

European Magazine,

For MARCH 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. WILLIAM PARSONS; and, 2. A VIEW of WOBURN ABBEY.]

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Printed for J. S E W E L L, Cornhill
and J. D E B R E T T, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Life* mentioned by our Correspondent from Sommers-town we shall be glad to receive.
The *Portrait* of Major Vallotton is not in our power to procure.
An Account of Mr. Brothers in our next.
The Parliamentary Debates oblige us to postpone several of our Poetical Correspondents.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 7 to March 14, 1795.

Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		C O U N T I E S upon the C O A S T.										
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Essex	61	6	33	6	34	9	27	0	39	9

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	64	239	836	627	741	4	Cambrid.	52	137	1031	719	239	5
Surry	63	637	035	1029	043	0	Norfolk	58	338	630	722	938	4
Hertford	62	600	036	025	948	3	Lincoln	54	1100	034	120	741	1
Bedford	62	040	634	425	143	0	York	53	545	432	820	1143	1
Hunting.	59	100	033	822	038	9	Durham	51	1000	032	420	1144	0
Northam.	59	845	032	722	644	2	Northum.	49	636	927	1119	835	0
Rutland	58	000	036	022	049	0	Cumberl.	57	446	429	019	500	0
Leicester	62	400	036	925	147	4	Westmnr	57	745	030	920	1100	0
Notting.	61	445	039	1024	048	0	Lancash.	64	500	036	223	744	4
Derby	61	900	041	824	750	4	Cheshire	59	1000	036	100	900	0
Stafford	63	900	040	924	1050	2	Gloucest.	62	600	037	027	1150	2
Salop	62	949	439	1028	474	8	Somerset	60	1100	035	519	046	0
Hereford	58	544	838	424	1159	6	Monmou.	60	1000	039	123	800	0
Worceft.	63	200	039	1030	454	11	Devon	64	1000	032	920	764	0
Warwick	66	500	040	429	956	5	Cornwall	57	400	030	518	0100	0
Wilts	58	000	037	026	051	3	Dorset	59	300	033	125	050	8
Berks	62	1000	035	326	843	8	Hampsh.	59	300	034	626	744	11
Oxford	60	400	035	626	846	2	WALES.						
Bucks	63	000	033	825	244	6	N. Wales	61	444	037	017	410040	
							S. Wales	59	1100	031	915	111	*

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.

PARAMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12-29	20	40	N. E.
22-29	50	26	E. S. E.	13-29	60	39
23-29	37	38	S.	14-29	45	41
24-29	37	40	S. W.	15-29	50	36
25-29	24	41	S. E.	16-29	49	38
26-28	90	39	E.	17-29	51	39
27-28	97	35	N.	18-29	49	40
28-29	10	26	N. E. by E.	19-29	91	40
MARCH.						
1-29	10	31	S. E.	20-30	03	41
2-29	37	33	E.	21-30	10	44
3-29	96	34	N. E.	22-30	05	46
4-29	75	38	S. W.	23-30	06	47
5-29	49	40	W.	24-30	07	46
6-29	05	42	W. S. W.	25-30	06	48
7-29	55	41	W. N. W.	26-30	08	47
8-30	07	39	N. W.			
9-29	84	41	S. W.			
—29	50	42	S. W.			

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
For MARCH 1795.

MR. WILLIAM PARSONS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, IN THE CHARACTER OF ALSKIP IN THE HEIRESS.]

SINCE the commencement of this Year, the public stock of Amusement has been diminished, by the loss of a Performer who has afforded pleasure to so great a number of our Readers, that we readily comply with the request of some of them who have solicited an account of so worthy a man and so excellent a performer.

MR. WILLIAM PARSONS was born on the 29th of February 1736. His father was a Carpenter and Builder in Bow Lane, Cheapside, in moderate circumstances, but who gave his son a decent education at St. Paul's School, where he acquitted himself in his literary pursuits, if not with any extraordinary reputation, at least without discredit. His cheerful disposition and gentle manners are reported to have gained him the respect of his school-fellows; and the same qualities attending his advanced years, produced the same effects on his intimates to the last period of his life. His original destination by his father was to the arts, and at the age of 14 years he became a pupil to the late Sir Henry Cheere, the Architect, though principally, as it is supposed, with a view to his being a surveyor. Fortunately for the public entertainment, and ultimately not unfortunately for himself, he had imbibed a passion for dramatic representations, which first caused him to neglect and afterwards to abandon the profession for which he was intended. He had become intimate with several young men about his own age, and particularly with Mr. Holland and Mr. Powell,

who with others of the same class used to assemble at Spouting Clubs to entertain themselves and their friends by repeating scenes of Plays. Encouraged by the applause he met with at these places, he ventured to appear in public, and his first performance was at the representation of King Lear, at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, in 1756, in which play he performed Kent, Mr. Powell at the same time being the representative of the Bastard.

His attention to the Drama soon produced a corresponding inattention to his business. Neglecting therefore the remonstrances equally of his father and of his master, he fled from both, and from the metropolis. The place to which he repaired was York, where he obtained an engagement and made his first appearance in the part of Southampton in the Earl of Essex. In this character he is said to have been well received. He did not however stay long at York, but after a short trial of his abilities there, he removed about the year 1757 to Edinburgh, where he continued five years, when his reputation having reached the ear of Mr. Garrick, he received an invitation to Drury Lane Theatre, and appeared there the first time on the 21st September 1762, in the character of Filch in the Beggar's Opera.

From his early performances at Edinburgh, it does not appear that he had then discovered the bent of his genius, or, if he had, was not able to indulge it. In an account of the performances at that Theatre in the year 1759, he is

only to be found the representative of what are called the walking Gentlemen in Comedies. He that year scarce rose above Clerimont in the Miser, Worthy in the Recruiting Officer, Lord More-love in the Careless Husband, and Count Basset in the Provoked Husband. His first attempt in the old men of Comedy is said to have originated from the absence of Mr. Stamper, a provincial Comedian of great celebrity, who quitted Edinburgh for Dublin. On this event Mr. Parsons first undertook the part of the Miser; and the applause he met with, pointed out to him the line of acting which he afterwards pursued with unremitting attention, and success equal to his fondest expectations.

On his reception at Drury Lane Theatre, he wisely and providently determined to establish himself there by diligence and perseverance. His improvement kept pace with his efforts, and in due time he became a great favourite with the Manager and the Public. On the decease of Mr. Yates, he succeeded to most of his characters; and though he had not at that time the chaste manner of that excellent Performer, yet he substituted something so grotesque and pleasantly extravagant instead of it, that the loss of his predecessor was little felt, and not much regretted. In process of time, he became possessed of new characters in which he could not suffer by any comparison with preceding actors. In the year 1770, he performed Mr. Griskin, in *A Trip to Scotland*; in 1772, Whittle, in *The Irish Widow*; in 1773, Skirmish, in *The Deserter*; in 1775, Davy, in *Bon Ton*; in 1777, Crabtree, in *The School for Scandal*; and Doctor Bartholo, in *The Spanish Barber*; in 1779, Doiley, in *Who's the Dupe*; and in the same year, Sir Fretful Plagiary, in *The Critick*. In the conception and execution of these characters, which were worthy of the first performers of the age, it is universally admitted that he had no competitor, nor is likely ever to have an equal. The same praise is also due to his performance of Corbaccio, in *Volpone*; Foresight, in *Love for Love*; Money Trap, in *The Confederacy*; Don Manuel, in *She Woyld and She Would Not*; and in many other Characters.

We have already noticed his attachment to Drury-Lane Theatre, which was proved in an extraordinary manner

when his friend Powell, in 1767, became Manager of Covent Garden Theatre. He was then offered double his salary to remove to that house; a proposal which he steadily refused, and for the same reason rejected repeated applications to go to Dublin. From the time of his engagement at Drury-Lane his summer engagements in the Country were only at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bristol, at which latter place he was a short time one of the Managers. But his principal attachment was to the Haymarket Theatre, of which he was one of the supports, and where his loss will be very severely felt.

For several years past he had been afflicted with an asthma, which every season gained ground upon his constitution. He continued however his exertions on the Stage, though with frequent interruptions, until near the close of his life. His last performance was the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary, on the 19th January, and he survived little more than a fortnight. He died the 3d of February, and was buried at Leigh, near Blackheath.

Though it can hardly be supposed that the continual employment which Mr. Parsons had in the Theatre would afford him much leisure for any other avocations, yet we are informed that he never wholly deserted the polite arts. He frequently amused himself with painting, in which he had obtained no small proficiency, and has left behind him many performances of architecture, fruit pieces, and landscapes, which are deserving of considerable praise. The fruit-pieces, in particular, are said to approach to excellence.

We shall conclude this account with the following just character of Mr. Parsons, written by a Gentleman well known in the literary world, and which appeared some years ago in one of the public papers:

Disdaining Imitation's servile plan,
Vers'd in the various whims of changeful
man,

As long as genuine humour can invite,
Parsons will still be seen with keen delight.
Borrowing from none, original and true,
He Nature's mirror always holds in view,
His chief success is seen in lower life,
In rosy drunkenness and peevish strife;
And in the petulance of testy age
Superior merit ne'er enrich'd the Stage.
'Tis said, the common passion for applause
Sometimes aside his better judgment draws,
That

That loud extravagance and wild grimace
Too oft are seen usurping Nature's place ;
But in the scenes our living Congreve
drew,
Where Crabtree's spite so well pourtray'd
we view,
Or where Sir Fretful rankles with the
smart
Of struggling passions that degrade the
heart,

Can e'en malignant Envy say he's found
Beyond the verge of modest Nature's
bound :
Bias'd by pleasures past, perhaps my mind
Is to some casual faults in Parsons blind,
For in the limits of his proper sphere,
To me, I own, no errors e'er appear :
And though nice Critics may the judg-
ment blame,
Parsons to me seems worthy of a name
Of highest eminence in Comic fame.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In your last Magazine for February, page 129, you signify a desire to be informed of the name of the Author of "BAGATELLES." I am well assured that they were written by the Rev. ANDREW HERVEY MILLS, who was not very distantly allied to the family of the Earl of Bristol. He had travelled as a companion or tutor of Peter

Vallette, Esq. to whom the book is dedicated ; and acted for some time as chaplain, or as private secretary, to the late Duke of Marlborough, when he commanded the British forces in Germany.

Yours,
W. M.

Mr. Mills is dead.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

HINTS RESPECTING THE CULTURE AND USE OF POTATOES.

THE Board of Agriculture think it incumbent on them to take the earliest opportunity of submitting the following hints to the Public; they come recommended by the experience of many who have cultivated potatoes largely.

1. SORTS.—Two circumstances require attention: 1. That the sorts should not be liable to the curl; and, 2. That they should be mealy. The kind known under the name of the Champion has those qualities, and is also very early and productive. The Ox-noble is hardy, keeps well, and in the spring boils mealy. The Kidney is of an excellent quality; and though the crop is less productive, and in some soils liable to curl, the price at market is proportionally greater. The Surinam Cluster, or Yam, so well calculated for stock, never curls, and is extremely productive. Those who cultivate potatoes on a great scale ought to have different sorts, for early use, for keeping, and for stock.

2. MODES OF PLANTING.—1. Drilling on land already in tillage. 2. Dibbling upon grass or lays. 3. Lazy beds on bogs, wet peat moors, and lands too rough to plough.

DRILLING.—Soils liable to be wet during the winter should be ploughed in autumn, so as to lie dry. In the spring, plough and harrow flat. In April and May, the sets may be planted. Draw furrows three feet asunder, in those furrows lay the dung—not less than twenty loads or tons per acre. Drop the sets on the manure nine inches asunder. If the land be at all stiff, cover the dung and sets by drawing earth over them with hand-hoes; adding more afterwards with the plough; if it be light and friable, they may be covered with the plough. Keep the intervals clean by ploughing or horse-hoeing, for six or eight weeks after the potatoes appear, afterward by hand-hoeing; hand-hoe the rows when young, and afterwards weed them. Take up the crop by opening the rows with a plough, and harrow and pick more than once.

Lands prepared and dunned, for wheat that could not be sown, or where the plant has been destroyed by the frost, are ready without further manuring to receive potatoes in this mode of culture.

DIBBLING.—If the soil of the grass be very rich, it will want no manure; if

if moderately good, only ten or twelve tons per acre. If no manure be spread, plough late in autumn, and scuffle or skim the surface shallow; or for want of those tools, if weeds or grass arise, hand-hoe it in March. If manure be used, spread it on the lay in spring, and plough it in; in either case, dibble in the sets straight on the centre of every other furrow, nine inches from plant to plant. Keep clean by hand-hoeing; but a narrow skim may be passed twice along the intervals. Weed the rows if necessary. When the crop is taken up, plough across the former furrows.

This method is applicable also to dry moors and wastes capable of being ploughed; and by paring and burning the surface, during the drying north-east winds in March, dung may be saved. To add lime, in such cases, to the ashes, is beneficial.

After an early crop of grass for hay, or after the first crop of clover, the land may be ploughed, and potatoes dibbled in, if proper sets have been preserved for that purpose; and in the more southern parts of the island a good crop may be obtained.

LAZY BEDS.—Upon bogs partially or wholly drained, and upon such rough soils as are difficult to plough, this method may be adopted. Pare and burn the surface; add lime to the ashes. Strike the land into straight beds six feet wide; with intervals of two feet, or two and a half. Lay the sets twelve inches square on the beds, and cover them two or three inches deep with spades, from the intervals; when the plants appear, cover them again in the same manner, one and a half or two inches more. Keep them clean by one hand-hoeing, and successive weeding. They may be taken up with the plough by splitting the beds, and filling the former intervals; converting the open furrows left in the centre of the former beds into drains, deep enough to leave the land dry in winter.

3. PRODUCE—In any of these methods the farmer may expect from 2 to 300 bushels an acre, 75 pounds per bushel. Some soils will yield more, and some may afford less. The selling price throughout the kingdom may be

reckoned from 1s. to 1s. 6d. the bushel; at 1s. 3d. 300 bushels yield 1sL 15s. the acre; even at 1s. it is 1sL; the expences will vary with circumstances, but they can scarcely be reckoned more than 1s. and consequently leave from 5l. to 8L 15s. profit per acre, counting on an average. In some places the charges will run higher; in others perhaps something less. The drill method is by much the cheapest. If the whole should not be saleable, the rest may be given to fatten oxen, to horses, and to any other live stock, with advantage, particularly if, when boiled or steamed, a handful of salt be added to two bushels of potatoes.

4. DOUBLE CROPS.—In Cornwall, in Cheshire, in Lancashire, and in the neighbourhood of London, two crops have been obtained from the same ground in one year, the mode of raising which will be found in the Agriculture Reports from the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire *. Those who raise early potatoes, may certainly have a second crop on the same ground.

5. THE FOLLOWING CROP.—Wheat has been sown with success after potatoes; but barley or oats are more to be recommended. On dry moory soils, treated as above, turnips may follow, fed on by sheep, and these by spring corn and grasses.

6. PRESERVATION.—The most approved method, is that of digging, in a very dry spot, trenches six feet wide, and eighteen inches deep; spread straw; pile the potatoes into the shape of the roof of a house; cover tight and close with straw six inches thick; and then with earth fifteen to eighteen inches more; flattened regularly and firmly, and sharp at top, raised from three to five feet above ground. If there shall be any apprehensions of moisture, dig a trench at a few yards off deeper than that in which the roots are laid. The drier they are when thus packed up, the safer they will be.

7. GENERAL HINTS.—There are a great number of borders round the corn fields of every farm which may be broken up to great advantage, as potatoes always thrive best upon newly-

* The method pursued in Cheshire for raising early potatoes, is to keep the sets of the earliest kinds in a warm place, where they may sprout at least three inches by the beginning of March, being covered with straw or rushes every night in frosts. They are carefully planted with the sprouts on, in drills, on a light soil; the end of the sprout just under the surface of the ground. Yield a crop the middle of May.

broken-up ground ; and if the soil shall be tolerably good, the turf being inverted at about eight or ten inches depth, will be nearly as efficacious as dung.

Upon large farms, labourers might be allowed to plant for themselves, in such angles and corners as might otherwise be neglected, which would be a beneficial indulgence to them, and no material loss to the possessor. In wastes in general also, potatoes might be raised with little manure to great advantage.

8. POTATOE BREAD.—To those who prefer making potatoes into bread, to the common modes of using them, the following receipt is recommended :

" Choose the most mealy sort of potatoe, boil, and skin them. Take 12lbs. break and strain well through a very coarse sieve of hair, or a very fine one of wire, in such a manner as to reduce the roots, as nearly as possible, to a state of flour. Mix it well with 20lbs. of wheaten flour. Of this mixture make and set the dough exactly in the same manner as if the whole were wheaten flour. This quantity will make nine loaves of about five pounds each in the dough, and when baked about two hours, will produce 42 lbs. of excellent bread."

The raw potatoe also, skinned and grated down, and mixed with flour in the above proportion, makes very good bread.

The Board takes the liberty of desiring the clergy, in their several parishes, to have the goodness to communicate the above to their neighbours ;

and at the same time to encourage, as much as they can, the farmers and cottagers to plant potatoes this spring, in order that the kingdom may experience no scarcity, if the next harvest should prove either very late, or not sufficiently productive in bread corn.

The Board would have taken a more direct and respectful mode of requesting the assistance both of the clergy and laity, in promoting these objects, had they not conceived this to be the most expeditious and extensive.

The Board will be happy to give any additional information to those who may be inclined to enter with zeal and energy into the measures above proposed. Any letters upon the subject, may be addressed to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. M. P. London, or to any other Member of the Board.

A more enlarged paper, pointing out the additional experiments necessary for bringing the culture of potatoes to perfection, is preparing, and will soon be published. In the interim the Board thought it adviseable to print and circulate the preceding hints as early as possible, that the attention of the public might be drawn to so important an object ; and that those who may be induced, from the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, to attend to the culture of this valuable root, might have it in their power to take, without delay, the necessary steps for that purpose ; *more especially that of securing, without loss of time, a sufficient quantity of the best sorts for planting.*

Signed by order of the Board,
J. SINCLAIR, President.

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

LETTER from the EMPRESS of RUSSIA to the KING of POLAND.

" Petersburg, Dec. 2, 1794.

" SIRE, MY BROTHER,
" THE fate of Poland, which your Majesty described to me in your letter of the 21st ult. is the consequence of those principles which are destructive to all order and to every social establishment, and which were spread in imitation of a people abandoned to extravagance and error. It has not depended upon me to prevent these dreadful consequences, or to fill up the precipice which gaped under the feet of the Polish nation, dug for them by their traitors, and into which they are at last fallen. All my good endeavours

were rewarded by nothing but hatred and ingratitude. Amongst the evils which at present oppresses that people, famine is the most dreadful. I shall issue my orders to alleviate this evil as much as lies in human power.

" This consideration, however, and conscious of the dangers to which your Majesty is exposed, amongst the licentious populace of Warsaw, makes me wish your leaving that criminal town as soon as possible, and to take up your residence at Grodno. Field-Marshal Count Suvarrow Rymnitzky is charged to make you this proposal, and at the same time to take the necessary measures to conduct you thither in as safe and commodious a manner as possible.

ble. Your Majesty knows my character, and that I am incapable of abusing the advantages which I have obtained by the favour of Providence for the justice of my cause. Your Majesty, therefore, may expect in tranquillity the manner in which political interest (*raison d'Etat*) and public security will in future dispose of the fate of Poland. With these sentiments I remain,

“Sire, my Brother,

“Your Majesty's Good Sister,
(Signed) ————— “CATHERINE.”

LETTER from the KING of POLAND,
on leaving WARSAW, to the BRITISH ENVOY at WARSAW, S. GARDINER, Esq.

“*Grodno, Jan. 26.*

“THE part you have acted near my person, which is verging towards the grave, and no hope being left me of ever seeing you again, there remains for me at least one important concern: from the very bottom of my soul to bid you eternal farewell! To the last moment of my life I shall bear you in my heart; and I hope we shall meet again in a place where honest minds and righteous souls will be united for ever. All that belongs to the etiquette of Courts has been so much deranged by my unfortunate fate, that probably neither I nor you will be able to observe its usual forms. But my heart shall ever remain true. I love and reveré your King and your nation. You will be so good as to inform them of it. Ever shall it remain a certain truth, that I wish you to preserve your affection for your friend. Unable to converse with you myself, my picture must supply its place.”

THE ANSWER.

“SIRE,

“THE letter which your Majesty did me the honour to write to me on the 18th inst. from Grodno, and which I received yesterday, has moved me even to tears; and I still feel the inward sensations it has caused, and which it is impossible for me to utter. I return your Majesty infinite thanks for the present you have sent me. Sire, I set a double value upon it; because, on the one hand, it comes from your Majesty's own hands, and, on the other, because it so much resembles you. However, Sire, I did not need any thing to recall you to my memory.

“The image of your Majesty, the excellence of your character, your particular kindness to me, and your misfortunes, Sire, are so deeply engraved in my heart, that they will never be effaced from it. I wish that just Heaven may, in future, give your Majesty a destiny worthy of your virtues, and that it may re-establish in your mind the tranquillity which is necessary after so many storms? My prayers, Sire, are always for the welfare of your Majesty; and I humbly intreat you to think now and then of a person who will always preserve the sentiments of the most profound reverence and the most perfect esteem towards you.

“May it moreover please you, Sire, to accept of the assurance of the real attachment with which I have the honour to be, Sire, your Majesty's,

“GARDINER,
“Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-
“ter Plenipotentiary from His
“Britannic Majesty.

W O B U R N A B B E Y.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Seat of the Duke of Bedford is situated at a little distance from the Town of Woburn, on the spot where formerly stood the Abbey founded in 1145 by Hugh de Bolebec, a nobleman of great property in the neighbourhood, who was advised to it by the Abbot of Fountains. The house stands in a very pleasant park, well wooded, but defective in water; the several pieces being too much divided, and the dams too conspicuous. The present house was built by the late Duke, excepting a paltry grotto by Inigo Jones (which shows that his taste

was superior to such childish performances), and the great stables, which were part of the ancient cloisters, and still preserve their pillars and vaulted roof. The offices are also the work of the late Duke, and form two magnificent but plain buildings at a small distance from the mansion. The collection of paintings is of great value. In the year 1766, Feb. 13, a dreadful shower of frozen rain broke off above a thousand loads of timber from the trees in the park, and spread the like desolation through many other places.

LETTER III. *

The LIFE of BISHOP ELPHINSTON.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

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

AS long as religion and learning maintain consideration and respect at Aberdeen or Glasgow, those cities will feel a just and laudable pride in re-collecting the name and merits of Bishop Elphinston.

John Elphinston descended from a noble family † in Germany, and Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig, were the parents of WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, who was born at Glasgow in 1431. He received his education in his native city. His first acquisitions were in classical learning and theology. At the age of twenty-five he entered into the Church, and became immediately minister of the parish of St. Michael in Glasgow. Conceiving an inclination to the study of the civil and canon law, he was advised by a respectable relative to go to the University of Paris, which had long been celebrated for the cultivation of that branch of literature. No churchman in that age, who was ambitious of rising to great ecclesiastical preferments, or of obtaining consequence in the state, could expect to succeed without a competent knowledge of the institutes of the civil and canon law. Although the "Regiam Majestatem," the first authentic body of Scottish laws, had great authority in the courts of that kingdom from the reign of David II. in which they were compiled; the civil law determined a vast number of cases in Elphinston's time. Though studied at present in most of the Universities of Europe, inasmuch as it comprises the principles of natural equity, and is founded in good sense, it has for some time been perhaps nowhere admitted without being considerably changed, or qualified; partly by a mixture of feu-

dal laws, or with general or particular customs, and is at present, in most free states, superseded by positive statutes and ordinances, and only allowed an influence in some particular courts of justice. Before the Reformation, which was not established till many years after the decease of Elphinston, that body of ecclesiastical constitutions forming the canon law, and which is derived from the apostles, the primitive fathers, the popes of Rome, and from general councils, continued decisive in all matters relative to the Church. The ecclesiastical laws of our own and other countries in Europe, are still frequently grounded upon its maxims, refer often to its authority, and in particular cases adopt its decisions. If this digression hath not been sufficiently relative to our purpose to need no apology, I shall but lengthen it by making one, and therefore I return immediately to my subject.

Mr. Elphinston had resided four years upon his cure at Glasgow, when he quitted it, in order to prosecute his scheme of study in the University of Paris. Such was the proficiency he made there, that in the space of three years, he was advanced to the professorship of civil and canon law at Paris; and afterwards at Orleans. He was reputed so profound in these branches, that the Parliament of Paris often consulted him in cases of intricacy.

Having spent nine years in France, and six of them in a conspicuous and honourable situation, he was urged by his patron, the Bishop of Glasgow, to return to his country and his friends.

The post of ‡ official of Glasgow was

* This was to have followed the XXII^d Letter of the Tour, which treats of Aberdeen.

† From the Counts of Helphinstein in Suabia. His ancestors came into Scotland with queen Margaret in 1061.

‡ The Bishop's deputy, or Vicar-General of his diocese. He probably exercised a sort of jurisdiction analogous to that of our ecclesiastical, chancellors, archdeacons, or their commissaries.

conferred upon him soon after his arrival in Scotland, and a valuable revenue was at that time annexed to it. James III. then upon the throne of that kingdom, being made acquainted with his prudence and ability in the discharge of that office, desired to see him at Edinburgh. By the king's patronage he was soon promoted; being made official of Saint Andrew's, and one of the Lords of the privy council.

Some misunderstanding having arisen between the king of Scotland and Louis XI. of France, Mr. Elphinston was sent to Paris, in a joint commission with the Earl of Buchan and the Bishop of Dunkeld, to answer the matter of complaint brought forward on the part of the French. After some discussion the differences between the two courts were composed. The success of this commission was so much attributed to the wisdom and eloquence of Elphinston, that, immediately upon his return, he was advanced to the bishopric of Rois; and in the same year translated to the see of Aberdeen.

Richard III. having murdered his two nephews, whose protector he had been chosen, ascended the throne of England in 1483. Reflecting on how slippery a foundation it stood in the blood of his near relatives, and well versed in the lore of worldly wisdom, he naturally recurred to those means, by which it might best be fixed and consolidated. None appeared more plausible than the alliance of a neighbouring monarch: he therefore proposed to enter into negotiation* for that purpose with James III.

Although this king held the bloody ambition of Richard in the utmost detestation, yet when he considered, that his own throne frequently tottered amidst the factions of a disaffected nobility, and that the advantages of a treaty, wisely conducted, would be at least reciprocal, he consented to form a commission of distinguished persons, to meet one not less respectable on the part of Richard, at Nottingham. Among the most able of the Scottish Am-

bassadors was the Bishop of Aberdeen. The communication of these ministers continued for some time; many debates arose on the terms to be stipulated; but at length, by the skill and address of our prelate, an alliance between the two nations was concluded for three years, on the 29th day of September 1484.

To give more strength and consistency to this political friendship, Richard soon after proposed a connection of marriage betwixt his niece †, Ann de la Pole, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Duke of Rothesay, heir apparent to the crown of Scotland. King James, without difficulty, acceded to this offer, and the Bishop of Aberdeen returned to Nottingham with the other Lords appointed in that commission; where all preliminaries being settled, and the requisite instruments signed, this young lady was styled Princess of Rothesay; but the field of Bosworth in 1485 terminated the career of Richard III. and "this world, as Shakespeare says †, being left no longer for him to bustle in," the marriage was never consummated. Shortly after this, our able prelate, according to some accounts, succeeded the Earl of Argyle in the Chancellorship of the kingdom. Bishop Leslie says, his post in the civil department was that of Lord Privy Seal. Having no documents at command to determine this point, I must leave it as I found it; but not without venturing a conjecture, that he might perhaps, in succession, have filled both these important offices. Be that as it may, the king reposed the greatest confidence in his integrity and abilities, and in pursuance of his counsel, at the expiration of the treaty of alliance with England, assembled his parliament in 1487. Itinerary judges were now constituted to make the circuit of the whole realm, to restrain oppressors, and to execute justice on malefactors. State criminals under accusation were no longer allowed, when cited to appear on their defence, to come surrounded by numerous bands of friends and dependents. Six proc-

* "Apprehensive too that the king of Scotland, descended from a Princess of the house of Somerset, might countenance the malcontents who wished to place the Earl of Richmond on the throne of England, he believed he ought to secure himself from that quarter. To this end he negotiated with James III. a truce, &c." Rapin—reign of Richard III.

