of such a discovery. She was inspired with the most fervent and exalted piety. Her affection for her parents and relations was ardent in the extreme. Her heart overflowed with active benevolence towards every object in distress, extending even to the meanest of the animal creation, whose existence she felt a happiness in preserving. To a very lively wit and fertile imagination, she joined an acuteness

of penetration and a solidity of judgment far above her years, flowing from a genius cultivated by incessant application. With such amiable qualities it was natural that she should be idolized by her relations, and tenderly beloved and admired in the little circle of her friends; but the sensibility and purity of her mind were so exquisite, that unable to accommodate herself to the world, after taking a transient view of it, she shrunk like the sensitive plant from its touch, and reclaimed her native skies. Thus ripe for Heaven, what a consolation to her afflicted parents to hope, as our holy religion teaches, that she is so soon recalled from hence, only to receive the earlier reward of her virtues in a state of eternal bliss.

Of a consumption, at Dublin, Miss Ann Phelan, of the Castle of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. This young lady was on her way to Brittol Hot-Wells by advice of the physicians.

15. Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. one of the privy council in Ireland, and member for Ennis; also clerk of the Hanaper.

16. At Peckham, aged 73, Mr. Hamilton Green, formerly a surgeon at Rotherhithe.

17. At Isleworth, Mr. William Roberts, belonging to the Pastry.

19. At Winchester, Dr. Thomas Balguy, arch.

archdeacon of that diocese, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. Dr. Balguy was son of the Rev. John Balguy, vicar of Northallerton, author of a volume of Tracts on Moral Virtue, and was born Sept. 27, 1716. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1737, M. A. 1744, and D. D. 1758. All his preferences he owed to the friendship of Bishop Hoadley, who had been the friend of his father. In the year 1781 he declined accepting the Bishoprick of Gloucester then offered to him. His works are—1. "A Sermon on Church Government, on the Consecration of Bishop Shipley," 4to. 1769. 2. "A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, on the Consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore," 4to. 1774. 3. "A Charge to the Archdeaconry of Winchester," 4to. 1772. 4. "Account of Dr. Powell, Matter of St. John's, Cambridge, prefixed to his Sermons." 5. "Divine Benevolence asserted and vindicated from the Objections of Ancient and Modern Sceptics," 8vo. 1781. Preface to an Essay on Redemption by his father, 8vo. 1785. A Collection of his Sermons and Charges is announced at the end of this last publication as in the press, but we do not recollect its appearance.

At Gosport, captain John Bligh, of the navy, brother of rear admiral Bligh.

At Longnewton, near Darlington, lady Vane, relict of the late Rev. Sir Henry Vane, bart.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of West Tilbury in Essex.

20. At Twickenham, Christopher Doyley, esq. of Curzon-street, May-fair.

Mr. John Middleton, pencil-maker to his Majesty.

Mr. Thomas Foster, mail-maker to the Post-office.

21. Sam. Wallis, esq. extra commissioner of the navy, and formerly commander of an expedition sent out on discoveries to the South Seas, the history of which is detailed in Dr. Hawkesworth's 4to. "Voyages."

John Stables, esq. late one of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Chiswell-street, rector.

At Chichester, Charles Tuffin, esq. adjutant of the Sussex militia.

22. Mr. Robert Cattley, merchant, in Lime-street.

Mr. Stanley Crowder, bookseller, and clerk to the commissioners of the commutation and window-tax for the city of London.

Paul Meduen, esq. in Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Ridgway, tipstaff to Mr. Justice Grose.

Isabella, countess dowager of Carlisle.

23. Mr. John Gill, late of the Wine-licence office.

Major-general Tupper, commandant in chief of the corps of marines.

The Rev. Robert Lumsden, minister of Kildrummy, at Aberdeen.

Lately, James Richards, esq. of Sulham-house, near Reading, Berks.

24. At Madingley, near Cambridge, Sir John Hinde Cotton, in his 78th year.

Lady Goodere, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Edinburgh, Daniel Anstruther, esq. late captain in the 42d regt. of foot.

25. Mrs. Perry, wife of John Perry, esq. ship-builder, of Blackwall.

At Harewood-house, Yorkshire, aged 82, Edwin lord Harewood.

Mr. Charles Rathband, printer.

At Chavenage, Gloucestershire, Henry Stephens, esq.

