

# European Magazine,

For APRIL 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of LORD HOWE; and, 2. A VIEW of the NEW CHURCH of ALL SAINTS at SOUTHAMPTON.

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Convivialty with Decency" cannot be inserted. The subject we think highly improper for public discussion.

J. J.'s verses next month.

G. G.'s favours are better adapted to a newspaper. We will send them to a very respectable one if he chufes it.

The Review of *Æ. Anderson's* interesting Narrative of *Lord Macartney's Embassy to China* in our next Number.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 4 to April 11, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.							
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0							
COUNTRIES upon the COAST.																																
	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans											
Effex	66	9	29	0	34	2	29	0	40	3	62	0	00	0	36	0	23	9	00	0	63	8	00	0	34	3	25	9	37	5		
Kent	63	4	37	0	34	0	25	2	37	11	Suffex	62	0	00	0	36	0	23	9	00	0	Suffolk	63	8	00	0	34	3	25	9	37	5
Norfolk	60	2	40	8	31	1	25	2	36	0	Cambrid.	57	0	41	0	30	2	20	3	39	10	Lincoln	58	1	46	0	36	1	21	4	45	3
York	55	6	40	8	33	3	22	10	44	7	Durham	53	7	00	0	33	2	25	2	00	0	Northumb.	52	6	40	2	29	5	20	8	00	0
Cumberl.	60	11	48	4	29	3	21	2	00	0	Westmor	59	6	45	0	32	4	22	1	00	0	Lancash.	66	0	00	0	35	9	21	10	42	1
Cheshire	63	5	00	0	44	0	24	9	00	0	Gloucest.	62	2	00	0	37	5	27	2	48	2	Somerfet	60	8	00	0	36	5	20	6	52	2
Monmou.	64	4	00	0	40	4	00	0	00	0	Devon	68	2	00	0	36	3	21	4	00	0	Cornwall	61	5	00	0	32	0	20	8	00	0
Dorset	61	5	00	0	33	9	00	0	48	9	Hants	64	3	00	0	35	8	24	2	45	0	WALES.										
N. Wales	62	0	48	0	36	0	19	0	48	0	S. Wales	54	0	00	0	31	1	16	0	00	0											

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.		BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
27-30	01	41	N. W.	1-30	08	40	NE.
28-30	05	40	N. E.	2-30	10	39	E.
29-30	00	41	N. E.	3-30	09	37	N. E.
30-30	04	42	S. E.	4-30	07	39	N. E.
31-30	03	43	E.	5-30	05	40	E.
				6-30	02	38	N.
				7-29	90	41	N. E.
				8-29	91	40	N. W.
				9-29	92	41	N. E.
				10-29	93	40	N. N. E.
				11-29	94	43	N. E.
				12-29	94	43	S. E.
				13-30	00	40	E.
				14-30	12	43	S. E.
				15-30	10	46	S. W.
				16-29	85	49	S. W.
				17-29	91	48	S. W.
				18-29	87	50	S. S. W.
				19-29	71	51	S.
				20-29	52	52	S.
				21-29	53	54	S.
				22-29	54	55	S. S. W.

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T H E  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
L O N D O N   R E V I E W,  
For A P R I L 1795.

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L O R D   H O W E.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE approaching return of the anniversary of the First of June (a day which in each revolving year will recal to Britons the glory acquired to the nation by the signal victory then obtained over our implacable enemies) demands the performance of an engagement made to several of our correspondents, to oblige them with the likeness of our great naval hero; an engagement we are enabled to perform by the favour of Mr. ORME, who has permitted us to copy the portrait from his admirable picture\*.

Having already in our Magazine for October 1782, given an account of this nobleman to that period, we shall only add, that in December in that year, he received the thanks of Parliament "for

the important service he had done to this country, by the relief of the fortresses of Gibraltar, and by his gallant and able manœuvres of the fleet under his command against a superior fleet of the enemy." In 1788, he became First Lord of the Admiralty; an office he resigned, and resumed again in the same year. In July 1788, he again resigned it, and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain. The distinguished manner in which he has since supported and maintained the dignity of the British flag, is too recent to need our recapitulating.

Lord's Howe's character cannot be spoken of in too high terms. Intrepid, active, determined, and collected †, he has long stood in the first

\* In our Magazine for October 1782, is a portrait of Lord Howe, which by the lapse of time having lost some of its likeness, we are happy in the opportunity of substituting the present in its stead.

† A remarkable instance of this occurred very early in Lord Howe's life.

At the unlucky descent at St. Cas in 1758, before the embarkation was completed, the French poured down in such numbers, that a dreadful carnage ensued. At this juncture, in the midst of a fire that staggered the bravest seamen who managed the boats, Commodore Howe exhibited a noble example of intrepidity and fortitude, by ordering himself to be rowed in his own boat through the thickest of the fire, to encourage all that were engaged in that service, and to bring off as many men as his vessel could carry. This gallant action was much the subject of conversation at the time, and the following lines from Pope's Homer were applied to it:

So when the Grecians to their navy fled,  
High o'er the trench Achilles rear'd his head;  
Greece, for one glance of that tremendous eye,  
Strait took new courage and disdain'd to fly;  
Troy saw aghast the living lightnings play,  
And turn'd their eye-balls from the flashing ray.

rank in his profession, even before the splendid victory of last year took place. He is supposed to understand the whole duty of a seaman in a superior degree to any person now in the navy. Though a rigid disciplinarian, he has acquired the regard of his sailors, who look up to him as a protector, and confide in him as a commander. The good fortune which has hitherto attended his enterprizes, inspires those who serve under him with the assurance of victory while under his command. This is a circumstance of no small importance with a set of men, who, however respectable in most particulars,

are generally more subject to prejudices than any other profession. Lord Howe's deportment in private life is not inferior to that in his public situation. He is easy, accessible, and friendly. From his known bravery and experience, the Public hope for every thing which may be expected from a union of all the qualities which can ensure success, and warrant expectation; they watch with anxiety the restoration of his health, and with calm confidence entrust in his hands the safety, honour, and even existence of the nation, with perfect security.

LETTER from GEN. WASHINGTON to GEN. PUTNAM.

DEAR SIR, Head Quarters, 2d  
June 1783.

YOUR favour of the 20th of May I received with much pleasure. For I can assure you that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten; nor will be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues, through which we have struggled for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country.

Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendant blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction; and beg that you will accept a return of my gratulations to you on this auspicious event; an event in which, great as it is in itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.

But while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labours, which have terminated with such general satisfaction; I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, and expended the vigour of a youthful constitution. I wish, however, that your expectations of returning liberality may be verified. I have a hope they may:—but should they not, your

case will not be a singular one. *Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and REPUBLICS in particular have ever been famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice.*

The Secretary at War, who is now here, informs me that you have ever been considered as entitled to full pay since your absence from the field; and that you will still be considered in that light until the close of the war; at which period you will be equally entitled to the same emoluments of half pay, or commutation, as other officers of your rank. The same opinion is also given by the Paymaster General, who is now with the army, empowered by Mr. Morris for the settlement of all their accounts, and who will attend to yours whenever you shall think proper to send them for the purpose, which it will probably be best for you to do in a short time.

I anticipate with pleasure the day (and that I trust not far off) when I shall quit the busy scenes of a military employment, and retire to the more tranquil walks of domestic life. In that, or whatever other situation Providence may dispose of my future days, the remembrance of the many friendships and connections I have had the happiness to contract with the gentlemen of the army, will be one of my most grateful reflections. Under this contemplation, and impressed with the sentiments of benevolence and regard, I commend you, my dear Sir, my other friends, and with them the interests and happiness of our dear country, to the keeping and protection of Almighty God.

I have the honour to be &c.  
GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. MAJOR GEN. PUTNAM.  
TRAN.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE MARGIN OF THE REV. MR. GODWYN OF BALIOL COLLEGE'S COPY OF "BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES," NOW IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Vol. I. p. 607 *SINCE Lady Portsmouth*—line 8, "Bishop Burnet is a notorious liar from the beginning to the end, to my knowledge. My good King and master falling upon me in his fits, I ordered him to be blooded; and then I went to fetch the Duke of York; and, when we came to the bed-side, we found the Queen there, and the impostor says it was the Duchefs of Portsmouth."

Lord Ailefbury's Letter to Mr. Leigh of Adlestrop.

P. 699, l. 8. *The Presidentship of Magdalen, &c.*—"I had that College much at heart at the time of that most unhappy combustion. I was on my knees to beg of that good and mild King not to touch the freehold: and if he would have a Collège, rather to build one, although it was not according to the Constitution. And, although I had not a shilling of ready money, I would have contributed a thousand pounds. But that was not a seducing Minister's business, who put the King upon all false steps, and owned, after the Revolution, to a friend of mine, that he did all that in him lay to promote the entrance of the Prince of Orange."

Lord Ailefbury's Letter to Mr. Leigh of Adlestrop.

The two foregoing strictures rest on the authority of Lord Ailefbury:—for

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATED ANTIQUE STATUE OF THE DISCOBULUS, SOLD SOME TIME AGO AT MR. CHRISTIE'S FOR 360 GUINEAS.

THE DISCOBULUS exhibits a masterly combination of strength and activity, and, like the Gladiator and the Apollo, has an object present to his mind which determines his action. Having cast his discus, he is watching its progress through the air.

There have lately been discovered two repetitions of this statue, one of which is in the Museum Clementinum, and the other in the Villa Borghese. They are of much inferior workmanship, but prove the esteem in which this was held by the Ancients.

the following ones, on the margin of the volume, we must trust Mr. Godwyn himself.

Vol. I. p. 784, line the last, *It was countermanded.*—"This is false. The Bishop of Winchester went to Oxford, and fixed up a citation, in order to restore the Fellows. But a Privy Council being called to examine the evidences of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop receiving a summons to attend that Privy Council, he went in great haste to London, and was reproved by the King for coming without having first restored the Fellows. Dr. Clarke gave this account to Dr. Jenner, and it is preserved among his books in Worcester College Library."

Vol. II. p. 212, l. 27, *And while, for not taking the oaths, he was under suspension.*—"This is not true. His *Cafe of Allegiance*, in which he disowned the principles of Jacobitism, was published October 17, 1690; but his *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity* was not published till the January following. So that Burnet's reflections upon the party for their inconsistency are without foundation."

N. B. There are many other severe Remarks, on the margin of this copy of Burnet's History, made by Mr. Godwyn.

When the Discobulus was found is not known. The first public notice of it was given by a print in *Mercurialis de Arte Gymnastica*, 1572.

Diego Velasquez being sent into Italy by Philip IV. to collect statues and pictures, obtained leave to mould it, and sent a cast of it in bronze to Spain, where it now stands in the Escorial.

This statue is of Pentelicon marble, a quarry near Athens, and is quoted by Addison under the name of "*The celebrated Castor at Den Livio's.*" The right hand is modern.

A DISCOURSE delivered at a MEETING of the ASIATIC SOCIETY  
in CALCUTTA on the 22d of May 1794,

BY THE HON. SIR JOHN SHORE, BART. PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,

**I**F I had consulted my competency only for the station which your choice has conferred upon me, I must, without hesitation, have declined the honour of being the President of this Society; and although I most cheerfully accept your invitation to assist, as far as my abilities extend, in promoting the laudable views of your Association, I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications, which you have been pleased to overlook.

It was lately our boast to possess a President whose name, talents, and character would have been honourable to any institution: It is now our misfortune to lament, that Sir WILLIAM JONES exists but in the affections of his friends, and in the esteem, veneration, and regret of all.

I cannot, I flatter myself, offer a more grateful tribute to the Society than by making his character the subject of my first address to you; and if, in the delineation of it, fondness and affection for the man should appear—blended with my reverence for his genius and abilities, in the sympathy of your feelings I shall find my apology.

To define with accuracy the variety, value, and extent of his literary attainments, requires more learning than I pretend to possess, and I am therefore to solicit your indulgence for an imperfect sketch, rather than expect your approbation for a complete description of the talents and knowledge of your late and lamented President.

I shall begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquisition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature, his early proficiency was the subject of admiration and applause; and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was ever afterwards progressive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, he spoke and wrote with the greatest fluency and precision; and the German and Portuguese were familiar to him. At an early period of life his application to oriental literature commenced; he studied the Hebrew with ease and success; and many of the most learned

Asiatics have the candour to avow, that his knowledge of Arabic and Persian was as accurate and extensive as their own; he was also conversant in the Turkish idiom, and the Chinese had even attracted his notice so far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view perhaps to farther improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himself master of the Sanscrit; and the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of BRAHMA confess with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. The Parsis, who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them after his death, at a public Durbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonderful progress he had made in their sciences.

Before the expiration of his twenty-second year he had completed his Commentaries on the Poetry of the Asiatics, although a considerable time afterwards elapsed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labours existed, would at once furnish proofs of his consummate skill in the oriental dialects, of his proficiency in those of Rome and Greece, of taste and erudition far beyond his years, and of talents and application without example.

But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too discerning to consider language in any other light than as the key of science, and he would have despised the reputation of a mere linguist. Knowledge and truth were the object of all his studies, and his ambition was to be useful to mankind; with these views he extended his researches to all languages, nations, and times.

Such were the motives that induced him to propose to the Government of this country, what he justly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious Digest of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, from Sanscrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his services to superintend the compilation, and with a promise to translate it. He had foreseen, previous

to his departure from Europe, that without the aid of such a work, the wife and benevolent intentions of the Legislature of Great Britain, in leaving to a certain extent the natives of these provinces in possession of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled; and his experience, after a short residence in India, confirmed what his sagacity had anticipated, that without principles to refer to, in a language familiar to the judges of the courts, adjudications amongst the natives must too often be subject to an uncertain and erroneous exposition, or wilful misinterpretation of their laws.

To the superintendance of this work, which was immediately undertaken at his suggestion, he assiduously devoted those hours which he could spare from his professional duties. After tracing the plan of the Digest, he prescribed its arrangement and mode of execution, and selected from the most learned Hindus and Mahomedans fit persons for the task of compiling it: flattered by his attention, and encouraged by his applause, the Pandits prosecuted their labours with cheerful zeal to a satisfactory conclusion. The Molavees have also nearly finished their portion of the work; but we must ever regret, that the promised translation, as well as the meditated preliminary dissertation, have been frustrated by that decree, which so often intercepts the performance of human purposes.

During the course of this compilation, and as auxiliary to it, he was led to study the works of MENU, reputed by the Hindus to be the oldest and holiest of legislators; and finding them to comprise a system of religious and civil duties, and of law in all its branches, so comprehensive and minutely exact, that it might be considered as the Institutes of Hindu Law, he presented a translation of them to the Government of Bengal. During the same period, deeming no labour excessive or superfluous that tended in any respect to promote the welfare or happiness of mankind, he gave the public an English Version of the Arabic Text of the SIRAJIYAH, or Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, with a Commentary. He had already published in England a translation of a tract on the same subject by another Mahomedan Lawyer, containing, as his own words express, "a lively and elegant Epitome of the Law of Inheritance of ZAID."

To these learned and important works, so far out of the road of amusement, nothing could have engaged his application, but that desire which he ever professed, of rendering his knowledge useful to his nation, and beneficial to the inhabitants of these Provinces.

Without attending to the chronological order of their publication, I shall briefly recapitulate his other performances in Asiatic Literature, as far as my knowledge and recollection of them extend.

The vanity and petulance of ANQUETIL DU PERRON, with his illiberal reflections on some of the learned members of the University of Oxford, extorted from him a letter in the French language, which has been admired for accurate criticism, just satire, and elegant composition. A regard for the literary reputation of his country induced him to translate, from a Persian original, into French, the Life of NADIR SHAH, that it might not be carried out of England with a reflection, that no person had been found in the British dominions capable of translating it. The students of Persian literature must ever be grateful to him for a Grammar of that language, in which he has shewn the possibility of combining taste and elegance with the precision of a grammarian; and every admirer of Arabic poetry must acknowledge his obligations to him for an English version of the seven celebrated poems so well known by the name of MOALLAKAT, from the distinction to which their excellence had intitled them, of being suspended in the Temple of Mecca. I should scarcely think it of importance to mention, that he did not disdain the office of Editor of a Sanscrit and Persian work, if it did not afford me an opportunity of adding, that the latter was published at his own expence, and was sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors. A similar application was made of the produce of SIRAJIYAH.

Of his lighter productions, the elegant amusements of his leisure hours, comprehending Hymns on the Hindu Mythology, Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Languages, and the Version of SACONTALA, an ancient Indian Drama, it would be unbecoming to speak in a style of importance, which he did not himself annex to them. They shew the activity of a vigorous mind, its fertility, its genius, and its taste. Nor shall I particu-  
larly

larly dwell on the Discourses addressed to this Society, which we have all perused or heard, or on the other learned and interesting Dissertations which form so large and valuable a portion of the records of our Researches. Let us lament that the spirit which dictated them is to us extinct, and that the voice to which we listened with improvement and rapture, will be heard by us no more.

But I cannot pass over a paper, which has fallen into my possession since his demise, in the hand-writing of Sir William Jones himself, intitled *DESIDERATA*, as more explanatory than any thing I can say, of the comprehensive views of his enlightened mind. It contains, as a perusal of it will shew, whatever is most curious, important, and attainable in the sciences and histories of India, Arabia, China, and Tartary; subjects which he had already most amply discussed, in the dissertations which he laid before the Society.

#### DESIDERATA.

##### INDIA.

1. The Antient Geography of India, &c. from the Puranas.
2. A botanical Description of Indian Plants, from the Coshas, &c.
3. A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, from Panini, &c.
4. A Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, from the thirty-two original Vocabularies, and Nirukti.
5. On the Antient Music of the Indians.
6. On the Medical Substances of India, and the Indian Art of Medicine.
7. On the Philosophy of the antient Indians.
8. A Translation of the Veda.
9. On antient Indian Geometry, Astronomy, and Algebra.
10. A Translation of the Puranas.
11. A Translation of the Mahabharata and Ramayan.
12. On the Indian Theatre, &c. &c.
13. On the Indian Constellations, with their Mythology, from the Puranas.
14. The History of India before the Mahommedan conquest, from the Sanscrit Cashmir Histories.

##### ARABIA.

15. The History of Arabia before Mahommed.
16. A Translation of the Hamasa.
17. A Translation of Hariri.

18. A Translation of the Facshatuf Khulafa. Of the Cashah.

##### PERSIA.

19. The History of Persia, from authorities in Sanscrit, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, Persian antient and modern, Firdaus's Khofrau nama.
20. The Five Poems of Nizami, translated in prose.

A Dictionary of pure Persian Je changire.

##### CHINA.

21. A translation of Shing-eh.
22. The text of Can-fu-tsu verbally translated.

##### TARTARY.

23. A History of the Tartar Nations, chiefly of the Moguls and Othmans, from the Turkish and Persian.

We are not authorized to conclude, that he had himself formed a determination to complete the works which his genius and knowledge had thus sketched; the task seems to require a period beyond the probable duration of any human life; but we who had the happiness to know Sir William Jones; who were witnesses of his indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, and of his ardour to accomplish whatever he deemed important; who saw the extent of his intellectual powers, his wonderful attainments in literature and science, and the facility with which all his compositions were made, cannot doubt, if it had pleased Providence to protract the date of his existence, that he would have ably executed much of what he had so extensively planned.

I have hitherto principally confined my Discourse to the pursuits of our late President in Oriental Literature, which from their extent might appear to have occupied all his time; but they neither precluded his attention to professional studies, nor to science in general. Amongst his publications in Europe, in polite literature, exclusive of various compositions in prose and verse, I find a Translation of the Speeches of *ISÆUS*, with a learned Comment; and in law, An Essay on the Law of Bailments. Upon the subject of this last work, I cannot deny myself the gratification of quoting the sentiments of a celebrated historian: "Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational Essay on the Law of Bailments. He is perhaps the only lawyer equally conversant with the Year-books of Westminster, the Commentaries of *ULPIAN*, the Antic Pleadings



Pleadings of ISÆUS, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cadhis."