† See Rapin: Richard III.

‡ Shakespeare's Richard III. Act. I. Sc. 2.

tors at most were to attend them, and if their guilt were proved, they were not, as formerly, to be screened by violence from the jurisdiction of the law.

The Bishop, conformably to the ideas of piety which prevailed in those times, and partly indeed to his episcopal character, warmly recommended to the king the reparation of chapels, and of edifices consecrated to monastic devotion, and even the foundation of certain new ones. The chapel royal in the castle of Sterling was founded in consequence of this advice.

The priory of * Coldingham at that period became vacant, and being at the king's disposal, he annexed its revenues to his new chapel, and procured a law in parliament to prevent any of his subjects from disuniting these benefices.

The family of the Humes complained of the king's proceeding as an infringement of their privilege, and indeed as an alienation of their property; insomuch as the priory of Coldingham had ever, by their former sovereigns, been conferred upon a Hume, and the tythes and pecuniary emoluments belonging to it were paid out of the estates of that family. James, disinclined to make any concession, persisted in maintaining his arrangement. The Humes, enraged at his pertinacity, applied to their friends and neighbours, the Hepburns, through Lord Hales, their chief and representative, desiring assistance to assert their claim. This was granted, on condition that no person except a Hume or a Hepburn should for the future be advanced to the priory of Coldingham.

Small causes, as we frequently see, may operate to a wide extent. The combination entered into by these two families, bent upon resistance to the king's will in the affair in question, as they were known to be numerous, powerful and active, proved the center of attraction to all the mal-contents and disaffected persons in the kingdom. This business of the priory furnishing an ostensible pretext to all parties, opportunity soon offered or was sought for, and the parties rose in rebellion against their sovereign. The Bishop of Aberdeen upon this occasion ex-

erted all his powers and influence to bring back the rebels to their duty. But finding, after all his efforts, that he had been vainly preaching loyalty and christian peace to people resolved not to hear, and believing affairs of war to be neither within his competence, nor becoming his profession, he quitted the scene of political business, and retired to his diocese.

During this recess from the tumult of violence and rebellion he compiled his book of canons, adapted, from those of the primitive church, to the ecclesiastical state of Scotland. He reformed such abuses as had crept in amongst his clergy, and attended, with the most exemplary vigilance, to every part of his pastoral province.

Whilst he was absorbed in these employments, intelligence was suddenly brought him, that the king his master had fallen in the field of battle, courageously defending himself and the rights of his crown against the Lords of the Insurrection, a title given to the chiefs who had united in that rebellion.

A parliament being summoned to meet at Edinburgh in 1488, the Bishop of Aberdeen was obliged to attend it, in order to assist at the coronation of the young prince, who had not then completed the sixteenth year of his age. When that business was finished, the Lords of the Insurrection began to suspect, that many of their proceedings might not be entirely conformable to our prelate's principles, or such as the integrity of his character would permit him to approve. They therefore, to avoid the scrutiny of such eyes, contrived an honourable pretext for his removal, and appointed him ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, on a proposition of marriage betwixt their young king and Margaret the Empress's daughter.

However acceptable this matrimonial alliance might have been to the Court of Vienna, it was frustrated by the prior engagement of the Lady to the Prince of Spain.

The Bishop desirous to compensate for his failure, involuntary as it was, in the object of his German embassy, took the opportunity of his return through Holland to settle several points

* An abbey on the borders. See a letter relative to throwing a garrison into it in the reign of Henry VIII. Lodge's Illustrations of British History, Number XXIX. p. 65. Vol. I.

of difference, which had created animosity between Scotland and the United Provinces ; and in the name of his young sovereign happily concluded a treaty. Thus having rendered a signal and unexpected service to his country, he returned home with honour and eclat.

That agitation of mind naturally attendant on public business now soon subsiding, our Prelate began again to feel a strong attraction towards the calm retreat of his diocese, whilst his thoughts seemed wholly engaged on promoting the interests of religion and learning.

About the year 1494 he made application to the Pope, Alexander VI. to obtain his bull for founding a university at Aberdeen ; which being granted, he built the king's college in the old town of that city in 1500. It was so called, because James IV. took it under his particular patronage. It was endowed with great privileges, said to be much in the spirit of those granted to the Universities of Paris and Bononia. A Doctor in theology was constituted Principal of the College ; Doctors of the canon law, civil jurisprudence, and of medicine, were appointed next in order, for the cultivation of those sciences ; a Professor of humanity to instruct the students in grammar and languages, and a Subprincipal to institute them in philosophy. The plan of endowment made provision, moreover, for twenty-seven students, a chantor, organist and sacristan.*

The city of Aberdeen was indebted to the munificence of Bishop Elphinstone for another great public work ; the bridge across the river Dee, which gives name to the town.

That part of his time which remained unconsecrated to devotion, to acts of charity, public and private, and to the business of his diocese, was spent in study. He wrote a book on the lives

of the saints for the use of his clergy, recommending some portion of it to their perusal on each of the Festivals of the Church. This work is supposed to be entirely lost, a circumstance perhaps not much to be lamented at this time of day. There seems little reason for encouraging men to become saints by profession. As no man can be absolutely perfect, any pretence or even attempt to appear so, is sure to be so narrowly watched, that without better fortune than ought reasonably to be expected, it is likely that discoveries may, in some unguarded moment, be made to the saint's disadvantage : and such is the malice of the world upon these occasions, that the slightest peccadillo in a character of this sort never fails to be magnified infinitely beyond its real dimensions.

The principal literary undertaking of Bishop Elphinstone was the History of Scotland, from its remotest antiquity to his own time. This is still to be found among General Fairfax's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. It consists of eleven books. The historian follows pretty closely the footsteps of † Fordoun, as far as that author has gone ; but afterwards enters much more into detail, and writes with greater precision than any of Fordoun's continuators. The Bishop's History ends with the reign of James II. an accomplished prince, who unfortunately lost his life at the siege of Roxburgh by the splinter of a cannon in 1460, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Our Prelate continued his labour of learning and piety to a very advanced age, and was still proceeding with some vigour in the good purposes of his heart, when his spirits received a violent shock from the death of James IV. at the battle ‡ of Flodden. In consequence of this event a parliament was immediately assembled at Sterling : the nation fell into the most unsettled state, and

* In whose care are kept the vestments, utensils, or smaller moveables of a church or chapel.

† Fordoun, author of the *Scoti-chronicon*, and, according to Bishop Stillingfleet, the oldest of all the regular historians of Scotland. He collected materials for the Scottish history from the earliest times to his own ; but lived only to finish five books. Macculloch, Secretary to Schevez, Bishop of St. Andrews, continued this history from Fordoun's materials, and added eleven books. He flourished about 1440. Our Camden says, that all succeeding Scottish historians have been obliged to Fordoun. His history was always greatly esteemed, and scarcely a monastery in Scotland was without a copy of it. It is to be found inter *Scriptores Quindecim*, &c. à D. Tho. Gale. Edit. Oxon. 1691, Folio.

‡ For an account of this famous battle see Buchanan's *Hist. lib. 13. p. 252-3.*

nothing could be more embroiled than all its affairs. The Queen was left with two sons; the elder only in the second year of his age. Many of the best and wisest men among the noble and the great, had fallen with their King on that fatal day. Those of the highest pretensions left behind, were most of them young, and without experience. Our venerable Prelate, seeing the distressed condition of his country, quitted his peaceful retirement with the resolution of contributing his best efforts to restore its prosperity. But his sovereign's death, an event which he was unprepared to expect, with the calamitous effects immediately arising from it, had overwhelmed him with surprize and grief beyond the recovery of his powers: it is said, indeed, that he was never seen to smile after that unwelcome intelligence. He fell sick in the progress of his journey to Edinburgh, and expired within a week after his arrival, in the 83d year of his age, 1514. Boethius in his History of the Bishops of Aberdeen, according to Mr. Pennant, says, "He was a person of such eminence, that his contemporaries firmly believed that his death was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment; as if Heaven more peculiarly interested itself in the departure of so great a character."

Nothing particular having been delivered down to us concerning the person, temper, or domestic habits of this illustrious Prelate, I am sorry I have nothing to offer you on a subject of

such lively gratification in biographical writing.

The several situations in which he successively appeared, were eminently distinguished, as each demanded its proper character, by his knowledge, his learning, his address, his munificence, or his piety; and it seems not too much to say, that his exalted station in the Church was adorned by the constant union of them all.

The very considerable acquisitions of wealth which his different offices or employments in the Church or the State enabled him to make, were, as we have seen, returned, during his life-time, in no scanty measure, to his country in acts of noble liberality, or the most useful charity. He bequeathed ten thousand pounds, which remained in money and effects after his decease, partly for the completion of his bridge over the Dee, and partly for the benefit of his College at Aberdeen.

In such of his writings as have descended to posterity, he has left ample testimonies of his learning, and particularly of his extensive knowledge in the history of his country *.

After the various instances of merit which I have adduced in this sketch of our eminent Prelate's life, allow me in three words to complete his character by the following eulogy of one who has observed of him, "that there never was a man of greater integrity of life and manners; it having been proverbially affirmed to his honour, that from the time of his entering into holy orders, he was never known to do or to say an unseemly thing."

J. LETTICE.

CURIOS REMARKS ON "BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES."

BY DR. SWIFT, THE LATE LORD HARDWICKE, AND THE LATE SPEAKER ONSLOW. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 41.]

** Those Passages marked *N. P.* are parts in the original Manuscript of Bp. BURNET's History not printed.

BURNET, ARGUING with the p. 42. Scots concerning the propriety of the King's death, he observes, that Drummond said, "That Cromwell had plainly the better of them at their own weapons."

SWIFT. "And Burnet thought as Cromwell did."

BURNET, p. 46. "I will leave all that relates to the King's trial and death to common historians; knowing

* I. Scotorum Chronicon MS. in Bibliot. Bodl.—II. Conciliorum Statuta. Many of his works were lost at the Reformation; whether this remain, I cannot tell.

nothing that is particular of that great transaction, which was certainly one of the most amazing scenes in history."

ONSLOW. "Most certainly a *murder*, as his cause at that time was become the cause of the nation, and the sense of it; and that of those who put him to death were but few; and was in Cromwell and most of them a mixture of enthusiasm for private ends and security to themselves, and has only the justification of a highwayman, who kills because he would not be killed."

BURNET, p. 46. " Fairfax was much distractred in his mind, and chang'd purposes often every day."

SWIFT. " Fairfax had hardly common sense."

BURNET, p. 49. "I will not enter further into the military part; for I remember an advice of Marshal Schomberg, never to meddle in the relation of military matters. His observation was, 'Some affected to relate those affairs in all the terms of war, in which they committed great errors, that exposed them to the scorn of all Commanders, who must despise relations that pretend to exactness, when there were blunders in every part of them.'

SWIFT. "Very foolish advice—for soldiers cannot write."

BURNET, p. 49. "Archbishop Laud

was a learned, a sincere, and zealous man, regular in his own life, and humble in his private deportment; but was a hot and indiscreet man."

ONSLOW. "Very rough and ungracious."

BURNET, p. 50. "Laud's defence of himself when in the Tower is a very mean performance. In most particulars he excuses himself by this—That he was but one of many, who either in council, star-chamber, or high commission, voted illegal things. Now tho' this was true, yet a chief minister, and one in high favour, determines the rest so much, that they are little better than machines acted by him.—On other occasions he says, 'the thing was proved but by *one witness*.'—Now how strong soever this defence may be in law, it is of no force in appeal to the world; for if a thing is true, it is no matter how full or defective the proof is."

SWIFT. "All this is full of malice and ill judgment."

BURNET, p. 50, speaking of The Basilicon, "Supposed to be written by Charles the First."

SWIFT. "I think it is a poor Treatise, and that the King did not write it."

BURNET, p. 51. "Upon the King's death, the Scots proclaimed his son

* The decollation of Charles the First, though carried on with all the apparent solemnity of a legal proceeding, was most certainly considered as a *murder* by a great majority of the people of England, though their opinions were kept under through the fear of Cromwell and the Army. It is likewise now generally thought, that Cromwell died in good time for his power and reputation; for had he lived much longer, what through the imbecility of age, and the stings of conscience, he would not have been able to oppose the growing opposition of the people to his government, which was little better than *arbitrary*, in the fullest signification of that word. Many circumstances induce us to think so, and amongst many others the following little anecdote, as related by a Gentleman, now living, of great respectability.

When this Gentleman was a boy, he remembered an old farmer, about the age of ninety-five, giving evidence in some cause relative to a commonage, at the assizes in Cambridgeshire, which, upon the accuracy of the man's testimony, was determined in favour of the right. The venerable appearance of the evidence drew the attention of the Judge (Lord Chief Justice Willes, who had a particular curiosity in investigating the causes of longevity) to ask him several questions relative to the history of his times. In answer to some of those questions he said, "I remembered the death of old Cromwell very well." "What time of the year was it?" said the judge. "Why for the matter of that (answered the man) I seldom reckon by the months; but I remember it was between hay-harvest and bean-gleaning, and that I and several other boys went out stealing bean-stuboles to make a bonfire for his death."—"And were not you afraid of the Justices, to do that?"—"Oh! not at all (says the old man): no Justice was inclined, or indeed dared, to commit anybody for that, as the whole county was in a blaze of joy on the occasion, from one end of it to the other."

King, and sent over Sir George Win-
can, *that married my great aunt*, to treat
with him while he was in the Isle of
Jersey."

SWIFT. "Was that the reason why
he was sent?"

BURNET, p. 52. "The Marquis
of Montrose came to Paris to the King
(Charles II.), and undertook, if he
would follow his counsels, to restore
him to his dominions by main force."

N. P. "The Queen-mother hated
him (Montrose) mortally; for when
he came over from Scotland to Paris,
upon the King's requiring him to lay
down his arms, he received him with ex-
traordinary favour, as his services seemed
to deserve, and gave him a large supply
in money and jewels, considering the
straits to which she was then reduced.
But she heard that he talked very inde-
cently of her favours to him; which
she herself told the Lady Sufannah
Hamilton, a daughter of Duke Hamil-
ton, from whom I had it: so she sent
him word to leave Paris, for she would
see him no more.—He wandered about
the Courts of Germany, but was not
esteemed so much as he thought he de-
served."

BURNET, p. 53. "King Charles
the Second, when in Scotland, wrought
himself into as grave a deportment as
he could. He heard many prayers and
sermons, some of great length. I re-
member in one fast-day there were *six*
sermons preached without intermission.
I was there myself, and not a little weary
of so tedious a service."

SWIFT. "Burnet was not then
eight years old."

BURNET, p. 59, speaking highly

of the character of Sir Robert Mur-
ray, the first former and president of
the Royal Society *, and the plot that
was contrived against him,

N. P. "And upon this account, as
well as upon all the care and affection
he expressed unto me, I have ever reck-
oned, that next to my father, I owe
more to him than to any other man; there-
fore I have enlarged upon his
character, and rather said too little
than too much."

BURNET, p. 61, speaking of the
period of usurpation in Scotland—
"Cromwell built three citadels, Leith,
Ayr, and Inverness, beside many little
forts. There was good justice done,
and vice was suppressed and punished;
so that we always reckon those eight
years of usurpation a time of great
peace and prosperity."

SWIFT. "No doubt you do."

BURNET, p. 63, speaking of the
Scotch preachers in the time of the
civil-wars—"The crowds, says he, were
far beyond the capacity of their
churches or the reach of their voices."

SWIFT. "And the preaching be-
yond the capacity of the crowd.—I be-
lieve the church had as much capacity
as the minister."

BURNET, p. 64. "The resolutions
sent up by one Sharp, who had been
long in England, and was an active and
an eager man."

SWIFT. "Afterwards a Bishop, and
murdered."

BURNET, p. 66. "Thus Cromwell
had all the King's party in a net: he
let them dance in at pleasure, and upon

* The persons who formed the Royal Society in London were Sir Robert Murray, the Lord Brouncker (a profound mathematician), and Dr. Ward, soon after promoted to Ex-
eter, and afterwards to Salisbury. Ward was a man of great reach, went deep in mathematical studies, and was a very dextrous man, if not too dextrous; for his sincerity was much questioned. But Lord Clarendon saw that most of the Bishops were men of merit by their sufferings, but of no great capacity for business; so brought Ward in as a man fit to govern the Church. Many physicians and other ingenious men went into this Society for natural philosophy. But he who laboured most, at the greatest charge, and with the most success, at experiments, was Robert Boyle, the Earl of Cork's youngest son. He was looked upon by all who knew him as a very perfect pattern: he was a very devout Christian, humble and modest almost to a fault, and of a most spotless and exemplary life in all respects.

This Society for Philosophy grew so considerable, that they thought fit to take out a patent, which constituted them a body by the name of The Royal Society, of which Sir Robert Murray was the first president, Bishop Ward the second, and the Lord Brouncker the third.

occasions clapt them up for a short time."

SWIFT. "A pox of his *claps*."

BURNET, p. 67. "Cromwell's beloved notion was—'Once a child of God—always a child of God.' Now he had led a very strict life for above eight years together before the war, so he comforted himself much with his reflections on that time and on the certainty of perseverance."

ONSLOW. "Archbishop Tillotson, who married Cromwell's niece, used to say, 'That at last Cromwell's enthusiasm got the better of his hypocrisy, and that he believed himself to be the instrument of God in the great actions of his power for the reformation of the world.'"

BY THE EDITOR. In confirmation of the above opinion is subjoined the following circumstance relative to Cromwell's last illness, as related by Hume.

"His body also, from the contagion of his anxious mind, began to be affected, and his health seemed very sensibly to decline. He was seized with a slow fever, which changed into a tertian ague. For the space of a week no dangerous symptoms appeared, and in the intervals of the fits he was able to walk abroad. At length the fever increased, and he himself began to entertain some thoughts of death, and to cast his eye toward that future existence, whose idea had once been intimately present to him; though since, in the hurry of affairs and the shock of wars and factions, it had, no doubt, been considerably obliterated.—He asked Godwin, one of his preachers, if the doctrine was true, that the Elect could never fall or suffer a final reprobation. 'Nothing more certain, Sir,' replied the preacher. 'Then I am safe,' said the Protector; 'for I am sure that once I was in a state of grace.'

BURNET, p. 70, speaking of Cromwell's irresolution about accepting the Crown,

ONSLOW. "It has been said, and was much believed at that time, that Colonel Pride told Cromwell, if he took the crown he would (if nobody else would) shoot him through the head, the very first opportunity he had for it, fearless of all consequences."

BURNET, p. 79. "Cromwell could never shake off the roughness of his temper and education. He spoke always long and very ungracefully."

ONSLOW. "Lord Clarendon and Sir P. Warwicke say quite otherwise."

BURNET, p. 82. "Cromwell's sons were weak but honest men."

ONSLOW. "But see Henry Cromwell's Letters in Thurloe's State Papers."

BURNET, p. 87, speaking of the Restoration—"Of all this Monk had both the praise and the reward: for I have been told a *very small share* of it belonged to him."

SWIFT. "Malice!"

BURNET, p. 95. "Lord Clarendon was a good Chancellor, only a little too rough; but very impartial in the administration of justice. He never seemed to understand foreign affairs well, and yet he meddled much in them."

ONSLOW. "The author had not seen, I believe, the MS. History of Lord Clarendon's Life, written by himself. He at least understood foreign affairs better than any other of the Ministers; none of them were much esteemed for that abroad, as has been said. The Master of the Rolls (Sir Thomas Clarke) told me, that Lord Clarendon never made a decree in Chancery without having the assistance of two of the Judges."

ANONYMOUS. "A very wise custom, and fit, for the most part, to be followed by all succeeding Lord Chancellors of England."

BURNET, p. 96. "Lord Southampton left the business of the Treasury wholly in the hands of his Secretary Sir Philip Warwicke, who was an honest but a weak man."

ONSLOW. "He had been Secretary there when Bishop Juxon was Treasurer, and made so by him. His Memoirs have some curiosities in them that make them worth reading."

BURNET, p. 96. "Lord Shaftesbury, as to religion, was a *deist* at best; he had the dotage of astrology about him in a high degree. He told me that a Dutch Doctor had, from the stars, foretold him the whole series of his life; but

but that which was before him, when he told me this, proved false, if he told me true; for he said he was yet to be a greater man than he had been."

ONSLAW. "A person came to pay Lord Shaftesbury a visit one day whilst he was sitting with a Lady of his family, who upon the gentleman's entrance retired to another part of the room with her work, and seemed not to attend to the conversation which passed between the Earl and him. The sub-

ject happened to turn upon religion, when after a considerable share of talk the Earl observed,—"No doubt the mass of the people differ much in their discourse and profession about these matters—but *men of sense are rarely but of one religion.*" "And pray, My Lord," says the Lady (suddenly starting up), "what religion is that?"— "Madam," says the Earl, very gravely, "men of sense never tell."

(To be continued occasionally.)

FRAGMENT of an ESSAY attempting to prove FOSSIL SHELLS, BONES, WOOD, FISH, &c. to be the SPOILS of the UNIVERSAL DELUGE.

THAT a deluge did happen is an undoubted fact; and if we seek no other proof, there is the almost universal tradition of this wonderful event in all countries of the globe.

With regard to these *exuviae* (the subject of our present enquiry), it is in vain to attempt an explanation of every appearance, or to unhinge the settled laws of nature, to support some idea which we have formed: we are ignorant of even what the mere mechanical motion of the waters is able to effect; for we are assured (says Mr. Boyle) by all divers, that the bottom of the sea is so strongly affected by the agitation of the waters, that earth, clay, and shells, are removed to great distances. And if this is the case in ordinary, what must it be when the whole mass of waters, by divine interposition, were thrown forward on the earth? None, save those who have been eye witnesses to the effects of a violent land flood, and seen those things performed by it which they otherwise would by no means have believed, can form sufficient ideas of the sad destruction so direful an event as the universal deluge could effect, in which not only an incessant, but (if I may use the word) cataractive rain softened the earth for six weeks, but the tempestuous ocean poured in on all sides with its moveable contents.

Now the Flood arrived nearly at its full height in forty days, and continued stationary for five months; and surely the pressure of a column of water nigh four miles in height, for so great a length of time, must have softened the whole earth to so great a degree, as to render the passage of not only those shells, but of other substances which it had brought with it, easy to the greatest depths. Another circumstance of some weight in this case is,

that beneath these *marine exuviae* we often find whole trees in the fossil state; and we may naturally conclude, that the trees growing on the surface of the earth were the first objects of the pressure of the water: and that these trees were once growing on the surface of the earth, is evident from the marks of the axe yet remaining on a great number. Again, how often do we find fossil shells crushed and broken in such a manner, as evidently carries the marks of a violent pressure, and could have been done in no other way than by the preulsive force of a supercumbent power.

It has been conjectured by some, "that at the Creation the whole earth was not all at once uncovered, but only those parts where Adam and the animals were created, and the rest gradually afterwards, perhaps not in many years, as (according to their method of reasoning) there seems no necessity of understanding the account of the Creation to have been in three natural days;" and thus they would make it appear, that shell and other fish "might breed and multiply abundantly all over its bottom; and that this bottom being afterwards elevated, deserted by the sea, and made dry land, these shells must be elevated with it, and retained in those strata, which afterwards hardened into the various kinds of earth and stone." The appearance of this, at first sight, is very plausible; but had this been the case, why do we not now find rocks of coral? and why do we find animal and vegetable remains beneath those marine spoils? Rocks of coral require a length of time for their formation, and had the sea remained over the earth for so great a period, must have been almost as common in the fossil state as in the recent. Animal and vegetable remains would not then have been

been found beneath those of the sea, unless it had been allowed that the earth, which had been elevated with these marine remains, was the ruins of a more ancient world, for the admission of which we have no authority in either sacred or profane History.

That great numbers of shells, already formed, would be brought along with the waters of the ocean, is an undeniable assertion; and if we consider the way in which they came on, as described by the sacred historian, our ideas of the quantity must be very great. This circumstance of itself will account for the appearance of vast numbers of shells and other marine substances on land. But there is yet one more which will enhance the force of it, that is, that the unfathomable depths of the ocean are not the proper habitations for fish, which swim in shoals, and always haunt the

shallows, and of consequence would abound on the tops of the mountains and elevated places; and while the waters remained on the earth, marine animals of every kind would breed over the land in their natural way.

It is somewhat wonderful that human and other animal remains are not more frequently found than they are; for at the period of the universal deluge (as is now generally believed) the earth was more fully inhabited than at present, by reason the life of man was considerably longer. They, like other animals, taught by the instinct of nature, would naturally flee from the approaching danger, and (as it is natural for us to suppose) climbed the mountains and precipices to avoid the mighty flood, and at last perished together by the violence of the overwhelming torrent.

R. P.

ON THE NEGLECT TO WHICH AUTHORS ARE EXPOSED IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IF we look into the retreats of literary men, and view them among their friends or their neighbours, we shall not, perhaps, be decisively of opinion, that their reputation greatly contributes to their domestic comforts. Those names which are highly respected at a distance, excite little veneration at home. The sentiments entertained of an Author in his own contracted neighbourhood, are not such as he really deserves, or actually enjoys, in the liberal world of letters. Among his personal acquaintance, there is always an invidious disposition, which endeavours to bring down his character to a level with the common standard. To this detractive spirit, the Statesman and the Soldier are equally exposed. The credit they have unquestionably gained, is seldom allowed without reserve, by those "who eat of their own meat, and drink of their own cup."

To account for this circumstance, is by no means difficult.

They who never come forward to public observation but with the dignity of exalted characters, are every day familiarized to their friends, in the most trivial situations. In ordinary life, the little failings of the most eminent are balanced with those virtues or qualifications which the Public only abstractedly sees. Envy, however, hesitates to acknowledge even the worth which she cannot but observe; and she is con-

santly exercised on such objects as are placed in her vicinity. With remote or unfamiliar transactions the envious very seldom interfere, because, what others are not likely to oppose to their merits, they rarely attempt to oppose themselves. To the case of literary people, these observations seem peculiarly applicable.

To procure himself a good reception in his own neighbourhood, an Author has to struggle with a thousand difficulties. From the little world where he hath fixed his residence, he must expel a vast variety of disagreeable possessions, which do not exist in the world at large, where he is personally unknown. As he goes so much out of the common track, his neighbours are ever ready to dispute his privilege to deviate; and would bring him back, if they were able, into the ordinary routine of dissipation. Whilst his own relations, perhaps, sullen and reserved, say nothing, though they cannot disapprove, and by their silence damp his ardour for Authorship, his common acquaintance regard him with a scrutinizing eye. Fond of investigating his motives for publishing, they generally come to a very friendly and charitable decision, at the close of their enquiries.

On a general view they accuse him of vanity. They compare him with themselves, and accuse him of arrogance. They compare his conduct with his own Book,

Book, and accuse him of *inconsistency*. They examine into his particular profession, and charge him with a *neglect of it*.

To the motive of *vanity* an Author's pretended friends industriously trace every Publication, however dissident his pretensions.

If his Book be merely calculated to amuse, it is to set off his own wit or shining talents that he publishes. And though his productions have an evident tendency to correct and reform the manners or the morals of men, it is still with a selfish view to his own reputation, that he appears before the Public. He who prints what he writes, undoubtedly discovers a consciousness that his Work possesses some degree of merit. Every one, if he thinks at all, must estimate in his own mind the value of his performance; and surely no Author would pay so bad a compliment to the Public, as to present them with a Work which he rated as mean and desppicable. If there be vanity in the act of publishing, it is, indeed, a venial sin, which is hid by ingenuity, and only rendered glaring by dulness. The question among the friends of a literary man should rather be, "Does he obtrude the subject of his own writings in conversation? Does he make himself the little Hero of his Tale? Does he produce his MSS. in mixt company, or rehearse his Poems, under colour of entertaining his visitors, with an air of pompous recitation?" If this be the case, he is justly censurable, as vain and ill-mannered; though, in printing his performances, he offends not a single individual, and is sure of gratifying those whose taste or sentiments are consonant with his own.