26. The Rev. Richard Southgate, rector of Workop, Nottinghamshire, assistant to the under-librarian of the British Museum, and many years curate of St. Giles's-in-the-fields.

At Orr, Galloway, in his 47th year of his ministry, the Rev. John Mulligan, minister of the associate congregation of Orr, aged about 80 years.

Lately, at Greenbank, Maitland Hutchinson, esq.

27. Mrs. Dorcas Lackington, wife of Mr. Lackington, bookseller in Finsbury-square.

Mrs. Devaynes, wife of Mr. Devaynes, apothecary to their Majesties.

The Rev. Ralph Barlow, vicar of Boxeat cum Strixton in Nottinghamshire, aged upwards of 80.

28. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mr. Walter Viney, in the 75th year of his age.

29. At Deptford, in Kent, Mrs. Mary Slade, aged 94 years.

Mr. Peter Clark, of St. Martin's lane, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

Lately, Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

30. Mrs. Cotton, relict of Mr. William Cotton, late of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

Lieutenant-general Douglas, colonel of the 99th regt. of foot.

The Rev. Richard Thompson, prebendary of York cathedral, and rector of Kirk Deighton in the West riding of that county.

31. At Palmer's Green, Southgate, Mr. John Grant, partner in the house of Day, Grant, Branton, and Ward, of Aderigate-street.

FEB. 1. Henry Barber, esq. of Romford, Essex, in his 86th year.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Hunter, widow of the late Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. and daughter of Col. William Bellen-den.

At Buckingham lodge, Mr. Griffin, many years keeper of that lodge, and one of the under-keepers of St. James's park.

Mr. George Stephen, of the accountant's office, bank of Scotland.

Mr. Richard Green, master of the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton.

2. Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate chaser of Snow-hill, common-council-man for Farringdon without.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Francis Drake, D. D. rector of Winestead in Holderness, late vicar of St. Mary's Beverley, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At Alnwick, Thomas Forster, esq. of Bolton in Northumberland.

3. At West Horsley, Surry, aged 111, Mrs. Fitzgerald. She retained her faculties perfect until the age of 104.

Mr. William Parsons, of Drury-lane theatre. (An account of him will be given hereafter.)

At Fordwich, aged 80, Richard Edwards, esq. admiral of the blue.

4. At Wallington, Surrey, aged 80, Mr. William Frye, one of the principal fruit and salt meters for the city of London.

Mr. Meredith, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

John Webb, esq. member for the city of Gloucester.

The Right Hon. George earl and viscount Mount Edgcombe, viscount Valletort, baron of Mount Edgcombe, and admiral of the white. He was born in the year 1720, became a post captain 19th August 1743, married August 6, 1761, Emma, daughter of Dr. Gilbert, archbishop of York.

5. At Rockbere house, Devonshire, Sir John Duntze, bart. M. P. for Tiverton.

6. At Dublin, Dr. Charles Dodgson, bishop of Elphin.

Charles Colemore, esq. of Upper Seymour street.

At Skeldergate, York, in his 102d year, Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly a joiner in that city.

Mr. William Cody, of High street, Borough.

Mr. George Charles Blagden, of Newgate street.

At Litcham, in Norfolk, the Rev. George Haggett, rector of Beechamwell.

Lately, Mr. Jonathan Piekwith, brandy merchant at Hull.

7. At Cottisbrook, Northamptonshire, Sir James Langham, bart.

Lately, at Portsmouth, lieut. Cook, of the regiment in garrison there.

8. Mr. William Kneller, late surgeon in the East-India company's service.

9. The Right Hon. Thomas earl of Macclesfield, viscount Parker of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and baron Parker. He was born Oct. 1722, and in Dec. 1749 married Mary, daughter of Sir William Heathcote.

James Dewar, esq. of Clapham, Surrey. Lieutenant Symes of the royal navy at Hull.

10. James Powell, esq. formerly of Cheriton, Glamorganshire.

At Edinburgh, in her 101st year, Mrs. Barbara Stirling, daughter of lieut. col. Stirling, and half sister of the late Robert Keith, esq.

In John street, America square, Colin Woodstock Campbell, esq.

Lately, at Luckington, Wilts, the Rev. John Woodroffe, A. M. rector of that parish, and of Wick Risington, in Gloucestershire.