His professional studies did not commence before his twentieth year; and I have his own authority for asserting, that the first book of English Jurisprudence which he ever studied, was FORTESCUE'S Essay in Praise of the Laws of England.

Of the ability and conscientious integrity with which he discharged the functions of a Magistrate, and the duties of a Judge of the supreme court of judicature in this settlement, the public voice and public regret bear ample and merited testimony. The same penetration which marked his scientific researches distinguished his legal investigations and decisions; and he deemed no inquiries burthensome, which had for their object substantial justice under the rules of law.

His Addresses to the Jurors are not less distinguished for philanthropy and liberality of sentiment, than for just expositions of the law, perspicuity, and elegance of diction; and his oratory was as captivating as his arguments were convincing.

In an Epilogue to his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, he bids farewell to polite literature, without relinquishing his affection for it; and concludes with an intimation of his intention to study law, expressed in a wish, which we now know to have been prophetic.

Mihi sit, oro, non inutilis toga,  
Nec indiferta lingua, nec turpis manus!

I have already enumerated attainments and works, which, from their diversity and extent, seem far beyond the capacity of the most enlarged minds; but the catalogue may yet be augmented. To a proficiency in the languages of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he added the knowledge of the philosophy of those countries, and of every thing curious and valuable that had been taught in them. The doctrines of the Academy, the Lyceum, or the Portico, were not more familiar to him than the tenets of the Vedas, the mysticism of the Sufis, or the religion of the ancient Persians; and whilst, with a kindred genius, he perused with rapture the heroic, lyric, or moral compositions of the most renowned poets of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he could turn with equal delight and knowledge to the sublime speculations or mathematical calculations of BARROW and NEWTON.

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With them also he professed his conviction of the truth of the Christian Religion; and he justly deemed it no inconsiderable advantage that his researches had corroborated the multiplied evidence of Revelation, by confirming the Mosaic account of the primitive world. We all recollect, and can refer to the following sentiments in his Eighth Anniversary Discourse.

"Theological enquiries are no part of my present subject; but I cannot refrain from adding, that the collect of tracts which we call, from their excellence, the Scriptures, contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age, or in any idiom. The two parts, of which the Scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear no resemblance in form or style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning; the antiquity of those compositions no man doubts, and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief, that they were genuine predictions, and consequently inspired."

There were, in truth, few sciences in which he had not acquired considerable proficiency; in most, his knowledge was profound. The theory of music was familiar to him; nor had he neglected to make himself acquainted with the interesting discoveries lately made in chemistry; and I have heard him assert, that his admiration of the structure of the human frame had induced him to attend, for a season, to a course of anatomical lectures delivered by his friend the celebrated HUNTER.

His last and favourite pursuit was the study of Botany, which he originally began under the confinement of a severe and lingering disorder, which with most minds would have proved a disqualification from any application. It constituted the principal amusement of his leisure hours. In the arrangements of LINNÆUS he discovered system, truth, and science, which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progress in Botany, we may conclude that he would have extended the discoveries in that science. The last composition which he read in this

G g

Society,

Society, was a description of select Indian plants, and I hope the executors will allow us to fulfil his intention of publishing it as a Number in our Researches.

It cannot be deemed useless or superfluous to inquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain to a degree of knowledge almost universal, and apparently beyond the powers of man, during a life little exceeding forty-seven years.

The faculties of his mind, by nature vigorous, were improved by constant exercise; and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impressed upon it. To an unextinguished ardour for universal knowledge, he joined a perseverance in the pursuit of it, which subdued all obstacles; his studies began with the dawn, and during the intermissions of professional duties, were continued throughout the day; reflection and meditation strengthened and confirmed what industry and investigation had accumulated. It was a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, from prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me more particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents so much to his own and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time, and a scrupulous adherence to the distribution which he had fixed; hence all his studies were pursued without interruption or confusion. Nor can I here omit remarking, what may probably have attracted your observation as well as mine, the candour and complacency with which he gave his attention to all persons, of whatsoever quality, talents, or education: he justly concluded, that curious or important information might be gained even from the illiterate; and wherever it was to be obtained, he sought and seized it.

Of the private and social virtues of our lamented President our hearts are the best records. To you who knew him it cannot be necessary for me to expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, probity, or benevolence, which every living creature participated; on the affability of his conversation and manners, or his modest, unassuming deportment: nor need I remark, that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from arrogance and self-sufficiency, which sometimes accompany and disgrace the greatest abilities; his presence was the delight of every society, which his conversation exhilarated and improved; and the public have not only to lament the loss of his talents and abilities, but that of his example.

To him, as the founder of our institution, and whilst he lived its firmest support, our reverence is more particularly due. Instructed, animated, and encouraged by him, genius was called forth into exertion, and modest merit was excited to distinguish itself. Anxious for the reputation of the Society, he was indefatigable in his own endeavours to promote it, whilst he cheerfully assisted those of others. In losing him we have not only been deprived of our brightest ornament, but of the guide and patron, on whose instructions, judgment, and candour, we could implicitly rely.

But it will, I trust, be long, very long before the remembrance of his virtues, his genius, and abilities lose that influence over the members of this Society, which his living example had maintained; and if, previous to his demise, he had been asked by what posthumous honours or attentions we could best shew our respect for his memory; I may venture to assert, he would have replied, "By exerting yourselves to support the credit of the Society;" applying to it perhaps the dying wish of Father Paul, "Esto perpetua!"

In this wish we must all concur, and with it I close this address to you.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N the Library of the Marquis of Lansdown I have seen a copy of Bishop Burnett's History of His Own Times, with marginal notes written by Swift, which possibly is that from which your Correspondent, p. 37. has taken

his account. The notes on pp. 3. 17. and 26. are truly Swiftian; as to the rest, they are beneath notice.

But the notes of Mr. Onslow speak a different opinion of the Bishop from that which was entertained by the Dean; and

and in confirmation of it, I remember to have heard the late Lord Clarendon mention, that Mr. Onslow used to say he had found many things in the Bishop's History to be true, which had been objected to as falsties; and that he did not doubt many more would in process of time be confirmed.

I have a copy of Dr. Harris's History of Kent, in which some marginal notes are added, in various parts of the Archbishop's Lives, some of which so strongly resemble what you have given an account of, that one might suppose they came from the same hand. I send you a specimen.

In the Life of Abbot, the Doctor mentions what is said of the Archbishop by Lord Clarendon, that "he adhered only to the doctrine of Calvin; and for his sake, did not think so ill of the discipline as he ought to have done." "That is," says the Doctor, "he ought to think ill of that which he thought well of; and because he liked Calvin's doctrine, therefore he should have been against it: for, let his judgment have been what it would, he should have been for encouraging another sort of learning."

The Note is, "This blockhead can't distinguish between doctrine and discipline."

The Doctor goes on, "But by this famed Historian's leave, I think Abbot ought to have followed his conscience's direction, and acted according to what he believed and judged right; for every one cannot change their judgment so easily as one Mr. Hyde parted with his,

to compliment the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The Note, "What does the Puppy mean?"

Under Archbishop Sancroft Dr. Harris says, "After the King (James II.) came back from Salisbury, where his nose bled him into a fright, and his army left him in the lurch, this Prelate advised a general pardon."

The Note, "A most insolent Scoundrel!"

The Doctor says, "My excellent friend and patron Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely, then of Clichester, assured me that the Archbishop went so far against King James, after this, as to say, he ought to be deposed; but he afterwards changed his mind."

The Note, "I dare say, either your excellent friend or you are an egregious liar."

This Archbishop, some Bishops, and many of the Clergy refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary\*; they had been so addicted to the high notions of passive obedience, &c. that they knew not how to reconcile the behaviour of this Archbishop, so as to make it consistent with itself. †.

Note. \* "The devil would be in them if they could."

† "Thou art a most consistent rascal."

Perhaps this is quite sufficient for a specimen. I am, S.,

Your humble servant, B.

#### ANECDOTE OF BISHOP WARBURTON.

THOUGH this eminent Prelate had great *hauteur* in his manner, yet he possessed much generosity of mind, and it frequently broke out in his behaviour. When his "Doctrine of Grace" made its appearance, it provoked a number of Replies, one of which was the production of a Curate in his own diocese, who had been a missionary abroad. Not long after the publication of his tract against his diocesan, he was presented, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to a living. In order to institution, it was absolutely necessary to

procure dimissory letters from his Bishop. The poor Curate trembled at the idea of appearing before an irritated controversialist. Warburton, after hearing his request, asked him if he was not the author of such a piece against his book, and, without waiting for a reply, paid him some handsome compliments on his abilities and spirit, made him stay dinner, and dismissed him with letters of approbation much more strong than are usually given on such occasions.

W.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SEND you, for a place in your Repository, an ACCOUNT of the ISLAND OF BOURBON, as it was in the year 1763. It was written by Mr. ROBERT HUNTER, a Gentleman in the service of the East India Company, many years their Chief Surgeon at Fort William in Bengal, and at other of their Settlements. This Gentleman was on the Island for a considerable time, and had all the opportunities required to enable him to give the account which you now receive; and though there is a long lapse of years since it was written, it must be obvious to the reader, that many of the facts stated, remain as they then were, and that some of them will do so to the end of time.

This Account of the Island of Bourbon may not be unentertaining to your readers, and perhaps at this particular crisis may claim the attention of the Public at large.

J. D.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON IN 1763.

THIS Island lies in about 121 degrees south latitude, and in 54° 30' longitude east from London, and 80 leagues east of Madagascar; it is nearly of an oval form, its greatest length being from north to south, and in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into eight parishes, whereof St. Dennis is the principal, and each of which is provided with a church and one or two priests; and it is reckoned to contain about 25,000 souls, of which near three-fourths are slaves. It was first discovered by the Portuguese, who gave it the name of Mascarenhas, and left on it some goats and land-turtle, which greatly multiplied; but the latter are now entirely destroyed. It was afterwards taken possession of by the remains of a French settlement from Fort Dauphin, on the south end of Madagascar, that was cut off by the natives about the year 1680, when it got the name of Bourbon. Some inhabitants were then sent from France, and it afterwards received an increase by some English pirates who came along with Avery, England, Condon, and Pattison; who, after acquiring considerable riches on the Red Sea and coasts of Arabia and Persia, quitting their way of life, settled on the island, and had a pardon from the King of France: some of them were alive in 1763, and their descendants are numerous on the Island.

The middle part of the Island is very mountainous, and intersected by deep vallies; through these run very rapid rivers, which rolling down large stones in their channels, makes them very

difficult to pass after hard rains. The precipices that overhang these rivers are frightful and astonishing by their heights. Snow may be seen in the months of July and August on the tops of the mountains. The road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's is a work of great art and labour; it is made over five high mountains, by zigzag turns cut out on their sides. That which overlooks St. Dennis, and which is not the highest, has twenty-two turns of this kind to ascend it. Two other mountains form what they call the Grand Chaloupe, from their sides resembling a boat; these are of great height, and covered with small trees: betwixt them are a pleasant valley and river, which together afford an agreeable and frightful prospect. The country rises by a gradual ascent from the shore to the middle of the mountains, and is agreeably diversified by country seats, corn fields, plantations of coffee, and cascades of water. In some places, however, there are plains, and in others the mountains reach to the sea. Portions of it lie uncultivated, that belong to Creoles, who, though they have no slaves, are yet too proud to sell their lands, and there is no law to oblige them.

The soil is in general fertile, though the mould is not above two or two and a half feet deep, under which is a bed of rock, and produces plentifully, with very little culture, wheat, oats, and most other European grains; as also rice, Indian corn, sugar cane, and most kinds of greens, roots, and pulse, and yields two crops a-year; they sowing

the Europe grains, &c. in the winter months. There is also here wax and honey of an excellent kind. They have most of the fruits of India, but none of Europe, that I recollect, but peaches and strawberries. The cinnamon, tacamahacca, and benjamin trees grow here \*; the bark of the first is very good, but the latter yields little or no gum. There is also the China root, jalap, and ipecacuanha; but inferior to those from America: also the larger cardamoms, and several other medicinal simples. The inhabitants also are acquainted with plants of great virtue against fluxes and venereal disorders. They have excellent wood for building, of long duration, and that bears a fine polish; among which are the natte ebony, and iron wood; also several kinds fit for ship-building.

The chief production of the Island is coffee; it came originally from Mocha, but is now degenerated, yet still esteemed better than any from the West Indies. They generally cultivate it on the sides of the hills: it rises about five or six feet high, bears a white flower, and a fruit resembling a cherry, that contains two grains surrounded by a shell; they gather it in May and June, dry it in the sun on platforms, then beat it out to free it from the shell, and put it into double malt bags for exportation. The Company buy it from the inhabitants at twenty French livres per hundred, and engage to take from them yearly three millions of pounds, or fifteen hundred tons per annum. It generally sells at their sales at Port l'Orient for betwixt seventy and eighty livres. They attempted to make arrack, and sugar, and indigo, and to breed silkworms†; but the undertaker, not being supported by the Company, they did not succeed, though their beginnings were very promising.

They have numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, also hogs, and poultry of all kinds, and several of wild fowl. They send large quantities of grain and live stock yearly to Mauritius, and all their ships bound on voyages are here supplied with these articles. They have plenty of horses, small but very strong.

This Island is however much infested by caterpillars, locusts, and other in-

sects, and by rats and small birds, which make prodigious havock among the crops; they also suffer much sometimes by excessive droughts.

The natives are in general of healthy and robust constitutions; and as the air of the Island is extremely wholesome, they live to a great age. The diseases most prevalent among them are those of the breast, and those proceeding from worms and indigestion; convulsions and even death from wounds, and on catching cold after taking emetic and purging medicines, are not uncommon; inflammatory fevers seldom rise to any height, and the intermittent and malignant are scarcely known; tooth-aches are here so common; that there is hardly a person of twenty years old that has not lost some teeth by it.

The first inhabitants, by marrying with black women from Madagascar, have entailed their colour upon their descendants, who are still of a tawny complexion, not a sixth of the free inhabitants being truly white; those of the best note and colour are the offspring of the English pirates. The Creoles enjoy the privileges of the lower nobility of France.

As they have little or no commerce, the inhabitants live by cultivating coffee, wheat, rice, &c. raising cattle and other live stock, with which they supply their shipping and the Island of Mauritius. Their work is done by slaves born on the Island, or brought from Madagascar and Mozambique. They feed them with Indian corn, cassava roots, and potatoes. The slaves born on the Island, and young ones brought from other places, are all made Christians, and it must be owned their priests take great pains to instruct them. No language but the French is permitted amongst them.

Among the curiosities of this Island the chief are the volcano, Plain of Caffres, and road from St. Dennis to St. Paul's, which I have already described. The volcano is on the south-east end; it often smokes, but seldom flames; the country is not habitable for several miles round, and is called by the natives the Pays Brulé, or Burnt-land, from its being covered with ashes and burnt materials thrown out by the eruptions of the mountain.

\* The cinnamon may be propagated by planting the twigs, is of speedy growth, and scarcely inferior to that of Ceylon.

† The indigo plant grows wild, and mulberry trees are in great abundance.

The Plaine de Caffres is very remarkable; it is formed by the tops of the mountains, and of a great height from the sea. Clouds may be seen and thunder heard below on the sides of the mountain. It is said to be twenty miles over, very level, and free from stones: the ascent is in many places difficult, but may be passed on horseback. The air is serene, and is as cold as in a winter's day in England. The clouds pass over the very surface of the plain: you find yourself then as if in a thick mist, and are wetted as if with rain. A river runs through its middle, broad but not deep, and has a sandy bottom, and freezes over in the winter months. On the north-west side of this plain is a high mountain of bare rock, from which the river issues. There are on it many remarkable hills, some of them said to be 150 feet high, with a narrow basis: they are called by the natives Pitons, and from their situation and figure resemble nine-pins. The plain bears low trees, broom, heath, and a kind of wild oats; the fern here grows to the size of a thick tree. There are also some curious birds that never frequent the shore, who are so little accustomed to the sight of men, that, apprehending no danger, they come so near as to be knocked down with sticks. It rains often on the sides of the mountains, when it is quite clear above on the plain.

This Island is subject to hurricanes from the middle of December to the 1st of April, which are very violent, and greatly damage the standing crops, and overturn houses, trees, &c. and as there is no port in the whole Island, vessels surprized in them must inevitably perish, if they cannot get out to sea; they however give warning some hours before. They continue commonly twenty-four hours, and in that time blow from all points of the compass, but are most violent in one place, which seems to be their center: nor do they extend far, for they have sometimes hurricanes at Mauritius, that is but 30 leagues distant, which are known at Bourbon only by a darkness and confusion of the sky, and a rustling wind heard in the air. One happened the day of my arrival on the Island; for having anchored the evening before in St. Paul's road, a pilot came off early in the morning, to warn us to come immediately ashore; as they had signs of an approaching hurricane; though

it had been a very fine night, and the sky then appeared clear and serene. It is known ten or twelve hours before by a hollow grumbling noise heard in the mountains, and a particular motion of the leaves; and a Creole had come down at midnight to acquaint the Chief with its approach. Before we left the vessel the clouds began to gather on the tops of the mountains, of a pitchy blackness, which would suddenly rend asunder and show a clear shining sky, then close and open again several times in that surprising manner. This was followed by rain, soon after it began to blow, and a few hours after getting ashore our vessel was broke to pieces.

It is about 30 leagues nearly west of Mauritius, and all vessels from thence, bound on voyages, touch here for provisions. They make the east side of the Island, about 12 leagues from St. Dennis, the chief place, which is on the north end, from whence they coast along very near the shore, which is bold and safe: there is anchoring all along, but the ground is bad; the shore is very steep and covered with stones, and as the surf is generally high, landing is in most places difficult. At St. Dennis the anchor ground is good in about eighteen fathom water, but the road is exposed to the south-east winds, which blow in these latitudes all the year round. Vessels seldom stay long there, but go to St. Paul's, to the leeward of the Island, where the road is good, and the shore sandy with small coral. St. Dennis stands on a fine extensive plain, considerably higher than the level of the sea; the houses are mostly of wood, neat but low, on account of the hurricanes. The Government House is a large commodious stone building, containing lodgings for the Governor, store-houses, and writing offices. For the conveniency of landing goods, there is a wooden bridge, the work of Mons. La Bourdonnaye, a master-piece of art. It projects about seventy feet into the sea, is about twenty feet above it, and ten feet broad, with wooden rails; it is supported by high slanting beams, joined atop, and fixed on the shore, to which are fastened large iron chains, that reach to near the end of the bridge, which is made to fold up in the hurricane season. The high mountain on the westward of the town shelters the plain from the sun in the afternoon, so that the evenings there are extremely agreeable.

agreeable. St. Paul's is the next place of note, and is large and populous. There are six other places where there are store-houses for coffee, and a Company's servant generally resides, but these are only small villages.

The French send yearly from Bourbon and Mauritius to Madagascar to purchase slaves, rice, live cattle, and to make salt provisions; so that from the month of April to December, vessels may always be found on its east coast, betwixt St. Mary's Island, which I think is in 18 degrees south, to Fort Dauphin on the south end. But the principal places are Foul Point, Mata-ran, and Fort Dauphin. They purchase their slaves with Spanish dollars, musquets, powder and ball, beads, &c. and they cost about twenty-five Spanish dollars each.