To keep his pieces in MS. and display them on all occasions to his company, is, I confess, unpardonable vanity, even in a Writer who may be justified in entertaining a good opinion of his own abilities. It often happens, that he who disdainfully sneers at the vulgar familiarity of Authors with the Public, and would think it a derogation from the dignity of his genius to appear in print, reserves his unedited pieces as cabinet-curiosities, for the gratification of a private circle. But he always appears to disadvantage, even among people of taste, when he introduces his compositions with an air that seems to say, "They are exquisite—they are a treasure for my friends—my friends

may be obliged to me for so fine a relish of literary delicacies." Who, though he feel the silent emotion of contempt, would, in these circumstances, be so rude as to discommend the most execrable Piece? In his own house, at least, he is secure from ridicule or censure; and thus he reads, perhaps, such reading as was never read, amidst the feebleness of extorted applause, and the somnolence of secret disapprobation. In the mean time, he who publishes, submits his Work to impartial examination. If it be well received, he enjoys the praise which is his due, and endeavours to support its credit. If it be condemned, he lets it sink, whether it is fast tending, into oblivion.

His acquaintance, again, are fond of comparing the literary Gentleman with themselves. Perhaps they were brought up with him at the same school; but they observed no decided superiority in his exercises. They were his companions at the University; but they never heard his themes applauded, or remarked any uncommon brilliancy in his declamations: and as to *sings*, he was always deficient in them; so that in logic, he was vastly their inferior, and hardly, indeed, ever escaped, on Disputation-days, without the censure of the College. Admitting all this, he may have treated the subject of his own choice with superior ability. Even if we suppose that a few of his illiberal associates might have excelled him in composition, is he blameable for having done well, because others might have done better? Let them make a trial of their powers, or be silent. In common conversation, his acquaintance, perhaps, infinuate his deficiencies. 'Tis impossible, they say, that a man who says so little to the purpose, who never tells a good story, or discusses a subject with perspicuity, can possess talents to qualify him for an Author. In the recollection even of common historical facts, he hesitates so much, that we absolutely blush for the poor bewildered man; though we can hardly pity his embarrassment, when, in all he hath written, we see so palpable an affectation of historical knowledge. Notwithstanding this, he may possess a better memory than any one of his acquaintance hath a right to boast. To company he may have recourse for relaxation, after exhausting his spirits in composition; and the silent and solitary study of an Author is by no means the

the school for tea-table eloquence. To excel in conversation, requires a habit of conversing. Practice in this, as in all other things, is necessary to perfection. Perhaps the embarrassed Gentleman can dictate with equal rapidity and elegance in the closet, what he cannot find terms to express in familiar discourse; and the idea (which those who have any way distinguished themselves cannot help entertaining) that all he says will be particularly noticed, must occasion much perplexing hesitation; whilst pausing amidst a number of synonymous words, to select the proper expressions, he feels at length the awkwardness of the pause, and loses all in confusion and obscurity. For any little defects or awkwardnesses, however, his acquaintance can find no possible excuse. His conduct, in having assumed the dignity of a writer, is aspersed with bitter calumnies; and the articles of his impeachment being summed up, he is unanimously found guilty of *arrogance*.

For such charges they are indefatigable in their search. Perhaps one of his accusers, whose report is taken upon trust, may have read his Book with some attention. With his own Work, then, they are diligent in comparing his sentiments, his conduct, and his character; and should they be fortunate enough to discover the slightest inconsistency, it is at once the subject of general triumph.

If he advance opinions that may apparently clash with what he has written, the opposition is instantly marked with an insulting air. But is any man perfect? And have we not the authority of Scripture to say, that if any one offend not in tongue, he is perfect? Besides, may we not alter our opinions, on a different view of things, without incurring the blame of fickleness or inconsistency? How often do we change our sentiments, in the course of human life!

If the unfortunate Writer swerve, in the most trivial point of conduct, from the morality he hath inculcated, the incongruity between his practice and his precepts is too visible to escape animadversion; and he is stigmatized, by universal consent, with the title of an hypocrite. The most charitable zeal suggests the charge. But a man may feel the beauty of virtue in his closet, and yet, when he goes out into the world, be tempted like others. Though he is

truly sincere in all he advises at the moments of cool reflection, yet passion may betray him into excesses, which, though they seem to weaken or discredit admonition, only prove our common frailty, and urge the necessity of the strictest circumspection. I should not have charged a Doctor with hypocrisy. Whilst he preached, he felt the force of evangelic truth, and endeavoured to impress his feelings on his auditory. The time, at least, which a Moralist spends in his closet, is unexceptionably employed. However irregular he may be at certain seasons, he dedicates some portion of his life to virtue. In this he hath surely an advantage over those who neither preach nor practise. Instead of being extreme to mark what he did amiss, I should rather overlook his trifling deviations, on account of his useful instructions. For these, abstractedly considered, the world is surely obliged to him. His practice they have no right to examine. There is a species of ingratitude in the inquiry. 'Tis probable, indeed, that his superior talents, so far from imposing a stricter morality, may be the very cause of his incaution and extravagance. From a man of bright parts, mechanical regularity can hardly be expected; and where there is no viciousness, any little wanderings from the road of common life ought to be excused, as an indulgence to genius.

There is still another charge, which the pretended friends of Authors are always ready to bring forward—the neglect of their profession. Examining minutely the connection between a Writer's profession and publication, they are seldom able to discover an affinity, though it really exist; and clamorously inveigh against the man who affects to perform the most important duties, whilst he actually reposes in indolence, and, for useful realities, is occupied by fanciful reveries. If he be a Clergyman, he had better mind his preaching than his poetry. If a physician, 'tis impossible he can study medicine and the Muse. Poor contracted spirits! Dull and disingenuous, they cannot see the chain that connects every species of literature; and if they could, they would disallow it. But may not he who understands the art of regulating his hours, find sufficient time for a diversity of pursuits that have no relation or correspondence? Not to recur to the examples of those who had the

the extraordinary art of bringing within the compass of a day an almost infinite variety of heterogeneous employments, and yet of attending regularly to all, I think every man of education, though possessing neither a singular capacity nor singular resolution, may indulge himself, if he please, in his literary amusements, without even a momentary neglect of his profession, properly so called. If he reserve an hour from sleep, for his literary gratification, who shall blame the preference of his pen to his pillow? If he write whilst his calumniators yawn, is he, therefore, more indolent than they? If, while others are engaged around him in gaming, intemperance, and scandal, he chuses to instruct mankind, and furnish them with elegant amusement, is he to be reproached for his negligence, or censured for his irregularity? Is he to be blamed for a frivolous waste of time, because he prefers the bosom-soothing Muse to heartless dissipation? We will allow him, however, all the refreshments of ordinary repose—all the social recreations of which others partake; still he must possess a very narrow mind, if he cannot attend to his profession, except it be to the exclusion of every other study. 'Tis remarkable enough, that a physician, in particular, may devote all his afternoons, uncensured, to the Coterie; though if he publish a short Poem, the composition of which could have engaged but very little of his time, he is charged, on all hands, with a neglect of business.

ALL these accusations, in short, have no other source than the malevolent spirit of envy. In respect to an Author, 'tis a spirit which is never at rest: if no real flaw can be detected in his character or his writings, invention is immediately set at work to fabricate defects. But what unworthy conduct is this! Surely, because a man hath published what bids fair for our instruction and entertainment, he is not, therefore, the object of our censure.

If they who have no kind of private communication with him, concur in allowing merit to his Works, we can have no reason to doubt his ingenuity. Instead of attempting to undermine a reputation supported by the applause of candid and impartial judges, we should rather endeavour to strengthen and exalt it. Instead of detracting from what he hath really performed, we should rather give him credit for more than he has done, and place our laudable partiality to the account of our intimacy with so deserving a person. We should be proud of the honour he has conferred on our neighbourhood by his Productions. We should view him with respect and gratitude. HARRIS of *Salisbury* was exposed as much as any literary character, to unmerited detraction and calumny. There was a great deal of low envy among his affected friends; yet, ere this, they probably regret his loss, from a persuasion, rather founded in justice than partiality, that his writings do more honour to their town than those of "*John of Salisbury*," or any other person celebrated in their annals. We should reflect, that however people of eminence are decrided in their life-time by their countrymen, the period will always come, when their memories shall be revered. 'Tis a circumstance that has been too often observed and lamented, since the days of the Lyric Poet of Rome.

For our future satisfaction, therefore, we should render the lives of Authors as comfortable as we can. Allow them a little scope for harmless vanity—pay that deference to their opinions which their superiority so justly claims;—on viewing their characters, make proper deductions for the frailties of human nature; and reflect, that, while they devote a portion of their time to genius (which, wherever it exists, ought, doubtless, to be indulged), they are labouring for our own amusement and instruction.

P.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXVI.

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CHARLES THE FIRST.

"A PRINCE, says Grotius, does not stipulate for himself, but for the people under his Government, and a

King deposed of his kingdom, loses the right of sending an Ambassador. The Powers of Europe shewed themselves to be of this opinion in the case of Portugal.

tugal. When Philip the Second, King of Spain, had gained the possession, they treated with him concerning the affairs relating to that kingdom. Few regarded Don Antonio, and no man considered the Dukes of Savoy, Parma, or Braganza (who perhaps had the most plausible titles). But when his grandson, Philip the Fourth, had lost that kingdom, and the people had set up the Duke of Braganza, they treated with him as a King. And the English Court (though then in amity with Spain, and not a little influenced by a Spanish faction) gave example to others, by treating with him, and not with Spain, touching matters relating to that State. Nay, I have been informed by those who well understand the affairs of the time, that the Lord Cottington advising the late King (Charles the First) not to receive any persons sent from the Duke of Braganza, Rebel to his Ally the King of Spain, in the quality of Ambassadors, the King answered, that he must look upon that person to be King of Portugal who was acknowledged by the Nation; and I am much mistaken, if his Majesty now reigning in England (Charles the Second) did not find all the Powers and States of the world to be of the same mind when he was out of his kingdom, and could oblige no man, but himself and a few followers, by any Treaty he could make." — Algernon Sydney's Discourses concerning Government, p. 442 of the Quarto Edition, 1763. London. Printed for A. Millar.

MONTECULL.

This great Master of the Art of War tells us in his Military Memoirs, that a *Defensive War* requires more knowledge and greater precautions than an *Offensive War*. The least failure, adds he, is mortal, and the want of success is always exaggerated by fear, which acts as a microscope to magnify calamities of all kinds.

BRISSOT.

From this victim to popular fury and democratic cruelty, the excellent Constitution of our happy Country extorted this eulogium: "The English Government," says he, "which I had inveigled upon the spot, appeared to me (in spite of its defects) a model for those Societies who were desirous of changing their form of Government. The work of M. De Lolme," added he, "which

is no more than an ingenious panegyric upon this excellent Constitution, was at that time in the hands of the learned only. It was, however, in detail, and ought to have been rendered known to my countrymen; for to make it known was to make it beloved and desired." — Memoirs of the Life of Brissot de Warville, published by himself, and addressed to his Constituents.

Envy, perhaps, of the blessings this country has enjoyed under its Constitution, and dread, perhaps, of the power that well-regulated Liberty must ever give to a great Country, were very probably the motives that induced the factious and turbulent Demagogue to propose to his associates to make war against England.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, BART.
who was in the Militia raised by the County of York in favour of Charles the First, says in his MS. Memoirs, "I had but a short time of being a soldier. It did not last above six weeks. I like it as a commendable way of breeding for a Gentleman, if they comfort themselves with such as be civil, and the quarrel be lawful. For as idleness is the nurse of all evil, enfeebling the parts both of body and mind, this employment of a soldier is contrary unto it, and shall greatly improve them, by enabling the body for labour, and the mind for watchfulness, and so, by a contempt of all things (but that employment they are in), they shall not in much care how hard they lie, or how hardly they fare."

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Amongst the MSS. of this singular Princess, after her death there were found the Memoirs of her Life, dedicated to the Author of Life; in which she says, that as the Supreme Being has by his grace favoured her more than any one of his creatures; that as he has made the vigour of her mind, and of her body, her fortune, her birth, and her greatness, subservient to his glory and her happiness, as well as every thing else that can possibly result from so noble an assemblage of eminent qualities; and that having constituted her a Despotic Sovereign over the most brave and the most glorious Nation upon earth, he had called her to the glory of making the most perfect sacrifice (as she was bound to do) of her fortune, and of her splendour, and of restoring glory

gloriously to Him those blessings which he had bestowed upon her with so much goodness.

Christina wrote several Maxims, some of which are—

A wife and a good man will forget the past, will either bear or enjoy the present, and resign himself quietly to futurity.

Those persons whose business is pleasure, never succeed in their intentions of amusing themselves perpetually.

When persons of rank are Coachmen, or Cooks, without being obliged to be so, they are in the state for which Nature designed them.

Indolence, rather than length of time, too often induces old age.

However weak a Prince may be, he is never so much governed by his Ministers as the world suppose him to be.

If any private person had the least idea of the duties of a King, he would never wish to be one.

The Salique Law, that excludes Women from the Throne, is a just and a wise Law.

THE PRINCE OF CONDE.

Some one says, that the disposition of a person is to be known by his hand-writing. The hand-writing of the great Prince of Condé perfectly agreed with the impetuosity of his character. Segrais says of him, that he used to write without stopping, so that those who read his letters were obliged to take breath occasionally, and that he only added a point when he changed his subject. He wrote without putting strokes or dots to his letters.

Hamlet says to Horatio, after having sent him a letter to acquaint him of the risque of assassination which he incurred on his voyage to England—

“ I once did hold it, as our Statists * do,
“ A baseness to write fair, and laboured
much

“ How to forget that learning. But,
Sir, now
“ It did me Yeoman’s service.”

BISHOP WARBURTON.

The Biographer of this learned Prelate, in the very excellent and interesting account he has just published of his Life, says, “ What the world calls amusement from *change of scene*, passed

for nothing with him, who was too well employed to be tired of his situation, or to have a thought of running away from himself, which (after all) they who are incessantly making the experiment, find impossible to be done. Bishop Warburton, with great truth and much humour, says in one of his Letters, “ To be always lamenting the miseries, or always seeking after the pleasures of life, equally takes us off from the work of our situation; and though I am extremely cautious what I follow in Religion, yet *any* in Philosophy will serve my turn; and honest Sancho Panca’s is as good as any, who on his return from an important commission, when asked by his master whether they should mark the day with a *black* or a *white* stone, replied, “ Faith, Sir, if you will be ruled by me, with neither, but with good *brown* ochre.”—“ What this Philosopher thought of his commission,” adds the great Prelate, “ I think of human life in general, *good brown* ochre is the complexion of it”—The Bishop, in one of his letters to Mr. Charles Yorke, says, in speaking of his intended publication of one of the most useful, and, at the same time, one of the most acute works he ever penned, his View of Lord Bollingbroke’s Philosophy, “ I amuse myself with another thing, which, were you here, you would be plagued with, because I never like any things so well as while you are reading them. But to tell you the truth, *this* flatters me much; the thing will be without my name, and a secret. I wish it may in no degree displease one for whom I have so much value as *our friend*, nay I would not have it displease any of his friends, on *his* account. You will ask me why then I venture upon it? I will tell you sincerely—I think it my *duty*, for I am a Christian. I think I was designed to be the declared enemy of Infidelity.”

So anxious was this pious and learned prelate for the cause of Christianity, that when a young gentleman of family and of fortune in Gloucestershire waited on him upon some business, previous to his making a tour into France and Italy, the Bishop took him by the hand, and, in a very earnest tone of voice, desired him to be upon his guard against the Infidel writers and talkers upon the Continent.

* Statists.—Dr. JOHNSON.

Bishop Warburton had made some critical notes upon the margin of the History of the Rebellion by his favourite writer, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, whom he somewhere calls emphatically, "the Chancellor of Human Nature." The copy is preserved in the fine Library of Hartlebury Palace, near Worcester, which the present learned and excellent Bishop of that diocese, with a liberality well worthy of example, has appended to the See. It is to be hoped that they will be given to the public at some future period; every note and every hint that Bishop Warburton ever made, being imprinted either with the acumen of his genius, or the universality of his learning and of his knowledge.

Bishop Warburton seems to have been too easily dissuaded from making his intended attack upon Voltaire's Indel writings. No one could have succeeded so well in the attack upon that lively though superficial writer, as this great Controversialist, who possessed as much wit as his antagonist, and was as much his superior in learning and knowledge, as a giant is superior to a dwarf in bodily strength.

M. ARNAULD D'ANDILLY.

This learned and pious head of the illustrious family that bears his name, was intended by Ann of Austria for a very considerable employment at her Court, which he refused, and retired to the celebrated seminary of learning and of piety near Paris, so well known by the name of Port Royal des Champs. As by the rules of that venerable society every member of it was obliged to have some manual employment, Arnauld pursued that of gardening. He sent every year a present of fruits which he had cultivated himself to Ann of Austria: Cardinal Mazarin used to call them "les fruits bénits." He died at Port Royal at the age of eighty years. He is thus described by a person who knew him at the latter part of his life:—"His sparkling eyes," says he, "his firm and quick step, his voice of thunder, his body upright and vigorous, his grey hairs, that foiled so well the ruddiness of his cheeks, his grace in mounting and in fitting his horse, his strength of memory, the readiness of his wit, the force of his hand both to hold his pen and to prune his trees, insure him a kind of immortality amongst the Society to which he belongs."

M. Arnauld translated the History

of the Jews from the Greek of Josephus; the Lives of the Saints and Fathers of the Desert; compiled from the Fathers of the Church; some books upon Gardening; and some sacred Poems, which he calls "Œuvres Chrétiennes." These Poems were lately presented to a Lady, between whom and this virtuous Nobleman a parallel might be very fairly drawn. The following lines accompanied them:

What! "Œuvres Chrétiennes" to B—
fend?

What, teach ev'n pious excellence to
mend?

No; but to shew her how in Arnauld's
lines

Her saint-like life in his reflected
shines. S.

M. Arnauld wrote the Memoirs of his own Life, which are very entertaining.

THUCYDIDES.

Human nature is, it seems, the same in the same situations. This acute Historian tells us in his account of the tumults and revolutions of Greece, what we have lately seen verified in those of France. He tells us, that middle men, or those that took no part either on one side or the other, were destroyed by both parties, either from envy of their situation, or because they did not share in the troubles of the times. "All kinds of immorality," says he, "existed in Greece on account of the troubles of the times; and simplicity of character, of which generosity partakes very much, was laughed completely out of countenance. Some States," says he, "that were the latest to be agitated with sedition, took great pains to go beyond any thing that they had ever heard of, that they might gain the praise of ingenuity from having invented something new, the praise of having circumvented their adversaries in a new species of cunning, and of having found out new methods of punishment." In one circumstance, however, the French seem to have exceeded the Greeks; for Thucydides says, that in the time of peace and prosperity the minds of States, like the minds of men, do not proceed to detestable necessities; for war," adds he, "that forcible master, reducing the daily conveniences of life, brings down mens minds to their present dreadful situation; and, whilst some by any means whatever

endeavoured to get above the rest, they committed the most horrid crimes to effect this, and inflicted punishments, not such as equality and public utility seemed to require, but much more violent ones, and appointing them, at

their own pleasure, on any occasion; and either condemning persons by unjust sentences, or by dint of violence seizing the supreme power, they were prepared to gratify their most violent ambition."

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
For MARCH 1795.

A Short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic, from October 1792, to October 1794, in a Series of Letters to an American: by Francis D'Ivernois, Esq. Elmsley, Strand.

THIS Account, consisting of three Letters and a Postscript, exhibits a very *candid* and *impartial*, but a very *animated* and *affecting* picture of the late change of Government at Geneva, if Government indeed it can be called; for it is the same *fraternizing*, *equalizing*, and *disorganizing* system, which has overturned France to her foundations, and, thro' the machinations of those tyrants, who at present bear sway there, threatens every Establishment in Europe. When we acknowledge the *candour* of Mr. D'Ivernois, we must observe, that this virtue seems to verge, in one part of his narrative, into a *criminal excess*; for he tells us in page the 12th, that the Convention established in 1793, after the plan of the French, consisting of 120 members, shewed great regard in the laws they framed to personal security; and presently after, in page 23d, he says, "there is good reason to believe, that they were well acquainted beforehand with the plot which was executed on the 18th of July 1794, and wanted neither strength nor courage to prevent it, had they been inclined; and though they might not take a direct and active part in this violent and sanguinary undertaking, they, for many reasons, wished for its success." From this and several other instances, we collect the impartiality of the Narrator, and may therefore with less hesitation admit his account of this series of melancholy events; representing to the reader, as in a faithful mirror, the miseries attendant on Revolutions; which first assail the powerful and the

wealthy, and at last overwhelm all property and security, and the very contrivers of the mischief themselves.

The author observes very truly in a short prefatory advertisement, "that *liberty*, *equality*, and *the rights of man*, are terms adopted merely to gain credit with the people; and that every Revolution must end as that of Geneva has ended, by putting the whole power of the State into the hands of a few, who riot uncontroled on the spoils of their country; while the *Sovereign People* is left to amuse the cravings of hunger, and the agonies of remorse, with the rattles of *universal suffrage* and *perfect political equality*. It is some excuse for the conduct of the people of property in Geneva, that they were borne down by the irresistible weight of a power, which had determined that no effort of theirs to preserve their Constitution should be effectual. But no such apology can ever be offered for the people of this country: if the Constitution and Liberty of Great Britain ever fall a sacrifice to the doctrines of Jacobinism, it must be her own fault. She has within herself a principle of security, which, if vigorously exerted, will enable her to ride through the storm that threatens to wreck her neighbours. That principle is the active union and steady co-operation of all ranks of people in the kingdom, to watch with vigilance, and repress with severity, the slightest attempt to introduce, under whatever pretext, or for whatever purpose, any part of this baleful system."

The wanton tyranny and unprovoked cruelties

cruelties perpetrated by the *Revolutionary Tribunal* at Geneva are, as our author remarks, a complete refutation of the assertion, that the barbarities which took place in France are to be imputed solely to the combination formed against her; as the share taken by that Power in the petty Revolution of Geneva, exposes the impudent hypocrisy of the pretence, that she never interferes in the domestic concerns of other nations.

In the opening of the first Epistle, the Writer gives a short account of the Aristocratical form of Government introduced into Geneva in 1782, by the irresistible power of the Count de Vergennes. It was detested by the greater part of the people of Geneva; and upon the death of the Minister who framed it, the very men whose ambition he thought he had been gratifying in doing what he had done, concurred almost unanimously in destroying it. This event was begun in 1789, and completed in 1791.

The Republic, however, was not long suffered to enjoy her original and excellent Constitution: a French army appeared at her gates, under the command of General Montefquiou; who complained that the Government of Geneva had insulted the French Republic by calling in the aid of the Swiss, to repel an attack which was never intended to be made; that the Magistrates of Geneva were the abettors of the enemies of France; had permitted some of the Emigrants to settle at Geneva, and others to pass through it, in making their retreat into other countries. During the progress of this negociation, a change took place in the ruling Powers at Paris, and Montefquiou having offended them by his conduct in it, was compelled to fly. He then informed the Genevese, that it was the determination of the French Ministry to leave no means untried for effecting a Revolution at Geneva, on the same principles with the Revolution in France. At that very time, every Citizen in Geneva exercised in his own person those powers which the French, from their numbers, had been obliged to intrust to representatives. But the Brissotins, who then were the prevailing party at Paris, had lately succeeded in removing the distinction between *active* and *inactive* Citizens; repealing the law which reserved the civil and military offices of the coun-

try, as well as the right of election into them, to those who were possessed of property. Having destroyed that salutary and important distinction in their own country, they soon found an effectual method of removing it in Geneva. The *natives* in that Republic were the same class of persons with those who were termed *inactive* citizens in France; and having been secretly stimulated by the French agents to claim the privilege of *universal suffrage*, which by the laws they might have obtained for about six pounds, they assembled in arms on the 4th of December, and declared themselves entitled to the right in question.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to preserve, if possible, the political independence of their country, that the majority of the Genevese gave way to the minority. The members of the Great and Little Councils, awed probably by the French army at their gates, voluntarily resigned their places to the Chiefs of the new party; requiring only from their successors, that they should maintain peace and good order, and preserve the freedom of the Republic.

By such generous and disinterested conduct, the Government seemed likely to weather the storm. The new Administration gained strength every day: and became gradually better qualified for the exercise of their functions; so that those who disapproved of the manner in which they came into power, were ready to support them against every attack. But the malignant Genius of France blasted all these fair expectations. An advocate of the name of Boulquet, instigated by Soulavie the French Resident, meditated an enterprise of mischief, which was but too successful. He had been sent in the year 1792 in a public character to Paris; and returned, impatient to put in practice the Jacobinical theories he had been taught there of sedition and revolution. The principal parts of his scheme were to erect a *Revolutionary Tribunal*, which would soon rid him of all those from whom he had any thing to fear; and by the resentment which the effusion of blood, as well as the loss of their property, would naturally occasion in the bosoms of the injured, to make the retreat of his partisans impossible; and to carry the French system of terror into every rank and description of men.

The night of the 18th of July 1794 was chosen for the execution of this plot. All the parts were assigned, every agent was at his station, and the victims pointed out. In the midst of the night the conspirators ran to arms, seized the artillery of the Town, and entered by means of false keys into the houses of those citizens who might be inclined to oppose force to force. They were divided into small bodies well appointed, produced no authority for their conduct, placed seals on whatever was too heavy to be carried off, and took care to include some of the poorer citizens among those whom they put into confinement. With so little regard to humanity were these *domiciliary visits* conducted, that though the heat of the weather was excessive, the prisons were crowded with the aged, the infirm, the diseased, and even with some who were torn from their beds in the height of malignant fevers. This work of *horror* was executed in a few hours by not more than a hundred wretches, one half of whom were foreigners:—but it had the effect which Bousquet expected: he was joined the next day by the rest of the populace, by every man of un-fixed principles or of desperate fortune.

The heroic exertions of the women of Geneva in this awful crisis deserve particular praise; both on account of the hazard with which they were accompanied, and of the contemptuous reception they experienced. They went in a body, to the number of two thousand, to intercede for their imprisoned friends; but their tears and entreaties had no other effect than that of exposing them to the brutal ridicule of the Judges; who ordered the fire-engines to be got ready, in order to administer what they profanely called, the rites of *Civic Baptism*.

This feeble obstacle being vanquished, the Tribunal entered upon the discharge of its functions. Eight of the prisoners were brought up to trial; amongst whom the Ex-Syndic Cayla, who had opposed the former Revolution, and the Ex-Attorney-General Prevost, who had taken a part in the negotiation with General Montesquieu, were particularly distinguished.

"The Tribunal, says our Author, sat in the Town-Hall: the Judges took their places with the sleeves of their frocks tucked up like butchers, their legs and breasts naked, sabres at their sides, pistols in their girdles, and bot-

ties and glasses on the table. Some of the Judges could not support a sight so truly diabolical; two were taken out in a kind of fainting fit; and four others permitted to retire. The rest kept their seats, and proceeded to the discharge of their office, in the midst of drunkenness, low witticisms, and indecent buffoonery."

The trial of these eight unfortunate persons continued till the next morning, the 26th of July; and on opening the ballot-boxes, in which the opinions of the Judges were collected, it was found that only two were capitally convicted. A decision so unexpectedly lenient excited great indignation in the mob of the French party, who surrounded the Tribunal with denunciations of vengeance, and threatened the immediate massacre of all the prisoners. The Judges, appearing to be alarmed, gave their opinions a second time, not by ballot as before, but openly; and the consequence was, that seven out of the eight were condemned to die. An appeal was made to the Revolutionary Nation; who immediately assembled in arms, to revile the sentence of the seven persons condemned.

Even in this multitudinous mass, in which could not be expected any considerable over-balance of integrity or humanity, there appeared a very decided majority for sparing the lives of Cayla, Prevost, and De Rochemont.

This third decision, so different from what they expected, increased the rage of the brutal Janissaries of the Revolution. They sent armed Deputies to the Tribunal, to require that the sentence of the three Aristocrats who had been acquitted, should be annulled; and to declare, that, if this request was refused or delayed, they would repair to the prison, and do themselves justice. The number of those who held this language was considerable, and their menaces alarming. They were provided with arms and ammunition; it was night; and those who disapproved of their conduct were either too much terrified to oppose them, or too disunited and distrustful of each other to attempt it.

The Revolutionary Tribunal therefore assumed a new jurisdiction, reversing the sentence passed by the people at large; and instantly delivered up the seven prisoners to the executioners, who came to demand them. The circumstances attending the death of

these innocent and unfortunate men deserve to be particularly recited.