11. Thomas Grosvenor, esq. only brother to Lord Grosvenor, and member for the city of Chester.

At Liverpool, in his 80th year, Arthur Heywood, esq. banker.

Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Austin friars. Lately, at Kitching, on Trent, the Rev. William Tyson, late curate of Whaplode, Lincolnshire.

12. Miss Ann Davis, daughter of the late Lockyer Davis, bookseller.

13. John Phillimore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 72d year.

At Craven hill, near Baywater, Mr. William Davis, aged 67.

Lieutenant Samuel Steward, of the royal navy.

14. Mrs. Seel, in Bloomsbury square, relict of the late Robert Seel, Esq.

15. Thomas Raymond, esq. at Potton in Bedfordshire.

Richard Sheldon, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of the directors of the South-sea Company.

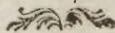
Lately, in Argyle-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Blair, wife of the Rev. Dr. Blair.

18. Foster Bower, esq. one of his majesty's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and recorder of Chester.

John Tazia Savary, esq. at Greenwich, one of the justices of peace for the county of Kent.

19. Mr. William Cazalet, in Austin friars.

Lately, at Coleraine, Ireland, in his 67th year, Sir Hugh Hill, bart. representative for the city of Londonderry in four successive parliaments.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1795.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	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 Navv. 3 dif.	Exche. Bills. 4s. pr.	English Lott. Tick 20l. 2s. 6d.	Irish Ditto.
24			61½ a 6¼		79¾	95½	18¾	3 13-16					181¼		4 pr.				
25	Sunday																		
26	151½		61 a 5¾		79½	96½	18¾	3 13-16					181¼			3		20l. 4s.	
27	153	64½	62 a 63		80½	96½	18¾	3 13-16					183¾		6 pr.	2 7/16	5s. pr.	20l. 3s.	
28	151½	64½	61 a 62		79¾	96½	18¾	8 7/8							6 pr.	2 7/16	6s. pr.	20l. 1s.	
29	153	64½	62 a 63		79¾	96½	18¾						182¾		6 pr.	2 7/16	7s. pr.	20l. 1s. 6d.	
30															7 pr.				
31	Sunday	64	62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 13-16	8 7/8					182¾		7 pr.	2 7/16	8s. pr.	20l. 6d.	
1	153		62 a 5												7 pr.	2 7/16	8s. pr.	19l. 18s.	
2	153	63½	62 a 63		79½	96½	18¾	8 7/8								2 7/16	9s. pr.	19l. 18s.	
3	152½	64	62 a 63		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 7/8							6 pr.	2 7/16	9s. pr.	19l. 17s.	
4	152½	64½	63 a 62		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 15-16					184¼			2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 18s.	
5	153½	64	63 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 15-16					183		6 pr.	2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 18s.	
6	153½	64	62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	9					183½		8 pr.	2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 11s.	
7																			
8	Sunday																		
9	153	63½	62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	9					184			2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 17s.	
10	153	64½	62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	9					184		8 pr.	2 7/16	11s. pr.	19l. 14s.	
11	152½	63½	62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 15-16							10 pr.	2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 4s.	
12	152½	63½	62 a 62		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 15-16					183¾			2 7/16	11s. pr.	19l.	
13	152½	63½	62 a 62		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 15-16							10 pr.	2 7/16	10s. pr.	19l. 10s.	
14			62 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 7/8					183		10 pr.	2 7/16	11s. pr.	18l. 12s.	
15	Sunday																		
16	152		62 a 61		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 7/8							10 pr.	2 7/16	11s. pr.	18l. 18s.	
17	152	63½	61 a 6¼		79½	96½	18 7-16	8 7/8					181¼		10 pr.	2 7/16	11s. pr.	19l. 12s.	
18																			
19	151½		61 a 61		79½	96½	18 5-16	8 7/8							10 pr.	2 7/16	11s. pr.	19l. 11s.	
20	151		61 a 61		79½	96	18 5-16	8 7/8							9 pr.	2 7/16	10s. pr.	18l. 8s.	
21		63	61 a 61		79	94½	18 5-16	8 7/8					181¾			2 7/16		18l. 12s.	
22	Sunday																		
23		62½	61 a 62		79¾	95	18 7-16	8 15-16					182		4 pr.	2 7/16		18l. 5s.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.