The Government of the Island is civil, and is vested in a Deputy Governor and seven Councillors; but the Governor of Mauritius is chief of both Islands. The other servants are about thirty; they are divided into senior and junior merchants, factors, and writers; they do not enter into covenants nor give security as ours: the Councillors, however, have their commissions from the King. The Governor is allowed 12,000 livres per annum, and greatest part of his table found him; the second has 4000, and the other Councillors 2000, and the lower servants 1400; the Councillors also have an allowance on goods sold out of their magazines, and coffee exported, which equals their salaries. Goods are sold to the servants and inhabitants at about 45 per cent. on the European price. The servants are allowed a certain quantity of wine at prime cost, and the inhabitants at 100 per cent. Spanish money is the current coin of the Island; but last war they issued out bills, so that they became the only currency. They rate the Spanish dollar at three livres twelve sous, which is worth in France five livres five sous. During the war the credit of their Company was so low, that Spanish dollars rose from three livres twelve sous to fifteen livres; and the price of all provisions and goods in proportion; so that tho' we were paid while prisoners six livres fifteen sous per day in bills, which is nine shillings and fourpence halfpenny sterling, the real value was scarcely half-a-crown.

No commerce is understood to be carried on with Europe, but a limited trade with India and Madagascar is allowed, and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on imports is levied.

In time of war they generally dispatch their ships from Bourbon to Europe in the months of October and November; and their Europe ships arrive at Mauritius in May and June.

I shall now make some remarks on the strength of the Island, as it was during last war, and at the end of 1763. St. Dennis, the chief place, stands, as I said, on a large plain, considerably higher than the level of the sea; the shore is very steep, and covered with round stones, and the river on its west side cannot be entered by any kind of boats. It is defended towards the sea by three batteries, one of which is of brick, of about fifteen guns, eighteen-pounders; one of fascines and mid of twenty-four guns, eighteen or twenty-four pounders; and one of twelve guns, nine-pounders. On the other side is a small plain, at the foot of a high mountain which overlooks the town. On this plain, which is higher than that on which the town stands, is a redoubt with a small battery facing the town, and one of twelve guns and four mortars facing the road: there are also some small batteries betwixt that and St. Mary's to the eastward, of eight or ten guns each. St. Paul's, the next place on the north-west and leeward of the Island, is defended by a large fascine and mud batteries of twenty-four guns, I believe eighteen-pounders. There are also some small batteries along shore, and one or two on the side of the hill to stop the passages. These are the only places of strength on the Island. Though by this account it may seem strong, it was not judged so by the natives last war, who thought they could make but little defence on the shore, but depended chiefly on being able to prevent an enemy overrunning the country, by making resistance on the mountains and narrow passes. The most proper place to make a descent seems to be at St. Mary's, a small village with a church, about five miles eastward, and in sight of St. Dennis; it is a kind of bay, where the surf is not near so high nor shore so difficult, and but slightly cliffy. There is also a good road from thence to St. Dennis for transporting artillery. I mentioned there  
being

being about 25,000 souls on the Island, of which there may be reckoned near 18,000 slaves. If from these you take the women, children, and aged, there will scarcely be found 6000 capable of bearing arms. They had also 700 or 800 militia, and a troop of 60 dragoons, composed of the free inhabitants; 200 European soldiers, and about 50 artificers.

Now as this is the whole force of the Island, and is dispersed through all its different parts, I do not imagine they could muster 2000 at any one place to oppose the descent of an enemy, especially if we consider, that as there are runaway slaves on the Island, who would be ready either to join an enemy or burn their habitations, part of

the militia and slaves must be left to watch them, besides guards for the security of the women and children. Upon the whole, if we consider the little trust that is to be put in slaves, which form the chief strength of the Island, their small force besides, the stony shore which would render their batteries scarcely tenable, and, I may add, the terror at that time of the English arms, it may be presumed, that had our fleet under Admiral Cornish, which cruized off Rodrigo in 1761, been ordered to attack this Island, it would have met with an easy conquest, and a very important one, as it may justly be reckoned a very healthy, pleasant, and profitable Island.

### SINGULAR CUSTOM.

THE southern part of Devonshire is remarkable for its cyder. In order to ensure a good fruit harvest, the following custom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer, attended by his workmen with a large pitcher of cyder, goes to the orchard, and then encircling one of the best-bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times.

Here's to thee, old apple tree;  
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou  
may'st blow!  
And whence thou may'st bear apples now!  
Hats full! caps full!  
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!

And my pockets full too!  
Huzza! huzza! huzza!

This done, they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till some one among them has guessed upon what is on the spit, which is generally some nice little taing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky clodpole receives the tid-bit as his recompence. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

### ANECDOTE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THIS great Princess, amidst all her admirable qualities, had some superstitious notions. She was in particular greatly adverse to the marriage of the Clergy. Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, having lost his wife, conceived it prudent to marry an elderly lady to act as his nurse. The Queen was so exasperated as to prohibit the Bishop from coming to Court. Some of

his Court friends, indeed, had made the matter worse than it was by representing his wife to be a girl of twenty. Her Majesty mentioning the circumstance in severe terms to the Earl of Bedford, the good Nobleman replied,—"Madam, I know not how much the woman is above *twenty*, but I know a son of her's is but little under *forty*."

### ANECDOTE OF PETER CHASTEL, BISHOP OF ORLEANS, AND GREAT ALMONER OF FRANCE.

THIS was one of the most learned Divines of the sixteenth century. Francis I. once asked him "whether he was born a Gentleman?" Chastel

answered, "That he was not perfectly certain from which of Noah's three sons he was descended."



## LETTER IV. \*

## The LIFE of HENRY SCRIMZEOR.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

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

THE Town of Dundee gave birth to one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century.

HENRY SCRIMZEOR was born here in the year 1506. He traced his descent from the ancient family of the Scrimzeors of Didupe †, who obtained the office of hereditary standard-bearers to the Kings of Scotland in 1057.

At the grammar-school of Dundee our author acquired the Greek and Latin languages to an uncommon degree of perfection, and that in a shorter space of time than many scholars before him. At the University of St. Andrew's his successful application to philosophy gained him great applause. The next scene of his studies was the University of Paris, and their more particular object, the civil law. Two of the most famous civilians of that age, Eguinard Baron and Francis Duaren ‡, were then giving their lectures to crowded circles at Bourges. The fame of these Professors occasioned his removal from Paris; and for a considerable time he prosecuted his studies under their direction.

At Bourges he had an opportunity

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of becoming acquainted with the celebrated James Amiot, Greek Professor in that city, well known in the learned world by his translation of Plutarch's Lives, and distinguished afterwards by his advancement to great honours in the Church, and finally to the rank of Cardinal.

Through the recommendation of this eminent person, Mr. Scrimzeor engaged in the education of two young gentlemen of the name of Bucherel, whom he instructed in the *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature, calculated to accomplish them for their station in life.

This connection introduced him to Bernard Bornetel, Bishop of Rennes, a person famed in the political world for having served the State in many honourable embassies. Accepting an invitation from this prelate to accompany him to Italy, Mr. Scrimzeor greatly enlarged the sphere of his literary acquaintance by his conversation and connection with most of the distinguished scholars of that country. The death of Francis Spira § happened during his visit at Padua; and as the character

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\* This Letter would have found its proper place after the XXIII<sup>d</sup> in the Tour.

† A little to the north of this town. This mansion, now pronounced Dudhope, was rebuilt in 1600 by Sir John Scrymgeour. The family were ruined in the civil wars.

‡ "Francis Duaren was the first of the French civilians who purged the chair, in the civil law schools, from the barbarisms of the Glossaries, in order to introduce the pure sources of the antient jurisprudence. As he did not desire to share that glory with any one, he looked with an envious eye on the reputation of his colleague Eguinard Baron, who also mixed good literature with the knowledge of the law. This jealousy put him upon composing a work, wherein he endeavoured to lessen the esteem that people had for his colleague. The maxim, "*Pascitur in vivis livor; post fata quiescit;*" was verified remarkably in him; for after the death of Baron, he shewed himself most zealous to eternize his memory, and was at the expence of a monument to the honour of the deceased." From the Translation of Bayle's Dict. of 1710. p. 1143-4.

§ Francis Spira was a lawyer of great reputation at Cittadella in the Venetian State, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He had imbibed the principles of the Reformation, and was accused before John de la Casa, Archbishop of Benevento, the Pope's Nuncio at Venice. He made some concessions, and asked pardon of the papal minister for his errors. But the Nuncio insisted upon a public recantation. Spira was exceedingly averse to this measure; but at the pressing instances of his wife and his friends, who represented to him,

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and conduct of this remarkable person at that time engaged the attention of the world, Mr. Scrimzeor is said to have collected memoirs of him in a publication entitled, "The Life of Francis Spira, by Henry of Scotland." This performance, however, does not appear in the catalogue of his works.

After he had stored his mind with the literature of foreign countries, and satisfied his curiosity as a traveller, it was his intention to have revisited Scotland. He might, without vanity, have entertained hopes, that the various knowledge which he had treasured would have won him a partial reception among his countrymen. An ambition of being usefully distinguished among them, as a man of letters, seems indeed, not unnaturally, supposed a principal motive of his desire to return. But the most sanguine projects of life are often strangely diverted by accident, or rather perhaps are invisibly turned by Providence from their purposed course. Mr. Scrimzeor, on his journey homeward, was to pass through Geneva. His fame had long fore-run his footsteps. The syndics and other magistrates, upon his arrival, requested him to set up the profession of philosophy in that city; promising a compensation suitable to the exertion of his talents. He accepted the proposal, and established the philosophical chair.

After he had taught for some time at Geneva, a fire broke out in his neighbourhood, by which his house was consumed, and he himself reduced to great distress. His late pupils, the Bucherels, had not forgotten their obligations to him, and sent a considerable sum of money to his relief.

At this time flourished at Augsburg that famous mercantile family\*, the Fuggers. Ulrich Fugger was then its representative; a man possessed of prodigious wealth, passionately fond of literature, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and a munificent pa-

tron of learned men. Being informed, by means of his literary correspondence, of the misfortune which had befallen Mr. Scrimzeor in the burning of his house, he immediately sent him a pressing invitation to accept an asylum beneath his roof till his affairs could be re-established. Mr. Scrimzeor, gladly availing himself of such a hospitable kindness, lost no time in going to Germany.

Whilst residing at Augsburg with Mr. Fugger, he was much employed in augmenting his patron's library by vast collections, purchased from every corner of Europe. Manuscripts of the Greek and Latin authors were then of inestimable value, and seem to have been more particularly the object of Mr. Scrimzeor's researches.

He did not lead a life of yawning indolence amidst these treasures, and, like a mere unfeeling collector †, leave them unenjoyed. As librarian, he was not contented to act the part of a black eunuch to his literary seraglio. He seems to have forgotten, that he was not its Grand Sultan, and accordingly ranged at will among surrounding beauties. To quit a figure which I fear to carry farther, he composed many works of great learning and ingenuity, whilst he continued in a situation so peculiarly agreeable to the views and habits of a scholar.

When his manuscripts were ready for the press, he was desirous of returning to Geneva to print them. His patron Fugger recommended him, for this purpose, to the very learned Henry Stephens, one of his pensioners, and at that time one of the most celebrated printers in Europe.

Immediately on his arrival at Geneva, 1563, he was earnestly solicited by the magistrates to resume the chair of philosophy. Notwithstanding his compliance, and in consequence of it the dedication of much of his time to the study of physics, he, two years after-

that he must lose his practice and ruin his affairs by persisting against it, he at last complied. Shortly after he fell into a deep melancholy, lost his health, and was removed to Padua for the advice of physicians and divines; but his disorders augmented. The recantation, which he said he had made from cowardice and interest, filled his mind with continual horror and remorse; insomuch that he sometimes imagined that he felt the torments of the damned. No means being found to restore either his health or his peace of mind, in 1548 he fell a victim to his miserable situation. See Collyer's Dict.—Spira.

\* They were ennobled by the Emperor in 1510, under the title of Barons of Kinkberg and Weissenborn.

† *Collectores non sunt lectores*—is an old adage, sometimes proved not destitute of truth.

wards, instituted a course of lectures in the civil law, and had the honour of being its first founder and professor at Geneva.

As soon as he was settled again in this city, he hoped, amidst his other occupations, to have prosecuted the great object of his literary fame, the printing of his various works. But a suspicion which Henry Stephens entertained, that it was his intention to set up a rival press at Geneva, occasioned great diffentions between them. The result of the quarrel, though I cannot explain its circumstances, was, that the republic of letters, during Mr. Scrimzeor's life, was deprived of his valuable productions. They fell, most of them, at his death, into the hands of Isaac Casaubon, who has been accused of publishing considerable portions of them as his own.

Some account of Mr. Scrimzeor's several performances will give you an idea of his extensive erudition.

He wrote critical and explanatory notes upon Athenæus's \* *Deipnosophists*, or *Table-conversations of Philosophers and Learned Men of Antiquity*; having first collated several manuscripts of his author. This work Casaubon published at Leyden in 1600; but without distinguishing his own notes from those of Scrimzeor.

A *Commentary and Emendations of the Geography of Strabo* † were among our author's literary remains. These were published in Casaubon's Parisian edition of Strabo, 1620. Henry Stephens, from an idea of justice due to Scrimzeor's literary fame, notwithstanding the violent animosity which had subsisted betwixt them, reproaches Casaubon for adopting our Scottish critic's lucubrations on Strabo without acknowledgement. Dempster assures us, that Scrimzeor, in his MS. letters, mentions his design of publishing this

performance; whence it is probable, that his work appeared to himself of considerable consequence, and had taken up much of his attention. Although Casaubon, in his ample notes exhibited at the foot of Strabo's text, makes no confession of having derived anything from Scrimzeor, it must not be concealed, that, in an epistle to Sir Peter Young, our Critic's nephew, through whom the *Commentary and Emendations of Strabo* came into his hands, Casaubon acknowledges how very useful to him they might be made; for speaking there of his intended edition of Strabo, he says ‡, "It cannot be expressed how much assistance I may obtain from your notes of Scrimzeor."

Strabo's work is divided into seventeen books, and is equally esteemed for the elegance and purity of its language, and the vast compass of various knowledge which it contains. The first book discusses the dignity of the science of geography, and the necessity of cultivating it for the advancement of philosophy, politics, physics, and criticism. In the latter part of the first book, he examines certain assertions of Eratosthenes, a former geographer, and detects the errors of that author. Eratosthenes thought the whole voyage of Ulysses a mere figment in geography, and says facetiously enough,—“It will be known what those places were *per quæ errantem Ulysses duxit poeta* ‖, when we are first informed what collector it was who sewed up the bag of winds which Homer gives to *Æolus*.” Strabo in many points defends the venerable bard with forcible arguments, and Polybius joins his authority on the same side.

The Greek geographer commences his second book with examining some disputable matters in the third of Eratosthenes. These, however, he partly defends against the reprehensions of

\* Athenæus was a grammarian of Naucrates in Ægypt, and lived in the second century. His *Deipnosophistæ* is a very curious and learned work, in fifteen books. It is full of interesting anecdotes and descriptions of antient manners, and has preserved many relics of Grecian poetry not to be found elsewhere.

† Strabo was a native of Amasia on the borders of Cappadocia, of a family originally Cretan. He flourished in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. None of his compositions remain but his *Geography*, written in Greek. He travelled over many parts of the world to collect information on geographical and historical subjects.

‡ *Quantum ad eam rem (novam nempè Strabonis editionem) juvare nos tuæ illæ notæ Scrimgerianæ queant, ne dici quidem potest.* Epist. Casaub. 514.

‖ “Through which the poet leads his wandering hero.”—See the passage in Casaubon's 4th note, p. 40, of Strabo, and first book.

Hipparchus, and partly corrects. The principal question betwixt Strabo and Hipparchus is, whether Eratosthenes had improved the geography of the antients. This seems denied by Hipparchus, and particularly on the topic of his geography of the northern side of India. Strabo takes up his cause; but is thought by his commentators rather to quibble upon it, in the manner of his friends, the Stoics, than to advance much solid argument. He next proceeds to consider some opinions of Posidonius relative to the ocean, and of Polybius on the number of the zones and other subjects of geographic science; concluding this second book with his idea of a general system of geography, its principles, &c. a summary sketch of the Mediterranean Sea, as also of Europe, Asia, and Africa, with a dissertation on the climates and their several properties. The third book describes Spain and Portugal; the fourth Gaul, Britain, Ireland, Thule, the Alps, &c. The fifth and sixth present an account of Italy and the Islands belonging to that country. The seventh treats at large of Germany, the country of the Getæ, Bastarnæ, Tauri, and other nations between the Rhine and the Tanajs, north of the Danube; next of the Illyrians and other people south of that river, and all those lying on the Adriatic sea; but the latter part of this book has suffered mutilation. Greece and its Islands make the subject of the eighth, ninth, and tenth books; an account of Asia and Mount Taurus occupies the four next. The account of Asia is continued in the fifteenth, carrying us beyond Mount Taurus; and then it proceeds to describe particularly the continent of India, with Taprobana and its other adjacent Isles; and lastly Ariana, Gedrosia, Carmania, Susa, and Persia. The sixteenth contains those Asiatic regions which lie between the borders of Persia and Susiana, and the river Nile; namely, Assyria, Babylonia, Syria, Judæa, &c. and the countries on either side of the Red Sea, particularly those of the Arabians and the Troglodytes. In the last book the geographer leads us thro' Ægypt and Upper Ethiopia, and next thro' all those parts of Africa which were particularly known to him. He finishes

the work with a corollary concerning the state and administration of the Roman Empire.—Such is the work of this celebrated Greek author; and it must be allowed that Casaubon has displayed, in his profuse annotations, all the opulence of erudition, geographical, historical, philosophical, and critical, &c. &c. and so great indeed is the store, that although he had accounted to his benefactor Scrimzeor for one moiety of it, the other had well sufficed for any one but a rapacious miser of literary fame. Could a process of reclamation, for all his stolen articles secreted from Scrimzeor's materials, be instituted in due form of law, it may be questioned, whether a jury of critics might not fairly award one half of the reputation acquired, or to be acquired, by this learned edition of Strabo, to our profound Commentator of Scotland.

Edward Herrison, a Scottish author, in his Commentary on Plutarch's Book concerning the Inconsistencies of the Stoics, informs us, that Scrimzeor collated different manuscripts of all the works of Plutarch. This undertaking appears sufficient to have occupied half the life of an ordinary critic. Every one knows how voluminous an author was the philosopher, historian, and orator of Chæronca. Whether our learned critic had meant to publish an edition of Plutarch's works is not known; but such an intention should seem highly probable from this laborious enterprise of collating them.

The ten books of Diogenes Laertius on the Lives, Opinions, and Apophthegms of the Philosophers, were collated from various manuscripts by Scrimzeor. His corrected text of this author, with notes full of erudition, came also into Casaubon's possession, and is supposed to have contributed much to the value of his edition of the Grecian Biographer printed at Paris in 1593.

The Works of Phornutus and Palæphatus were also among the collations of Mr. Scrimzeor. To the latter of these authors he made such considerable additions that the work became partly his own. These were two ancient authors who explain the fables of the heathen deities. The former wrote \* *De Naturâ Deorum, seu de Fabularum Poeticarum Allegoriis Speculatio*. The

\* "On the Nature of the Gods, or the Allegorical Fictions of the Poets."

latter entitled his book \*, *Απιστα*, Sive de falsis Narrationibus. These works were printed at Basil, 1570; whether in Greek or Latin I know not. But they have been published since in both languages.

The manuscripts of them were for some time preserved in the library of Sir Peter Young, after that of his uncle Scrimzeor, which was brought into Scotland in 1573, had been added to it. What became of this valuable bequest at the death of the former, I am unable to inform you.