“ These illustrious victims, says Mr. D’Ivernois, died in a manner worthy of the cause in which they suffered, and with all the dignity which religion, innocence, and virtue can give. They refused to have their eyes covered; and their murderers, instead of dispatching them all at the same shot, were careful to make a second necessary. Cayla was the only one who spoke: ‘ I should die with pleasure,’ said he, ‘ could I hope that my death would restore peace and liberty to my unhappy country.’ The executioners tore in pieces a written paper, which De Rochemont, a young advocate of the most promising hopes, entreated them to deliver, after his death, to his family.—But Prevost contrived to drop a Letter which he had written with a pencil, and which exhibits a striking picture of the calm heroism and amiable tenderness of his disposition.—‘ No man,’ said he, ‘ loses so much in dying, as I do. I return my most grateful thanks to my dear Wife,

for all the happiness for which I have been indebted to her; and I entreat her never to forget, that her husband dies in the most honourable of causes; and in spite of the delusion which occasions his untimely end, will be esteemed and regretted by all good men.—My dear Mother, how little is the satisfaction you ever received from me, compared with the sorrow which has overtaken your venerable old age! Weep for your son, but let it comfort you to recollect, that he always walked in the paths of honour. Honour has always guided him, and will guide him, to the last moment of his life.

“ And let not my unhappy fate, my dear Son, deter you from following my example. Let strict integrity, and an invincible attachment to your country, be the rules of your life, though your Father’s adherence to them has shortened his days. But let me conjure you never to engage in public affairs, &c.”

[To be concluded in our next.]

A Letter from an Officer in India to his Correspondent in England. pp. 56. 4to Debrett. 1794.

THE SITUATION and claims of the East-India Company’s Officers, as we understand from certain conversations and motions lately made in the House of Commons, have for some time attracted, or been brought under the attentive eye of His Majesty’s Ministers, whose vigilance and provident care respecting our Establishments in that quarter of the globe, cannot be too highly commended, and are now to be submitted to the consideration and ultimate decision of the British Legislature. For this reason, though the space of our Magazine and Review be strongly solicited by various new and interesting matter, we have judged it proper, at this time, to give some account of the important Publication before us, which comprehends a Petition to His Majesty, and a Memorial to the Court of Directors, with a great many facts and observations by the Writer of the Letter, tending to elucidate the nature, and to vindicate the reasonableness or justice of what is required by the Officers.

The Indian territory now held by England, either in direct subjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, contains more than twenty mil-

lions of inhabitants, is guarded by an army of seventy thousand soldiers, exclusive of European Officers, amounting to about sixteen hundred, and yields an annual revenue of more than eight millions sterling. It is obvious that the security of these possessions depends, first, upon the allegiance, attachment, and fidelity of our countrymen in those climates; and next upon their superiority in policy and arms to their Asiatic neighbours, who contemplate the ascendancy of Europeans in their hemisphere sometimes with tacit apprehension, and sometimes with avowed enmity. How large a portion of praise, due to thirty years retention of such a distant and extensive empire in peace and happiness, may be fairly claimed by military men, is evident from the nature of military Governments; and such are the Governments of India, from which it must necessarily happen that the Commanders of armies, and often even of small detachments, are called upon to negotiate as well as to fight. But to negotiate requires, besides military talents and habits, a knowledge of the language and prejudices of the party treated with. These particulars, illus-

trated at considerable length, and other particulars set forth in the first part of the Letter, certainly evince in a very persuasive and striking manner, how well intitled our East-India Officers and Army are to the kindness of their superiors; and how extremely unjust, ungrateful, and inhuman it would be, to suffer the continuation of certain hardships, and even marks of inferiority and degradation. In the infancy of our Asiatic Establishments, the rank of Field-Officer was attained in a shorter course of service than is now endured in acquiring that of a Lieutenant. At this period there were but three Officers, viz. a Captain and two Subalterns, to a battalion of Sepoys; and the total abstract of Infantry Officers stood thus—three Majors, thirty Captains, thirty-nine Lieutenants, and twenty-seven Ensigns: from which it appears, that the senior Captain had but three Officers superior to him in the army. Nor was his rank unsuitable to his length of service, it being generally obtained in four or five years: whereas, at this time, the youngest Captain at the head of a battalion has served twenty-five years; and supposing it were possible for the present system to continue, he would still be a Captain seven years hence, upon two hundred and forty rupees a-month, after thirty-two years of foreign service. In July 1764, the æra of the Bengal Establishment, there were three Officers in a native corps. In 1794, there are nine. According to what rule has this increase been made? By multiplying the Subalterns four-fold, without adding an unit to preserve in any degree the original just proportion between these ranks. There is a regulation restraining the advancement of any Officer in the Company's service above the rank of Colonels: and these Officers have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant-Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their Subalterns from ten to twenty years.

This enumeration of particulars will serve to explain, in some measure, the cause and ground of the East-India Officers principal claim, viz. that the regulation restraining the advancement of any Officer in the Company's army above the rank of a Colonel, be done away; that a rank be conferred ade-

quate to the situation and responsibility of the military servants of the Company; and that a reasonable proportion of General-Officers and Field-Officers be allowed on their military establishment. The other points they insist on are, furlough on full pay, and, after a certain period of service, the continuance of their pay for life.

These claims they urge in a decent and respectful, but in a manly, firm, and even determined tone; well knowing, that great bodies of men are not so much governed as individuals by a sense of justice, gratitude, or honour; because they can shift off the imputation of individual injustice, ingratitude, and dis-honour, by dividing and scattering it among a great number. The East-India Officers, aware of all this, think it neither improper nor unnecessary to address the *prudence* of the Court of Directors and the British Legislature, as well as their other virtues. They state the improvement of the native Powers of India, always our open or secret foes, in the military art; the necessity of increasing our armies with the increasing power of our enemies, and of posting to native India troops a proper complement of European Officers; and the certainty that, if the present Establishment of the Company's army continues, all attachment, zeal, and ardour must give way to hopeless despondency, or degenerate into incurable apathy. Nor do they hesitate to touch, though in guarded and respectful language, on the natural strength of India, particularly Bengal, not to be wrested by force from the hands that at present controul it; the Revolution in America, which might have been prevented by timely concessions, or rather acts of justice; and the probability that all Europe, in case of a similar revolt in the East, would eagerly embrace the proffered opportunity of humbling the power of Britain by aiding her apostate subjects in India. This is resolute reasoning, and plainly points to the adage, *Arma tenentibus omnia dat qui iusta negat*. But this is no doubt glanced at: the Officers do not by any means plead another Roman proverb, *Inter arma silent leges*. No; on the contrary, they respect the laws, and are anxious that the authority of law may be maintained, by ready and timely obtemperance to what is, or ought to be, the basis of all law, i. e. JUSTICE.

It appears that there is a disposition both

both in Ministry and the Legislature, as well as the Courts of Directors and Proprietors of India Stock, to comply with the requisitions of the East-India Officers. But objections have been started to the granting of some of them in their full extent, on the ground of economy. It is disputed by some rigid economists, whether Officers on furlough should not have only half-pay; and whether the command of a native battalion (in fact a regiment) should confer any higher rank than that of a Captain, &c. &c. It is a pity that such paltry savings should be made any object in so great a concern! Better it

would be to grant the whole demands insisted on liberally, and, as it were, *en ambe*, than to prevent grateful attachment on account of some, by disgust at the rejection of other claims. It was in fact a spirit of rapacity and penury on the part of Britain, that was the pre-disposing cause of the American Revolution. The proprietors of land were led to believe that the public debt would be paid chiefly by the Americans, for whom it was said (though falsely) it was in part contracted.— Hence Taxation, Insurrection, and Revolution.

The History of the Principal Rivers of Great Britain. Vol. I. Folio. 1794.
John and Josiah Boydell.

THIS is the first Volume of a very magnificent work, undertaken by two persons whose spirited and successful attempts to improve the Arts have rendered their names celebrated amongst the most eminent benefactors to their Country and to Society.

The present Volume is confined to the River Thames, whose beauty and importance have long been the theme of every tongue. Indeed, to see this noble river, Ocean's darling, England's pride, and consider the blessings which it brings with every tide, and diffuses through a thousand channels, we feel ourselves inclined to repeat the eulogium of one of our Poets, in the following lines :

Thames, the support and glory of our Isle,
Richer than Tagus or Egyptian Nile :
Though no rich land in him, no pearls
are found,
Yet fields rejoice, his meadows laugh
around ;
Lest wealth his bosom holds, lest guilty
stores,
For he exhausts himself, t' enrich the
shores.
Mild and serene the peaceful current flows,
No angry foam, no raging surges knows ;
No dreadful wrecks upon his banks
appear,
His crystal stream unstain'd by widow's
tear,
His channel strong and easy, deep and
clear ;
No arbitrary inundations sweep
The ploughman's hopes and life into
the deep,
His even waters the old limits keep,

But oh ; he ebbs, the smiling waves
decay ;
For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay !

In the preface to this work the Author observes, that "The History of a River must generally involve an account of the principal circumstances, and most beautiful parts of the country through which it flows. For the convenience of situation, we find every town of the least consequence placed in the vicinity of a river, and the charm of scenery has occasioned many a stately mansion or elegant seat to enrich a similar situation. While modern taste rejoices in such a position for its beauty, our forefathers sought the stream for the accommodation of its waters. The castle, in former times, rose to guard the ford ; and on the river's bank, solitary sanctity founded the monastic abode. Hence it appears, that the beauties of nature, whether in their wild or decorated state ; the history of cities, towns and villages ; the remains of antiquity, whether military or religious ; the display of modern art, whether in buildings, gardens, or larger domains, are so many distinct parts of the various and important subject. In short, the History of a River is the history of whatever appears on its banks ; from metropolitan magnificence to village simplicity ; from the habitations of kings to the hut of the fisherman ; from the woody brow, which is the pride of the landscape, to the secret plant that is visible only to the eye of the botanist. Nor insult the River Historian content himself with existing circumstances ;

it is his office to relate the past, as well as to describe the present; and while he gives the history or represents the antiquities connected with the scenes before him, he must delineate the scenes themselves. Indeed he must sometimes throw upon the same page, historical relation and antiquarian research; the criticism of modern taste, and the sketch of landscape beauty."

This able delineation of the duty of a River Historian, the Author has kept in view with great fidelity through the whole of his work, which contains the result of accurate research, of laborious investigation, united with taste, genius, elegance, and a complete knowledge of his subject.

The Views which embellish the work, by Mr. Farington, are, to use the Author's words, faithful portraits of those views on the Thames which are peculiarly calculated to display the course of the river, and the character of the country through which it flows.

The Thames, he observes, is naturally divided into two parts, the stream, and the tide. The present volume comprehends the former, beginning at the head, which rises in the parish of Cotes in the County of Gloucester, and ends at Teddington. The latter will be the subject of that which is to come.

As a specimen of the work, we shall select the following pleasing account of the beneficent plan of Lord Harcourt at Nuneham, who with his Lady is entitled to the praises due to active benevolence.

" About twenty years since, Lord and Lady Harcourt formed a design to encourage industry among the women of their parish, by giving annual prizes to a certain number of the best spinners of thread. An idea afterwards suggested itself, that to the prizes of industry might be added prizes of merit; so that at length, the importance of the annual festival being increased by the addition of its object and influence, it has gradually risen into an institution, which, besides its moral interest, is a most delightful spectacle, considered merely in the character of village festivity. An history of the day on which it is celebrated will best explain the object and effect of this admirable establishment. It must however be premised, that the persons of either sex deserving the prizes of merit, are named some time previous to the festival, by an

assembly of those villagers who have already obtained it. The prizes of industry are contended for on the day and on the spot when and where they are distributed. The morning is appropriated to the prizes of merit; the noon, to the village banquet; the afternoon, to the contest for the prizes of industry; an early portion of the evening to the distribution of those prizes, and the subsequent part to the festivity of all."

" The villagers who have obtained the prize of merit in former years, followed the Rector of the parish to the church through the garden; the rest of them repaired thither by the common approach: and such as had already been successful competitors for the prizes of industry, wore them on the occasion. These consist of useful articles of dress, with some small peculiarity of form, or trifling decoration, just sufficient to render the distinction conspicuous. The family attended in the tribune; and the morning service was celebrated with proper psalms and lessons, selected for the occasion. The service was succeeded by a discourse from the pulpit, in the close of which, the persons who had been chosen to receive the prize of merit for the year, and who were conspicuously seated in the centre of the church, were separately addressed by name, with a particular specification of those meritorious actions, and that virtuous conduct, for which they were elected to receive their present distinction. At the conclusion of the service, Lord Harcourt descended from the tribune, and presented the usual prize for the men, to the clergyman, who transferred it to the attending claimants. It consists of an hat, whose only distinction is the buckle that fastens the band; which has the name of the person to whom it is destined, with the date of the year, and the words " Prize of Merit," engraved upon it. The prizes for the women were presented by Lady Harcourt in the same manner, and consist of straw hats decorated with scarlet ribband. The names of the happy and distinguished villagers were then hung up in the church, under the date of the year, among those who at former periods, have been found to deserve that honour."

" The three groups of stately elms that range in the park front of the house, have been already mentioned in

the description of it, and seem to have been placed there, to serve the purposes of this festival. Beneath the shade of the central groupe, dinner was served at two separate tables. The upper table was occupied by those who had at different periods obtained the prize of merit; the lower one was set apart for the several candidates for the prizes of industry: both of them were most plentifully, as well as suitably spread; and the happy guests arrived in procession, preceded by a village band of musick, to partake of the banquet prepared for them. At proper intervals, the healths of their Lord and Lady and excellent Rector were drank, who repaid these attentions with similar returns. All the domestic servants attended with eager assiduity upon the village guests, and that they might not be interrupted in the duties of the feast, the family partook of a cold repast. Nor is this all; for these good people not only appeared to be happy, but at their ease; and were rather enlivened into cheerfulness than restrained into solemnity by the well ordered presence of the noble persons to whom they were indebted for the felicity of the day."

" At an early hour of the afternoon, all the candidates for the prizes of industry assemble beneath the trees of the large clump to the left of the house. They are divided into two classes of females, under the age of sixteen, and above it. The spinners were ranged in a semicircle, the elder on the right, and the younger on the left. We then heard the whirring and saw the motions of forty-two wheels, with the various countenances of as many competitors who governed them; a scene, which abstracted from all ideas of moral influence, displayed an uncommon example of picturesque effect. After a certain period the signal is given, when the wheels stop, and each spinner reels off her thread. Lady Harcourt herself then collected the skeins, and attached the written name of every candidate, carefully folded up, to her respective skein. Those of the elder class were then spread on a table, and a master weaver determined upon that which was of the best manufacture. Lady Harcourt, who continued to preside, unfolded the name attached to the distinguished skein; when the successful candidate was called, and offered her choice of the various prizes: a scarlet knot was at the same time affixed

to a conspicuous part of her dress. This ceremony continues till the prizes are all obtained; but without the application of the ribband, which is an exclusive distinction of the first. The skill of the second class underwent the same trial, and received similar rewards. The far greater part of the competitors obtained prizes according to the merit of their respective work; and the few whose endeavours were not crowned with success, were dismissed with words of encouragement and favour."

" The group of elms to the right of the house contains a more spacious as well as more regular area than either of the others, and was on this occasion formed into a ball-room of no common elegance. A moveable colonade, of just architectural proportions and suitable embellishments, enclosed a space of ninety feet long and forty-five in breadth. It was sufficient to reserve the place for the purposes to which it is allotted; while the intercolumniations admitted the gazers of the neighbouring villages to view the ceremonies and amusements of the scene. In the centre on the right, was a Doric pavillion, elevated on a flight of steps, for the reception of the family, and decorated with allusive symbols, and wreaths of artificial flowers. On the opposite side of the area was an alcove, where the prizes were hung in gay arrangement, and from whence the distribution of them was made. It afterwards became an orchestra for the music. At the upper end of the room, the architectural elevation assumed a more enriched appearance. Two porticos, with pediments, were connected by an intermediate range of columns, with large China vases, filled with flowers, placed between them, and beneath each pediment was a transparent emblematic painting, representing a Nuneham cottage. The one was a cheerful picture of industry and plenty; the other a dismal scene of idleness and want: over the latter hung a wreath of nettles, and above the former was seen a chaplet of various flowers. The floor of the room was the turf, and its roof the spreading branches of the elms that grow around. The whole was bright with lamps arranged in all the elegance of illumination. When the evening advanced, Lady Harcourt entered the ball-room, preceded by the music and followed by a procession of her villagers;

and

and, after making a circuit of the area, entered the a'cove, where the prizes were distributed from her hand, not unaccompanied by graceful gratulation.

When this charming ceremony was concluded, the music occupied the place; nor did any long interval ensue before the commencement of the dance, and as all persons of a certain appearance were promiscuously admitted, the closing scene of the festival assumed the gay semblance of elegant pleasure. It has been our lot to see much of the splendid ceremonials of the world; but we never saw such a day as this; nor do we ever remember to have beheld so much festive happiness, that bore the promise of so much future good. From the noble inhabitants of Nuneham-house down to the lowest servant in it, all were zealously and anxiously occupied in attending to the innocent enjoyments and laudable objects of this festival: the Nuneham spinning feast is formed to be a school of virtue and industry, and was not made a spectacle of vanity. The guests invited to see it were but few. Among them was the Bishop of Durham, and we cannot refrain from observing, that it was graced by his manners, encouraged by his words, and dignified by his presence.

" We should, however, omit a very material circumstance relating to the village order of *merit*, if we did not mention, that besides the honour conferred on the names of those who are elected into it, by placing them on the walls of the church, the letter M with a star annexed, is written in a large character over the doors of their re-

spective cottages. It was indeed with sincere pleasure we observed that very few of them, throughout the village, are without one of these honorary symbols; while many of them had more; and some we remarked as containing three persons who had obtained the prize of merit, by the honourable token of three letters. It is also understood, that if any of these people should, by future misconduct, forfeit the character they have obtained, and the respectable rank they hold in the village, their names will be taken down from the wall of the church, and the distinguishing letter be effaced from the front of their houses. This disgraceful consequence of immoral or dishonest conduct, was pathetically enforced by the Rector of the parish in his admirable discourse from the pulpit; and by his pastoral care, affectionate attentions, and excellent example, we are authorized to say, the virtue of his parishioners has been so pre-eminently advanced. It is however highly honourable to this institution, that not a single example of disgrace has yet occurred. Nor is this all; the reputation of being thus distinguished in the village of Nuneham extends its influence and good effects beyond its own limits, and several of its natives who have been induced to follow their professions in the adjacent parts of the country, have happily experienced that the character which they derived from having obtained the prize of merit at Nuneham, has procured for them immediate and ample encouragement in the places of their recent abode.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A F F A I R S O F H O L L A N D .

WE have reason to believe that the following History of the REVOLUTION in HOLLAND will be found as accurate and interesting as can possibly be compiled from the imperfect information hitherto received from thence.

THE change of Government lately experienced by Holland has naturally caused the Conductors of the Dutch Newspapers entirely to change their principles and their language. The very same Gazettes which before the French invasion represented them as enemies, aiming at nothing but plunder and anarchy, now inform us, that they are the best and sincerest friends of

Holland; the authors of a most fortunate and memorable Revolution; and the blessed instruments of Divine Providence to rescue that country from the iron yoke of despotism, and to restore it to the fullest enjoyment of national freedom. It is under this point of view that we ought to consider the accounts of the present state of Holland, which we find in the Gazettes of that country, printed under the eyes and direction of its present masters.

So far back as the 20th of last month, the French Commissioners published a Declaration, a translation of which has been given in almost every English Newspaper, by which they

ensured to the Dutch people their full independence, and acknowledged their right to alter or correct the Constitution of their native country.

On the 21st of the same month, the said Representatives issued a Proclamation, inviting the Dutch people to assist at the celebration of a Republican festival, and of the anniversary of the execution of the tyrant Capet. On the same day, another Ordinance was published by the same Representatives, with a view to enforce the strictest discipline and order in the Republican army, and to invest the commanding Generals with the most efficacious means to curb the excesses committed by individuals unworthy of the name of Frenchmen. It enacts, that every soldier guilty of plunder shall suffer death; and that such Officers as have not been able to prevent pillage, and have neglected their duty, shall be degraded; and that in both cases the guilty shall be judged within the next 20 hours from the time of the crime committed.

On the 22d, the Provisional Representatives of the People of Amsterdam, at the request of the Commanding French General, prohibited all insults against the Dutch troops made prisoners of war by the French army.

At the same time the Commanding General made some alteration in the disposal of some public places. The French General Salm was appointed Governor of the Hague; and M. Vischer, Great Baillif. The Court of Justice is composed of an Attorney-General, nine Judges, and two Secretaries. The Council of War of 1787 was re-established, and the Citizens Bastert, Meynts, Hegendorp, Gales, and Vaillant, nominated Colonels of the city militia of Amsterdam.

On the 19th ult. the leaders of the Revolution of 1787 assembled at Haarlem, in the house of Citizen Leftevenon, and all the Members of the Clubs were invited to repair with arms to their assigned posts. This was done accordingly, all the Members wearing the French National Cockade. Deputies were sent by the assembled mob to the presiding Burgomaster Vermulen, whom they forced to sign an order, enjoining the Governor of the town not to oppose the will of the people. He as well as all the other Magistrates were obliged to resign their places. On the following day, by

a Proclamation, a letter was communicated to the people, written by the French General Daendels (one of the chiefs of the Revolution of 1787, who afterwards was banished the country), wherein he exhorted the inhabitants of the United Provinces to shake off the yoke of tyranny under which they had but too long languished; at the same time, the tree of liberty was planted in the great square, and all the inhabitants hoisted the French national cockade. Citizen Hovens, having mounted the pulpit in the great church, delivered to the people a speech on the necessity of forming a new social compact, founded on the solid basis of *Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.*

On the 23d, Electors were nominated to choose four and twenty Provisional Representatives of the people, who promised by a solemn oath to perform the municipal functions at Haarlem during the next two months. Citizen Van Styrum was appointed Mayor of the town, and Jan-Cambier commander of the armed citizens.

The Representatives of the French people arrived at the Hague in the night between the 24th and 25th ult. The discharge of 21 pieces of cannon announced their arrival, and they took up their abode in the palace of the Stadholder. General Pichegru and his Staff were quartered in the palace of the ancient Court. On the 25th in the morning, the Representatives were complimented by a deputation from the States of Holland and West Friesland, and afterwards by some Deputies of the States General.

On the 26th, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam issued the following notification: "Some inhabitants of this town entertaining an opinion that, by virtue of the fortunate Revolution we have experienced, no further taxes were to be paid, and no more enquiries made into the frauds of duties and contributions, the above Representatives do herewith declare, that all the citizens remain obliged, in the same manner as before, to pay the taxes and duties imposed by the laws and ordinances of the country."

On the same day, a collection was ordered to be made for the poor; and an ordinance published, enjoining to all the inhabitants, upon whom French soldiers should be quartered, to provide them with lodgings in their own or other

other private houses in the neighbourhood; but not in public houses.

On the 26th, several Deputies from different towns of Holland assembled at the Hague, in the tavern called the Heeren-logement, and then repaired to the Haarlem tavern, sent for Secretary Rouer, the only legal actual Minister of Holland, and requested him to proceed to the Pensioner of Holland, and to order him to get ready the Assembly Room of the States of Holland, for the reception of the Members of the principal towns, who considered themselves as convened for the purpose of meeting there; but that they could neither admit to their conference him, the Pensioner, nor any Member of the self-named order of Nobility. The said Deputies, accompanied by their tipstaffs, repaired in a body to the said place, and opened their first sitting. P. Paulus was appointed President, and the Citizens Spoores, De Lange, and Van Wyngarten, Secretaries, for the space of fifteen days.

The President, in his speech, complimented the Members of the Assembly as lawful Representatives of the People; he called their attention to the ways of Divine Providence, which in so particular a manner had favoured the success of the friends and deliverers of the country by the severe frost, which had covered the rivers and waters with ice. He acknowledged the sovereignty of the people, and the sacred rights of man.

The first operation of the Assembly consisted in assuming the title of "Assembly of the Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland." It was then decreed, that they should vote singly; and the following declaration was unanimously voted: "The Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland think right to declare, that this Assembly recognises the Sovereignty of the People, as well as the Rights of Man and a Citizen; that in consequence the Assembly of the *hollandse* States of Holland and of West Friesland, composed of the Equestrian Order, and of Deputies of Cities pretending to represent the inhabitants of Holland, and of West Friesland, as well as all hereditary dignities of Stadholder, Captain and Admiral General of this Province, ought to cease to exist." This declaration was ordered to be made public. For the same reason the oath taken to the Con-

sition of 1787 was declared to be null, and all the inhabitants and Officers, civil and military, were declared to be liberated from it; they suppressed the Assembly of Deputy Council, as well as the Chamber of Accounts; they established in the place of this Council a Committee of Public Safety, a Military Committee, and a Committee of Finance, all with powers to call before them persons; they named also a Commission to inspect the state of the dykes which had suffered so much by the means of defence lately employed, with full power to repair them, and to put every thing into requisition that should be necessary for that end; the Inspector General of Waters and Rivers, *Brunings*, was chosen to this Commission, with one or two Officers of Engineers to assist him; it was also resolved that the present charges and imposts should continue provisionally to be raised on the same footing and by the same persons who now receive them; that this decree should be published, with a promise that arrangements should be immediately taken to ease the burthens of the poor. Citizens Hahn, Lettewon, and Loncq, were named to go the next day to the Assembly of the States General, and to act there provisionally on the part of Holland, as long as the Confederation of the United Provinces should subsist in its present form; and they charged them that advice should be given in the name of their High Mightinesses of what had happened in this country, to their Colonies in the East and West Indies, as well as to the Consuls in the Baltic, Mediterranean, or elsewhere, to communicate the same to all ships and vessels, to guard them against all surprise; that the Commanders of ships of war should receive orders to repair as speedily as possible to the ports of Holland, or if they could not do this, to the nearest ports of France; that the ships of war actually sent to the East or West Indies should continue there for the defence of the Colonies; that an order should be given to the Commanders of ships of war not to obey any order from the *ci-devant* Admiral-General; that there should be sent a courier to Paris to the Deputies of their High Mightinesses to inform them of what had happened in this country, to recall them, and forbidding them to enter into any negotiation, at least on

the part of Holland; and finally they instructed them to procure a cartel to be sent to England, with a Commissioner, ordering the Commanders of ships of war or merchantmen, as well as those belonging to the India Company, then in England, to return; and to reclaim them in case of any obstacle, as, according to rumour, an embargo had already been laid on Dutch ships, and for making arrangements concerning the packet boats. It was also resolved to re-open as speedily as possible the correspondence with France, with Brabant, Liege, and every other quarter where it had been interrupted; they also authorised the Committee of Public Safety to require from Amsterdam, or elsewhere, either for making enquiries into the state of things of the first necessity, or for forming a plan for the circulation and value of assignats, as well as relative to the finances of the country. A Commissioner was named to go to Hoorn, and to remit the money and papers, or charters, of the Deputy Council of South Holland.

On the same day, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam appointed a Mayor; a *Procureur of the Commune*; a Revolutionary Committee, consisting of 11 Members; a Committee of General Inspection, composed of 15 Members, and presided by the Mayor; a Committee of Public Welfare, consisting of 8 Members; a Committee of Justice, consisting of 9 Members, all Counsellors; a Committee of Trade and Navigation, composed of 28 Members, and a Committee of Finance, consisting of 7 Members. All these arrangements are merely provisional, and only to subsist till such time as the Citizens shall be able in a lawful manner to elect their Representatives, and to establish a form of Government for this town.

On the 28th, the Provisional Representatives of the people of Amsterdam informed the inhabitants of that town of a Decree enacted by the Assembly of the Representatives of the people of Holland, which, 1st, acknowledges the sovereignty of the people and the rights of man; 2dly, abolishes the hereditary dignity of the Stadholder, as Captain and Admiral-General of Holland; 3dly, annuls the oath taken by the inhabitants of Holland in favour of the self-named ancient Constitution; 4thly, abolishes the Council of Deputies, and the Chamber of Accounts of Holland;

5thly, recalls the Deputies of the Province of Holland at the Assembly of the pretended States General; 6thly, grants the right of hunting and fishing to all the inhabitants without exception, within the bounds of their possessions; 7thly, orders the taxes hitherto levied to be continued provisionally; 8thly, enacts, that a courier be sent to the Commissioners of the self-named States-General at Paris, ordering them to abstain from transacting any business in the name of the Province of Holland, and to consider themselves as re-called; and lastly, prescribes that Commissioners of the Assembly of the Provisional Representatives of the people of Holland, are immediately to have a seat in the Assembly of the States-General.