Our learned philologist left also behind him, in manuscript, the orations of Demosthenes, Æschines, and Cicero, and the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, all carefully collated.

Among his literary remains was a collection of his Latin epistles. The men of letters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries seem to have kept their republic, as it is called, more united and compact than it is at present, by an epistolary intercourse in the Latin language, then the universal medium of literature and science. This general spirit of communication could not but have contributed greatly to the advancement of learning; as well as to the pleasure, and, I may add, to the importance, of those who were engaged in its pursuit. The intercourse and union of enlightened men, able and disposed to promote the happiness of their fellow-creatures, cannot be too close. From such intellectual combination alone it is, that uniformity of religious, moral, and political principles, to its greatest attainable degree, can ever be expected; or, in other words, the greatest possible benefit derived from the cultivation of letters. But I hear you recalling my attention to the remaining works of our accomplished scholar, the particular subject of my Letter.

Of all the many performances which had exercised his pen, it does not appear that any were immediately published by himself but his Translation of Justinian's Novels into Greek. This was printed at Paris in 1558, and again with Holoander's Latin version at Antwerp in 1575. This work has been highly extolled both for the purity of its language and the accuracy of its ex-

ecution, and is likely, according to some respectable opinions, to hold its estimation as long as any use or memory of the civil law shall exist.

A Latin translation of The Basilica, or Basilics, as they are called by our civilians, is the last I have to mention of this author's performances. This is a collection of Roman Laws, which the Eastern Emperors Basil and Leo, who reigned in the fifth century, commanded to be translated into Greek, and which preserved their authority till the dissolution of the Eastern Empire. The Basilics comprehend the institutes, digests, code, and novels, and some of the edicts of Justinian and other Emperors. Of sixty original books, forty-one only remain. Mr. Scrimzeor collated them with various manuscripts, probably before he commenced his translation.

From the foregoing recital of the learned labours of this profound scholar and critic, you will conclude, that almost the whole of his life, although he arrived at old age, was spent in his library, and that the biographer, having now terminated the catalogue of his writings, is probably not distant from the conclusion of his life. Different years have been assigned for the time of his death; but it appears most likely, from a comparison of the different accounts of this event, that it happened very near the expiration of 1571, or at the beginning of the succeeding year, about the 66th year of his age. He died in the city of Geneva.

If you wish for a sketch of his literary portrait, it will be easily drawn; its characteristic features are few, but they are prominent and striking, and remote posterity may regard it with no inferior degree of respect. His industry and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge and recondite erudition were equalled only by the exquisite judgment which he displayed in his critical annotations and commentaries on the errors and obscurities of antient books and manuscripts.

His acquisitions in the Greek, Latin, and oriental languages were reckoned much beyond those of most of the professed linguists of his time. You will conceive no light opinion of the compass

† " Things incredible, or concerning false Relations." La meilleure edit. de cette ouvrage est celle d'Amsterdam en 1688.—Nouveau Dict. Hist. Portatif, &c. sur l'article Palæphate.

of his general knowledge, when I tell you, that the great Cujacius \* used to say, " that he never quitted Mr. Scrimgeor's conversation without having learned something new." But that which lent peculiar grace to such superiority, was the amiable modesty which upon all occasions was observed to accompany it. From the commendation given him by the illustrious civilian just mentioned, you will conclude, that he did not brood, with a jealous reserve, over unlocked treasures of erudition; but that, conscious of possessing

stores too ample to be soon exhausted, at the same time that he avoided an ostentatious profusion of them, he obliged and delighted his friends by a liberal communication. From the period at which he lived, considered with the nature and extent of his studies, and his abilities in prosecuting them, he may deservedly be ranked among those eminent characters who have most successfully contributed their exertions to the revival of letters in Europe.

J. LETTICE,

THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
For APRIL 1795.

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

A Letter to H. Repton, Esq. on the Application of the Practice, as well as the Principles, of Landscape-Painting to Landscape-Gardening, &c. By Uvedale Price, Esq. To which is prefixed Mr. Repton's Letter to Mr. Price. Robson, New Bond-street.

WE have here once more before the Public the Author of the Essay on the Picturesque, defending himself, as well as he can, from the attacks of Mr. Repton, who has been roused by the bold novelties of that work to the vindication of his art, and of his great predecessor in it, Brown. Mr. P. in this last publication, relinquishes, as we had predicted, a considerable portion of his new theory; and so qualifies and limits the remainder, as to bring it much nearer to a conformity with the ancient and established principles of improvement. This mighty discovery of a fresh source of pleasure to be derived from the picturesque in rural scenery, amounts to little more, when properly modified and explained, than that the author prefers, in landscape, variety to

uniformity; and does not deny, what has been long ago sanctioned by the general judgment of mankind, that a happy union of both is necessary to excite genuine and perpetual delight.

He gives the reader, in the 89th page, a natural scene after his own taste, which is indeed strikingly and eminently beautiful. He takes care, however, to place it in the southern part of North America; and not merely for the sake of the acacias, magnolias, tulip-trees, and rhododendrons, which he scatters around it in exuberant profusion; but from a latent conviction, as we apprehend, that such a spot, however it might charm us under the genial influence of a tropical sun, would scarcely be tolerable in a northern region above ten days in the year. " The conve-

\* Cujas, Jacques, le plus célèbre jurisconsulte de son temps, et un des plus illustres oracles du droit, que la France ait eu dans le siècle 16me. — Moreri.

nience of walking, and the look of neatness and habitation, are, we allow, separate considerations:" but surely they are such considerations as no rational improver would overlook; unless he desires to deter visitors from the scenes he has decorated; considering them, agreeably to the sentiments of the melancholy Jaques, as usurpers and tyrants, who would frighten the wild inhabitants of those silent solitudes, "in their assigned and native dwelling-place."

That which pleases in the painter's landscape, or when exhibited only to the mind's eye, may cease to please, may become positively disagreeable, in living nature. Thus we admire the tempests of the younger Vanden-Weide and the wild scenery of Salvator; but we wish not the more to be in a storm at sea, or in a forest with banditti.

There is an affectation in this work, as there was also in the Essay, of a technical and peculiar phraseology. This excites a suspicion of an artifice, censured by Mr. Locke, which endeavours to conceal false principles by a far-fetched and singular language; an error which Mr. Repton, though a professor of the art, has very judiciously avoided. Thus we are told of garden-slopes which have a *hard* appearance; of clumps on their sides with a *blistered* look; that hoeing and weeding are necessary to *high-keeping*; that deer in groupes are *magic* and *spotty*; that there is an *edginess* in gravel walks; &c. &c. To what purpose are such terms employed, which convey only obscure and indistinct ideas, and have too much the appearance of, what our author condemns in another place, *the cant of connoisseurship*?

Despairing to convert the improver into a painter, he tries to make his painter an improver, and, in his own detail, with perfect success. "Take (says our author) the most dressed and polished of all garden-scenes, and what may be supposed least to interest a painter, a mere flower-garden surrounded with shrubs and exotic trees. If we suppose two such flower-gardens were shewn to such a painter as Van Huysum—that in the one, the grouping of the shrubs, the flowers, and their ornamental accompaniments—their general effect, harmony, and connection—the variety of their forms, and their light and shadow, were such as his judgment approved; while in the other

every thing was comparatively scattered, in patches, and discordant—had neither the same variety or connection—would he not be a better judge of the degree of superiority of the one over the other, and of the causes of that superiority, than a person who had not studied his art? Would not his criticisms and his directions be more likely to improve such scenes, than those of a gardener? And were he to paint them, is it not probable that the one he preferred would be the more beautiful, both in reality and on the canvas? The question therefore is not, whether the Caracci, Francesco Bolognese, or Salvator Rosa, would study landscapes in a flower-garden, but which of two scenes of the same character (whatever it be, from the Alps to a parterre) had most of those qualities that accord with the general principles of their art. Considered in this light, I am persuaded, that if, instead of Van Huysum, Salvator Rosa himself had been shewn two such flower-gardens, the same general principles would have made his and the Dutch painter's judgment agree. If this would be the case in a mere flower-garden, the more the scene was extended and diversified, the more it would get out of the province of the gardener, and into that of the painter."

The same ideas are more distinctly expressed in p. 46.

"It is true that you (meaning Mr. Repton) are not a Claude, a Gaspar, a Poussin, or a Titian; but you do as much as your powers will enable you to do, and which I by no means intend to undervalue when I place them at an immense distance from such masters, as well as from others I could name, who, by a successful study of their works, have transfused the spirit of them into their own. I am persuaded you have not the vanity to compare your forms and dispositions of objects (and I speak not of effects) to theirs; and that you must be sensible, that were the minds of artists such as those I have mentioned turned to the practical part, the same feelings and experience which guided them to the happiest choices of their pictures, would equally guide them in nature. How indeed should it be otherwise? Such men would quickly see how groupes might best be improved by cutting down, by pruning, or by planting; they would discover the whole connection of the different landscapes, and make the best use of the materials  
they

they found in real nature, just as they would on transferring them on the canvas."

The Claudes and the Poussins of the present day, we believe, will be too wise, notwithstanding this encouragement, to quit their proper profession for the management and improvement of grounds; as they will find the spade a heavier instrument than the palette, and the earth less obedient to their efforts than the canvas. They will no longer have the seasons, and the elements, and the soil, at their command; their suns will not shine as they bid them, nor their trees luxuriate with vigorous vegetation; their streams will not be always limpid, nor their torrents precipitous and abrupt; they cannot remove the *edginess* of a border without the inconvenience of dirt, nor make *divided* clumps disappear with a wave of their brush; the brambles and nettles will now and then protrude in uncouth directions; and the docks will commit their seeds to the gale in defiance of the laws of the picturesque.

The most ingenious theory will be thought wild and extravagant, when opposed by fact and by experiment; and our author, to do him justice, seems at least sufficiently aware of it. Accordingly he makes, in this Letter, such a defence of his former sentiments, as, though it will not maintain him upon his first ground, may at least be thought to secure him no dishonourable retreat.

"I have been represented, says he, as a person, who, had I the power, would destroy all the comforts of a place—all gravel walks and shrubberies—in which case it would be proper to begin with my own)—allow no mowing, but wet every body in high grass—tear their clothes with brambles and briars—and send them up to their knees thro' dirty lanes between two cart-ruts. Though I expected a good deal of this kind of misconception, yet it seemed to me quite unnecessary to recommend those comforts which every body was fond of, and with great reason; especially as I was not treating of the garden but of the grounds. My point was to shew, that there were many striking circumstances in nature which were either neglected or destroyed, from a narrow exclusive attachment to high polish; and also from extending that polish too far, and with too little

attention to beauty in its more general and enlarged sense.

"As, notwithstanding these misconceptions, my book has been more favourably received than I had any reason to expect, I will enter into some little detail (not very amusing, I fear) on the subject of those comforts, and it cannot be more properly discussed than in a Letter addressed to you.

"In this climate, particularly, gravel walks are indispensable; and neatness and symmetry require, that in the most dressed parts they should be of uniform breadths, and consequently between two regular borders. On that account, however useful and ornamental, they cannot have the playful variety of a path, which in my idea is owing not merely to the variety of its curves, but to the lines of those curves being softened into the untrodden grass, and the transitions insensibly made; from whence proceeds what Hogarth calls, the waving lines that lead the eye a kind of wanton chase, and which distinctness puts an immediate end to. Were a gardener, for instance, to copy as nearly as possible all the waving lines of a path, and to make them as distinct as those of a gravel walk, nothing could be more absurd and unnatural. The whole of this principle is admirably exemplified in the remark of Annibal Caracci on the different styles of painting (not drawing) of Raphael and Correggio. He was so struck with these insensible transitions in the latter, that in a letter to his cousin Ludovico he said, "That St. Paul of Raphael, which I formerly looked upon as a miracle, now seems to me a piece of wood, so hard it is and so cutting." It must be remembered also, that this was the judgment, not of a mere colourist, but of one whose style of drawing was remarkable for its firmness and precision. If, therefore, such a painter may be supposed to have just ideas of the subject, a pathway (for no object is trifling which clearly shews the principle) has more of the requisites of beauty than any walk with distinct edges. Still, however, the gravel walk, from its symmetry, its neatness, and its dressed appearance, accords much more with what is soft and beautiful than with what is rude and picturesque: for example, were the simply beautiful scene I have just described close to a gentleman's house, he would

very



very naturally make a regular gravel walk through it, and he would do very right; for convenience, neatness, and a dressed appearance, are in such cases among the first considerations. But then, according to the doctrine I have endeavoured to establish, such a walk would not improve the beauty of the scene, though it would give it what, on another principle, is highly pleasing; on the contrary, however well it might be managed, however artfully carried among the trees and shrubs, and partially concealed and broken by them, still there is something in the lines of it that stiffly cut across every thing, and never, like the pathway, play, as it were, into the other objects, and insensibly steal among them. It was on that account I observed, that near the house picturesque beauty (for in that early part of my Essay I had made no objection to the term) must often be sacrificed to neatness, but that it was a sacrifice, and should not wantonly be made."

Thus our author descends at last to the level of common life and common sense; though he seems to lament the fatal necessity, and yields up decoration a reluctant sacrifice at the altars of convenience. But such, alas! is the inevitable condition of man; the interior covering of the body must be substantial, though the outermost be of satin, or of lace: and whatever elegance and magnificence illustrate the drawing-room, there still must somewhere be found a kitchen.

In the 39th page, after a bitter sarcasm on "*the self-taught genius*" of Brown, veiled indeed under the gauze of an Italian proverb, which ill applies to one among those rare characters, who, in the language of Virgil,

Inventas vitam excoluere per artes,

and to whom Mr. P. in common with the rest of our countrymen, is indebted for his first elements in the science of Improvements; our author observes, that from all the conversations that had passed between him and Mr. Repton, he had conceived Mr. R. not to be very conversant in the *Study of the higher artists* in painting. It is well for the credit of his consistency, that he has added in a parenthesis, perhaps he may have *rashly* conceived this. For in page 81, he pays Mr. R. some very handsome compliments on his drawings, as manifesting talents which made him wish to

know their author. Still he thinks even these excellent productions shew marks of an ignorance or a neglect of *the higher artists*. How he has been enabled to make this discovery he does not declare; though we know that few failings can escape the perspicacity of criticism. His silence however on the grounds of his opinion might excite a suspicion in the minds of some readers that he finds such marks there, because he wishes to find them; and has exerted a diligence somewhat similar to that of Peter and his two brothers, when they were poring upon their father's will in quest of shoulder-knots; and what they were unable to make out *totidem verbis*, or *totidem syllabis*, presently discovered *tertio modo*, or *totidem literis*.

But tho' the new system of improvement by neglect and accident, as Mr. Repton ironically terms it, must be relinquished, and in fact is now so modified and restrained by its author as to retain little claim to originality, yet this Letter is not to be considered as deficient either in classical taste, or in animated language. Mr. Price in his Essay had described *painting* and *gardening* as sister-arts, proceeding from the same stock: to this Mr. R. objects, and looks on them rather as *congenial natures* brought together like man and wife; and warns his antagonist, while he exults in the office of mediator between these two "*imaginary personages*," of the danger of interfering in their occasional differences. To this observation Mr. P. thus replies in his present performance.

"These two arts, according to a very usual figure, I had called sisters: but I can have no objection to adopting your idea, and calling them husband and wife, for the union is still closer. You have not indeed assigned to your new married couple their respective sexes, but I can have no doubt about them. *Land-scape-gardening* is clearly the lady, and I must say you have taken a very unfair advantage of your intimacy with her: you have tried to make her elope, and you have proceeded as seducers generally do, not only by flattering her on her own peculiar charms and accomplishments, but by endeavouring to degrade her husband in her eyes; one of the most powerful, but not the most honourable means of seduction. He

“ that acts so, more than interferes  
 “ between husband and wife ; not he  
 “ who, with equal love and regard for  
 “ both, sincerely tries to promote a last-  
 “ ing union—whose aim it is to raise, not  
 “ lower them in each other’s esteem ;  
 “ but at the same time to convince the  
 “ wife that she can never appear so  
 “ amiable, or so respectable, as when  
 “ closely united to her husband ; and I  
 “ may add in this case to such a hus-  
 “ band.”

The whole of this doughty contest may be comprised in a nutshell. Mr. P. is of opinion that much detriment has arisen to rural scenery by the injudicious interference of art ; Mr. R. on the contrary is inclined to trust to her assistance, as likely in most cases to

be beneficial. The truth is, that she can improve but little, and can also spoil but little ; that to scenes which are originally insipid and tame she can give but slender interest and importance, and that the sublimity of mountains, the beauty of spacious lakes and rivers, the solemnity of ancient and venerable woods, cannot be easily diminished through her ignorance or malignity. She is only the humble attendant and handmaid of nature, whose sedulity may be successfully exercised in contributing to the comfort of her mistress, but adds hardly a faint lustre to her inimitable charms, a counterfeit and vain dignity to her awful magnificence.

Rapport fait par Saint Just au Comité du Salut Public, &c.—Report made by Saint-Just to the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, in the Month of May, 1794, relative to the Expences incurred with the Neutral Powers. 8vo. pp. 45. Imported by De Boffe, Gerard Street.

**S**AINTE-JUST, the author of this Report, previous to the abolition of titles in France belonged to the class of Nobles, and was distinguished by the appellation of *Marquis de Fontvielle*. His intimacy with *Robespierre*, in whose favour and whose crimes he alike participated, proved the cause of his destruction, which the publication of the Report before us is said to have accelerated.

Perhaps the doctrine of that illustrious Magistrate **THE PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU**, that *Virtue is the basis of a Republican Government*, was never more forcibly illustrated than by the example of France, where the attempt to establish a Republic without that *essential principle* has so completely failed, that the Government—if Government it can be called—has degenerated into a pure Oligarchy, of which Tyranny the most odious and disgusting constitutes the leading feature ; in which that corruption which has by the enemies to Monarchical States been frequently represented as peculiar to *them*, so eminently prevails, as to have become the principal means of securing and extending a power that has not been more unlawfully acquired than arbitrarily exercised.

The cautious policy of the Neutral Powers in abstaining from an interference in the present war has been, generally, supposed to proceed from a

laudable attention to the welfare and happiness of their subjects ; and even very few of those who have openly questioned the wisdom of that policy have hitherto ventured to doubt the purity of the motives by which it was influenced. But, by the Report of Saint-Just, it is incontestibly proved, that they were actuated by a no less base and ignoble principle than the *auri sacra fames* ; that their neutrality was the result of their avarice ; and that they have submitted to the degradation of receiving a bribe from a set of men who, according to the confession of Saint-Just himself, have planned the subversion of all existing Governments.

“ The Ministers are so much accustomed to deceive us with regard to the importance of these Neutral Powers, that they voluntarily abandon those decisive reasons which the interest of the Republic suggests, to talk to us of the interests of the Neutral Powers, and of the necessity of making every sacrifice in order to conciliate their friendship.

“ I am heartily disgusted with the scandalous manœuvres and stupid political harangues with which we have been amused for these last four months. If the Ministers be not tired with imposing upon us, I am tired with their incessant attempts to mislead us ; with seeing them offer us phantoms for substances, and open the veins of the public

lie treasure to *insultate and contemptible Powers*, that they may make us constantly purchase their inactivity, cowardice, and perfidy. It would certainly have cost us less, much less, to combat and subdue them, than to buy their singular neutrality."

He then proceeds to state the impolicy of the French Ministers in paying the Neutral Powers for doing that which, *according to him*, their interest and their inclinations would have urged them to do, without the aid of any external impulse. Adverting to the situation in which those Powers were placed by the confederacy against France, and the success of the French arms, he says—

"Too weak to resist us; too circum-spect to attempt it; sufficiently enlightened to perceive that if *French Liberty should triumph, all the Institutions by which Europe was governed would descend into the same Tomb with Kings and Monarchies*; not knowing what would be the event of this struggle, unprecedented in the annals of past times, what did their interest prescribe to them?—A prudent neutrality, which would secure them the goodwill of the Tyrants, in case Tyranny should prevail; which would delay their fall, and, at all events, render it less rude, if the French Republic should triumph over its enemies."

The French Envoys at the Courts of the Neutral Powers are not less abused by Saint-Just, than those Powers themselves: Henin and Descorche, the Ministers at Constantinople, are represented as two "Cowardly Rogues," engaged in plundering the State, and quarrelling about the division of the spoil; Citizen Tilly, the Envoy at Genoa, is termed "a coward and a Cheat;" and the other members of the Diplomatic Corps are treated with almost equal severity. The Ministers themselves are not exempted from the general censure, Saint-Just asserting that they adopted every possible means of augmenting the public expence in order that they might have the better opportunity of profiting by the money which passed through their hands. In short, if his account be true, and we can see no reason to doubt his veracity on this point, in the worst times of the most corrupt monarchy greater corruption never prevailed, than now obtained under the auspices of a Go-

vernment founded on "*the Imprescriptible Rights of Man*."

On the Swifs, Saint-Just has the following remarks:

"Between the Swifs of 1794, and the Swifs of 1400, there is the same difference as between the times of Fabricius and those times in which the Roman Empire was exposed to public sale and knocked down to the best bidder. For a century past the people have lived upon their ancient reputation; they have lived upon the capital without increasing it, and at the period of the Revolution it was nearly consumed.

"The Swifs of 1400 would, at the very dawn of our Revolution, have proved themselves our dearest allies, our first defenders. The rapid succession of our victories would have demonstrated the utility of such a measure, but still the honour resulting from its adoption would have alone sufficed to influence their decision.

"But there is a God which Europe, for the last two hundred years, has adored; and if Europe be his temple, Switzerland is his sanctuary:—this God is money. The Swifs, in whom those qualities which constituted the basis of their reputation have lost their force, have preserved nothing that belonged to their ancestors, except hands more disposed to grasp money-bags than arms. The French Revolution, therefore, ought to have been regarded by the Swifs—those dealers in flesh and blood—as a mere object of commercial speculation; and considering it in that point of view they must, above all things, have desired to remain neuter."

"By observing a neutrality, they would have an opportunity to sell their troops to the Princes of the House of Bourbon, to the Combined Powers, and to Holland, which they could not have done had they been our allies.

"It was not their interest, however, to become our enemy; because, if the French Republic be suffered to exist, it will be of consequence to the Swifs to have her as an ally, who might protect them from the ambition of their neighbours; and it is also of consequence to them to have such a market open to them for the sale of their troops.

"Neutrality, which gave to the Swifs the resources of peace, secured

to them all the profits of war, by the sale of provisions to the Republic, by the freedom of commercial intercourse, and by the ever-varying influence of their position.

"Neutrality was economical, and war ruinous."—"Thus every motive of interest combined to prescribe to the Swiss the necessity of remaining neuter.

"Such is the general spirit of the country, that to talk to the Swiss of any thing but interest, the material interest of the moment, the interest of a few crown-pieces, would be to speak the language of William Tell, of the grammar of which there is, probably, not a single man in all Switzerland who has the smallest knowledge,

Again—"In Switzerland, political opinions are sold like meat, and the commerce of that country is unexampled on the earth: abroad, it sells as merchandize the blood of its people; and at home, the opinions of its inhabitants.—Nothing but the sound of money can interest the Swiss."

It must be acknowledged that this account of the Swiss differs materially from the character given of them by Goldsmith in his delightful poem of "The Traveller;" but whether the French or the English writer has done them most justice, we shall leave to our readers to decide.

The Genoese come in for their share of abuse, in which merchants in general are, very *liberally*, included. Speaking of the sums expended in Genoa, in the purchase of corn, the Reporter says, "I flatter myself no one will have the impudence to talk to us of the *principles* of merchants, whose remorse gold can at all times quiet; commerce has hands and a voracious mouth ever open; but the most impudent Minister has never talked to us here of her *soul* or her *heart*; the two former are the most essential articles in every merchant's stock. Look elsewhere for patriotism, for humanity, for human respect, for the dread of infamy; for among merchants you will find only one principle, one sentiment, one God,—and that God is Gold."

"The transactions that have taken place with this Republic have proved to you the truth of these axioms. If the blood, if the flesh of the Genoese had been proper food for our armies, the Genoese merchants would have sold us their own children to feed our troops with."

But the object of procuring corn, essential as it was, was not the only one for which an Envoy was sent to Genoa. Immense sums were expended in the *laudable* attempt to promote a revolution in that State in favour of French principles, and for the purpose of opening a road for the French troops into Italy, to accelerate the accomplishment of the grand project formed by the Convention, for promoting "a general explosion throughout Europe." Saint-Just appears to have been very much enraged at Citizen Tilly, the Resident at Genoa, for having failed in his efforts to effect this hopeful scheme.

To such a height was the system of bribery and corruption carried by these *virtuous* Republicans, that as far as we are enabled to estimate by the sums specified and those alluded to by Saint-Just, not less than ten millions sterling had been expended, previous to the month of May 1794, in attempts to conciliate the favour of Neutral Powers, to secure partisans, and to promote insurrections in Foreign States.—The Reporter strenuously advises the adoption of a different system, by employing the money hitherto appropriated to the above purposes, in corrupting the Ministers and Generals of the Combined Powers.—With his concluding exhortation, and the motion which it prefaced, we shall finish our account of a Report which tends to throw a strong light upon the principles and conduct of the executive power of France during the prevalence of Robespierre's faction.

"In order to promote dissensions among the Neutral Powers, let us boldly publish all our political correspondence with them since the thirty-first of May 1793; you will soon witness the salutary effects of such a measure, and will see what dirty faces were concealed in those countries behind the masks which we have removed.

"I therefore move, that all expenses incurred with the Neutral Powers, under the denomination of Secret Expenses, be annihilated; that our Ministers at the Courts of those Powers be only allowed to expend a certain sum to be fixed by the Committee, and to be appropriated to a specific object;—that all the political correspondence of our Ministers with the Courts of Sweden, Denmark, Genoa, Switzerland, and Venice, be published; and that the negotiations

negotiations with Turkey be alone expected;—and that the Committee adjourn for the purpose of taking into its own hands all the savings to be produced by the different reforms, and

employ the same to secure friends in the cabinets, in the armies, and in the dominions of those Powers who are at war with the Republic."

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.

[Concluded from Page 172.]

**T**HIS violence of cruelty was succeeded by a short calm, which detained the minds of the Citizens of Geneva in a state of gloomy suspense and anxious apprehension. In this interval a protest was issued from the Chancery of Berne against these unprecedented horrors;—and an order also was published by the Revolutionary Tribunal, forbidding the use of mourning for a year to come; which was followed by another, lowering the interest of money, and annulling all leases.

Having thus prepared the way for new enterprizes, it resumed the proceedings, which had been suspended, selecting four victims, three of whom had been Magistrates, for the exercise of its despotism.

"One of these," says our Author, named Naville Gallatin, was a man of great talents, and defended himself with such eloquence and strength of argument, that one of his Judges, in giving sentence against him, said,— "I have two consciences; one of which tells me you are innocent; but the other tells me you must die, that the State may be saved."—"When I die, answered the undaunted Magistrate, the State will lose a great Citizen." The expression is bold, but perfectly characterises his elevated and undaunted spirit.

"And now," continued he, when sentence of death was passed upon him, "now mark the fate which awaits you and your accomplices, for you must not hope that guilt like yours can go unpunished. You will find that all the ties of social order, which you have broken to attain your ends, will again be broken by those who succeed you in your crimes and in your power; new factions will be formed against you out of your own; and as you have united like wild beasts in pursuing your prey, so like wild beasts you will tear each other in pieces in devouring it. Thus will you avenge the cause of those who are fallen, and are yet to

fall sacrifices to your avarice and ambition. To them, as well as to me, the prospect of approaching immortality robs death of all its terrors; but to you the last moments of life will be embittered by reflections more poignant than any tortures you can suffer. The innocent blood you have shed will be heard against you, and you will die without daring to implore the mercy of heaven."

There is an extract from a speech of this celebrated man, which he made when he was first brought before the Judges, introduced as a note upon the preceding passage; it is equally eloquent and intrepid with the one above cited, but too long for insertion in this place.

So great indeed was his reputation, and so highly was he revered by the Revolutionists themselves, that though they had given up their right to review the sentences of the Revolutionary Tribunal, yet on this occasion they shewed an earnest wish to resume it, in order to save his life. But before they could take the necessary steps, the Tribunal had an intimation of their intention, and disappointed it. They contrived that Naville's Executioners should come and demand him; and he, with the Ex-Syndic Fatio, was shot on a remote part of the ramparts in the middle of the night.

This dreadful authority was held for about a fortnight; during which period five hundred and eight persons in that small Republic were tried, and twenty-one only acquitted. Of the rest, thirty-seven were condemned to death, and four hundred and fifty either imprisoned or banished.

The Judges closed their commission with a declaration, the impudence and audacity of which can be paralleled only by its savage barbarity. "In discharging," say they, "the duties imposed upon us, we have followed no general rules, have been guided by no legal principles."

In the Second Letter of Mr. D'Ivernois, the only circumstances we shall notice are, first, the impartiality and candour of the Introduction, in which he mentions his countrymen as appearing at that time, September 23, 1794, to feel some remorse for their former atrocities; and secondly, what the *Reader will be gratified to find*, the contempt and hatred into which Bouffquet, the prime mover of the mischief, had deservedly fallen. "He is still alive," says our Author; "but he lives in hourly apprehension of the just punishment of his crimes. The moment is at hand when he will envy the fate of those who have fallen sacrifices to the revolution he excited."

The Third Letter is dated October 3d 1794; and the Author, after lamenting that the appearance of moderation which had been commended in the preceding epistle, was unhappily again laid aside for the old system of devastation and plunder, introduces the following very important observation:

"It would seem that for these two years past, the more virtuous and enlightened part of the Genevese have laboured under a sort of insatiation, which, by an ill-timed spirit of moderation and forbearance, have drawn upon them the very dangers they most wished to avoid. These very men, for instance, whose turn of persecution was now come, had been weak enough to believe that the late military operations were made with no other view than to provide for their safety, and the security of the National independence. They therefore had waited the event of the contest with anxiety, and had continued their prayers for those who were in the end successful, until they were informed by the victors themselves, that they and their property were to be the fruits of the victory."

The powers of the General Assembly were at this time intrusted to twenty three Clubs, or Revolutionary Sections, who met twice in the day, and, sometimes collectively and sometimes separately, formed resolutions the most inconsistent and contradictory. Sometimes they permitted the workmen, who were under sentence of confinement to their own houses, to go to their shops three times in the day; and immediately after they retracted their permission. Sometimes they proposed that all the public instructors of youth

should be put in a *provisional state of Requisition*; sometimes they clamoured against the Arts and Sciences, as *branches of Aristocracy*.

Mr. D'Ivernois remarks in a subsequent passage, that the great object of the present Reformers of Geneva is *Equalization of Property*; and in a note upon the place congratulates the English Nation, that in the language of British patriots, the terms *Liberty and Property* are almost always united. "In truth," adds he, "no Revolution effected upon Jacobinical principles has ever had, or ever can have, any other effect, than that of transferring power and property into new hands, at the expence of justice, humanity, private happiness and public tranquility. On all such occasions the great Mass of the people, whose interest is the pretext, as its credulity is the instrument of the Revolution, has ever found, and ever will find, that *the holy duty of Insurrection* (to use the words of the Genevan Tribunal) *is turned against the insurgents*; it will discover by the tone of its new masters, that every thing around it has changed, except its own condition; and will return, disappointed and mortified, to its former situation, with nothing to console it for the interruption of its happiness, and the loss of its innocence. In Geneva, where all the people of property have been either plundered or driven away, the industrious poor already compare their situation to that of a town on the banks of a river, the inhabitants of which have, in a fit of madness, turned the stream into another bed."

It is distressing to humanity to reflect, that the Syndic Cayla, one of the first martyrs to this horrible *Revolution*, devoted a large portion of his income to the poor, and was not the only person of property who did so; for the Annual Fund voluntarily provided for their relief, was seldom less, and not unfrequently more, than the whole revenue of the State; that in fact a fifth part of the population of the Republic was supported by the contributions of the rest;—of those, who have since fallen sacrifices to the blind and brutal fury of the objects of their bounty. This charity and beneficence had been attributed to the unfortunate Cayla as a crime. His habit of distributing his bounty to the poor was with a view, said his oppressors, of corrupting them, by rendering them dependent. His largesses indeed

deed were improperly bestowed, since the very objects of it were those who clamoured the most loudly for his death.

The Letter concludes with several weighty observations, deduced from the events which have taken place; among which the following are found. 1. Wherever a Revolution upon French principles makes its appearance, it will infallibly begin where that of France ended, making terror the order of the day. 2. The fate of the civilized part of the world, and indeed of human nature itself, depends at this critical moment on the conduct of the people of property. They cannot now be ignorant of their danger; and may be assured that timidity and disunion are more ruinous to their cause than any exertions of their enemies. 3. New Revolutionary doctrines are more destructive in Free States than elsewhere; because Free States have nothing to add to Liberty but the abuse of it; and they are also more exposed to the introduction of these principles, because the forms of Government give an opportunity of turning Liberty into Licentiousness. Lastly, every Nation which enjoys a temperate and well regulated Liberty has no other means to preserve it, but to rise in a mass and repress the first attempt that may be made to abuse it.

In the Postscript, dated the 1st of January 1795, we have an account of the new scheme of taxation, which distinguishes the people of property, according to an arbitrary estimate of political sentiments, into three classes, by the names of Aristocrats, Indifferents, and Patriots; and agreeably to this arrangement the scale of assessment proceeds in geometrical progression. The Patriots are to pay 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. but only on such estates as are not below the value of 800 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Indifferents pay 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on their estates in some cases, and begin to pay for estates of 300 $\frac{1}{2}$  value; and the Aristocrats 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. the tax beginning at estates of the same amount with the rateable ones of the Indifferents.

The conduct of France at the conclusion of this scene of devastation is no less odious than contemptible. It was expected, that the new French Resident would recommend to the imitation of the Genevese, the system of moderation adopted at present by the Convention. But he contented himself with coldly censuring the conduct of his predecessor, and assuring them, that as France

will never permit other Nations to interfere in its domestic concerns, so would it scrupulously abstain from intermeddling in those of other Nations, particularly in those of an independent Ally. Thus having exerted all her strength to plunge the miserable Republic of Geneva into an abyss of misery, she has waited for the last struggles of the expiring victim, to tell it with contemptuous coldness, that she can only be a spectator of its distress, and is restrained by the *Law of Nations* from interfering with more than her wishes; though she refuses to give so slight a proof of the existence of those wishes, as to recommend her own boasted moderation.

To make the cruelty of such conduct still more poignant, and perhaps to diminish the abhorrence which their own despotism has excited, by giving the imitation of it an air of ridicule, the French have lately thrown the Revolution of Geneva into the shape of a Farce, and exhibited it on one of the Paris Theatres! The Revolutionary Tribunal was represented attired exactly in the detestable accoutrements which have been already described, with every addition that the ingenuity of malignant scorn could suggest or invent.

The reader will perceive that a work of this nature, replete with the most weighty and awful information, is not properly the subject of Criticism. The Author, who, as the translator tells in his advertisement, actually negotiated and signed the treaty mentioned in the First Letter with General Montesquieu, and was an eyewitness to the former part of the Revolution, relates in a clear and inartificial manner a very important historical transaction, and deduces from it many solid and impressive reflections; and the translator, without any pretensions to elegance, seems, as far as we can judge, having not consulted the original, to have executed the task of *introducing the subject to his Countrymen* with perspicuity and fidelity. This is the only matter concerning which the Public can be solicitous in the present momentous crisis. When our Liberty, our Property, and our very Existence, are at stake, enquiries into the niceties and refinements of literature become nugatory and ridiculous: and, solicitous to protect ourselves from anarchy and from slaughter, we have little disposition to meditate on accuracy of construction, or on harmony of periods.

The History of Devonshire, Vol. II. By Mr. Polwhele.

[Concluded from Page 32.]

THE watering-places in Devonshire are not, perhaps, exceeded by those in any other part of the kingdom.

The first of these is Exmouth, about ten miles from Exeter.

“Prince calls Exmouth a *small hamlet*. And, in truth,” observes Mr. Polwhele, “it was no other than an inconsiderable fishing-town, till one of the Judges of the circuit, in a very infirm state of health, went thither to bathe, and received great benefit from the place. This happened about a century ago; which brought Exmouth into repute, first with the people of Exeter, and gradually with the whole county—I might add, indeed, the whole island: since Exmouth is not only the oldest, but in general the best-frequented watering-place in Devonshire. It is furnished with every accommodation necessary to a watering-place. In the mean time, the beauties of Exmouth itself are such as require not the authority of a Judge of the circuit to recommend them.”—“Exmouth lies near the sea shore between the cliffs, which open, as it were, on purpose to receive it. It is well sheltered from the North-East and South-East winds, by some high hills, which rise almost close behind it, and which supply the place with excellent water. It fronts the North and South-West; which points extend from the city to the Berry-head, being a line including, by estimation, about twenty miles. Some of the houses are detached from the main groupe towards the West, and again to the North. The buildings, in general, are low and in-commodious; but here and there are some good houses, inhabited by genteel families, which of late have made Exmouth their constant residence, and have now the pleasure of meeting in a good Assembly-room. The walks are delightfully pleasant, commanding views worthy the pencils of the best masters.”—“But the country at the back of Exmouth is rather disagreeable, from the narrowness and roughness of the roads; which, in truth, are bad, on every account—having very high hedges on each side of them, and being of a crumbling gravelly stratum, and covered on the surface with loose stones. The climate of this place is remarkably mild, which is proved, indeed, by the fresh verdure of luxuriant trees that

border upon the water: though in moist situations so near the sea vegetation is visibly checked. The air of Exmouth is, undoubtedly, so favourable to persons labouring under consumptive disorders, especially those who have felt the first attack in an inland situation, that many have experienced the good effect of a winter residence in this place—owing, most probably, to its being sheltered from the Easterly wind, which has often been known to increase the cough, and occasion sudden and fatal hæmorrhages in watering-places deprived of this advantage. The rocks afford an abundance of sea-ore and other marine productions, serviceable to agriculture and medicine, which may be had at the expence only of collecting them.”