On the 28th Citizens Lestevenon and Van Leyden read, in the sitting of the Representatives of the People of Holland, a detailed account of the nature and object of that Assembly, written in French, and to serve as a report to the French Commissioners on that subject.

In the sitting of the 29th, the Great Pensioner, Van Dan Spiegel, was deprived of his place; and the Great Bailiff, Count Bentinck, shared the same fate. He is succeeded by Counsellor Shepmon.

On the 30th, the Representatives of the People of Amsterdam published an ordinance, prohibiting all the Members of the ancient Magistracy of the town, and all the former Ministers and Officers from leaving the place, without having obtained a permission in writing from the Committee of Inspection, under pain of being considered as suspected persons, and their property sequestrated.

The same Committee invited all the inhabitants of the Seven United Provinces, and of Dutch Brabant and Flanders, to acquaint them with the conduct and behaviour of the British and Hanoverian troops in the said Provinces.

In the sitting of the Representatives of the people of Holland, of the 31st, it was decreed, first, to direct the inhabitants of the United Provinces, and of Dutch Brabant and Flanders, to deliver all the cattle demanded by the French; secondly, to order the Council of State to give in, within the next eight days, precise statements of the present state of the treasures

of the union; thirdly, to request the States General to communicate an exact account of the actual naval force of the country, and of the ships ready to form a fleet next spring; to acquaint the Assembly which vessels had been ordered to escort the smacks, on board of which *William the Fifth and his family had sailed*; and to order a faithful declaration to be made of the property belonging to the subjects of the Powers now at war with France.

On the same day a Commissary demanded and obtained his dismission; and the citizens at the Hague were disarmed.

On the same day likewise, the first public instrument of the new order of things was solemnly published at the Hague, accompanied by the sound of trumpets and the ringing of bells.

**DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF
MAN AND OF A CITIZEN.**

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

“ The Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, believing that they owe to their fellow-citizens a solemn declaration of the principles upon which their proceedings and actions depend, to all those to whom these presents shall come, or who shall hear them read, health, they make known,

“ That we are perfectly convinced that the power which has been confided to us repose only on the free choice of our fellow-citizens, and that it is from this choice alone we have received it: that no supreme power resides in us; but that the proper Sovereignty rests in the people, and this in such manner that the people can confer the exercise of it on their Representatives, but can never alienate it from themselves; that we are assured that the evils which this day are so heavy on this country and the other Provinces, owe principally their origin to the perverse ideas that have been presented to the people by artifice and violence; and that therefore it is required on the part of the Representatives of the People who desire to be faithful to their duty, to lay down certain and evident principles, and to fix them as the rule of their conduct; that though we thought that the final settlement of these rights ought to be the first work of a National Convocation of the Representatives of all the People, named to decree and fix a form of

Government, we nevertheless owe to the confidence which our fellow-citizens have placed in us, to make a public and solemn recognition of the Rights of Man, and of a Citizen, in declaring, as we recognize and declare by these presents,

“ That all men are born with equal rights, and that these natural rights cannot be taken from them.

“ That these rights are equality, liberty, safety, property, and resistance to oppression.

“ That liberty is the faculty which belongs to every man, to be able to do that which does not affect the rights of other men; therefore its natural limitation is found in this principle, *do not to another that which thou wouldest not wish him to do unto thee.*

“ That therefore it is permitted to all and to each to make known to others his thoughts and sentiments, be it by the way of the press or by all other means.

“ That each man has the right to serve God in such manner as he pleases, or does not please, without being forced in this regard in any way.

“ That safety consists in the certainty of not being troubled by another in the exercise of his rights, nor in the peaceable possession of property legally acquired.

“ That each man has the right of suffrage in the Legislative Assembly, of the entire society, either personally or by representation, in the choice of which he has concurred.

“ That the end of all civil societies, ought to be, to assure to men the peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights.

“ That therefore the natural liberty of being able to do every thing which does not hurt the rights of others, ought never to suffer any obstacle, except when the end of civil society requires it.

“ That such bounds to natural liberty cannot be imposed, but by the People or their Representatives.

“ That consequently no person can be obliged to cede, or sacrifice any part of his particular property, to the general Commonwealth, unless this shall be expressly regulated by the will of the People, or their Representatives, and according to a previous indemnity.

“ That the law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; that it is equal for all, either to punish or to reward.

“ That

“ That no person can be accused, arrested, or put in prison, but in such cases, and according to such formalities as shall be previously fixed by the law itself.

“ That in case it shall be judged necessary to hold any person prisoner, no one ought to be treated more rigorously than is absolutely necessary for confining his person.

“ That all men being equal, all are eligible to all posts or employments, without any other motives of preference, than those of virtues and of capacities.

“ That each one has the right to concur in requiring from each Functionary of public administration, an account and justification of his conduct.

“ That there never can be laid the smallest restriction on the right of each Citizen, to represent that which is his interest to those in whom the public authority is entrusted.

“ That the Sovereignty resides in the entire People, and that therefore no portion of the People can arrogate it to themselves.

“ That the People have at all times a right to change their form of Government, to correct it, or to chuse another.

“ That such are the principles upon which we have believed it to be our duty to found our actions and our proceedings; and that being desirous of applying them to the order of things which had heretofore taken place, we forthwith discovered that the form of Government which was confirmed in 1787 by means of the invasion of the Prussian army, and consequently by force only, was in every respect contrary thereto.

“ That the persons who heretofore composed the Assembly of the *soi-disant* States of West Friesland, were never elected by their fellow-citizens to be their Representatives, and that therefore this Government could not subsist, as being absolutely contrary to the Rights of Man and of a Citizen; that we also presently perceived that all hereditary dignities, such as hereditary Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Admiral of this Province, and of the Equestrian Order, as well as Hereditary Nobility, are repugnant to the Rights of Man, and that they ought to be laid and declared abol-

ished, as they are declared to be abolished by these presents.

“ That we assure ourselves, that by this declaration all the extorted and illegitimate oaths on the *soi-disant* ancient Constitution prescribed in 1787 and 1788, become in fact of no value, inasmuch as such an oath ought to have been previously of some value; but to tranquillize all and each, we declare besides, in the name of the people of Holland, as it is well and expressly declared by these presents, that all Citizens who may have taken the above oath are hereby discharged therefrom. That in the same manner the College, as the *ci-devant* Deputy Counsellors of the Southern and Northern quarter were called, is entirely incompatible with these principles, not less than the division of the economical administration in regard to finances and otherwife, as well as to the Chamber of Accounts, as they all resulted from the old defective form of Government, in which there was no real representation whatever, and that consequently we have judged it to be our duty to suppress and abolish all the above-named Colleges, as we now suppress and abolish them by these presents. And to re-establish conveniently and forthwith the benefit of these Colleges, we have thought it our duty to establish and appoint a Committee of Public Safety, a Military Committee, a Committee of Finance, and a Committee of Accounts, the whole provisionally, and only until definitive arrangements shall be made on this subject by an Assembly of Representatives, chosen by all the people, who shall be convoked for that purpose as speedily as possible; that besides, we have not thought it fit to attach any other title to our present Assembly than that of Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, without adding to it the name of West Friesland, having judged that it would be better to comprehend the entire Province of Holland under that denomination.

“ We will and ordain expressly the Courts of Justice in this Province, as well as the Regency of the cities and other places situated in it, that our present publication shall be made known to all the Citizens of this Province by the sound of trumpets and ringing of bells, or such other solemn manner as

shall be judged the most convenient in each city or place, and that it shall be also posted according to custom, and that each one shall conform himself to it precisely.

“ Done at the Hague, under the small seal of the Country, the 31st of January 1795, the 1st year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed)

P. PAULUS, Vt.
C. J. DE LANGE VAN
WINGAERDE.”

In the sitting of the Representatives of the People of Amsterdam of the 2^d inst. a Proclamation was published, concerning a general convocation of the inhabitants of that town, for the purpose of electing new Representatives in the place of the provisional ones, whose functions are limited to the space of a fortnight; wherein it is said, that the said inhabitants are to determine on the number of their Representatives, and on the name which their Assembly is to bear, whether that of Municipality or another. It further invites all enlightened Patriots within the next fortnight to give in detailed plans, relative to the best manner of convening the people and taking their votes, and of ascertaining the age and qualities of the Electors.

The Committee of Public Welfare, assembled at the Hague, has ordered the Conductor of the French Amsterdam Gazette henceforth to insert in his Paper all the Ordinances and Proclamations of the Representatives of the People of Holland at full length.

The Representatives of the People of Holland have decreed the dismissal of the Regency of the Hague; and also resolved to dismiss and replace by other Members the Committee of the East-India Company; and to order the Deputies of the Generality to propose to the States General, to request the French Commissioners not to publish any Ordinance in their own name, but to address themselves to their High Mightinesses.

The Proclamation of the Representatives of the People of Holland of the 2^d inst. concerning the circulation of Assignats, contains the following articles: First, all shop keepers and retailers, all the manufacturers of the first necessities of life, shall be obliged to receive assignats in payment for their commodities, at the rate of nine sous for a livre, from French soldiers and other individuals employed in the

French army; and for the purpose of preventing false declarations to be made by the shop-keepers of the sums thus received in assignats, they shall declare at the Municipality the quantity received; and every week give in lists of the same; for which they are to receive from the Municipality the amount in *specie*, or *receipts* for the same, which are to have course, like other currency.

Secondly, no shop-keeper shall sell to a French soldier or any individual employed in the French army, commodities for more than ten livres at one and the same time, and every such buyer ought to present an order from his officer, which along with the assignats received in payment is to be delivered to the Municipality. To an officer, according to his rank, merchandize may be sold to a higher amount, but always in virtue of an order of his chief. Besides, the French soldiers shall be allowed to spend a small sum in a public-house, provided this sum do not exceed two livres, which sum may be paid in assignats not exceeding that sum.

Thirdly, All other circulation of assignats is prohibited.

Fourthly, No specie, coin, or bullion, is to be exported out of the country under pain of death. From this prohibition are however excepted such merchants as in the Baltic or any other trade are accustomed to make their payments in specie. But in such cases they are bound to make the necessary declarations at their respective Municipalities, give security for treble the amount of the sum to be exported, and remain responsible for the importation of merchandize to the same amount. Likewise are excepted travellers; but the Municipality of their place of abode ought to determine the sum which will be necessary for their travelling expence, and to acquaint with it the Municipality of the Frontiers. Foreigners shall be obliged to prove before the Municipality on the Frontiers, that they do not export a larger sum in specie than is necessary for their travelling expence.

Deputies from the Provisional Assemblies, who since the French invasion have sprung up in every province, are daily arriving at the Hague, and take their seats in the Assembly of the States General. This Assembly has, at the request of the Deputies of the Province

of Holland, suspended, for the space of three months, the import duty on cattle; and has also ordered accurate reports to be made concerning the present state of the Navy of the United Netherlands. The same assembly has come to a resolution to recall the Dutch Commissioners Brantzen and Repelaer from Paris; to exempt from all imposts the provisions destined for the French army; to defray, with the money found in the Stadholder's Treasury, the expence of entertaining the French Commissioners; to dismiss Count Bentinck and Baron Wassenier, Members of the Board of Admiralty of the Amstel and the Meuse; to withdraw all the pensions granted by the Prince of Orange to officers of the Navy; to disarm the new raised militia, called the Landzaten, and to allow a free importation of corn.

Having, by a solemn declaration, informed the Commissioners of the French people, that they acknowledge the sovereign power of the Dutch people, and the Rights of Man; that the Stadholderate, as well as the dignities of Captain and Admiral General are abolished, and all the inhabitants of the United Netherlands liberated from the oath taken in favour and for the support of the *ci-devant* Constitution, the same States General have appointed Commissioners to assure the Representatives of the French people, that they most ardently desire—"to form a solid confederation between the two nations, as two Republics equal and independent; and to conclude an alliance upon conditions reasonable and equally advantageous on both sides, in order that in this manner, the foundation so much wished for may be laid of the strictest fraternity, and for the advancement and consummation of a general peace in Europe."

The Deputies from all the Provinces

where the new Revolution has taken place, had all arrived at the Hague on the 16th of last month; and on that day the *Stadholderate* was solemnly abolished for ever. This strong measure seems to have been accelerated by a dread, lest the King of Prussia might connect his own negociations with those of Holland, and obtain for the latter country a peace not agreeable to the faction now prevailing in the United Netherlands.

Several rigorous decrees have been published against the Agents of the ancient Administration who have not yet settled their accounts; and all emigration is prohibited, under pain of death and confiscation, without a passport having been previously obtained from the Regency of the place. Mr. Van der Hop, Fiscal of the Admiralty, and Admiral Kingsbergen, who is called the Admiral of the Stadholder, are taken into custody. The Ministers of Russia, Prussia, and America, have been in conference with the President of the States General, and the French Commissioners have published the following order, dated the Hague, February 18.

"The relations of commerce between Holland, France, and the conquered countries occupied by the armies of the Republic are entirely re-established, conformably to the laws respecting importations and exportations, which are, however, to be made by the interior only, and not by sea, until otherwise ordered. All orders to the contrary are revoked." The Representatives of the people of Amsterdam, in order to pacify some restless people, who insisted upon the arrest of all the members of the former Administration, on the 18th ult. published a proclamation, explaining the reasons why such a measure would be highly dangerous and impolitic.

INSCRIPTION

WRITTEN AT THE ENTRANCE OF A WOOD AT MOULSEY, SURREY.

STOP. Sportsman! nor with destructive hand—approach this Wood, to solitude and contemplation sacred! nor with thy mortal thunder wound the feathered choir, who oft at early

morn and silent eve waken sweet echo with their sweeter song. So shall the unseen Genius of the Wood reward with gentle slumbers thy humanity.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

ON the question being put for the third reading of the Bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, an amendment was proposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st day of July, instead of the present Session of Parliament, which, after a few words between the Noble Earl and Lord Grenville, was put and carried.

Lord Grenville in prefacing his motion, "that the Bill do pass," touched generally on the circumstances which induced Ministers to propose the continuance of the suspension. He was aware, he said, that great stress would be laid, by such Noble Lords as were hostile to the measure, on the acquittals of those tried for treason at the Old Bailey, as doing away all idea of a conspiracy in the country; but he was decidedly of opinion, that a manifest intention to overthrow the government and happy constitution of the country, existed in many individuals, be their numbers or powers what they may. He, therefore, on every principle of duty and regard to the interests of his countrymen, should urge the passing of the Bill.

The Earl of Guildford at some length opposed the further progress of the Bill, as a measure not warranted by necessity, and which continued power in the hands of Ministers in the highest degree inimical to the liberties of the subject, and the first principles of the constitution.

The Duke of Leeds conceived the measure to be necessary. Allowing the verdicts of the juries on the cases in question, which he conceived to be proper and legal, as much as could be said for them, he must only consider them as the opinions of individuals, or at most only applying to the individuals who were tried. The ground of a conspiracy was by no means done away. Strong grounds existed for imagining that treasonable intentions existed in the minds of many. He would therefore wish to strengthen the hand of the Executive Power to enable it to counteract such intentions.

The Earl of Carlisle defended the Bill. His sentiments of the decision of the juries in the cases in question exactly corresponded, he said, with those of the Noble Duke.

The Earl of Lauderdale entered into

the subject at considerable length, and professed his entire disapprobation not only of the measure before their Lordships, but of that train of conduct of Ministers which led to the shadow of a necessity for it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne delivered his sentiments, which were hostile to the measure.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Auckland supported the Bill. When the question was put, the Bill passed without a division.

The Duke of Bedford acquainted their Lordships, that on account of the very unsatisfactory event of his late motion respecting the war, he intended to bring forward the question again in such a shape as would bring it to a clear and decided issue between Ministers and those with whom he had the honour to act.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty (similar to that communicated to the House of Commons in page 189) respecting the Austrian Loan; and moved, that his Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on Monday.

A conversation then took place between the Earl of Lauderdale, Duke of Bedford, and Lords Darnley and Grenville, the former wishing to know the precise sum already advanced by this country, and the security which Great Britain would have for the performance of the Emperor's engagement to bring the above-mentioned army into the field.

Lord Grenville, not conceiving it necessary in the present stage of the business, to afford this information, declined it, and pressed his motion, on which the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was returned by the House of Commons, confirming the amendment made by their Lordships.

[A Protest against the Bill was afterwards entered on the Journals, signed GUILDFORD, NORFOLK, BEDFORD, LAUDERDALE.]

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

His Majesty's commission was read, authorizing the persons therein named to give the Royal Assent to the Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and one Naturalization Bill.

Lord Lauderdale rose and moved, 1st, That an humble address be presented to

his

his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty will give directions, that an account be laid before their Lordships of all sums of money that had been paid on account of any negotiation that may be pending between his Majesty and the Emperor.—2d, That his Majesty will be pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before their Lordships, of the time and date any such payment may have taken place.—3d, That his Majesty do signify to the House what security can be given by the Emperor for the money to be advanced.—4th, That his Majesty will specify, whether the sum of four millions will be all that will be necessary.

Lord Grenville said, that the first proposition was the only one of the Noble Lord's, to which he could give his concurrence.

The first proposition of Lord Lauderdale was then put and carried; the others were negatived without a division.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

The order of the day being read for taking his Majesty's message on the Austrian Loan into consideration,

Lord Grenville rose, and in a short but pertinent and judicious speech expatiated on the very great advantages which might accrue to the nation in its present circumstances, from adopting the measure proposed in his Majesty's message.—By it, he observed, we should secure the alliance and effectual co-operation of the greatest Power on the Continent, who by it would be enabled to bring into the field an army of 200,000 men, and whose attacks on the common enemy must prove, in the way of a diversion, of the most essential service to the cause in which both countries were engaged. He then took a review of the securities offered by Austria for the repayment of the proposed Loan, which being, in addition to his Imperial Majesty's hereditary revenues, the property of the Bank of Vienna, was such a security as might be looked to by this country with the utmost confidence. Viewing the subject in its principle in this light, in which he was certain it would also be considered by their Lordships, after a little reflection on the subject, he concluded with moving an address to his Majesty, setting forth the concurrence of that House with the proposed measure, and containing the warmest assurances of support, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose to state his disapprobation of the proposed measure. He considered it as objectionable in all points of view, whether it related to the security offered for the re-pay-

ment of the money, the ability or inclination of the Emperor to perform the proposed stipulations of the contracts, and as a measure of impolicy and profusion of the resources of this country; and concluded with moving an amendment to the Address, tending to do away its tendency and effect.

The Earl of Guildford, in opposing the Address, dwelt on some of the points urged by the Noble Mover of the Amendment. He said he would much prefer the mode of subsidy to that of Loan, by which we could retain an efficient check in our hands; the details of the Emperor's offers, he thought, should be laid before the House.

The Earl of Lauderdale stated his disapprobation of the measure at some length, which went as well to the principle as to the component parts of it.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the original Address put and carried.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The Duke of Bedford rose to make his promised motion on a negotiation with France, which he prefaced with a speech of some length. He observed, that upon a minute and deliberate examination of the different declarations of the Government of this country at home, and the manifestoes of its officers abroad, it could not be clearly ascertained what were the objects we had in view; but what most appeared to him to be the intention, was a design at least to overturn the present form of Government of France, if not to introduce the old despotism of that country. Whether this was the real intent of Ministers or not he would not say, but it certainly was considered so by the people of France. His Grace then adverted to the views of policy which this country could have in the continuance of the war, and the prospect of bringing it to a successful issue, and on this last point, he was sorry to express his serious doubts of its accomplishment.

His Grace therefore conjured Ministers, as they appreciated the best and dearest interests of their country, and if they were not callous to the sensations of humanity, or incapable of remorse at the myriads of their fellow-creatures sent to untimely graves in the course of this destructive war, to take some steps at least towards obtaining the desired end of peace, by a declaration of their willingness to treat with France, governed as it now is, and under which circumstances he doubted not but that a safe and honourable peace might be

be achieved; and at all events, the adoption of what he would propose, if not attended with immediate good, could not possibly produce mischief. He then moved a resolution, stating the opinion of their Lordships to be, that the present actual Government of France should be no bar to a negotiation for peace, &c.

Lord Hawkesbury opposed the motion, as being contrary to the uniform declarations of their Lordships on the subject, as well as the sentiments delivered from the Throne, from none of which, he contended, could it be inferred, that Great Britain was averse from treating with France, the moment she had established a regular and settled Government, as it was not the *form* of their Government that we could object to, but the *character* of it.—Viewing the question in this light, and the farther consideration of the present motion, being directly in the teeth of the resolution of their Lordships a few nights since, he would certainly resist it. He then moved the previous question.

The Duke of Grafton was decidedly in favour of the motion, and supported with much ability the arguments of the Noble Duke who proposed it.

The Earl of Mansfield contended for the impolicy as well as, the inefficacy of a negotiation with France under its present system of Government. There were two grand points to be considered in all negotiations: 1st, The sincerity of those whom you treat with; and 2dly, Their ability to maintain their engagements.—In both these points he considered the Government of France to be fundamentally deficient: as such he should oppose the resolution.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his surprize that any opposition should be made to his Noble Friend's motion. It was of that kind which may, and would do much real good; it could possibly be productive of no sort of mischief, and at worst would be attended with good effects on the principles of Ministers.

Lord Boringdon spoke against the motion; he argued on the impolicy of any thing like concession at the present moment.

Several other Peers delivered their sentiments, when a division took place on Lord Hawkesbury's motion for the previous question, and there appeared for it, 75; against it, 128; majority 63. [A Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals, signed BEDFORD, LAUDERDALE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, GUILDFORD.]

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

The Royal Assent was given by com-

mission to the Corn Importation and four private Bills, after which nothing but private business was transacted by the House until

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ. by IMPEACHMNT.

When the order of the day had been read, Lord Thurlow rose, and said, he would state the grounds on which he meant to bring forward the motion it was his intention to conclude with, as shortly as possible, his voice not being in a condition to render it very pleasant for their Lordships to listen to for any length of time, even if it were convenient for himself, and it not being necessary in that stage of the business to go into any circumstantial detail of a subject extremely copious and comprehensive, for the discussion of which, future and very sufficient opportunities would present themselves. His Lordship said, the proceedings had become extremely voluminous, but he had nevertheless gone through the whole, and whoever of their Lordships took the trouble to do the same would find that to four-fifths of the allegations the Commons had brought forward, no evidence had been produced whatever; to the other fifth, they maintained, that they adduced proofs sufficient to establish the crimes alledged; but when the evidence was examined, it would be found to branch out in a great variety of ramifications, each ramification extending to some new crime not specifically stated in the original charge, although it might possibly be comprehended under its general extent and meaning. This circumstance certainly created a peculiar degree of difficulty, inasmuch that were a single Judge called upon to decide upon it, he would find it actually impossible to pass judgment by a single verdict of *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*. A single Judge would, no doubt, hold it his duty to trace the evidence through all the divisions of each ramification of the charge, to apply it correctly to each particular fact, pointing out where it amounted to proof of guilt or innocence, and how it ought either to be received or rejected; but even after all his pains, it would be extremely difficult for him to decide the case by two judgments, that of guilty of such and such facts, and innocent of others, with safety to his own conscience and justice to the defendant. If therefore this difficulty would arise to a single Judge, the difficulty must be multiplied where fifty Judges were called upon to decide on fifty distinct charges.

His Lordship said, where there were numerous judges, the common sense of the case, and the common consent of those judges as to the establishment of the crimes alledged, must be the result of due deliberation on the whole of the proceedings and the whole of the evidence. The sole guide, therefore, to be looked to was the precedents to be found, and those could only be traced in two ways, viz. reference to the Rolls of Parliament, and reference to the Journals of the House.—He pointed out the distinction of these two authorities, the one (the Rolls of Parliament) being made up by order of the Crown, as best was found to suit the nature of the particular case, whereas their Lordships' Journals were compiled by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Of materials and precedents furnished by these authorities, the report of their Lordships' Committee was constituted, and he owned he had read that Report without much edification, the precedents found being extremely loosely stated in the Rolls of Parliament, and not always correctly in their own Journals. Enough, however, could be collected from the Report to throw some light upon the particular object that must have occurred to every Noble Lord, as calling for the decision of the House before they proceeded a step further, viz. "Whether it would be expedient and consistent with special justice to pass a judgment on each charge separately, or to pass a judgment generally upon the whole of **GUilty** or **NOT GUilty**.

The first case in the Report which his Lordship adverted to, was that of the Earl of Suffolk (10 Richard II. 1386), which was so worded on the Rolls of Parliament that it did not appear whether their Lordships proceeded in giving judgment by one question, or upon the several charges separately and distinctly; but from the reasons given by their Lordships, one would be led to imagine that they gave judgment separately on each separate charge. In the case of the Earl of Middlesex (1624) the Attorney General read the parts of the several charges separately, and the Lords found the Earl guilty of some charges and not of others.

His Lordship said, there were distinctions that would necessarily strike their Lordships between the fact alledged in any instance, and the point of law upon that fact. Thus their Lordships, in the case of Warren Hastings, Esq. might deem the fact alledged in different instances to be sufficiently proved, and yet not feel satisfied as to the evidence given to

establish that fact to be a crime. There might also be a distinction between the judgment pronounced by their Lordships in the Chamber of Parliament, upon any given question that might arise, whether stated by a Committee appointed by their Lordships to examine evidence, proceedings, &c. and to report thereupon, or otherwise, and the judgment that they might think fit finally to pronounce in Westminster Hall. In the case of Dr. Sacheverell, where there were several charges all pointing to one alledged crime, their Lordships would find that in their own chamber, the Lords had proceeded to take each into consideration separately; but in Westminster Hall, they had passed judgment on one question only. His Lordship also referred to the case of Lord Macclesfield in 1725.

In the present case, where the charges were constituted of, and comprehended allegations of many facts stated to be crimes, he would not presume or attempt to anticipate any opinions that might be in the contemplation of their Lordships, upon either or all of those facts so alledged; he hardly thought it possible that they could decide upon each separately, but he would content himself with barely moving,— "That the whole of the evidence and the proceedings on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. be referred to a Committee of the House."

His Lordship spoke of the particular manner in which Committees had at different times stated the questions which they submitted to the House, and called upon them to decide; shewing that in some cases they were so framed, that the House could only affirm or deny; in others they were open to the discretion of the House, to shape and fashion so as to render them more convenient to their own opinions and sense of what the justice of the case required. His motion, he said, he had brought forward with a view to leave the whole of the subject of the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings as much at large as possible, and without interposing any one matter that might circumscribe or narrow the full and free exercise of their Lordships' judgments, individually or collectively, in any degree whatever.

He was ready, he said, to name any one day for the Committee to make their report, that it might suit the wish or convenience of any one Noble Lord;—if there was no objection he should name Monday next.

The motion was agreed to *Nemine dissentiente.*

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

MR. GREY presented a petition from several respectable inhabitants of the town of Southampton, praying that the House in its wisdom would speedily adopt every possible measure for putting a termination to the present ruinous and calamitous war.

Mr. Alderman Curtis brought up a counter-petition to that assented to by the Common Hall, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being read, that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the most effectual means of procuring a speedy and effectual supply of seamen for his Majesty's Navy,

Mr. Pitt said, that the business to be now considered was one of the greatest magnitude that ever claimed the attention of the House; and as he trusted that no jealousies of partial interest would attempt to prevent our putting in action our present great national resources, he should propose that an average proportion of men to the tonnage should be furnished during the present year, by outward-bound ships, to supply the Royal Navy, in which the owners of such ships would find their private interests consulted and secured. In September 1793, the total amount of the mercantile marine was, in men, about one hundred thousand, and the proportion of the crew to the tonnage nearly one man to 14 ton. He would therefore propose that ships from 35 to 70 ton provide the Royal Navy with one landsman: and that those of 100 to 140 provide one seaman or two landsmen: that from 140 ton to 200, they furnish two seamen or four landsmen; but for those of higher tonnage, the proportion should vary, as the number of the crew was not proportionably increased: however, for every 50 ton above 200, such large vessels should furnish one seaman or two landsmen; by this means, according to the calculation of 1793, an additional strength of 18 or 20,000 men would be procured for the navy. Mr. Pitt next examined into the means by which the country at large might contribute to the same end. So many might be furnished by the different counties, by each county exacting one man from every parish; a certain rate being imposed on such hovels as were not exempted from taxes.—The Inland Navigation he next considered as affording the most probable success to the measure, from the great number that were employed on the navigable canals and ri-

vers throughout the kingdom, and from which might spring up a new nursery of seamen, that would exceed the example of any former times. The next plan to be adopted was, the enabling Magistrates to take up all idle and disorderly persons who could give no satisfactory account of their means of living; a plan which was not unprecedented, as it had already been adopted in two wars. Such, in the present stage, were the outlines he thought it necessary to state; which, as he expected they would meet the general concurrence, Mr. Pitt finished by moving for leave to bring in these different bills.

Mr. Fox applauded the fair and candid manner in which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) introduced the business, and gave his hearty support to the great and urgent end of manning the navy. He had much to object, however, to the particular modes of accomplishing it, and thought the people could not consent without regret to so harsh a measure, unless they were convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war, from the impossibility of obtaining any tolerable terms of peace.

After some further conversation, the several propositions were agreed to by the Committee, and the House having resumed, received the Report, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down his Majesty's message relative to the Austrian Loan, which the Speaker communicated to the House.

" G. R.

" His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint his House of Commons, that he has received from the Emperor strong assurances of a disposition to make the greatest exertions for the common cause in the course of the next campaign; but it is represented on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that these efforts cannot be made without the assistance of a Loan, which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of raising on the credit of the revenues of his Hereditary Dominions, under the guaranty of his Majesty with the concurrence of Parliament, to the extent of four millions; and it is stated that such a Loan, in addition to his other resources, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ against the common enemy a force of 200,000 men.

" His Majesty is of opinion, that on these grounds such an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cause; but his Majesty thinks that it would be still

more advantageous, if by the means of a similar Loan to a larger extent, the Emperor should be enabled to employ a force still more considerable; and his Majesty has directed his Minister at Vienna to express his Majesty's readiness to recommend to his Parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.

" Some temporary advance which his Majesty was induced to make for the immediate supply of the Austrian army, under the pressure of unforeseen circumstances in the latter part of the last campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature.

" As soon as the negociation is concluded, his Majesty will not fail to communicate the result to Parliament. But as any measure of this sort is necessarily connected with the consideration of the provision to be made for the current year, his Majesty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; and he relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, for taking such measures as, on a full consideration of all the circumstances, they may think most conducive to the immediate interests of this country at the present conjuncture, and to the great object of re-establishing, on secure and honourable grounds, the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms and of Europe.

G. R."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Sheridan said, he felt it incumbent on him, previous to the consideration of the Austrian Loan, to move that it be resolved, That it appears to this House, that the sum of 1,200,000l. and upwards hath been paid out of the Public Treasury of this country to the King of Prussia, in pursuance of a treaty signed at the Hague the 10th of April 1794, and that it does not appear to this House, that his Prussian Majesty has fulfilled, on his part, the engagement entered into for that sum.

Mr. Jekyll seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed that his Prussian Majesty had not adequately performed his engagement to this country, but that the exertions he had made contributed not a little to retard the progress of the French, and that their effects were such as not to give him room to regret the loss of the money that had been paid for them.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day to get rid of Mr. Sheridan's motion, upon which the House divided in favour of Mr. Pitt's motion, 128; against it 33; majority, 95.

After the Speaker had read his Majesty's message,

Mr. Pitt rose to move that it be now taken into consideration, and in a speech of great length, replete with argument, and animated with eloquence, intituled on the general policy of the measure of securing some powerful Continental Connections, and shewed that we could look to none of equal power and means, or with the same degree of hope and security, as to his Imperial Majesty; and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, grounded on the principal topics advanced in the course of his speech, and assuring his Majesty of the cordial concurrence of the House, &c.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable length, delivered his sentiments, which were decidedly against the measure: The present subject of discussion was one of a most momentous description, take it in every point of view, and of a much more unfavourable description than that of last year, the Prussian Subsidy, inasmuch as the sum was much greater, and the security for the performance of the engagement to be entered into, considerably less. It was not one of the least material points of the present question to consider the resources of Austria, and its power as well as inclination to perform the stipulations of the proposed contract. In his mind, it was out of that Prince's power to do it, much less to furnish another 100,000 men, on the sum being made up to him of six millions, as suggested by the Right Hon. Gentleman. Such a supposition was chimerical: he was totally unable to do it.

Viewing the subject in this light, Mr. Fox said, the proposed measure met his most cordial disapprobation; and concluded by moving an Amendment, the effect of which tended to do away the spirit and tenor of the Address.

Messrs. W. Smith and Brantling also spoke; the former was decidedly against the Address.

A division then took place, when there appeared in favour of the original Address 173; for the amendment 58; Majority, 115—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Sir W. Milner presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of York for a Peace. He said, it had been observed of some of the Petitions of a similar nature, that they did not speak the sentiments of the people generally by whom they were supposed to be framed. Such an objection, however, could not be made to this Petition; it was proposed on the

day on which there is in general the fullest attendance of the Members of the Corporation of the City of York, viz. on the day on which the Lord Mayor is chosen. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grey rose to renew the agitation of a question, which after the various and frequent discussions it had already undergone, could scarcely present any new topic to engage the attention of the House. He should therefore move the following Resolution: That we have no other object in view, in the further prosecution of the war, than to procure a safe and equitable peace, and that we may, as other of the Belligerent Powers have done, acknowledge that there exists a competent Power in France to maintain the relations of union and amity; and therefore, every former difficulty being removed, we may proceed to negotiate on just and equitable grounds to both parties, for the termination of a war that must ultimately prove destructive to one of them.

Mr. Dundas opposed the making of this or any further declaration of any kind on the subject now in discussion. He contended, that the opinion of his Majesty and of his Ministers was already sufficiently explicit; for it is said, that there would be no objection to a negotiation with any form of Government whatsoever, as soon as such a negotiation could be instituted on safe and honourable grounds. After an able vindication of Ministers and their measures, he concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Lambton, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Wilberforce, spoke in support of Mr. Grey's motion for peace.—A division ensued, for the previous question, 190; against it 60; majority, 130.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Sir W. Young made his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of an Act of George I. as prevents relief being given to certain poor persons.

Mr. Buxton seconded the motion.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill accordingly.

A Petition for obtaining a speedy &c. Peace was presented from the inhabitants of Manchester, signed, as it is said, by near 15,000 persons.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

As a Committee to try the merits of the Seaford Election stood as the order of the day, the Speaker at four o'clock counted the House, and as a sufficient number of Members were not present, an adjournment of course took place; as was also the case

on the two following days for the same reason.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. Lambton presented a Petition from the Inhabitants, &c. of the City of Durham and its neighbourhood, praying that the Hon. House would adopt the most effectual measures which its wisdom should prescribe for putting a speedy termination to the present war, which could have no just or rational object in view, but which directly tended to annihilate the principal sources of our national wealth, happiness, and prosperity; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Attorney General said, that a petition had been transmitted to him, which he now held in his hand, the object and prayer of which went to discountenance and disapprove the one just now presented by the Hon. Gentleman; it had annexed to it a numerous and respectable list of signatures of gentlemen of the first consequence and property in that part of the country, who firmly and explicitly relied on the paternal tenderness of his Majesty for his subjects, and on the wisdom of the Councils he was pleased to be guided by for the accomplishment of that end, which all were desirous might be attained, as soon as it could possibly be done on sure, solid, and honourable grounds.

Mr. Lambton animadverted at great length, and with much warmth, on the purport and wording of the counter-petition; and contrasted the proceedings of both parties, and the means employed by each for obtaining their respective ends; shewing that the persons whose petition he had the honour to present, acted in a manly, liberal, and public manner, while those who opposed them had recourse to pitiful manœuvres and underhand intrigues.

Mr. Pitt was among those who defended the propriety of admitting the counter-petition. He spoke with more than usual animation in support of the sentiments it contained, and of the respectability of the persons who espoused them.

The Attorney-General, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Burdon, and Mr. Dundas, followed on the same side.

They were replied to by Mr. Francis, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Grey, Mr. Harrison, and Gen. Smith.

The Speaker interfered several times, and at length succeeded in adjusting the point in dispute.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Carlisle. The petition, he said,

was

signed by upwards of 1000 persons, and prayed that the most speedy measures might be adopted to bring about a termination of the present calamitous war.

Ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Rose moved, that several sums be granted for his Majesty's Civil Establishment, which were agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Colonel Stanley brought up a petition for peace from the inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood, signed by 10,820 names. The petitioners represented the ruinous tendency of the present war to trade, commerce, and all the material interests of the country, and prayed that measures might be speedily adopted to bring about a termination of hostilities.

Colonel Tarleton presented a petition from the merchants, traders, &c. of Liverpool, praying that no form of Government that might exist in France should prove a bar to a resolution for peace, which every day was felt to be more and more necessary.

Mr. Galtcoyne presented a counter-petition from the gentlemen and clergy of the same place, disapproving of the sentiments contained in the petition, as tending only to impede the operations of the executive power, and paralyse its energy, while they encouraged and provoked the insolence of the enemy.

Lord Morpeth brought up a petition from seven or eight of the freemen of Carlisle, complaining that their names had been affixed to a petition for peace without their knowledge or consent. He moved that a Committee be appointed to examine the names affixed to the Carlisle petition of 22d of January, as far as it relates to the petition presented this day.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the County Quota Landsmen's Bill, Lord Arden in the chair,

Several gentlemen spoke in the committee, and the principal object that gave rise to difference of opinion seemed to be, how far they should or should not depend on the returns of the state of population of the different counties with respect to the proportion of landsmen to be furnished by each, in consequence of the number of houses paying taxes in each county, which was the criterion of distribution on which the principle of the bill was founded.

Some amendments were proposed and received, after which the provisions were agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Alderman Anderson brought up a bill for inflicting a severer punishment on persons guilty of bigamy, which was read a first and second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Ship-Owners Bill, Lord Hood in the chair,

Mr. Pitt said he would proceed in this bill as he had done in the former one, namely, that he would move for the blanks to be filled up, and the bill to be printed; but that, unless gentlemen particularly wished it, he would not enter into any detail in the present stage of the business, but intended to bring it under further consideration on this day & night. The report was then brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

The Secretary at War moved, that a sum not exceeding 3,063,968l. 10s. 4d. be granted to his Majesty for the extraordinary expences of the Land Forces, incurred from the 25th December 1793, to the 24th December 1794, which was put and carried.

The Secretary at War then moved a resolution to grant the sum of 427,269l. for the expences of certain corps of French emigrants in the service of Great Britain.

After some further explanatory conversation between Col. Martland, Mr. Steele, &c. the resolution was put and carried.

The other resolutions relative to extraordinary expences of the army, describing the details, &c. which were proposed by the Secretary at War, were severally agreed to by the Committee.

A sum not exceeding 3,000l. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, granted to defray the expences of the Board of Agriculture for one year.

MONDAY, FEB. 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Hobart in the chair, several charges and public accounts were ordered to be referred to the said Committee.

THE BUDGET.

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

Mr. Pitt rose and said, that the subject to which he was now about to call the attention of the House necessarily branched itself into a variety of details, which he would

would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himself to the immediate subject of the day.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded in the usual manner to state the different expences attending the Navy, the whole amount of which formed a sum of 6,350,000l. and the number of seamen to be employed no less than 100,000.

The next service of which he estimated the charges, was that of our Military Establishment, in which he comprised the ordinary expences incurred in the Plantations, the recruiting the militia fencibles, &c. and the extraordinaries, which amounted to the sum of 3,063,968l. 12s. 4d.

The next object of expenditure that came to be considered was the Ordnance, which, being necessarily increased in proportion to the other objects, amounted to 2,321,000l. To these were added the several incidental charges for miscellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. which, considering the present pressure of circumstances, bore but a small proportion to the increase, it being only 247,000l.

After enumerating the totals of the different services of the current year, together with the deficiencies of grants, the provisions to be made for the payment of Exchequer bills, and the deficiencies of the Land and Malt taxes, which in the aggregate constituted the Supply, he stated it to amount to the sum of 28,128,000l. To answer this expenditure, we were to look to the different sources of the national revenue; and here Mr. Pitt detained the attention of the Committee on the flourishing state of all its branches, which he compared and contrasted with the state of former years, and affirmed that it stood higher at present than at any antecedent period.

He then recapitulated the details of the Ways and Means, and stated the deficit, to meet which a loan was proposed to the amount of above eight millions, to which there would probably be a necessity of making an addition. The conditions of the loan he could not but regard as fair and liberal on all sides; to prove which he went into a nice minuteness of financial detail. The terms were as follow: 100l. in 3 per cents. which made 64l. 15s. 1-3d. — in the 4 per cents. 27l. 15s. od.—and in the Long Annuitiess, 8l. 1s. 6d.—in all 110l. 11s. 6d.

Mr. Pitt next entered on the subject of the new taxes, a subject which, he confessed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleasing conviction that they were not calculated to press hard on

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the lower classes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very small degree those of essential or necessary use. The first article he had in view was that of wine, on which he would propose a tax of 20l. per ton, or 6s. per dozen, which, from the best calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000l.

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and British spirits, viz. 8d. per gallon on rum, 10d. on brandy, and 1d. on British spirits; the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 259,000l.

An additional tax on licences for stills in Scotland would afford 15,000l.

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumstances which attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7l. 10s. per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000l.

On the articles of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impose 6d. per cent. additional; which would bring in 40,000l.

The next tax would fall upon insurances on ships, cargoes, and lives; from which would result a sum of 160,000l. On other articles of smaller concern, and in the department of the Customs, viz. on raisins, lemons, oranges, salad oil, waste silk, coals exported, except to Ireland and our own colonies, rock salt, deals and fir timber, a small increase of tax would afford 198,000l. He also deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add something to that already imposed by stamp-duties, viz. on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probate of wills, and which would be found to produce 68,000l.

Mr. Pitt now turned to a subject which came particularly home to the Members of that House, but which he was sure no motives of personal interest would induce them to oppose: he meant the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he said, on a variety of accounts they were justly entitled. What he intended to propose could only tend to correct the abuses of it, and restrain its too extensive use. His regulations went to ascertain the number of letters received from, or sent to, the post in one day; also the number of covers they might contain, and the place of residence of the Members whose signature they bore. From these regulations it was calculated there would arise the sum of 40,000l.

Another article of a very different description, and which those who were fond

of

of its use would not forego for a small consideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was hair-powder. It was his intention, that all persons who used that article should take out a licence, costing 1l. 1s. per annum; and, as the number of persons using it were estimated at 200,000, it would produce the large sum of 210,000l. As to men servants, whom he hinted on a former occasion to be a very fit object of taxation, he had not altogether forgot them; they were known to make no small use of the article just considered, and it was proper their masters should pay for them, if they wished them to indulge in the ostentation of dress.

Recapitulation of the Supply and Ways and Means.

SUPPLY.

Navy — 100,000 sea-				
men -	£. 5,200,000	0	0	
Ordinary -	589,683	3	9	
Extraordinary -	525,840	0	0	
Army—guards and gar-				
risons, 11,000 men 2,777,534	19	1		
Plantations, Chelsea, &c. 2,563,734	19	3		
Militia and Fencible,				
cloathing ditto, con-				
veyances -	1,607,233	12	0	
Foreign Troops -	997,226	0	0	
French Corps -	427,269	0	0	
Roads and Bridges,				
North Britain	4,500	0	0	
Extraordinaries of the				
Army -	3,063,068	12	4	
Sardinian Subsidy	200,000	0	0	
Ordnance -	2,321,010	13	10	
Balance due to Land-				
grave of Hesse	68,850	12	0 ³	
Ditto to Oswald's Ex-				
ecutors -	41,638	14	6 ²	
Miscellaneous Services	257,043	16	5	
Annual Addition to				
Sinking Fund	200,000	0	0	
Deficiency of Grants	745,000	0	0	
Ditto of Land and Malt	350,000	0	0	
Exchequer Bills	5,500,000	0	0	
£ 27,440,584	3	32		

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land Tax -	£ 2,000,000		
Malt -	750,000		
Growing Produce of Conso-			
olidated Fund, from 5th April			
1793, to 5th April 1796	2,235,000		
Imprest Monies to be repaid	160,000		
East-India Company	500,000		
Exchequer Bills -	3,500,000		
Loan -	18,000,000		

27,145,000

TAXES.		
Wine, 20l. per ton	-	500,000
Spirits, British	-	108,000
— Scotch	-	15,000
— Foreign	-	136,000
Tea, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on sale	-	180,000
Coffee and Cocoa, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound	-	40,000
Insurances on Ships, Goods, &c.		
2s. 6d. per cent.	-	130,000
Insurance on Lives, 1-tenth of		
premium	-	30,000
Licences to wear Hair-powder,		
one guinea each	-	210,000
Customs Sundries	-	77,000
Ditto Deals and Firs	-	111,000
Stamps	-	68,000
Limitation of Franking	-	40,000
		1,645,000

Mr. Pitt, having recapitulated the different sum-totals resulting from these different taxes, concluded a long and able speech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the state and resources of the country at large, and the necessity of prosecuting with spirit, vigour, and perseverance, the present just and necessary war, as the sole means of procuring that solid and secure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the blessings the nature of the constitution and of the country were calculated to afford us.

Mr. Fox observed, that in many of the points advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman he agreed with him, and also in many of his financial calculations; but what struck him as most objectionable in the statement, was that which related to the loan, particularly when he viewed it as a joint transaction with that proposed to be furnished to the Emperor.

Some farther explanatory conversation took place; after which the different resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and founded on his statements of to-night, were agreed to by the Committee, *nem. con.*

The House then resumed, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, voted the sum of 200,000l. to his Majesty, to make good his engagements with the King of Sardinia; and the further sum of 200,000l. to the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt. The House, after resuming, ordered the report to take place to-morrow; and that the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means be again gone into on Friday. — Adjourning.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. East, after having stated the abuses that attended the execution of the existing poor laws, and the vexations to which the poor were exposed by sudden removals, moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent their vexatious removal till they became actually chargeable. Leave was given.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means; and the resolutions being read a first time,

Mr. Fox expressed a desire to know the amount at which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) stated the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the current year.

Mr. Pitt stated it at about 2,235,000l.

On the resolution respecting the limitation of franking, the House divided:—For it, 49; Against it, 9: Majority, 40.

A very long conversation ensued, in which Mr. Jolliffe, Lord Sheffield, Mr. W. Smith, and others, took a leading part, and opposed many clauses, and proposed some amendments.

Mr. Pitt proposed that single inclosures only should be exempted.

Mr. Thornton was for double inclosures; on which the House again divided: For the amendment, 7; Against it, 41; Majority, 34.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and agreed to.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. Wilberforce, after what had already passed on the subject of the slave trade, said, that he should not have occasion to trouble the House long, particularly as he meant to refer to the resolution already come to on the subject, and make that the basis of his motion.

The clerk, at his desire, read from the Journals of the House the resolution come to on the first of May 1792, namely,

“ That it is the opinion of this House, that the slave trade should cease and determine from and after the 1st of January 1796.”

Mr. Wilberforce reminded the House, that this resolution was entered into after a most mature deliberation and minute scrutiny of evidence. Unless, therefore, some new evidence or some new course of argument were advanced, he regarded the motion which he should submit to the House as already agreed to, and brought forward in conformity to their resolution. So far from any accession of evidence which should induce the House to alter their resolution, facts had come out since the last discussion on the subject, which were suf-

ficient to convert the most hardened opposer. He should therefore move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the slave trade, after a time to be limited; which motion being seconded, he then moved, that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Barham opposed the motion as futile and unnecessary, the slave trade being now at so low an ebb that it can hardly be said to exist. He therefore moved, that the motion be taken into consideration this day six months.

Mr. Dent also opposed the original motion; and, as a part of the system of reformation, he thought that Mr. Pitt was likewise pledged to oppose it.

Mr. Fox went at large into the question, and repeated many of those arguments which have so often been laid before the public on former occasions. He contended for the policy of an immediate and total abolition of a trade which was continually supplying our colonies with combustible matter, it being very well known that the greatest danger was to be apprehended from the newly-imported negroes.

Mr. Pitt was aware that emissaries were actively employed in disseminating amongst congenial negroes the pernicious principles of French Jacobinism; principles abounding in magnificent professions, calculated to delude those whom they were meant to destroy. To him the best mode of rendering this poison was to diminish the number of these upon whom it was intended to operate, and by a solemn act put an end to this traffic for ever.

Sir William Young, in a long speech, opposed the original motion.

Mr. Wilberforce made a short reply; after which the House divided: For the original motion, 61; Against it, 78; Majority, 17. After this, the motion to defer the consideration for six months was put and carried, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty's Postmasters General to open and return such letters as had been made up for Holland on the 13th, 16th, and 20th of January last.—Leave was given.

Mr. East moved the second reading of the bill against the vexatious removal of paupers; which, being agreed to, was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the 21st of April next, and the bill to be printed for the use of the Members, &c.

The orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned to Monday next.

C 5 a

THEA.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE.
WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN TOPHAM,
SPOKEN BY MR. HARLEY.

LONG has been serv'd from this our motley Stage
Repasts for various tastes—from youth to age—
To lively Mifs, escap'd from school and toil,
Our sports have oft bestow'd the infant smile,
While the rude boy, from Westminster or Eton,
Who “spies” and “quizzes” one where'er they meet one,
From them, our brilliant Ballets drawn from Greece
Restore their Greek—without a rod a piece :
While tricks and tumbling honest John employ,
Who drinks his punch aloft, and screams with joy,
The wife is all for music, shakes, and trilling :
Old maids, from soft humanity, love killing :
Each has his taste : for married life may say,
Not oft' two persons think in the same way.
Our Bard, long known to you, this night makes up,
Of various beverage—a kind of cup ;
Of Music, Pantomime, and graver scenes,
Perhaps a dash of terror intervenes ;
Should not all these sufficient change supply,
If you condemn—there will be—Tragedy
But Britons, while a neighbouring nation's crimes
Have spread war wide, and made these “Iron Times,”
Greet you the moral virtues of the Stage,
Which haply may amend an erring age ;
That Arts and Sciences may take their place,
That the domestic ties may have their grace,
The rights of sweet humanity be known,
And freedom fix'd by law reign like your own.

EPILOGUE.

SPOKEN BY MR. MATTOCKS.

LOVE's influence drawn from scenes of former years !

Why not pourtray it as it now appears ?

Annette no more—the Italian confidante,
Suppose me now an old French gouvernante,
With coaxing cringe my pupil's heart to charm,
Discoursing fond and freely—arm in arm.
She in the bloom of life, and height of taste,
A yard of feather, and an inch of waist ;

Waist did I say ? I meant to mend my phrase,

The spot which was the summit of the stays ;

“ Young Charles,” she sighs—“ no—the

“ old Peer his brother,

“ I love the one—then marry with the other—

“ His withered hands, so terrible to touch,

“ But then the Coronet upon his crutch—

“ Delightful thought ! That puts an end to sorrow,

“ I'll have him, if Papa consent, to-morrow.”

What glowing love must spring from such a channel !

They can't be cold, who're always wrapp'd in flannel.

Turn we to courtship in a different strain : An ancient Venus and a youthful swain.

The fair, if won, a mine of wealth would prove ;

The hero, poor in ev'ry thing but love ;

A crumpling she, head shrunk between her shoulders,

Mount on her back, attracting all beholders ;
With Kościusko cap, and zone to bind
The neck before, the prominence behind,
Her tiny person, and her cumb'rous pack
Look like a drum girl round a drummer's back—

The six foot stripling, firm in ev'ry joint,
Whose button'd trowsers brush the elbows point,

Whose muslin foldings all his chin enclose,
Meeting the pond'reous hat that veils his nose ;
With mouth scarce visible, you'd think our beau

The man in armour at my Lord Mayor's show.

“ Marry me, Ma'am,” he cries, “ and take
“ your swing,
“ Dam'me, I love you dearly—that's the
“ thing :
“ Who can such charming accents disapp—
“ prove ?
“ My heart's too tender—I was form'd for
“ love” —
The little Lady all on tip-toe stands—

He stoops—she springs—and so they join
their hands.

If such of modern love the blissful state,
Who would not choose the love that's out of date ;

Some bright exceptions still we trust there are,
Th'auspicious nuptials of the Royal Pair
May bring old-fashion'd feelings into vogue,
And shame the satire of our Epilogue.

Long may they live, with fond delight to prove

Life's sweetest joys flow from connubial love,

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 21.

ENGLAND PRESERVED, a Play by Mr. Watson, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Earl of Pembroke (Lord Protector)	Mr. Pope.
Earl of Surrey,	Mr. Holman.
Earl of Chester,	Mr. Farren.
Bishop of Winchester,	Mr. Hull.
French Prince,	Mr. Harley.
Earl William,	Mr. Middleton.
Lincoln,	Mr. Davies.
Robert Fitzwalter,	Mr. Richardson.
Nevers,	Mr. Haymes.
Beaumont,	Mr. Claremont.
English Squire,	Mr. Macready.
French Guard,	Mr. Powell.
Heralds,	Mr. Thompson.
Lady Surrey,	Mr. Richardson.
	Miss Wallis.

The story is taken from the history of this country at that melancholy period, the termination of King John's, and the inauspicious commencement of his son's (young Henry the Third) reign. It opens at the time when the greater part of England was in possession of the Prince of France, whom the rebel Barons had called over to protect them against the vengeance of John, but from whom they experienced the same tyranny, which they had thrown themselves into his power to prevent.

The Earl of Pembroke, a wise, prudent, and resolute nobleman, as Mareschal of England, had charge of young Henry, and with a few steady friends made a stand for their native and lawful sovereign in the West, and maintained the Island's independence against the superior force of the Barons and France united. Many of the league, finding their cause of war terminated by the death of their enemy John, and the oppression of a foreign yoke more severe than the one they had struggled to throw off, went over to Pembroke's party, and among the rest, his eldest son, the Earl William Mareschall, and his son-in-law, the Earl Warrene and Surrey. Gaining strength by the addition of these Barons troops, the Protector ventured to appear in the North, whither the French had marched from Dover Castle, the siege of which they had relinquished, in hopes of its falling when the rest of the Island was subdued. The parties met at Lincoln, where the foreigners received a complete overthrow; but the joy of the conquerors was soon checked, by their hearing accounts of immense reinforcements having arrived from France. Pressed by their critical situation, the Protector Pembroke resolved to follow up his

victory, and try to strike a decisive blow, before the junction of these succours with the French Prince.

While he was approaching London with a close siege by land and water, the enemy received the unexpected intelligence of their fleet having been destroyed by the English vessels. Elated at this event, the Protector and his friends poured down upon the French Prince, who, dispirited at his situation, submitted to the generous terms given him by Pembroke, and retired from the Island, leaving it delivered from a foreign yoke, restored to its rights, and its people again united and independent.

A domestic story of the distresses of Lady Surrey, Pembroke's daughter, in consequence of her husband Surrey's being intercepted in his flight from the tyranny of France, and thrown into confinement, is interwoven with the great public business, and exemplifies the horrors and miseries incident to a country in a state of civil war.

The language deserves commendation, being smooth and flowing; the versification easy, and many of the images highly poetical. The sentiments in many instances applicable to the times were highly applauded.

28. " *The Wheel of Fortune*," a Comedy by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Sir David Daw,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Mr. Tempest,	Mr. King.
Penruddocke,	Mr. Kemble.
Woodville,	Mr. Whitfield.
Sidenham,	Mr. Palmer.
Henry Woodville,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Wezell,	Mr. Suett.
Servant to Woodville,	Mr. Waldron.
Officer,	Mr. Phillimore.
Jenkins,	Mr. Bland.
Coachman,	Mr. Maddocks.
Cook,	Mr. Bancks.
Footman,	Mr. Trueman.
Mrs. Woodville,	Mrs. Powell.
Emily Tempest,	Miss Farren.
Dame Punckley,	Mrs. Maddocks.
Maid,	Miss Tidwell.