The next watering-place of note in Devonshire is Sidmouth, which is “situated amidst two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the English channel, between Exmouth and Lyme-Regis, about eleven miles South-East of Exeter. Though embosomed in this manner by hills, Sidmouth hath yet a fine open prospect of the sea. It was a good sea-port before its harbour was so choaked up with sand, that no ships of burthen could enter it. Sidmouth is “a fischar town with a broke of that name, and a bay six miles West of Seaton,” says *Leland*. And *Sir W. Pole*—“Sidmouth, where the little river Sid runneth into the sea, is a small market town, and has been famous for fishing.” And *Riflon*—“Since the surrender to the crown, Sidmouth is one of the chiefest fisher-towns of this shire, and serveth much provision into the Eastern parts; wherein her principal maintenance consists. But in times past, it was a port of some account, now choaked with *chisel* and sands by the vicissitude of the tides.” At present the inhabitants are very badly supplied with fish. As a watering-place, Sidmouth deserves attention. It is much frequented by people of fashion—near three hundred yearly; and there is a constant succession of company. With respect to their accommodation, Sidmouth can boast an elegant ball-room, and, on the beach, a commodious tea-room and shed, frequented by Ladies as well as Gentlemen. Nor ought we to overlook the new livery stables nearly opposite the



London Inn, a neat circular building, with a fountain in the centre. Several good private houses have been lately erected in this town. But Sidmouth is not esteemed merely as the resort of people whose pursuit is pleasure. It is very commonly recommended to invalids, particularly to those who are affected by consumptions; as many of the faculty think this situation equal to the South of France. There are from sixty to eighty paupers in this parish—from fifteen to twenty day-labourers—from thirty to forty leaseholders—about fifteen freeholders, and between four and five hundred inhabitants, who are, in general, healthy and strong, and live to a good old age. Such, indeed, might be expected from the salubrity of the air, the fine dry soil, and a situation the most delicious, open to the south sea, yet not subject to fogs, and screened from all but the southern winds.” “Thomas Jenkins, Esq. is the present Lord of the manor. This Gentleman (as a correspondent informs me) hath realized a considerable property, by purchasing pictures in Italy, and selling them in England.” Mr. Jenkins resides at Rome—“*a banchiere ab Corso Roma*. His house is the general resort of the English. Both a man of business and a lover of the Arts, he is hospitable and generous. Coins, statues, pictures, are judiciously selected by Mr. Jenkins, from a vast variety of every kind, exhibited continually at Rome; and what he selects with judgment, he purchases with advantage to himself and friends. To him they apply on all occasions, as a guide in business and in taste.”

In the description of *Talaton* in the deanry of *Plymtree*, Mr. Polwhele has the following characteristic observation on the Devonshire cottages: “The church-town and Larkbeare village consist of neat houses. There is a peculiar trimness in some of the cottages; the front walls of which are overspread with vines: and, on the inside, there is a corresponding neatness, which is far otherwise with many of our Devonshire hamlets. As we pass through a village, we are often pleased at the appearance of the plain cob wall, the straw roof, the diamond pane, and flowers and herbs on each side of a porch hung with jessamine. But, should we enter the cottage, our expectations would be generally disappointed.” In this parish is a noble seat, lately the property of Sir George Yonge, but now of Sir

John Kennaway, who has recently returned from India with a large fortune.

Appended to the account of the parish of *Farway* in the deanry of *Honiton*, is the following curious note. “*Colyton* and *Southleigh* meet *Farway* in a point, within a dwelling house belonging to the *Marwood* family. The house, consequently, stands in three parishes. This situation might have been chosen merely for the whim of constantly eating, drinking, and sleeping, in three different parishes, and with no idea of evading church-offerings, parish-offices, and assessments, or the authority of peace-officers to execute limited warrants, and ascertain parish settlements. It occasioned, however, a dispute, in 1765, between the parishes of *Farway* and *Southleigh*, concerning the settlement of a man who, by having lived a servant in this house, was become chargeable as a pauper on one or both of them. As the part of the house which stands in *Colyton* consisted only of a dairy and some offices, and as the man could not be supposed to have dwelt any-where but where his table and bed were placed, the dispute lay only between *Farway* and *Southleigh*, in one of which parishes his settlement must have been acquired. At length it was agreed, that the charge of his maintenance should be borne by that parish in which he usually rested his head when in bed. For it seems the bed stood in both parishes, though the pillow was not so extensive. Two persons, therefore, being shewn the line in the floor of the kitchen, which was known to divide the two parishes, constructed a true perpendicular line from thence to that part of the garret where the man slept; and by that means determined that his head, and part of his body, must have lain in *Farway*, and his lower parts in *Southleigh*; in consequence of which decision, the former took the charge of him.”

In the parish of *Colyton* is *Colcombe-castle*, formerly a seat of the family of *De la Pole*, but now in ruins; a neat view of it is here given, inscribed to the present owner, at whose expence it was engraved.

In the adjoining parish of *Shute*, Sir John De la Pole has a noble seat, called *Shute House*, here accurately described. Here also we meet with an anecdote from *Risdon*, which may be read with pleasure. “*Shute* hath been a very ancient dwelling of personages of good

worth, and some Knights furnished thereof; as Lucas de Sheete, Sir William and Sir Robert Sheete, Knts. in the days of Henry III. from whom it came to Sir Thomas Pyne, Knt. by whose two daughters his patrimony was parted between Bonville and Humfravile; but this barton was wholly Bonville's portion. In the time of King Edward III. Sir William Bonville enlarged his estate, and became very great, as well by his own procuring as by the augmentation of his wife's estate, being one of the heirs of Damerel of Woodby, which man made his principal dwellings in this place. These ancient houses of the Earl of Devonshire, and the Lord Bonville, were commodiously seated, both for profit and pleasure. However, so near neighbours as they were, yet was there never any good agreement between them; for emulation caused the one to grudge and repine at the other's honour and happiness, so that there was neither familiarity nor friendship, much less good neighbourhood, between them: which strangeness was augmented by means of a couple of hounds, and such exceptions taken, that their servants quarrelled, and the lords took party, so as it grew to great hatred, and could not be appeased until it was tried by single combat between them: the place Cliftheath, where it was stately performed by both parties. But after they had well tried each other's strength with their weapons, and breathed once or twice, at the next bout the Baron's sword fell out of the hilt, and so out of his hand, which the noble Earl perceiving, stood still; and, disdainful to take the least advantage of his adversary, cast away his sword also, which the Baron conceived as an assured testimony of his noble spirit, cast away his other weapon also, and in friendly manner, with open arms, went towards the Earl; which he perceiving (for generous minds strive as much not to be vanquished in courtesie as in arms), hastened to meet him in the self-same manner; and so, by such expressions, each party movingly embraced each other, and after, during life, lived in great amity."

In the neighbouring parish of *Widworthy*, is a deep and extensive stratum of lime-stone, and some excellent free-stone. And "on the London road, which bounds this parish towards the North, is a remarkably large flint rock,

about five feet in height, and four in width and depth. It is known by the name of *grey-stone*. If the conjectures of our Devonshire Antiquaries be right, it was placed there as a memorial of some Roman or Saxon chieftain buried near it. But I am rather inclined to think, that it was simply intended to mark the boundaries of the parish; since, at the southern extremity of *Widworthy*, on the hill where it joins *Colyton*, is another large flint rock of nearly the same dimensions."

In the parish of *Upton* is a seat belonging to Henry Addington, Esq. the Speaker of the House of Commons; and in the adjoining parish of *Dunkewell* is an elegant mansion called *Wolford Lodge*, the property of Colonel Simcoe. "Sheltered by hills femicircularly ranged," says Mr. Polwhele, "on all quarters but the south, *Wolford Lodge* commands a fine view of pasture and corn-land, interspersed with trees. On approaching the house over *Blackdown*, as we suddenly descend from the dreary moor, we are struck with the pleasantness of the situation. Around the house are thriving plantations of oak, ash, and other forest trees. The hills rise boldly—having been formerly cliffs, out of which hath been dug a great variety of shells never before found in this country."

Of *Tiverton* a very copious account is given, and deservedly, its antiquity and consequence considered. "The chief part of the town is built on a little hill or slope of land, triangularly formed by the courses of the *Exe* on the West, and the *Lowman* on the East; and the streams of these rivers uniting, make the Southern and lowest point. The summit of this eminence extends to about a furlong North of the higher buildings of the town, where stands the little cottage of *Villa Franca*; which, though small, may be seen from different parts of the many surrounding higher hills at several miles distance. The greatest length of the town, from the highest part of *Elmore-street*, on the North-East, through the streets, to the end of *Westex* on the South-West, is nearly one mile. The greatest breadth, from *Waldron's Alms-house* on the West, through the streets, to near the turnpike-gate, towards *Columpton* on the East, is exactly three quarters of a mile. Over both the *Exe* and the *Loman*, stone bridges have been long since built. That over the *Exe* is  
a very

a very good bridge. The four principal streets are commodious, and form a quadrangle, inclosing an area of gardens; in the centre of which is a bowling-green, perhaps the best and most frequented of any in the West of England. The two rivers afford plenty of fish in the proper seasons, and greatly assist towards the well-conducting of the several branches of the woollen trade, as well as in driving a great number of mills for grinding corn." A long account is given of the old Lords of Tiverton, the Courtenays, from whom it came to the Giffards, thence to Burgoyne, and lastly to Carew, the present possessor.

In noticing the church, Mr. Polwhele observes, "that it is a more respectable Gothic pile than any in Devonshire, except St. Peter's at Exeter. There is a small library adjoining the church. The altar-piece hath been praised as a fine painting. The subject is, *St. Peter delivered out of prison by the Angel*. There is said to be a richness in the colouring, but it is rather a glare, such as attracts vulgar admiration; and the piece is crowded; we do not see the particular personages in the picture with sufficient distinctness. The inscription over the pulpit—" *Cry*

*aloud—Spare not—Lift up thy voice like a trumpet,*" may sometimes suggest, perhaps, a laughable comment on the preacher's lungs. In this church was a chapel built by the Earls of Devon, and appropriated for their burials. Here was the tomb of Edward Courtenay and his Countess, and his effigies in alabaster, richly gilt. On the tomb was the following inscription: .

Ho! ho! who lies here?

'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire,  
With Kate my wife, to me full dear.

We lived together fifty-five year.

That we spent we had,

That we left, we lost,

That we gave, we have."

Besides the plates in this volume already noticed, there are three placed at the end, which belong to the other volumes: these are a view of Hutland Abbey, the seat of Paul Orchard, Esq. at Hutland, near Bideford; a view of Kitley, the seat of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. near Plymouth; and the monument of Judge Glanville in Tavistock church, all elegantly engraved. After so full a review, we shall say no more on Mr. Polwhele's performance, than that we anxiously wish for the completion of his arduous undertaking.

W.

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

[Concluded from Page 277.]

NEAR Little Wittenham is the seat of Mr. Dance, in describing which we find the following anecdote; "But tradition has given to this place an intellectual importance, which heightens at least, if it does not transcend, its native beauties. Here an oak had long flourished! and hard was his heart who suffered the axe to strike it, beneath whose shade Prior is said to have composed his poem of Henry and Emma. The Poet has described this spot as the scene of his interesting story; and such a tree might surely have been spared for the sake of its traditionary character, when the general ravage was made by its last possessor in the sylvan beauties of the place."

The eulogium attached to the unfortunate end of an amiable man deserves to be more generally diffused. "This bridge (i. e. the bridge at Henley) was finished in the year 1787, but the Architect Mr. Hayward, of Shropshire,

died before the work was begun. The design however having established his skill, it remains for us to display his virtue; and amid the surrounding beauties of Art and Nature, to record the more exalted influence of humanity. This amiable man returning to Henley in a crowded public vehicle, in very rainy and tempestuous weather, voluntarily resigned his seat within, to accommodate a woman who was severely suffering from her exposed situation without. This act of kindness produced a cold, which was followed by a fever, that shortly ended in his death. He had frequently expressed a wish, if he should die before the completion of the bridge, that he might be interred beneath the centre arch: but the inhabitants of Henley, correcting the effervescent zeal of his professional genius by a better zeal of their own, consigned his remains to an adjacent sepulchre in their parish church;

K k 2

where

where a monument has been erected to perpetuate the skill of the Architect, and, which far transcends the first skill, the virtue of the man.\*

At Hampton the Author thus describes the seat of the late Mr. Garrick. The concluding reflections will impress themselves deeply in the breasts of every one who remembers the performances of that exquisite Actor.

“The principal object of this place is the villa of the late Mr. Garrick and the present residence of his widow. It is an elegant building, and with its accessory circumstances, produces a very pretty effect, though little more than the pediment is seen from the water; the lower part of the façade being obscured by a lofty wall that screens it from the road, beneath which an archway forms a communication between the lawn that falls down to the water, and the garden that is more immediately connected with the house. On this lawn, which is shaped with great taste, is a Grecian rotunda with an Ionic portico, that contains a fine statue of Shakspeare in white marble by Roubilliac. It is altogether a classic scene; while the Temple of Shakspeare continues a beautiful object in the retrospective view, for a considerable

way down the river. But we were influenced rather by the retrospect of our mind, directed to the first Actor of the English Stage, when we beheld this tribute which he paid to the first Poet of it. We, who remember well his matchless talents, are not afraid to declare that we never knew abilities which in a comparative scale of excellence were equal to his; and that the clearest idea of perfection we ever possessed from human skill was produced by his dramatic representations. When therefore we viewed the place where he dwelled; when we saw that it retained and promised long to retain the beauty it received from him, we felt an heightened regret that his unrivalled powers were passed for ever; that in a few years there will be no living memory of his excellence; and that the wonders of his genius will be so soon consigned to the fading care of traditinary fame.”

A few inaccuracies in matters of fact might be pointed out; but as we consider that they would be better communicated to the Author to note as errata in the second Volume, we shall transmit them to the Publishers, to whom we wish success in this splendid and expensive undertaking.

Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and of the two preceding Centuries. Adorned with Sculptures. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. Cadell, jun. and Davies. Price 14s.

**M**ANY of these Anecdotes have appeared in this Magazine under the Title of *DROSSIANA*, and have, we trust, afforded some amusement to our Readers. They are now collected together, corrected, and with many additions; and the Compiler has not spared pains or expence to render them models of typographic neatness and of elegant decoration. The Volumes are inscribed to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort in the following manly, elegant, and appropriate terms:

“These volumes have perhaps some claim to the notice of YOUR GRACE, as they will shew you that the virtues which you practise upon principle, seem to be hereditary in your illustrious fa-

mily; and that it appears to be as natural in a *SOMERSET* to love his King and to serve his country, as it is for him to be royally descended and splendidly endowed.”

“The *FRONTISPIECE*,” we are afterwards informed, “which decorates these little Volumes was designed by a *YOUNG FRIEND* of the *COMPILER* \*, “who,” to make use of the words of a celebrated Foreign Artist on seeing a picture painted by him, “requires only the mediocrity of *RAFFAELLE*, with respect to rank and “to fortune, to enable him to become “the rival of that great Master in the “noblest efforts of his genius and of his “knowledge.”

Thirty Letters on Various Subjects. By William Jackson. The Third Edition, with considerable Additions, 8vo. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

**T**HESE Letters are written by the ingenious Mr. Jackson of Exeter, whose Elegies and Sonatas have so long charmed the ears of the Public. It ap-

pears superfluous to say any thing of the elegant Work before us, as a *third* Edition has completely settled the opinions of Mankind upon it.

\* Mr. Loec, jun. as we have heard. EDIT.

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

## NUMBER LXVII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 169.]

REGENT DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THE good Stanislaus King of Poland, driven from his dominions by the savage Charles the XIIth, took refuge in Paris, where he was supported at the expense of the Court of France. Some one complained to the Regent of the great sum of money that this exiled Monarch's support cost, and wished him to leave France. "Sir," replied the Duke of Orleans, nobly, "France has been, and I trust ever will be, the refuge of unfortunate Princes; and I shall most certainly not permit it to be violated, when so excellent a Prince as the King of Poland comes to claim it."

England has done itself immortal honour by the protection it has afforded to the Emigrant Nobility and Priesthood of France, during the late unparalleled Revolution in that country, and must ever have a claim to their gratitude, which they, perhaps, may think a little weakened by the attempt that (contrary to the advice of the most eloquent and best-informed person of his country or time) England has in an evil hour, and most unsuccessfully made, in conjunction with its steady and well-beloved allies, to dismember the monarchy of that kingdom, and to claim for herself those conquests which should have been made in the name of the infant and helpless Louis XVII.—The liberality and generosity that the British nation in general shewed to the unfortunate French who have resided among them, gave occasion to the following lines in 1791, to introduce a Lady of birth and of elegance to the notice of the Public.

TO MADAME DE S——.

From Gallic horrors, and Sedition's  
roar,  
Welcome, sweet Syren, to the British  
shore !

From his fam'd lyre such notes *Ambion*  
drew,  
And strait *Bæotia's* stones to order flew,  
Leap'd into form, obedient to command,  
And own'd the magic of the master's  
hand.

Hadst thou atun'd thy sweetly-  
founding string,  
Thine and thy bleeding country's  
wrongs to sing ;  
Hadst thou bewail'd, in thy all-powerful  
strain,

The King a captive, and his Nobles slain ;  
Whilst law and right, the sanctuary  
and throne,

One equal wreck, one monstrous ruin  
own ;

Nor age nor sex whilst Hell-born Ra-  
pine spares,

The hoary prelate from the altar tears,  
The sacred cloyster's reverend gloom  
invades,

Drags into day the Heav'n-devoted  
maids !

And (shame ! oh shame !) pollutes their  
pious ears

With taunts profane, and with indecent  
jeers ;

The furious rabble sure had learnt to  
feel,

Rebellion's self had sheath'd his murd'-  
rous steel ;

Discord for once had bade her horrors  
cease,

And thou hadst sooth'd the madd'ning  
herd to Peace !

How vain the thought ! for *Gallia's*  
modern race

The antient fathers of their soil disgrace.  
No more with zeal their Monarch  
they obey ;

No more they bend to Beauty's softer  
sway ;

Traitors to every power they once  
ador'd,

And true to Licence only and the  
Sword !

A *Bourbon* now, robb'd of his vast do-  
main,  
His subjects' loyalty implores in vain ;  
Proud *Austria's* daughter, *Gallia's* beau-  
teous Queen,  
Blest with each grace of *Pallas'* lofty  
mien,

Displays her mournful majesty of charms  
Unheeded 'midst the din of civil arms :  
Their Royal child, with sad affright  
opprest,

In vain seeks refuge in a parent's breast ;  
In vain his helpiefs suppliant arms ex-  
tends,

No pity soothes, no pious care befriends,  
Whilst with a trembling voice and  
streaming eyes,

" O spare my mother — spare your  
" Queen ! " he cries.

( Patron of wretched *Gaul's* distracted  
land,

Oh fainted Monarch \*, arm thy venge-  
ful hand ;

Grasp the red bolt, avert this foul dis-  
grace,

And save the glories of thy sacred  
race ! )

Then, lovely Syren, welcome to this  
Isle,

Where temper'd Liberty has deign'd  
to smile !

Where equal laws the Prince and Pea-  
fant bind,

And Kings are taught to venerate man-  
kind ;

Where every Muse has fix'd her wil-  
ling seat,

Where every talent finds a sure retreat ;  
Where soft Humanity (the country's  
boast)

Beckons each wand'ring sufferer to the  
coast.

Here whilst thy trembling fingers strike  
the lyre

To notes of horror or of soft desire,  
Thy lips in sweet vibration pour around  
Each mingled melody of vocal sound ;

And, whilst responsive to the well-  
struck strings,

The little Loves expand their purple  
wings,

O'er every charm of thy fair form pre-  
side,

And each compos'd and decent motion  
guide ;

Whilst sad remembrance of a happier  
fate

( A husband's love, a father's honoured  
state † )

For one short pause arrests the liquid  
note,

And the sigh lingers in thy tuneful  
throat ;

Whilst warm with extacy our bosoms  
glow,

For thy sad ills the generous tear shall  
flow,

Pity with transport in each breast unite,  
And sympathy give virtue to delight.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

PHILIP DE COMINES.

This excellent Historian, after relating  
the account of the interview between  
Louis XI. of France and our King  
Edward the Fourth at Amiens, in 1475,  
says the King of France thus saluted  
him :—" Cousin, you are heartily wel-  
come ; there is no person living I was  
so desirous to see as yourself, and God  
be thanked we have met upon so good  
an occasion (that of signing a Peace be-  
tween the two Nations)." The King of  
England returned the compliment in a  
very good speech, and then the Chan-  
cellor of England, the Bishop of Lin-  
coln, began his speech with a *prophecy*  
(of which the English are always pro-  
vided).