The scene opens with the Cottage of Penruddocke, a gentleman who for twenty years had secluded himself from the world, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair. Woodville and Penruddocke having been educated together, the latter entreats Woodville to be his friend, and solicit the hand of Mrs. Woodville for him before her marriage; but the false friend, enamoured of her beauty, deceives Penruddocke, whom he represents as a profligate and worthless character; and through the aid of treachery,

misrepresentation, and good fortune, obtains for himself the hand of his friend's mistress. This breach of confidence almost drives the unsuspecting Penruddocke to madness. He resolves to sequester himself from the world, becomes an inflexible misanthrope, and suffers no company to intrude on his meditations but his books. Woodville in the interim commences gambler, and loses the whole of his fortune to George Penruddocke, who immediately afterwards dies, and bequeaths his property and estates to his rusticated relation. Possessed of such riches, revenge, avarice, and all the bad passions struggle in the breast of Penruddocke, but are surmounted by his philosophy, and every thing magnanimous and amiable ensues.— The family of the Woodvilles are on the precipice of ruin, when Captain Woodville, who returns from abroad, obtains an interview with Penruddocke: some awkward mistakes occur, which are removed by the good sense of young Woodville, whose character and conduct make a favourable

impression on the stern misanthrope. Mrs. Woodville writes a letter to Penruddocke, explaining the misfortunes and distress of the family; a pathetic scene takes place, and Penruddocke melts into forgiveness. He restores the fortune of Woodville, which he settles on the Captain, who marries Emily Tempest. All parties are made happy by the benevolence of Penruddocke; who, despising the glare, the follies, and luxuries of the great world, retires again to his cottage, but promises to mix occasionally with the parties, if the elder Woodville proves sincere in his protestations of reformation, and if harmony and happiness distinguish the objects of his bounty and munificence.

In this Play Mr. Cumberland has been very successful, in the serious part in particular; the character of Roderick Penruddocke is deserving of every praise; and Mr. Kemble, in his admirable performance of it, shares with the Author in the applause bestowed upon it.

P O E T R Y.

AN ELEGIAC PASTORAL.

AH! friendly streams that murmur'ring flow!
Ah! hills belov'd in vain!
Nought can assuage my bitter woe,
Nor mitigate my pain.

The mountain top begin to glow,
Deep shades invest the vale;
And while the fanning zephyrs blow,
My sorrows I bewail.

Yon glorious golden orb of day
In splendor straight shall shine;
With cheering rays benignant bright
To every eye—but mine.

The all-enl'vning breath of dawn,
All Nature's charms awake;
Rous'd by the light, the timid fawn
Flies bounding from the brake.

The lambkins sport along the green,
The ganiesane heifers play,
The tenants of the sylvan scene
All had th' approach of day.

The plump warblers tune their throat,
Enwapt' in woodland shade;
In broken air the wild notes float,
And swell along the glade.

The joyous birds may jocund sing,
The downy and heifer flee;
But an' the dawn no joy can bring
To wretchedness—and me.

These scenes, alas! no bliss impart,

Bliss is for ever fled;—

For lo! the partner of my heart,
My JAQUELINE's dead.

Where od'rous dews their fragrance shed,
We rambled side by side,
Or rang'd the lawn with flow'rets spread,
Or gaz'd on Arno's tide.

The orange grove, the mountain high,
Scenes once to me so dear,
Which oft with transport fill'd my eye,
Now fill it with a tear.

Yon maples waving in the wind,
Oaks which defy the blast,
All bring to my afflicted mind—
Some picture of the past.

Sorrow and grief my hours employ
O'er JAQUELINE's urn;
Lamenting there those faded joys—
Wh.ch never must return.

Cease, mem'ry, cease this breast to tear,
Ope not my wounds again;
This feeble frame can never bear
Such agony of pain.

My love, my life, my all is flown,
I mourn, I sink, I die;
To shepherds! let one rustic stone
Mark where my ashes lie.

W.M. ASHBURNHAM, Jun.

THE
LOAD-STONE AND THE MIRROR.
A FABLE.

A Load-Stone of peculiar taste,
(This case the present of an Earl,
Blaz'd bright with jewels, foil, and pearl).
Exulting in his splendid station,
Broke forth into a grand oration :
" Merit, like mine, is sure to find
The admiration of mankind ;
My palace shines with gems and gold,
Like Persian palaces of old ;
Applauded by the fair and great,
Environ'd with the pomp of state,
Like any prince I pass my days,
Fum'd with the flattery of praise.
My Lady comes ; the bell she rings, —
Le Blois the silver platter brings ;
Needles of steel, in number plenty,
Are flung thereon (from ten to twenty) :
I make them caper, dance the hays,
A thousand diff'rent freakish ways.
If one is lost from mortal sight,
My genius brings it quick to light :
Thus oft is spent an idle hour,
In showing my attracting pow'r.
The greatest beauties in the land
Have held me in their snowy hand ;
To all on earth my merit's known,
From Jack the Sailor to the throne."

A Mirror, plac'd upon the lid,
His empty vauntings quickly chid :
" Virtue is known from no mere weeds,
Not by her words, but by her deeds ;
If 'mid the leaves no fruit I see,
(However great your parts may be)
If still you prove an idle tool,
You only are the greater fool.
Go, please the fair, make needles dance,
And sink in insignificance."

This speech awoke the Load-Stone's pride,
And thus indignantly he cry'd :
" Who does not know the Magnet's force ?
It guides the Seaman's dang'rous course.
When ocean wide he dares exp ore,
It steers him to the wi'l'd-for shore ;
Ausonia, Tagus, or the Nile,
To India's realms, Patavia's Isle :
Or torn by storms, by tempest hurl'd,
Directs him to the western world.
Where'er he go, or rear or far,
The Magnet is his leading star ;
To frozen climes, or realms of day,
The faithful Magnet points the way.
Then think not, Wretch ! reproach like thine
Can injure merit great as mine."

" It grieves me much (the Mirror cried)
To see such talents misapplied.

Such powers as yours I ne'er shall share,
Yet what I have I use with care.
Each form presented to my view,
I straight reflect in colours true ;
Show Sin her stain, and Power his rod,
And War the thunderbolt of God.
The lineaments of Truth I show,
And Charity's benignant glow ;
Give Fraud his features of disgrace,
And mark the grin on Folly's face :
Show Wit his plume, and Vice her scar,
In short, reflect them—as they are ;
While you, with parts intrinsic blest,
Lie idly on the lap of rest.
The time's at hand when you will rue
The good you now neglect to do ;
For all the powers are to thee assign'd,
Were meant as blessings to mankind."

Thus men of genius, parts, and sense,
Wrapt in the cloak of indolence,
By sloth enslav'd, to duty blind,
Obscure the splendor of the mind.
But know, O Man, it is decreed,
That he who sow'd shall reap the seed :
If great your boasted talents be,
Great your responsibility :
For genius is the gift of Heav'n,
And much requir'd where much was giv'n.

Wm. ASHBURNHAM, Junr.

O P E T O H O P E.

A ID, blue-eyed Hope ! thy humble votary's
lays,

In numbers soft teach me to sing thy praise,
And raise to Heaven thy name.

To calm distress and heal each anxious woe,
Be mine the happy art ;
Harmonious ever may the verses flow,
Which heal the aching heart.

Far from ambition's lofty scene,
Hope rears her cheering head ;
Frelicks amid the cheerful green,
And gambols o'er the mead.

The shepherd's cot shall oft enjoy
Her influence divine ;
To soften Labour's rough employ,
She sheds a ray benign.

To me thy genial smiles impart,
And shield me from despair ;
Teach me, Oh Hope, the keenest dart
Of adverse fate to bear.

Far from the scenes by folly led,
Sequester'd let me dwell ;
No strife to wound my humble head,
Or turn my Heaven to Hell.

There

There let me quietly resign,
Nor fear the hand of Death;
With humble hope and faith divine,
Give up my latest breath.

S. I.

THE COMPLAINT.

I.

DISTANT, alas ! from every friend,
I mourn my adverse lot;
Distress my footstips still attend,
Poor, absent, and forgot.

II.

For me no more the cheerful voice
Of pleasure swells its strain;
Ne'er shall my sighing heart rejoice,
While feeling shall remain.

III.

Pensive and sad I silent stray
Amid the giddy throng;
Like them, alas ! I once was gay,
And join'd the sprightly song.

IV.

Age had not shed her silver dew,
Nor lost my youthful bloom;
When stern Adversity appear'd in view,
And spread her darkest gloom.

V.

Friendship, whose healing balm alone
Can soften each keen woe,
From me, alas ! is distant flown,
And left my tears to flow.

VI.

'Tis not the pang of hopeless love
That rends my aching heart;
Nor jealous rage my passions move,
Beyond the power of art.

VII.

No fictitious woes my mind oppres,
Ideal griefs no more
Can now my anxious heart posseſs,
With cares maternal tore.

VIII.

Oh ! how to whom I humbly bend
My knee, in humble prayer;
Wilt thou not prove the orphan's friend,
And ease the widow's care ?

S. I.

ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A FEMALE FRIEND.

YES, Damon—yes—these stately limes
may yield
A pleasing umbrage from the summer's
heat;
Sweet scent the produce of the new-mown
field,
If thoughts adapted meet the calm retreat.

Refreshen'd Nature at the dawn awakes,
The golden ears in proud luxuriance wave;
Yet little serves it how the mardin breaks,
To him whose thoughts are at the briar'd
grave.

Scarce yester eve had view'd the silver light
Cast by the Moon in dimly palid vest,
E'er the dear Sylvia sunk to early night,
And dropp'd a corſe upon her lover's
breast.

I knew her, Damon, warm in youth's gay
blood,
When ev'ry beauteous grace adorn'd her
frame;
She fell an opening blossom in the bud,
And left no earthly record but her name.

I saw her lately ere she fell so sweet
Adorn'd with bleſſed instruction's rich attire;
With crowds of Sister Nymphs around her
feat,
Lift'ning to learn, and learning to admire.

I saw her trip it on the graſſy plain,
Then stop to catch the bullfinch' distant
lay;
Ah luckless Maid ! but little guess'd I then,
He sang the requiem in a note so gay.

Shall wide luxuriance then inspire delight,
Or pleasure's scenes her sad remembrance
tame;
When pleasing scenes, from Nature's pencil
bright,
Mind me how lately Sylvia was the same.

Ah no ! I'll quit the busy haunts of man,
No more to walls and city splendor turn;
Within some grove an hermit's cave I'll
plan,
There welcome sadness and my Sylvia's
urn.

J. S.

Trevor Park.

To Mrs. M. HARTLEY, on sending her the
State of the Dispute between Mrs. PRICE and
Mr. REPTON.

ON grand and picturesque in art
REPTON and PRICE at suit,
Who can, like HARTLEY, aid impart,
To settle the dispute ?

Her hand each various power conſefſing
Of liberal excellence,
Her mind each nobler gift poſſefſing
Of candour, taste, and ſenſe.

S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 14.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, dated Deventer, January 21, 1795, has been received from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harcourt by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yssel on the 18th inst. though not without some loss, as some of the *Traineurs*, unable to support the fatigues of the march and the extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance and most of the other stores deposited at Arnhem, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leck, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance vessels at Rotterdam.

HORSE GUARDS, FEB. 14.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Martinique, December 18, 1795.

SIR,

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the position of the place is weak, the ground rising inland immediately from the Glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the Eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry.

Under these circumstances, Lieutenant-General Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increased so as

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greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. The fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns upon the Cavalier, which is the highest and most commanding part of the fort; the curtain, from thence to the next bastion near the town, and the faces and flanks of that bastion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th instant, Lieutenant-General Prescott having previously arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-Admiral Thompson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss.

I have the honour to inclose to you the Lieutenant-General's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be fully informed of all the attending circumstances.

Lieutenant-General Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by Rear-Admiral Thompson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy. He also gives the highest encomiums to Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the Terpsichore, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life.

Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the Lieutenant-General makes a most favourable report, expressive of his entire satisfaction of their behaviour during the whole of the siege.

I beg to express to you my approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant-General Prescott in the defence of Fort Matilda: it has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole transaction he has shewn the greatest judgment and resolution.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VAUGHAN.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

D d

Qz

*On board his Majesty's Ship Vanguard,
at Sea, December 11, 1794.*

SIR,

THE evacuation of Fort Matilda in Guadaloupe, the defence of which devolved upon me, having unavoidably taken place, I find it necessary to give you a particular account thereof.

To enter into a minute detail of the siege, which commenced on the 14th of October and terminated by evacuating it on the 10th of December, would not only too much occupy your time, but might be deemed equally unnecessary. It may be sufficient to remark, that, on the entering the Fort, I found it totally out of repair, the materials composing the wall-work thereof being of the worst kind, and having apparently but little lime to cement them properly. By the middle of last month the works were very much injured by the daily and frequent heavy fire of the enemy, and almost all the carriages of our guns rendered useless. These were in general in a very decayed state, but even the new ones for the brass mortars, that were made during the siege, gave way, from the almost incessant fire we kept up; so that, upon the whole, what from the nature of our defence, and the small number of our garrison, we were in a very unfit situation to resist the very vigorous exertions of our enemy, who began to prepare additional forces on the 20th of last month, but who, from a number of causes, and especially from heavy and continued rains, could not open their new batteries until the 6th of this month. On that day they began to fire from twenty-three pieces of cannon, four of which were thirty-six pounders, and the rest twenty-four, and from eight mortars, two of thirteen inch and two of ten. The fire was very heavy, and continued all day and night, and by it all the guns on the Gallion Bastion were dismounted, and the Bastion itself a heap of ruins. Every day after this grew worse until the 9th; on the evening of which day I went into the Ditch accompanied by the engineer, when we were both but too well convinced of the tottering state of the works from the Gallion along the Curtain, and indeed the whole, from the East to the North-East. I could not hesitate a moment about the necessity of evacuating the Fort. I therefore sent off immediately my first Aid-de-Camp Captain Tho-

mas, to Rear-Admiral Thompson, who commanded the detachment of the squadron left for our protection, to acquaint him with the necessity there was of evacuating the Fort the next evening, and to request that he would have boats ready to take off the Garrison by seven o'clock. I kept this design a profound secret until half past six o'clock of the evening of the 10th, when I arranged the march of the garrison.

One company of the 21st regiment occupied the ramparts, whilst the light infantry of that regiment were posted on the right flank on the beach which led to the town, and the third remaining company of that regiment, under the command of Captain Mackay, a most confidential officer, was posted along the Gallion River to cover our left. The fifteenth took post along the circular battery towards the sea, and to the barrier near the town, which was quite open to the enemy, and which position was necessary to protect the Sally-Port we marched through to reach the shore. The enemy from the waterside, near the town, fired some small-arms soon after our men began to embark, but were checked by the light company of the 21st regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Patterson, a steady gallant officer, as well as by a boat from the Terpsichore frigate, into which Captain Bowen, who inspected and regulated the embarkation, had, as unexpectedly as judiciously, put a gun, and by the fire of which I imagine the enemy were very much surprised; at the same time all possible aid was given from the ramparts, by such guns as bore on the town, and on that particular spot where the enemy fired from.

The embarkation continued with little or no interruption, and was happily completed about ten o'clock at night, without its being discovered by the enemy, who continued firing as usual on the fort till two or three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, as we could plainly perceive from the ships. My satisfaction was great at having thus preserved my brave garrison to their King and country, and was embittered only by finding that Captain Bowen of the Terpsichore, was badly wounded in the face by a musket-ball, when bringing off the last of the men: a most active, intelligent, and brave officer, to whom I am under the highest obligations,

obligations, for his constant and unremitting exertions to serve the garrison during the whole progress of the siege.

I cannot help acknowleging the great obligations I lie under to Sir John Jervis for the many and essential services which he rendered me and my garrison while he continued in the command, and which were always offered with the utmost alacrity, and performed with equal diligence. My best thanks are also due to Rear-Admiral Thompson, acting under the orders of Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and in short to all the officers of his Majesty's navy, who assisted in the protection of the fort, and who conducted the evacuation in the most masterly manner, as has been evinced by its promptitude and success.

During the whole progress of this long and painful siege, the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in such a manner as to deserve my warmest praise, bearing their hardships with the utmost patience and fortitude, and performing their duty with the utmost alacrity. The conduct of the whole garrison was such as to entitle them to my best thanks, and I cannot particularize the behaviour of any one officer without doing an injury to the rest. Captain Thomas, of the 28th regiment, and Captain Beckwith, of the 56th, my Aides-de-Camp, distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and were truly aiding through this long service. I cannot, however, omit mentioning Mr. Grant, Collector of Basseterre, Guadaloupe, who commanded a few volunteers, and whose conduct during the whole siege was such as did him the highest honour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT.

His Excellency General Hon.

Sir John Vaughan.

[Then follows a return of killed and wounded in the garrison of Fort Matilda, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December 1794, amounting in the whole to 16 killed, 78 wounded.]

Officers wounded. Captain Walker, of the 60th regiment; Midshipman Lemage, of the Bellona; Midshipman Anguin, of the Theseus; Mr. Johnson, Volunteer, of the Vanguard.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT,
Lieut. Gen.

[Next follows a state of the garrison of Fort Matilda, as embarked on the 10th of December 1794, amounting in the whole to 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Fort-Major, 3 Surgeons, 2 Mates, 1 Assistant Commissary, 45 Serjeants, 6 Drummers or Fifers, 481 rank and File, and 45 ditto sick.]

N. B. Captain Grant, Adjutant Warner, and three Volunteers not included in the above; also two Serjeants and four Corporals of the 56th regiment, additional Gunners, not included.

(Signed) ROB. PRESCOTT,
Lieut. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Majestic, off Martinique, Jan. 3, 1795.

THE Ganges and Montague arrived at Fort Royal the 29th of Nov. last.

On the 30th of Oct. being then about thirty leagues to the Westward of Cape Finisterre, they fell in with and captured the Jacobin, a ship of war in the service of the French Government, carrying twenty-four twelve pounders, and two hundred and twenty men, and brought her with them to this Island. She had been nine days from Brest, and taken nothing.

The Zebra returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December with the Carmagnols French schooner, of ten guns, and thirty-five men, which she took off St. Lucia the 30th of November; and Captain Faulknor, of the Blanche, informs me of his having chased an armed schooner on shore near Fort Louis, Guadaloupe, which he afterwards got off, and found she was laden with gunpowder, and sent her to St. John's, Antigua. The crew effected their escape; and, by his letter of the 31st December, he acquaints me of his having, the day before, chased a large schooner into the Bay of Deseda, where she anchored close under a battery and a long range of musquetry on the shore; and that, from the annoyance such vessels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to silence the battery and bring the schooner out, which, after some

little time, he effected by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the shore not giving further molestation. By the papers found on board, she was a National corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, senior officer of a detachment from Point à Petre. The Blanche has suffered but little in her hull, masts, or rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery and on board the schooner suffered considerably. Captain Riou, of the Beau-lieu, also informs me, by letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast-sailing sloop, of ten guns and forty-one men, commanded by an Ensign de Vaisseau, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Point à Petre in company with three other privateers.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 3, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Copies of Rear-Admiral Thompson's and Lieutenant-General Prescott's Letters, giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, which was happily effected with infinitely less loss than could have been expected, by the able and judicious arrangement made by the Lieutenant-General and Rear-Admiral; executed by Captain Bowen of the Terpsichore with uncommon judgment; too much praise cannot be given him, meriting every thing that can be said of a gallant, active, diligent, good Officer.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Thompson to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Van-guard, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

YESTERDAY morning Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, accompanied by Captain Thomas, Aid-du-Camp to Lieutenant-General Prescott, brought me a letter from the General, saying that he had held out at Fort Matilda as long as possible (indeed from the ships we could perceive that the walls of the fort were much shattered, and many of the guns dismounted), and requesting that I would make an arrangement for taking off the troops, who would be ready at the water-side by seven o'clock that

evening. On my mentioning to Captain Bowen it would be necessary an officer of rank should conduct the embarkation, he, in a very handsome manner, offered to undertake the service, provided I thought him equal to it. Knowing his abilities, I accepted his offer with pleasure, and he performed it very much to my satisfaction, bringing the whole garrison off without any loss on their part. Unfortunately, in rowing along-shore to enquire after an out-picket (which there was some doubt about, but which had been called in and was embarked), Captain Bowen received a bad wound in the face. A mate and one man were killed in the Alarm's launch, in consequence of her being thrown on the beach by the surf. This was all the loss we sustained, although the enemy kept up a smart fire of musquetry, and from some of their batteries. Two men from the 60th deserted on being ordered to the water-side, who, it is thought, gave the enemy information of our intentions. Considering the short notice, every thing succeeded beyond my expectations, and I felt myself much obliged to all concerned, officers and men; but Captain Bowen I beg leave particularly to recommend on the present occasion, and for his exertions during the whole siege, of which I have no doubt but Lieutenant-General Prescott can bear ample testimony.

We are now employed arranging the troops in order to send them for the protection of the different Islands. When that is finished, I shall make the best of my way to join you at Martinique. I have the honour to be, &c

C. THOMPSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Prescott to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated on board the Vanguard, at Sea, Dec. 11, 1794.

SIR,

I CANNOT suffer the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in Guadaloupe, to pass over (the defence of which was committed to me) without acquainting you with the very gallant and truly meritorious conduct of Captain Bowen of the Terpsichore. This ship was, by Sir John Jervis, particularly allotted to the protection of the fort by sea, and performed that duty, from the commencement of the siege thereof on the 14th of October, to the day of its evacuation, in a manner that beggars all description,

sion, to the 10th instant at night. The conduct of Captain Bowen in performing this duty was above all praise; his vigilance was unremitting in covering the various supplies of men, ammunition, provisions, &c. which we had need of during a siege of two months, and received without loss, from his attention and zeal. He required but to be made acquainted with our wants, to administer all in his power to our relief, and his conduct, on this trying occasion, has made such impression on my mind in his favour, as time cannot obliterate; and I am persuaded that the whole garrison entertain the same sense of his services that I do.

I trust that the wound which he has received in taking off the last of the garrison in his own boat, will not prove mortal, as thereby the King would lose a most gallant and truly deserving Officer.

I had no acquaintance with Captain Bowen until the commencement of this siege; and, therefore, I trust that my thus taking the liberty of addressing you respecting him, can be ascribed to no other motive than the true one—an anxious desire to pay that tribute of applause which is so justly due to merit such as his.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PRESCOTT.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 11th of January 1795.

FOR the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose two copies of letters received from Lieutenant Watkins, of the *Blanche*, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her Second Lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate *La Pique* of 38 guns, and 360 men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the Officers and ship's company. Their Lordships will see by the minutes the judicious manner in which the *Blanche* laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the *Blanche's* capstern, and, when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours; the marines, under Lieutenant Richardson,

keeping so well-directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecastle until she struck, when the Second Lieutenant and ten men swam on board, and took possession of her.

Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the Navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board *La Pique*; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the *Saints*, and seventy-six found dead on board when she was taken possession of: it is probable some were thrown over-board during the action, and it is known numbers fell with three masts, and were drowned.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Frederick Watkins, First Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship *Blanche*, to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, 5th January 1795.*

SIR,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in his Majesty's ship *Blanche* with *La Pique*, a frigate of 38 guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which Captain Faulknor brought to action at a quarter past twelve A. M. *Mariegalante* bearing East half South, three miles.

It is with the utmost regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him his Majesty lost a brave and gallant Officer, which I most sincerely lament, as must every one who knew his merit.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Lieutenants Milne and Prickett, also the other Officers, and ship's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occasion, and am happy to add that she struck her colours at a quarter past five A. M.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had 360 men on board when we brought her to action, and I have great reason to suppose her loss to be about 76 killed and 110 wounded.

Inclosed I have the honour of sending you the return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship *Blanche*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS,
First Lieutenant.

KILLED.

KILLED.

Captain Robert Faulknor,
Mr. William Bolton, Midshipman.
Five Seamen and one private Marine.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Charles Herbert Midshipman.
Isaac Hutchinson, Quarter-Master.
Philip Griffiths, ditto.
William Fletcher, Armourer.
George Dice, Serjeant of Marines.
Twelve Seamen and four private
Marines.

Copy of another Letter from Lieutenant Watkins to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, January 6, 1795.

SIR,

THE Officer who delivers this to you is Lieutenant David Milne, second Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I think it my duty to inform you, that his conduct during the action with *La Pique*, is deserving every attention you can pay him. From him you will learn all the particulars that you may be desirous of knowing respecting the action.

I have the honour to be &c.

FRED. WATKINS.

JANUARY 4, 1795.

AT daylight saw a frigate at anchor outside of the harbour of Pointe à Petre. At seven A. M. she got under way, and kept working under her top-sails, backing her mizen top-sail at times to keep company with a schooner. We ran towards her until nearly within gun-shot of Fort Fleur d'Epée, then tacked, hove to, and filled occasionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made fail to board a schooner coming down along Grand Terre.

At eleven A. M. fired a gun and brought her to; she proved an American from Bourdeaux, and appearing suspicious, detained the master, and took her in tow. At this time the battery of Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired several, and hoisted her colours. None of the shot reached us. Finding her still not inclined to come out, we made fail towards Marie-galante, under top-sails and courses.

Monday, at four P. M. we tacked and hove to, took out the American crew, and sent a petty Officer and men into her. Saw the frigate still under Grand Terre. At six P. M. wore ship, and stood towards Dominique, with the schooner in tow. At half past eight P. M. saw the frigate about two

leagues astern, East of the schooner; tacked and made sail.

At a quarter past twelve A. M. passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half past twelve A. M. tacked and came up with her fast. When within musket shot, she wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard.

At one A. M. put our helm a starboard, and run across her stern, and lashed her bowsprit to our capstern; kept firing our quarter-deck guns, and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops and from her quarter-deck guns; run in amid ship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen masts went overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulsed.

At a quarter past two A. M. she dropt astern (at this time Capt. Faulknor fell.) We got a hawser up, and made her well fast with her bowsprit abreast of our starboard quarter, the marines keeping a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on her main deck to be run out and fired into her bows. At two A. M. all her masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter past five, when she called out that "She had struck!" The Second Lieutenant and ten men then swam on board, and took possession of *La Pique* of 26 1/2 pounds, French, 8 9 ditto,

4 32 caronades, brass, with a number of brass swivels on her gunwale. At the time of action we had away in prizes two Masters' Mates and 12 men. They had 76 killed, 110 wounded, and 30 lost with the masts. Their complement at the beginning of the action was upwards of 400 men. Our loss, including Captain Faulknor, is 8 killed and 21 wounded. They came out on purpose to fight us.

N. B. Captain Faulknor was shot through the heart by a Frenchman from the bowsprit of *La Pique*, Captain Faulknor having previously lashed the bowsprit of *La Pique* to the capstern with his own hands.

First Lieutenant Watkins gallantly fought the ship after Capt. Faulknor fell; and Lieutenant David Milne was Second Lieutenant.

Extract.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, January 15, 1795.

YOU will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that General Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate to England immediately, to inform Government that, on the 6th instant, a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point a Petre, Guadalupe.

Inclosed is a copy of Captain Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their Lordships will see that one of the enemy's ships was taken, the Duras, said to be an old French Indianman.

Minutes of Proceedings on board his Majesty's Ship Bellona, George Wilson, Esq. Commander, January 5, 1795.

ON Monday, January 5, 1795, latitude 16 deg. 30 min. Descada bearing west, distance 12 leagues, at eight A.M. descried two sail standing towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock I discovered ten sail to leeward laying to. Upon making them plain, from their size, supposed them a French squadron. About one o'clock they bore up; we immediately chased, the weather being very squally and hazy. I supposed five of their ships frigates. At five o'clock made the Alarm's signal to attack the convoy; the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the sternmost I came up with, and began to fire, when the struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I sent an Officer and boat on-board the frigate to take possession, and found her to be La Duras, of twenty guns, four hundred troops, and seventy seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the same tack, when Captain Carpenter haled me to observe the same. At half past eight I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which I desired Captain Carpenter would take charge of the prize, and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally that I could not keep sight of them. At twelve o'clock I found myself so near

Descada that I was obliged to haul off. It blowing very hard in the morning, I was to leeward of Descada. As soon as I could put men on board the prize, I made sail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the course of the night the prize had driven to leeward. I ordered Captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's, and take her under charge until further orders. I made the best of my way to Martinique, being in want of provisions and water.

L'Escuelle, a seventy-four, cut down, mounting forty-six guns and 500 men; L'Astree, of thirty-six guns; La Leveret, twenty guns; La Prompte, twenty guns; Le Duras, twenty guns; and ten armed transports, sailed from Brest on the 17th of November last, with troops and warlike stores. The Duras has on board field-pieces, mortars, shot shells, great quantities of small-arms, and trenching tools of all sorts; numbers not yet ascertained.