" In my opinion," says Comines,  
" of all the countries of Europe with  
which I have ever been acquainted, the  
Government is no where so well ma-  
naged as in England ; the people are  
no where less obnoxious to violence and  
oppression, nor their property less lia-  
ble to the depredations of War than in  
England, for there the calamities of  
war fall only upon the authors of it."—  
Comines, Book V. Chap. xviii. sub  
Anno 1477.

FATHER GISBERT.

The " Eloquence Chretienne " of  
this celebrated Jesuit, with the Notes  
of M. L'Enfant, is an excellent book  
for young men who devote themselves  
to holy orders. Speaking of the de-  
fects of the preachers of his time, he  
says, which may be well applied to

\* St. Louis, the Tutelar Saint of France, from whom the present Royal Family is de-  
scended.

† Madame de S——'s father was Under-Intendant to M. Bertier, the Intendant of Paris  
who was butchered by the mob a few years ago.

many of those of our times, "Il manque de l'action & du mouvement à la plupart de nos predicateurs." "Their discourses," says he, "are cold and dry, the heart has no part in them. The pure light of reason," adds he, "requires animation; earnestness should be added to its force.—It is not enough to enlighten a congregation, they should likewise be moved."

From this want of animation in our preachers, the most excellent sermons lose their power, and many of our common people take refuge in Methodism, captivated by the ardor and the apparent interest their preachers take in what they are doing. Our clergy are in general educated to the ministry without being put into a particular plan of study for it, without being exercised in sacred composition and in declamation, both which exercises are in use in the seminaries abroad for Catholic Priests, and at the schools for Dissenting Ministers in our own country.

The most eloquent preacher, perhaps, of our times, is Mr. KIRVAN, of Dublin, a gentleman converted from Popery to Protestantism. His discourses in general last for an hour and a half; they are divided into three parts, and in spite of the length of time they take up, and the general prejudice against division in those articles, they are attended to by an elegant and learned audience with the most scrupulous and unremitting attention. Mr. Kirvan's tone of voice is not peculiarly agreeable, his person not particularly enchanting, nor his attitudes the most graceful; yet by the copiousness of his diction and the fervour of his animation, he arrests the attention of his hearers, *il entraîne ses auditeurs*. A man of letters in Dublin once asked Mr. Kirvan, whether, to enable himself to become so eloquent, he had particularly studied Demosthenes or Cicero. "No," replied he, "I have merely endeavoured to make the most eloquent of the Fathers of the Church my models." Some dignified Clergyman one day asked the late excellent Mr. Whitfield, why the preaching of himself, and of his followers, was better attended than those of the regular Clergy. "Alas! my Lord," replied Mr. Whitfield, "We preach not ourselves, but Him that sent us." Lord Bacon, whose great mind pervaded every object of art and of nature, says

finely, in speaking of sermons, "Wines which at the first treading run gently, are pleasanter than those which are forced by the wine-press, for these taste of the stone, and of the hulk of the grape: so (adds he), those doctrines are exceedingly wholesome and sweet, which flow from the scriptures gently pressed, and are not wrested into controversies and common-places." Our clergy are too apt, in their discourses, to raise doubts against that religion they should merely teach: they raise doubts (according to the last excellent Charge of the present Bishop of Hereford) to persons who have very probably never heard of them before; and the doubts of those who have had the misfortune to hear them before, cannot be solved in a discourse of half an hour."

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BOILEAU

used to be visited by an idle and an ignorant person, who complained to him, that he never returned his visits. "Sir," replied the satirist, "we are not upon equal terms. You call upon me merely to get rid of your time; when I call upon you, I lose mine."

Lucretius says,

Exit sæpe foras magnis ex ædibus ille,  
Esse domi quem pertæsum est, subito-  
que revertit

Quippe foris nihilo melius qui sentiat  
esse, &c.

Tir'd of ourselves and sick of home,  
We burst the doors abroad to roam;  
Yet unalleviated our pain,  
We pant but to return again.  
We all within ourselves must find  
A weight and heaviness of mind,  
To arts or business unapply'd,  
Nor by its own rich stores supply'd.  
Our thoughts upon each other pressing,  
By mere vacuity distressing,  
We wisely seek for foreign aid,  
Our neighbours' houses we invade;  
Their minds distract, their quiet teize,  
By vexing them ourselves to ease.

Soame Jenyns says, archly enough,  
"Foolish persons are in general wise  
enough to be soon tired of their own  
company."

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CHARLES THE SECOND.

Count Zinzendorff says, in his Lec-  
ture Royal, that when this Prince quit-  
ted Brussels, he desired one of his  
agents there occasionally to write to  
him the news. "What, would your  
Majesty

Majesty have your news good and bad, all together, as matters may chance to happen?" "To be sure, Sir," replied his Majesty; "but why do you put that question to me?" "Why, may it please your Majesty, my master, Don Juan, the Governor of the Low Countries, gives me positive orders never to send him any but what is good."

CARDINAL FLEURY,

on visiting his Bishopric of Frejus in Provence, for the first time, wrote to a friend of his—"Alas! I have seen my wife, and I am very soon tired of her." He signs his letter—"Fleury, Evêque de Frejus, par l'indignation—instead of *le misericorde, Divine*." In another letter to the same friend, Cardinal Quirini, he says, on being appointed preceptor to the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XV),—"Louis the Fourteenth was a dying man when he did me the honour to entrust me with the education of the Dauphin. If he had been in a situation to have attended to what I told him, I should have entreated him to have released me from a burthen that made me tremble with apprehension. But after his death, my remonstrances were not listened to. This gave me an illness, and I can find no indemnification for the loss of my liberty."

The Cardinal, however, after all these fine sentiments, became Prime Minister of France at the age of seventy-two years. He would have preferred his country in a continual peace during his administration, had not the violence and virulence of a powerful faction produced the war of 1741, in which the Cardinal's usual good fortune failed him, and he died before the termination of it. This made Benedict the Fourteenth say of him, "That Cardinal Fleury was born in a lucky hour for his fortune, and died in a very unlucky hour for his reputation."

COMBALUSIER.

In the year 1762, the Parliament of Paris requested the Members of the University of that city to draw up a plan for the Education of Youth. M. Combalusier held the pen of the University, and published three Memoirs upon the subject, in one of which are these observations:

"Private Education isolates young men too much. It accustoms them to look upon themselves as the center of

attention. It gives them too much self-love. It neither inspires them with the social virtues, nor excites any degree of emulation in them, and estranges them from the idea of the common good. Every individual and every family should be formed upon the common and general plan of the great family (the Country) that comprehends them all. It is surely then of consequence to throw young persons as soon as possible into the company of young persons like to themselves, to unite them together by common exercises and common interests, and to give them always the idea of a general attention, equally divided amongst all; to animate them to excel each other in doing well; to teach them that all mankind are their brethren; that they are essentially equal, by their nature; and that they are effectually connected one with the other by a reciprocity of benefits; and that he is in fact the greatest of them all who is the most benevolent; that if there are ranks and distinctions in the state, every one that belongs to that state makes a part of it; and that every thing which contributes to the good and the glory of the great whole, is in that respect an object of attention and regard. Such is the striking pre-eminence of public over private education."

"A boy," says Goldsmith in his *Essays*, will learn more *true wisdom* in a public school in one year, than by private education in five.—It is not from Masters, but from their equals, that youth learn a knowledge of the world; the little tricks they play each other, and the punishment that frequently attends the commission of them, is a just picture of the great world, and all the ways of men are practised at a great school.

"Private and solitary vices," said the acute Dr. Johnson, "are more dangerous than social vices, and society has been thought so necessary for the improvement of virtue and piety even in ascetics, that the most rigorous Order of Monks known in Christian Europe, of the Convent of La Trappe in Normandy, were never suffered to be alone, except in their cells at bedtime;—they ate, they drank, they worked, they reposed, they prayed, all together; they appear to have been a public check and restraint upon each other; piety was excited by example, and mortification increased by emulation of pains and sufferings."

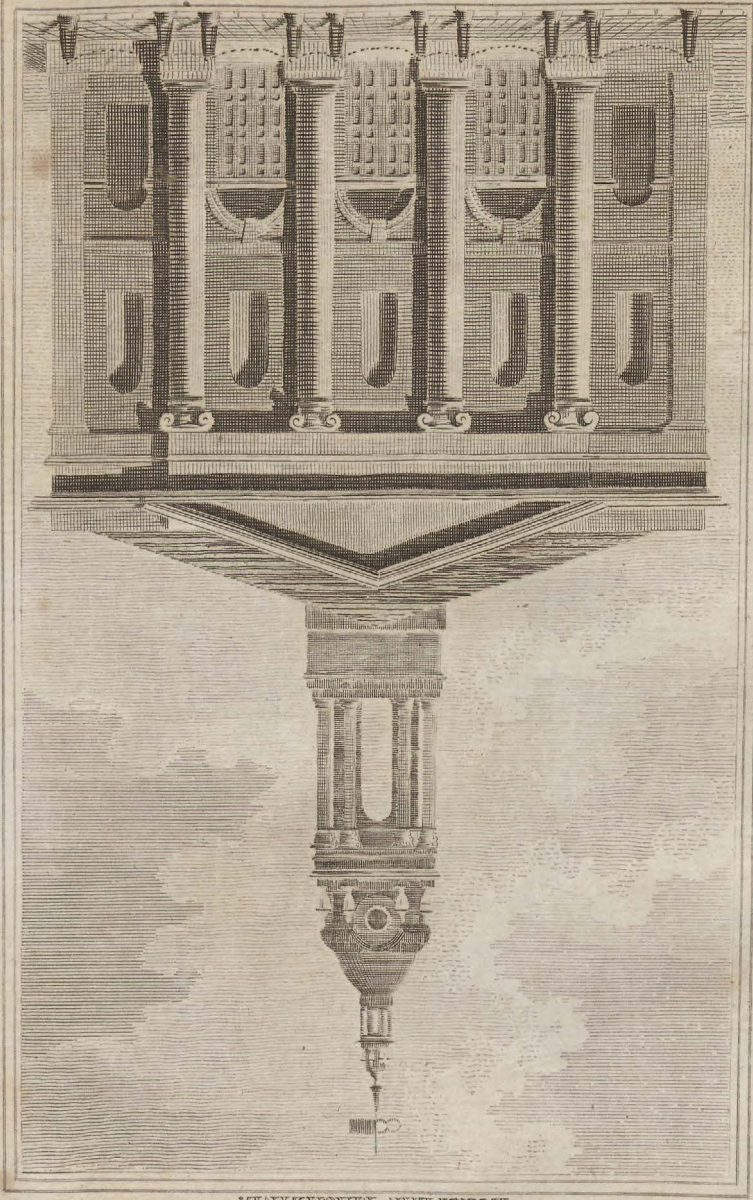


Published April 1793, by J. Powell No. 22 Cornhill.

*Elevation of the New Church of All Saints at Southampton.*

Thomas Scully del.

Wm. Barby sculp.



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



## PHILIP V. OF SPAIN.

“ Je mange bien, je bois bien, je dors bien, & cependant je ne me porte bien,” said a hypochondriacal Governor at the Pais de Vaud to his Physician. He replied, “ Monsieur, vous mangez trop bien, vous buvez trop bien, vous dormez trop bien, & pour cette raison vous ne vous portez jamais bien.” This might be applied to Philip, who was always complaining of his health, but was thus described by one who had frequent opportunities of seeing him: “ He eats heartily at dinner, goes out every day, afterwards sups more moderately, but takes always a large plate of soup and the whole of a fowl; sleeps for seven hours profoundly as soon as he lays his head upon his pillow, and is never disturbed either by the cough of his Queen (who constantly sleeps with him), or by the coming of her maids into the room, who are continually entering to her assistance.”—Philip was one day much embarrassed by the different accounts that had been given of some political occurrence by the different Foreign Ministers at his Court—“ I will wait,” said he, “ till the English Minister comes (who at that time was the late excellent Sir Benjamin Keene), he is of a Country that never deceives.”

## SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

There is extant a MS. Letter of this great Statesman to the late Duke of Newcastle respecting Wood's halfpence. It tells him, “ If after all

the Irish dislike the plan, I shall give it up, as I would never wish to oppose the general opinion of a Country on any measure whatever.”

## VOLTAIRE.

A principal actor in the scenes mentioned in Voltaire's History of Charles the Twelfth, saw the author soon after the publication of his History, and asked him why he did not apply to him for some information, which he would very willingly have given him. Voltaire replied,—“ Monseigneur, s'il y a des erreurs dans mon livre, vous conviendrez au moins qu'il est bien écrit, & qu'il n'y a point d'histoire qu'on ne puisse accuser d'inexactitude.” The late Dr. Johnson used to say, that the History of Charles the Twelfth, by Voltaire, was one of the first pieces of historical writing in any language.

## DEAN SWIFT.

Dr. Johnson, in his excellent work The Lives of the Poets, seems rather inclined to depreciate the talents of Swift, and hardly to suppose him capable of writing The Tale of the Tub. One of the most elegant scholars of the last century, the Cardinal de Polignac, told the celebrated Dr. King, of Oxford, one day in conversation, that Swift was really *un esprit createur*. What an eulogium from such a man, and at a time too when the French had not profited magnificent expressions to little matters!

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

[ WITH A VIEW. ]

THIS Church was begun in the Spring of the year 1792, though the ceremony of laying the first stone did not take place till the 3d of August, at which the Mayor and Corporation assisted. It is built upon the scite of the old Church, which was so ancient that there is no certain account of the time when it was erected. Some houses were pulled down in order to allow the new Church its present size.

The front of this building is in the High-street, is sixty-six feet six inches wide, and is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Ionic Order, four feet diameter, and thirty-six feet high, supporting a pediment, on each

side of which the angles are finished with Antæ, or Grecian pilasters. The three central spaces are filled in the lower part by three wide and commodious arches for the entrance doors, with fanlights over them to light the vestibule; and on each side, between the column and pilaster, is a semicircular-headed window lighting the gallery stair-cases. In the second range are five plain niches.

The flank next to East-street consists of eight windows in each range; the lower ones are six feet square, and the upper six feet by thirteen feet. The entablature runs round the Church, and is supported on each flank by the same

sort of Antæ or pilasters which are shewn in the front, and rest on a basement built of the materials of the old Church; all above which is of brick stuccoed.

The steeple, or rather turret, is at the east end, and is supported by an arch which covers the altar. It is not yet completed, but is to consist of six Corinthian columns, fifteen feet high, standing upon a square basement, adorned with the mouldings of a pedestal. The columns support a circular entablature, on which rises an Attic, so contrived as to present three faces for the dial. The reason of this uncommon disposition, we are told, is to make the dial as large as possible, as it is seen for many miles each way, on account of its being placed so high; and if it had been in the square basement of the turret, it would have been scarcely seen, as the limited expence in building the Church did not admit of a large and lofty tower, as is generally practised. The turret finishes with a dome and a small Attic order, with a gilt pine apple and a vane.

The outside of this Church has some of its parts imitated from various celebrated antient temples in Italy and Greece. The Ionic capitals are similar to those of the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene in Ionia, while the Antæ, or pilasters, are taken from a temple at Athens, and employed as in the temple of Hercules at Cora in Italy. There was a particular advantage in employing them here, as they, by requiring no projection for their bases, allowed the Church to be near one foot six inches wider than it could otherwise have been. They also strengthen the walls exactly where the bearings of the roof rest, and the wall between them is made only three bricks and a half thick, and four bricks in the pilasters. The circumstances under which this Church was designed were to make it contain the greatest possible number of seats, with the least expence, and to cover the whole of the ground as nearly as possible, as it is now full small for so large a parish.

This Church accordingly will contain from 13 to 1400 persons, which is many more than any building of the same dimensions ever contained. The omission of the Tower, together with the placing seats over the gallery stair-cases, is part

of the means by which this is effected. The dimensions of the inside are, length ninety five feet, including the vestibule of entrance, but without the recess for the altar; breadth, sixty-one feet; height, from the pavement to the springing of the arched ceiling, is thirty-nine feet; and the rise of the arch being eight feet, makes the whole height within forty-seven feet.

The inside has a gallery round three sides. The same sort of Antæ are also employed as on the outside. The ceiling is ornamented with sunk square pannels, nearly in the manner of the arch of Titus at Rome, and is a segment of a circle from wall to wall unsupported by columns. The most extraordinary part of this Church is its roof, which is on a design never before attempted, and we may venture to say it is by much the most masterly performance of the kind in the world, not excepting that of the Theatre at Oxford.

A grand and bold simplicity is the great feature of the whole design; and as its author has had every possible opportunity of improving his talents, by being bred up under an Architect of the first eminence in this country\*, and has added the advantage of visiting all the most famous antient buildings, not only of Italy and France, but of Greece, Egypt, &c. on the spot, we may expect to see him produce something above the general character of English buildings. This, we find, is the first building of any consequence which he has been employed in since his return from his studies abroad, and we have no doubt but that he will be soon called forth to display those talents of which this is only the first essay, in buildings where he shall be more at liberty to exert them.

The substruction of this Church is divided into arched catacombs, which will bring in a considerable sum towards defraying the expence of building the Church, as they are sold, and become private property. They are so contrived, that no possible nuisance can ever arise from them; and as each coffin is inclosed in Portland stone, the custom, but too frequent, of carrying away the coffins to clear the vaults, or to dispose of the lead, is entirely prevented.

The altar is lighted by windows on each of its flaks instead of the common method of putting a large window over

\* Sir William Chambers.

the communion table. This Church could not have windows to the north on account of its adjoining to houses, nor in the front, on account of the noise in the High-street; it is therefore lighted only on the south side, and by two windows in the east end.

It will be completed (except the Turret, the building of which is deferred on account of the war) in the month of

July or August next, and will cost about 800*l*.

The Architect of this elegant fabric is Mr. REVELEY, whose drawings of the temples and ancient buildings of Greece and of Asia Minor, a few years ago, afforded so much instruction and amusement to the Connoisseurs of this country.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I APPREHEND you will think the following Letter from the late COLONEL STEDMAN to his Son not unworthy of insertion in your valuable Miscellany. The young man to whom it was written died not long after at Jamaica, aged seventeen.

I am, &c.

W.

MY DEAR JOHN,

AS the last good I can do for you in this world, I now join to the trifles I leave you, these few lines, and which I beg of you often to read for my sake, who ever loved you so tenderly. Above all things fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious: but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, and of whatever nation, profession, or faith, while they are honest, and be ever so thyself; it is the best policy in the end, depend upon it.

Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing stroke.

Love economy without avarice, and be ever thyself thy best friend.

Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will rot thy body, while they are a cancer in thy mind. To keep both sound, my dear, be never behind-hand with thy correspondent, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace.

By using air, exercise, diet, and recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigour.

Dear John, should fortune frown (which depend upon it sometimes she will), then look round on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, did less deserve to be so, and be content. Contentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, since come it must; while the good mind smiles at its sting, and despises its point.

Beware of passion and cruelty; but rejoice in being good-natured, not only to man, but to the meanest insect, that

is, the whole creation without exception: detest to hurt them but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please thy God.

Obeys with temper, and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever knew how to command.

Now, my dear boy, love Mrs. Stedman and her little children from your heart, if ever you had a real love for your dead father, who requests it of you. She has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to her helpless little ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to bless thee, ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family; then shall the blessings of Almighty God overspread you and them, and we, together with your beloved mother, my dear Johanna, have a chance once more to meet, where, in the presence of our Heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete; which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope, of your once loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this, shall be no more, and rests with an affectionate heart to all eternity,

Yours,

JOHN GABRIEL STEDMAN.

*Hensely-House,  
near Triverton, Devon.*

Jan. 14, 1787.

P. S. Let not your grief for my decease overcome you; let your tears flow, my dear, with manly moderation, and trust that I am happy,

L I 2

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

**T**HEIR Lordships resolved into a Committee to consider of the important subject before them, and to consider of Lord Thurlow's proposition respecting the mode of giving their final judgment in the case of Mr. Hastings.