MADRID, JAN. 28.

BY accounts published by this Court of the proceedings of the enemy before Rosas, dated the 11th instant, it appears that the place still held out, notwithstanding the evacuation of the small Fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been considerably slackened by some deep falls of snow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a spirited enterprise had been executed by a small body of Spanish volunteers on the enemy's park of artillery, in which they succeeded in spiking 14 guns, having killed and made prisoners near 150 artillery men.

Accounts have also been received here, that on the 26th inst. Admiral Langara, in cruizing off the Coast of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate l'Iphigenie, of 32 guns, which had sailed from Toulon on the 4th inst. in company with La Vestale. They had been separated three days before in a storm, in which it was supposed that La Vestale was lost.

HORSE-GUARDS, FEB. 28, 1795.
A Dispatch dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York from Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I HAD the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in the cantonments behind the Yssel. The frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place, and it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open.

In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in pursuance of General Walmoden's orders to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the rest of the cantonments on the Yssel, leaving Lieutenant-General Abercromby with the Guards and Colonel Strutt's Brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-General Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to say, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwell, and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of removal : Major M^r Murdo, with a captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnhem to Doesburg, has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenzaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenzaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to

this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am sorry to add, that the troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

HORSE-GUARDS, FEBRUARY 28, 1795.

A Letter from Major General Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, the 20th of December, 1794, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to Brigadier-General Horneck from Captain Grant of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Brigands of at least 1,000 men. The garrison consisted of not more than 120 men. Capt. Grant and his two lieutenants, Lieutenant Clunes of the Royals, and Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be shewn them. They were all three severally wounded early in the attack ; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend their posts. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Captain M^r Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tiberoon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

Bizzeton, Dec. 5, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon set, the two posts at this place were attacked by three columns almost at the same moment, commencing by an attempt on the redan, which was followed by others from the old millhouse, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill.

The enemy advanced perfectly silent, and in such secrecy, that they were close under the works before they were discovered ; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the militia being in readiness at their posts, the enemy met with an instant check.

After an ineffectual attack of about three

three quarters of an hour, and daylight breaking fast upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as is supposed) many of their dead, as thirty-seven bodies only were found.

I should not do justice to his Majesty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined spirit they conducted themselves on this occasion; to the former, Lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am sorry to say they were both severely wounded.

I must also thank Capt. McIver, of the brig Mary, for the constant and steady fire he kept up during the whole of the action.

I have the honour to transmit an account of killed and wounded, and am, &c.

J. GRANT.

Brig. Gen. Horneck.

Total Return of Killed and Wounded at Fort Bizzetton, Dec. 5, 1794.

1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Flank corps. Captain Grant of the 13th Grenadiers; ditto Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d Light Infantry. 1st battalion of royals. Lieutenant Clunes.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Committee of Finances made its report, by which it appeared that the expences of last month exceeded the receipts by upwards of ten millions sterlinc, which deficit it was decreed should be replaced by assignats from the chest with three keys.

Boissy d'Anglas, in a very warm speech, took a cursory view of the exterior situation of France, explained the system of the Powers leagued against her, and fixed the limits of the Empire of France to the *Ocean and the Rhine*, as the means of guarding her for ages from all invasions. D'Anglas expatiated on the idea thrown out to mislead people, that the Government of France was only *provisionary*, and therefore could not be negotiated with. "Our Government," said he, "is the Plenipotentiary named by all the people of France to put an end, in their name, to the Revolution and the War, and I

doubt whether ever an Ambassador was invested with a higher character. Our Government is the will of the nation; our armies the force of the nation. Our forms are justice; our principles, humanity. Our Government may be appreciated by what it offers to the world: it has opened the prisons, broke down the scaffolds, and restored activity to commerce and the arts. Justice is the order of the day in the interior, and victory on the frontiers; and yet an absurd system of policy doubts whether a nation, which knows how to conquer, knows how to negotiate." This speech was frequently interrupted by applausos, and a member proposed its being printed in all languages, and looked upon as the declaration of the French People.

Bourdon de l'Oise applauded the courage of the speaker. "We shall see," says he, "that the people will not pass the bounds set them by nature. It is by this wisdom that we shall give peace to Europe. It will be noble to see the Convention establish a new policy by decreeing, *These are the limits which nature has marked out for us; we will be just, but woe to whoever attacks us!*"

Feb. 21. The following is the Decree of the Convention as to the freedom of religious worship:

I. Conformable to the seventh article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the hundred and twenty-second article of the Constitution, the exercise of any worship cannot be disturbed.

II. The Republic pays for none.

III. The Republic furnishes no place for the exercise of worship, nor for the lodging of its Ministers.

IV. The ceremonies of every worship are interdicted, out of the limits of the place chosen for their exercise.

V. The Law does not recognize any Minister of Worship; none can appear in public with the dress or ornaments attached to religious ceremonies.

VI. Every Assembly of Citizens for the exercise of any worship whatsoever, is subject to the superintendence of the Constituted Authorities. This superintendance is confined to measures of Police and Public Safety.

VII. No sign particular to any worship can be exhibited in any public place, nor externally in any manner whatever. The place appropriated to any worship cannot be distinguished by any inscription; no proclamation or

public convocation can be made to invite the Citizens to it.

VIII. The Communes or Sections of Communes cannot, in their collective capacity, purchase or rent any place for the exercise of worship.

IX. No such place can be formed by endowment, or established by any tax to defray the expence.

X. Whoever shall disturb by violence the ceremonies of any worship, or insult the objects of it, shall be punished according to the law of the Correctorial Police.

XI. Nothing herein contained to be construed in prejudice of the law of the 18th of September last on Ecclesiastical Pensions, the dispositions of which law shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

XII. Every decree, the dispositions of which are contrary to the present law, is repealed.

Paris, March 2. The long expected report of the Committee of Twenty-one, on the abuses of power committed by those four Republican Tyrants, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, and Vadier, whose acts of oppression and barbarity exceed all the cruelties which are laid to the charge of Monarchs for a hundred years past, has at length been brought before the Convention, and when Saladin, the Chairman of the Committee, entered the hall to make his report, the people who filled the galleries burst forth into shouts of applause. The Members accused entered at the same time and took their seats. Saladin then produced his report, in which he stated, among a variety of other particulars, that, "Under the despotism of Kings, Paris reckoned three or four prisons; under the late tyranny, thirty Bastiles were erected in this single city, in which thousands of citizens were chained." Saladin cited an arrêt relative to a pretended conspiracy in the prisons, in which the Revolutionary Tribunal is enjoined to pass sentence in four and twenty hours upon a crowd of persons confined in the Bicêtre. On the morrow, a great number were put to death on a simple arrêt of the Commission of Police; no less than 311 of these victims were reckoned up. Vadier was accused by the Reporter of having caused a man of the name of Pamiers to be condemned to death, for no other crime than having refused his daughter to young Vadier. Saladin next speaks of Collot d'Herbois

in his mission at Lyons, and paints him as the apostle of the most bloody tyranny. In a letter to Robespierre, he says— "Yesterday 64 conspirators were shot, to-day 280. Each day, you may depend on it, we shall dispatch as many more at least. Lyons must be demolished totally, and not a stone remain."

After the report was read, Legendre moved the arrest of the accused Members.

Barrere rose; and in a very calm, close, and argumentative address, attempted to explain the motives of his conduct. The orders of the Committee of Public Safety were signed, he said, by the Members without distinction; whether they had interfered in the measure proposed or not. But the main ground of his argument was, that, as Representatives of the People, they had always been GOVERNED BY THE PUBLIC WILL, AND ALWAYS CONSULTED IT; and that no distinction should be made between the Committee of Government and the Convention, since they were equally composed of the Representatives of the People, and had equally acted as such.

The Committee decreed the arrested Members should be guarded by a Gens d'Armes in their own houses.

March 3. Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a long and interesting report, the main object of which was to define the powers to be given to that Committee, in treating for and negotiating PEACE with the Nations with whom the French are at war: the principles of which are to be seen in the articles with which the report concluded, and which are as follow:

Art. 1. The Committee of Public Safety shall negotiate, in the name of the Republic, Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Neutrality and Commerce, and resolve upon the conditions of such.

2. It shall take all necessary measures for accelerating and facilitating the conclusion of such Treaties.

3. Treaties shall be signed either by the Members of the Committee, where they have treated immediately with the Envoy of Foreign Powers; or by Plenipotentiaries, to whom the Committee shall delegate authority for that purpose.

4. The Treaties are not valid till after they have been examined, ratified, and confirmed by the National Convention, on the report of the Committee of Public Safety.

5. Preliminary and particular Conventions, such as Armistices, are not subject to this ratification.

6. In cases where Treaties, being submitted to the sanction of the Convention, include secret articles, and when engagements are to be contracted with Foreign Powers, which require the approbation of the National Convention, yet cannot be made public, the Convention nominates a Commission composed of twelve Members.

7. This Commission shall examine the political operation in question; it shall declare to the National Convention whether it considers the projected operation as conformable to the principles and interests of the Republic, and whether it ought to be kept secret.

8. Upon this declaration the National Convention shall authorise the Committee of Public Safety to pursue this operation.

9. By virtue of this authority the conditions decreed by the Committee of Public Safety shall be executed.

10. Upon the report of the Commission, the National Convention shall fix the time when the Committee of Public Safety shall give an account of the object of negociation, and the measures taken.

The Convention ordered this Report to be printed, and the discussion of it to be adjourned.

Konigsberg, Feb. 8. Letters from Grodno state, that a Courier had arrived there from Petersburg, who brought with him the plan of the new partition of Poland, but the particulars have not yet transpired. It is supposed that the King of Poland will be allowed a pension during the remainder of his life. This unfortunate Monarch has lately been persuaded, by General Suvarrow to write a letter to the Empress, and to intreat her to grant him an asylum in her territories, that he might end his days in tranquillity. His last letter, which was conveyed to the Empress by the Prince Gallitzin, contained the following expressions:

RESIGNATION OF THE CROWN OF POLAND.

" The name of the Crown of Poland

has been obliterated from amongst the Crowns of the European States. The Polish Empire exists no longer; there is no longer a Polish army; no free Government; in short, there exists nothing which characterizes an independent State. The Polish army has entered into the service of the three Belligerent Powers, or were made prisoners of war by them. One thousand five hundred Poles have been conducted prisoners to Russia, from the Russian camp alone. The conquerors reign with absolute sway over the conquered territories, Lithuania is become a province of Russia, and from Southern Prussia to the Vistula, all is subjected to Prussia; wherever there are Russian soldiers, the estates of the absent are sequestered. Suffer me, therefore, voluntarily to resign a Crown which hangs upon my head such a mass of adversity."

Paris, March 9. A fact is lately brought to light, which gives a shocking idea of the ferociousness of the monster Robespierre, who had succeeded in subjugating all France. Trial, a comedian, and at the same time a Magistrate of the People, as was Collot d'Herbois, declared, some minutes before his death, that he died convulsed with remorse for having caused the execution of Madame de St. Amaranthe, her beautiful daughter, Madame de Sartine, her son, aged 16 years, her whole family, and many of their friends. It happened in the following manner:—Robespierre and Trial were admitted into Madame de St. Amaranthe's house, and were frequently there entertained at dinner. One day Robespierre, intoxicated with liquor, spoke with much indiscretion, and even disclosed some of his purposes, in presence of the guests and attendants. The next morning, Trial came with eagerness to Robespierre, to remonstrate upon the imprudence he had committed, and exposed to him the dangers he might run by such indiscretion. Robespierre paused a moment, then only said to Trial, *Be not uneasy!* Two days after the whole family and all the servants were guillotined.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 3.

THIS day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Representative in Parliament, in

the room of the late Mr. Alderman Sawbridge. Mr. Lushington being proposed, a great shew of hands appeared in his favour. Mr. Harvey Combe

had

had likewise a respectable show ; but a Poll being demanded, the same immediately commenced. At the close of the Poll on the 5th, the numbers were—

For Mr. Lushington, - - 2334
Mr. Combe, - - 1560

The latter Gentleman then declined the Poll.

4. Richard Brothers, who boasted himself unavailable by any human power, was this morning, notwithstanding his divine mission, taken up at his house by the King's Messengers, Messrs. Ross, Higgins, and assistants.

He received them with his usual complaisance, and expressed his knowledge of their commission. After shewing their authority he submitted, without opposition, to have all his papers seized. They then requested him to attend them to a coach, which was in waiting, and were cheerfully obeyed ; but on coming to the coach door, he refused to enter it unless compelled by force.

Brothers is a very strong and powerful man ; but gave the Messengers no occasion to proceed to any extreme violence ; for on being pushed forward, he entered without putting them to the necessity of using any harshness whatever. They had, however, much more danger to apprehend from the fury of the multitude ; but even that, with some difficulty, they escaped ; and he was conducted safely to the house of Mr. Ross, the Messenger, in Crown-street, Westminster.

Brothers' arrest seems the more urgent, as, from the nature and object of his visions, there is reason to believe that he was become the tool of faction, employed to seduce the people, and to spread fears and alarms. Government is therefore very properly secured this person of the Prophet, in order to prevent this *Nephew of God* [as he styles

himself] from doing the *work of the Devil*.

The warrant on which he was apprehended was grounded on the 15th of Elizabeth ; and in which he stood charged with “ unlawfully, maliciously, and wickedly writing, publishing, and printing various fantastical prophecies, with intent to cause dissensions and other disturbances within this realm, and other of the King's dominions, contrary to the Statute.”

Brothers is about forty years of age, and near six feet high ; and was a Lieutenant in the Navy.

It is worthy of remark, that there is another Prophet in London, who has almost as many adherents as Brothers :—one Eyre ; but her predictions, they say, give the lie direct to those of the former, to whom she is not sparing of the most abusive epithets.

At the Court at St. James's the 27th of February 1795,

PRESENT,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to appoint
Henry Bevan, of Shrewsbury, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Salop, and

Mark Sykes, of Sledmore, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of York : And his Majesty's was also pleased to make the following alterations on the Roll, viz.

Phillip Morshead, of Widney, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Devon, in the room of William Clarke, of Buckland Tout Saint, Esq. lately deceased, and

William Little, of Kennilworth, Esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Warwick, in the room of Francis Holyoake, of Alne, Esq.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Right Hon. John Jeffries, Earl Camden, to be Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. John Porter, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be First Chaplain to his Excellency John Earl Camden ; to whom he was tutor.

Mr. Hare, son of James Hare, esq. M. P. to be Aid-de camp to Earl Camden.

Robert Shore Milnes, esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Martinique.

George Bond, and Simon Le Blanc, esqrs. to be King's Serjeants.—Nathaniel Bond, Hugh Leycester, Robert Dallas, and Vicary Gibbs, esqrs. to be King's Counsel.

Colonels Anthony Farrington, James Stuart, Welbore Ellis Doyle, Charles Horned, Alexander Ross, John Whyte, Charles Graham,

Graham, Andrew John Drummond, John St. Leger, Henry Bowyer, Richard Bettefworth, John William Egerton, Peter Hunter, Joseph Walton, Peter Trailie, William Johnstone, Ellis Walker, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, John Earl of Chat-ham, George Campbell, Alexander Campbell, William Viscount Fielding, William Morthead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Refs, Abraham D'Aubant, Hon. Francis Needham, Henry Pigot, Hon. Colin Lindsay, and his Royal Highness Prince William, to be Major Generals in the army.

To be Aides-de-camp to the King, Lieutenant-Colonels G. D. Colkbrooke Nesbitt, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Stephens Howe, Richard Rich Wulford, and Thomas Garth.

The Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. Charles George Lord Arden, Charles Small Pybus, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Lord Hugh Seymour, Philip Stephens, and James Gambier, esqrs. to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour and the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Villiers to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; William

Churchill, esq. to be first Groom of the Bedchamber, Maiter of the Robes, and Privy Purse; and Lieut. Col. Hevey Afton, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Philip Stephens, of St. Faith and Horncford, in the county of Norfolk, esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; with remainder to his nephew Stephens Howe, esq. Aide de Camp to the King, and Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 63d regiment of foot, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Rev. Wm. Paley, D. D. to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, worth 1200l. a-year.

The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Henry Willoughby Rooke, esq. to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

The Rev. Michael Marlow, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to be President of that Society.

The Rev. Robert Foote, M. A. rector of Boughton Malherb, Kent, to a prebendal stall in Litchfield Cathedral.

MARRIAGES.

DR. Stone, of Chancery-lane, to Miss Clarke, of the same place.

Francis Drake, esq. to Miss Mackworth, only daughter of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

John Claudius Beresford, esq. son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, nephew to the Marquis of Waterford, and Representative of the Borough of Swords in the Parliament of Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth M'Kenzie Menzies, only child of the late Archibald Menzies, of Culdares, esq. in the county of Perth, Scotland.

The Rev. John Lockwood, of Yoxford, Suffolk, son of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Portman-square, to Miss Amelia Boddington, third daughter of Thomas Boddington, esq. of Clapton.

William Parry, jun. esq. Merchant, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Harvey, daughter of the late Daniel Harvey, esq. of Wivenhoe, Essex.

John Prentis Henslow, esq. eldest son of Sir John Hennig, Knt. Surveyor of his

Majesty's Navy, to Miss Stevens, eldest daughter of Thomas Stevens, esq. one of the Aldermen of Rochester.

Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq. of Raithby-hall, Lincolnshire, to Miss Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, esq. Captain in the Royal Loughborough Volunteers.

Lieutenant Lascelles, of the 11th dragoons, second son of Lieutenant-General Lascelles, to Miss Gould, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredgar, Monmouthshire, Bart.

John Merewether, esq. of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, to Miss Lean, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. John Bowes, in the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Graham of Bridge-street.

Charles Imhoff, esq. son-in-law to Warren Hastings, esq. to Miss Charlotte Blunt, third daughter of Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith, to the Hon. Miss Harriet Townshend.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkinson, only son of Lord Hawkesbury, to Lady Louisa Hervey, daughter to the Earl of Bristol.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 4.

AT Chittagong in Bengal, Suetonius Grant Heatley, esq. in the East India Company's Civil Service, and Senior Judge

of the Court of Appeals in the Dacca District.

The following lines have been written by way of Epitaph:

Macmillan

Matchless Companion! good and cheerful friend!

Of wit sublime with no ill-natur'd end; Favourite of Nature! Education's pride! Thyson, O! Genius! fell, when Heatley died,

J. SUMNER.

Brompton, Middlesex.

Aug. 5. At Tanjore, William Bruce, esq. the oldest Captain in the East-India Company's service.

FEB. 8, 1795.

At Melun in Germany, the Right Hon. Penelope Lady Rivers, formerly Miss Atkins, Lady of the Manor of Clapham.

14. At Headfort in the County of Meath, in his 71st year, Thomas Taylor, Earl of Bective, Viscount and Baron Headfort, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, a Bart. and a Privy Councillor.

16. Mr. John Kearsey of Kinsholm near Gloucester, in his 99th year.

Mrs. Greenland, Wife of Augustine Greenland, esq.

17. Bellingham Mauleverer, esq. of Queen's Square.

18. At Farnborough, Mr. Samuel Cooper, in his 77th year.

Mr. William Leake, Surgeon, St. Martin's Lane.

Charles Digby, esq. the oldest Magistrate in the Tower Division in the County of Middlesex, in his 89th year.

19. In Freeman's Court, Cornhill, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Bennett, formerly a Surgeon in the Navy.

At York, Sir Thomas Maffy Stanley, Bart. of Hocton, Cheshire.

Sr David Kinloch, Bart. of Gilmerton in Scotland.

Lately, Mr. George Coie, of Great Kirby Street, Hatton-Garder, aged 72. He had been near 50 years Engraver and Printer to the Bank of England.

20. In Eaton Street, Pimlico, in his 85th year, Captain John Crookshanks, of the Royal Navy. He took post in the Lowestoff, 3d July 1742, but was dismissed the service 5th Feb. 1747 S, at Jamaica by a Court Martial, for not engaging the Glorio, a Spanish Register Ship, when Captain of the Lark, and the Warwick in company. He was however, in 1759, restored to his half-pay of 1rs. a day.

At Mile-End, Mr. Leon Ancona, in his 78th year.

The Rev. John Biggs, Vicar of Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, Rector of Hardwicke, and formerly Fellow of Clarehall, Cambridge.

21. John Sawbridge, esq. Alderman and Member for the City of London.

Mr. Tattersall, the celebrated Horse-dealer.

22. At the Abbey of Holy-rood House, Edinburgh, Jane Duchess Dowager of Athol.

Mr. Settree, Hatter, Catherine Street, Strand, aged 55.

Thomas Wakeman, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and Senior Member of the Corporation of Worcester. He served the office of Mayor in 1761.

Dr. Alexander Gerard, Professor of Divinity in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. He was the Author of 1. An Essay on Taste, 8vo. 1759. 2. National Blessings, an Argument for Reformation. A Sermon preached at Aberdeen, 1760. 3. The Influence of the Pastoral Office on the Character examined, with a View especially to Mr. Hume's representation of the spirit of that Office. A Sermon preached at Aberdeen, April 8, 1760, 8vo. 4. The Influence of Piety on the Public Good. A Sermon preached at the High Church, Edinburgh, May 31, 1761, 8vo. 5. Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Genius and Evidence of Christianity. 8vo. 1766. 6. An Essay on Genius, 8vo. 1774. 7. Liberty the Cloak of Maliciousness, both in the American Rebellion and in the Manners of the Times. A Sermon preached at Old Aberdeen, Feb. 26, 1778, 8vo. 8. Sermons, Vol. I. 8vo. 1780. 9. Sermons, Vol. II. 8vo. 1782.

23. At Clapton Terrace, Hector Rose, esq. Deputy Master of the Corporation of Trinity-house, and a Director of the London Assurance.

24. At Datchet Common, in his 82d year, Thomas Drew, esq.

At Bath, Lady Elizabeth Mahon, daughter of Lord Altamont.

Miss Watson, of Rye.

William Clark, esq. of Buckland, Devonshire.

Mr. John Smith Barling, Attorney, at Feversham.

25. John Strickly, esq. Mayor of the Borough of Evesham.

Thomas Compton, esq. Andover, Hants.

26. Mr. Somers Clarke, Salisbury-square, Fleet Street.

27. In Essex Street, Samuel Bosworth, esq. son of Sir John Bosworth, formerly Chamberlain of the City of London.

Richard Clarke, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rector of Pitford, Northamptonshire, aged upwards of 80.

Lately, Robert Wynne, jun. esq. of Plaesnewydd, Denbighshire.

28. At

23. At Chiswick, Mr. Francis Garrioch, in his 93d year.

At Durham, the Rev. Henry J. Egerton, brother of the late Bishop Egerton, Arch-deacon of Derby, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Bishop Wearmouth.

Robert Clements, esq. late Captain of the 8th Regt. of Foot.

The Rev. Mr. Longman, of Bedford-row.

In Golden-square, Richard Vassall, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

MARCH 1. Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, editor of a variety of useful works.

Col. Seabright, brother of Sir John Seabright, Bart.

2. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Toller, at Islington.

Mr. Adam Browne, Coal-merchant, Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.

Lately, at Risiply, Middlesex, Robert Glover, esq. late a Banker in Lombard-street.

3. The Hon. Stephen Digby, youngest brother to the Earl of Digby.

At Glafferton, near Dumfries, Scotland, in his 56th year, the Hon. Keith Stewart, Admiral of the Blue, and Receiver-General of Scotland.

Lately, Sir Edward Bayntun, late Lieut. Col. of the first troop of Horse Guards.

4. The Rev. Sam. Dennis, D. D. President of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Bath, the Countess De Colloreau, wife of Viscount de Colloreau, and sister to Sir John Trevelyan.

5. Benjamin Green, esq. one of the principal Registers of the Court of Chancery.

Col. James Rolt, of Bagden Lodge, near Marlborough, many years Gentleman Usher to the Princess Amelia, in his 74th year.

At Ivy Bridge, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Basil William Douglas, Lord Daer, eldest son to the Earl of Selkirk.

Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, Bart.

6. Lady Fitzherbert, relict of Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, of Tiffington, in the county of Derby.

At Houghton le Spring, Durham, the Rev. William Ironside, A. M. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county.

Lately, at Cheltenham, the Rev. John Delabere, Rector of Dumbleton and Prestbury, Gloucestershire.

7. Mr. James Taylor, Land-surveyor, Chancery-lane.

At Campy, near Musselburgh, Lieut. Col. Henderf. n, late in the East India Company's service.

At Burrington, the Rev. George Inman, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Withycombe.

The Rev. James Hadley Cox, Rector of Bonsal in Derbyshire.

Lately, at Alexandria, in Virginia, Daniel Roberdeau, esq. formerly a General Officer in the service of Congress.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel Homfrays, M. A. Vicar of Daventry in Northamptonshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Lawford, Master of the Grammar School in Towcester, Rector of Bradden, and Vicar of Easton Neston.

8. The Rev. John Wood Davis, Rector of Puddlestow, in the county of Hereford, and formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Tooting, Morgan Rice, esq.

9. At Walton Hall, Lancashire, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. Representative for Preston in several Parliaments.

John Walsh, esq. Chesterfield-street, May-fair.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Gabriel Hamilton Napier.

Lately, in Merrion-square, Dublin, Amos Strettel, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

10. At St. Pancras, Mr. William Sharp, Attorney at Law, formerly of Millman-street.

The Rev. John Gresley, Rector of Allen, in Somersetshire, and formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, where he proceeded B. A. 1758. M. A. 1761. and B. D. 1768.

Mr. William Haslewood, of Wolverhampton.

11. At Shrewsbury, William Mostyn Owen, esq. of Woodhouse, in Salop, Representative for Montgomeryshire.

Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, in Cheshire.

12. At Wimbledon, in his 90th year, William Southouse, esq. F. S. A.

Mr. Simon Wooding, Upper Thames street.

Edmund Martin Wells, esq. of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Lately, at Speenhill, Newbury, Berks, Dugald Macklachlan, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

13. Mr. Griffith, Wine-merchant, Pall Mall.

14. At Chelsea College, in his 56th year, the Rev. William Keate, M. A. Rector of Laverton, and Prebendary of Wells.

15. John James, esq. Northend, Hammersmith.

17. Mr. John Whitehead, Banker, in Basinghall-street.

Robert Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, late one of the Cursitors of the Court of Chancery, and upwards of forty years an Officer of the Great Seal.

E A C H D A Y ' S P R I C E O F S T O C K S F O R M A R C H 1795.

24	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock. 182	India Scrip.	India Bonds 4 pr.	New Nav. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	Exche. 3s. pr.	English Bills. 181. 3s.	Irish Lott. Tick.
25	152 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$												
26	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 7-16	8 $\frac{7}{8}$					181 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{7}{8}$		171. 5s.	
27	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 7-16						181 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 pr.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6s. pr.	161. 6s.	
28	Sunday												181 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10s. pr.	161. 2s.	
29	153	63 $\frac{2}{3}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63	63 $\frac{2}{3}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$		8 $\frac{7}{8}$											
30	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 15-16					182			2 $\frac{5}{8}$	9s. pr.	161. 18s.	
31		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$							181 $\frac{1}{4}$			2 $\frac{5}{8}$	9s. pr.	161. 16s.	
32		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$									8 pr.		161.		
33		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$		8 $\frac{7}{8}$							5 pr.				
34		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$									5 pr.				
35		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$									5 pr.				
36		63 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$										7s. pr.		121. 18s.		
37	Sunday																		
38		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$			66 $\frac{1}{4}$				181 $\frac{1}{4}$			3	5s. pr.	131. 7s.	
39		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$						2 $\frac{1}{2}$			3	4s. pr.			
40		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$									3 pr.				
41		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$									3 pr.				
42		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$									3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. pr.	151. 15s.		
43		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$									3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. pr.	161. 7s.		
44		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$		8 11-16					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. pr.		
45	Sunday															3	3s. pr.		
46		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{5}{8}$		8 11-16								3			
47		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{3}{4}$									2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1s. pr.			
48		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 11-16							3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
49		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$									3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10s. pr.			
50		61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$									3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7s. pr.			
51		62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{1}{2}$									2 pr.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
52	Sunday																		
53		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{7}{8}$										3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
54	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			94 $\frac{7}{8}$										3 $\frac{1}{2}$			

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.