Lord Thurlow spoke at some length in support of his proposition of last week, and moved the Committee to that effect.

Lord Carnarvon, we understood, declared himself of a contrary opinion.

The Lord Chancellor recommended a middle course, with a view to reconcile the contending opinions.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Their Lordships resumed their proceedings in the Committee on the evidence, &c. relative to the case of Mr. Hastings's impeachment. The Committee broke up at half past five.

The House resolved into a Committee on a Bill to supply a certain number of landmen for the service of the navy, Lord Walsingham in the Chair.

Earl Spencer, in moving the consideration of the Bill in the Committee, entered generally into a defence of the measure. He observed, that the exigencies and critical state of the country required a proceeding of the kind, by which, according to the most accurate calculation that could be formed, a number of able-bodied landmen exceeding 9700, would be furnished to the navy.

The Marquis of Buckingham took the opportunity to deliver his sentiments, which were rather against the measure. He wished that the hands of Government might be strengthened on the present occasion, but this proceeding, he said, would have the contrary effect. It appeared, he said, that 43,000 men were now protected from the press. Why were not the major part of these called into service? a much greater number of experienced seamen might then be obtained, than was now proposed of landmen by the present Bill. In addition to this expedient, he observed, that a constitutional power vested in the Crown (and was often practised in former days), to call upon every seaman in the kingdom for his maritime exertions in defence of the state. Even this resource would be infinitely preferable to the one now pro-

posed.—Great as was the exigency, he did not yet deem the case sufficiently strong to warrant such a measure.

Earl Spencer in reply observed, that the necessities of the state for a strong measure of the kind were too obvious to need mention; many of those persons protected from the press were employed in the transport service, in the coal trade, and in other marine employments essential to the public service, and to the subsistence of many parts of the country, and also (as far as related to the protection of apprentices) to the encouragement of a nursery for seamen. He did not think the measure would be attended with the ill consequences stated by the noble Marquis, but that with the other means taken to augment our naval force, it would produce such an additional number of efficient hands as would be of infinite service to our naval operations.

The different clauses of the Bill were afterwards agreed to by the Committee, and the House resuming, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Their Lordships, in a Committee of the whole House, resumed their proceedings on the evidence, &c. in the case of Mr. Hastings.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Marine and Land Militia Bills, the County Quota Bill, and to several private Bills.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Their Lordships resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the evidence, &c. in the case of Mr. Hastings, and made considerable progress therein.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Earl of Guildford gave notice that on Monday se'nnight he would move their Lordships to go into a Committee on the state of the nation.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills, viz. the Loan, the Wine Duty, the Spirits Duty, the Tea Duty, and the Ship-Owners Bills, together with two or three of a private and inferior nature.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

The Earl of Guildford acquainted their Lordships, that he intended to postpone his proposed motion for a Committee on the state of the nation from

Monday next until that day se'nnight; and having moved accordingly, the necessary order was made.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Lord Grenville delivered a message from his Majesty, to the following effect:—That his Majesty, relying on the zeal and faithful support of the House of Lords, hopes that he will have the concurrence of the House in enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the present year, and to take such measures as the exigencies of the case may require.

It was ordered, on the motion of Lord Grenville, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be summoned on the occasion.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills;—the former were as follow: the amended County Quota Bill, the National Debt Bill, the Exchequer Credit Bills, the additional Custom Duty Bill, and the Sallad Oil Duty Bill.

The order for taking his Majesty's message of yesterday to their Lordships, respecting a vote of credit for the exigencies of the current year, into consideration, being read,

Lord Grenville, after a few prefatory observations, moved an Address to his Majesty in answer to the above, which, as usual, was an echo to the message, promising the concurrence and support of the House, &c. which was agreed to.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

After some preliminary business was dispatched,

The Earl of Guildford arose to make his promised motion respecting the state of the nation. He prefaced it with a speech of considerable length, in which he took a copious and comprehensive view of the entire circumstances of the country, as well with regard to its foreign connections, as its domestic concerns, and insisted that the conduct of Ministers, on the whole, had been such, as plainly manifested their inability to guide the national affairs; and such as rendered them unworthy of the confidence of Parliament.

His Lordship observed, that every thing dear to this country depended on the result of the inquiry; by it the conduct of Ministers would be cleared up, the state of our resources would be discovered, and it could be seen whe-

ther the true policy of this country was to continue the war or not; and concluded by moving, that their Lordships go into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the nation.

Lord Grenville rose to oppose the motion; he observed that most, if not all the topics alluded to, had been already respectively, and in detail, before their Lordships, and their decisions on those occasions were diametrically opposite to the inferences now drawn by the noble Earl.—The commerce and resources of this country were very lately proved to have been flourishing and powerful (when the third year of war was considered) beyond any former period. Indeed of late it might be said, that England was the centre of the trade and wealth of Europe; whereas, on the other hand, the resources of the enemy were in the last stage of declension.—Respecting the question of the origin of the war, it had been often discussed and decided on in both Houses of Parliament, a very great majority of which, as well as the bulk of the whole nation, agreed with him in deeming it a war of aggression on the part of the enemy, and of course, of necessary defence on our's. Under such circumstances, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne contended, that the war on the part of this country had not been successful, as insisted on by the noble Lord, and was of opinion that with respect to peace, this country ought to go any length to obtain it.

The Duke of Richmond defended the conduct of Ministers with respect to the war hitherto; but now he thought the plan of operation should be changed to a defensive one, and that the greatest part of our attention should be turned to our naval force.

The Duke of Bedford spoke at some length in favour of the motion.

After which several Lords delivered their sentiments, when a division took place, and there appeared—In favour of the motion, 14; against it, 104; Majority, 90.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

The House met at four o'clock, when the Hair Powder Bill, the London Militia Bill, the Seamens' Family Bill, &c. were read a second time, and committed for Monday se'nnight. Some private bills were also read, after which the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

SIR William Pulteney moved a resolution to enforce the attendance of Members on ballot days, which, after a few amendments by Mr. Pitt and the Master of the Rolls, was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a sum not exceeding 1,863,000*l.* be funded in the five per cents. at a capital of 108 per cent.

Mr. Pitt, on making the motion, observed, that by an Act of Parliament all out-standing Bills, after 15 months, should bear interest, and that it was his intention in future to fund Navy Bills as soon as they were subject to interest.

Mr. Pitt also moved, that a sum not exceeding 41,688*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* be granted to the Executors of Mr. Oswald.

This induced a short conversation between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Hussey, Gen. Smith, and Mr. M. Robinson, who contended, that the propriety of paying so large a sum should be decided on by the Auditors of Public Accounts, and not by the Lords of the Treasury.

Sir William Pulteney contended that the account was strictly exact.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Mr. Alderman Anderson presented a petition from the Wine Merchants of the City of London, complaining of the retrospective tendency of the tax on wine, which the petitioners could not but regard as unprecedented, and as making them liable to a duty which they could not charge on their customers.

The Speaker observed, that such petitions were not exactly regular respecting a Tax Bill, being presented in the same session.

Mr. Rose could not look upon the petition as unprecedented, for the same mode had been adopted when the duties on wines had been reduced.

Mr. Grey was of opinion that the Committee was the most proper place for debating this subject.

Mr. Walpole made some objections, founded on the assertion that his constituents had not sufficient notice of the nature of the tax.

The petition was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Wine Merchants' Petition was again presented by Mr. Alderman Anderson.

The Speaker apprised the House that

he had in vain searched for precedents on the subject of a petition against a tax, but none was to be found from the year 1711 to the present time. A petition of a similar tendency from the Maltsters was rejected *nem. con.*; this decision, however, did not prevent the petitioners from receiving redress in the Committee.

The Petition was negatived *nem. con.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Sir William Young made his promised motion for repealing the 9th of Geo. I. and for charitable relief being afforded to the poor at their own houses.

On the question, that the Bill be committed, the House divided; Ayes, 95; Noes 2; Majority, 93.

The House resolved itself into a Committee (Mr. Serjeant Watson in the Chair) to take into consideration an additional duty on Foreign Wines.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer imagined that no great objection would be made to the Bill now before the Committee, except as far as regarded the time at which the duty should commence; this period he would propose to be the 23d of February.

Mr. Alderman Anderson declared that he thought the Wine Merchants hardly and unfairly dealt by, and complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken; he therefore moved an amendment—That the duty should not commence before the passing of the Bill, which he asserted to be the customary, and only just mode of proceeding.

Mr. Grey coincided perfectly in opinion with the worthy Alderman, and contended, that the operation of the Bill should not commence till it had received the Royal Assent.—He complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken, the survey on some having been made on the 23d, and on other stock not till the 27th.

Mr. Fox contended, that in many respects the Bill would operate as unequal and unjust, particularly at distant parts. He thought a few days could make no very material difference in the tendency or effect of the Bill, and that it was but mere justice to individuals that some delay should be granted; he thought himself therefore bound to vote for the amendment.

After a few observations from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Rose, a division took place :  
Against



Against the amendment, 70; for it, 30; Majority, 40.

The several remaining clauses of the Bill were then agreed to by the Committee.

The House being resumed, Mr. Secretary at War, after a short introductory speech, moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expence that would be incurred by granting an additional allowance to the Officers of the Militia in time of peace, which, after a few observations from Gen. Tarleton and others, was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, he intended to fund Navy Bills to the amount of 1,800,000*l.* in the manner they were funded last year. It was moreover his intention to give to the holders of Navy Bills 1081. in the 5 per cent. for every 100*l.* they held, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

On the motion that the bill for an additional Duty on Foreign Wines be read a third time,

Gen. Tarleton produced a letter from his constituents, complaining of the great hardships to which they would be exposed by the operation of this new tax, especially from the unexpected date of its commencing to operate. He adduced several instances to prove the grievances complained of; and also contended, that the new duty would bear peculiarly hard on other descriptions of persons, namely, on the Subaltern Officers of the Army, and persons who purchased wines several months ago, and for convenience were obliged to keep them in licensed cellars. He contended, that the tax would operate as a *post facto* law, and as a kind of requisition. He therefore would propose that the 23d of March be substituted in place of the 23d of February.

Sir W. Milner seconded the motion, and adduced other examples to corroborate its necessity.

Mr. Pitt opposed it; upon which the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt then moved a rider to the Bill in favour of Admirals, Captains, and other Officers of the Navy. Ordered to make part of the Bill.

Mr. Pitt brought in a Bill for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the present Session, for raising a number of men throughout the country, to increase

his Majesty's Naval forces. The object of it was to continue in office all such Church-wardens and Parish Overseers till the object of the Bill was accomplished.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

General Smith rose to make and support his promised motion for redressing the grievances of which the military establishment of India had often, but ineffectually, complained. The Hon. General stated the grievances complained of by the Officers, under three different points of view; the hardships endured from the nature of the climate; the long and laborious services they rendered to this country, without their receiving any adequate reward, by military preferment or otherwise; and finally, the hard and unnatural necessity imposed on them of not returning to their native country without resigning their commission. On each of these grievances the Hon. Gentleman dwelt a long time, and proved them really and undeservedly to exist by a variety of proofs of his own, and at a still greater length by a variety of extracts which he read from different memorials presented by the injured Officers to the Court of Directors; and concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this House, that the Officers serving in India labour under weighty and unmerited grievances.

Col. Maitland said he was impressed with very serious reason for deprecating the agitation of the question at this moment, and particularly of calling into public notice any difference of opinion that might subsist between the Court of Directors and the Ministers of the Crown, who, he hoped, would soon adopt, on a broad and solid basis, some permanent arrangement on the business now under discussion; in that hope he would persevere in his opinion, that the consideration of the subject should be deferred, and in that view he would move that the House do now adjourn.

Colonel Maitland's motion was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

The Bill limiting the privilege of Franking was moved to be read a third time.

Mr. Dent took the liberty of mentioning that out of the 558 Members, there were a few only who abused this parliamentary indulgence. For the purpose, therefore, of discovering those who had been guilty of this abuse, he moved, "That there be laid before this House an account of the number of letters, and  
the

the amount of their postage, for the last two years, directed to and from the different Members, distinguishing the names of each individual.

Mr. Long thought that it would be impossible to gratify the Hon. Member to the full extent of his motion.

The motion was afterwards negatived.

Mr. Dent then moved for an account of the number of letters franked to and from the different Clerks in the Public Offices.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The Westminster Election Petition standing one of the orders of the day, and 78 Members only being present at four o'clock, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

The Speaker was not more successful this day than yesterday, as 73 Members only were present; another adjournment of course took place.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Secretary at War moved, in a Committee of Supply, that a certain allowance be made to Subalterns of the Militia in times of peace. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Fox deferred his motion for a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill, enabling Petty Officers of the Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers of the Marines, to transfer a Portion of their Salary, during their absence on service, to their wives and families; and those who were not married, to dispose of the same in favour of their mothers.

Mr. Dundas entered into many reasons to evince the propriety of the measure he proposed, and shewed that it went not much farther than what had been already granted by former Acts of Parliament. Leave was given.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Alderman Curtis moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better encouragement of the Southern Whale Fishery. Leave given.

Mr. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill respecting Aliens arriving in, or already resident in this country. Granted.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill for imposing a tax on those who wore Hair Powder. The Bill was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, The Secretary at War said, that he

should propose that the allowance to be granted to Militia Subaltern Officers in time of peace should be defrayed out of the produce of the Land Tax for the year 1795. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Sir W. Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enforce an Act already existing, for the more decorous and exemplary observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, which, after a few observations from Mr. Joliffe, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. J. Hawkins Brown, and Sir Richard Hill, was granted.

Mr. Hobart having brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; and the Resolution being read, that the allowance to be granted to Subaltern Officers of the Militia in time of peace, be defrayed out of the produce from the Land Tax for the year 1795;

Mr. Fox said, he could not but oppose the present measure, as unconstitutional, and obliterating the line of separation that should always discriminate between the Militia and the standing Army.

Mr. Pitt did not feel disposed to offer many observations on the business before the House in its present stage, but on a future occasion would more amply express them.—He was sensible that the measure was a wise and necessary one, from having been pronounced such by persons best qualified to decide on its merits.

The Bill for laying a Duty on those who wear Hair-Powder was read a second time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Dundas brought up a Bill for enabling Petty Officers of the Navy to allot a certain part of their pay for the support of their wives, children, or mothers. Read a first time.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland brought in a Bill for raising a speedy supply of men to serve in his Majesty's Navy from Scotland. Read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Franking Bill, a very irregular conversation took place on the weight to be allowed, whether one or two ounces—after which the House divided on the clause for limiting it to one ounce.—Ayes, 96; Noes, 12; Majority, 84.

Mr. Long then moved, "That the number of letters to be received by any one Member in a day be fifteen:" Upon which the Committee divided: For

Mr.

Mr. Long's motion, 34; against it, 31; Majority, 3.

The Committee then went through the whole of the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer adverted to the additional duty on insurances. This, he said, should not only extend to property on board ships, but was also to attach to all property insured on shore, in the proportion of two shillings on stamps for insurances under 100l. and of two shillings and sixpence on stamps for every 100l. additional. His motion was agreed to.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for obliging all persons wearing hair-powder to take out a licence for the same,

Mr. Pitt thought it adviseable to propose two exceptions; one in favour of the subalterns and privates in the army, and all officers in the navy under the rank of Post Captain; the other respected the Clergy whose benefices or private property did not amount to 100l. per annum. He also proposed one alteration from his former plan, that of having the certificate taken out from the distributors of Stamps, instead of being registered with the Clerk of the Peace, as in the Game Tax. The tax, he said, should commence on the 5th of May next, and all persons exposed to its operation should for future years have their names registered from the month of April to the same month of the ensuing year.

General Macleod suggested the propriety of making some exceptions in favour of families where there were a great number of daughters, and that no more than the mother and two or three of her daughters should at most be exposed to it.

Mr. Cawthorn proposed to exempt half-pay officers, and was supported by General Smith and others.

Mr. Pitt opposed this amendment, as repugnant to the principle of the Bill; but confessed himself inclined to listen to that of Gen. Macleod in favour of families where daughters were numerous.

A very long conversation ensued, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Pitt, Mr. Courtenay, Lord Sheffield, in favour of the Bill; and General Smith, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Buxton,

Alderman Newnham, and Mr. Robinson, against many of the clauses and provisions.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

The report of the Committee on the tax for wearing Hair-Powder was brought up, and the Clauses read which went to exempt the Subaltern Officers of the Army and Navy; the Clergy whose benefice or private property did not amount to 100l. per ann. the corps of Cavalry and Yeomanry during the days they were called out to exercise, and when employed in actual service; and, finally, all unmarried daughters of every family except two.

Mr. Fox rose, agreeably to his promised notice, to move, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to inquire into the State of the Nation. In a speech of near four hours, in which his usual powers of argument, eloquence, and perspicuity were eminently displayed, he touched upon all the points in which the national dignity and interest are at present at stake. Mr. Fox began by calling the serious attention of the House to the present state of this country, of Europe, and of all the civilized world; to the different political opinions that were set afloat; and to the many and considerable dangers that now surrounded us, and menaced our destruction; and reminded the House, that if they wished to be considered as the true Representatives of the People, and respected by their Constituents abroad, they would loudly call for an accurate and detailed consideration of the State of the Nation, and not continue indolently and thoughtlessly to give a blind and implicit confidence to this or any other executive Government, especially at so awful and momentous a period. Mr. Fox then went into the more material grounds for his calling for an inquiry into the State of the Nation. These he drew from our own resources in men and money; the purposes they were now converted to; the state of our commerce, &c. from which these resources flowed; our continental connections, and our reasons for confiding in them.

The conduct of our own Cabinet was the next object of Mr. Fox's animadversion. The uniform conduct of Ministers, he said, from the beginning of the war, was impolitic and unwise; its object never was distinctly known, nor was the treatment experienced from us by the French Emigrants in England,

the Royalists in France, or the Insurgents in Brittany, such as should encourage and induce them to rely on us with security, or to lend us their cordial concurrence and support.

In taking a survey of our naval department, Mr. Fox enumerated the number of captures that had been made during the present war, which he said was unexampled in any former one, and to which the recaptures bore no favourable proportion.

Mr. Fox next called the attention of the House to the situation of Ireland, and after dwelling a considerable time with great effect on this last topic, and after placing in various lights the misconduct of Ministers in this and every other point to which his speech alluded, Mr. Fox concluded with moving, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the State of the Nation."

On the Question being put from the Chair, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and expressed his marked and pointed disapprobation of a certain point adduced by Mr. Fox, and which related to the affairs of Ireland. It must be obvious to the House, that it was a most tender and delicate subject, and he doubted if it could at all be regularly made the subject of discussion in the British Parliament; at least, from the very nature of the case, it was impossible that the subject could be discussed therein with that full and ample information that its magnitude and importance required.

With respect to the very voluminous details, statements, and questions, which constituted the main part of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, when he considered the lights in which those were placed by him, he could hardly believe him *in earnest*, in the general inference which he seemed to draw from the whole; to follow, or to attempt to refute which, it was now, happily to him, an unnecessary task, as he had only to bring to the recollection of the House the result of former discussions, and its decisions, on the very same subjects, when they came regularly and in order before it; when the facts and statements on which those decisions were founded were then recent and fresh in their recollection; he should therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and supported at some length, and with his usual ability, the motion of his Right Hon. Friend Mr. Fox.

Mr. Canning opposed it, and spoke in favour of the objections of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Henniker and Mr. Wilberforce followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. Fox replied, on which the House divided, and there appeared in favour of his motion, 63; against it, 219; Majority against Mr. Fox, 156.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

General Tarleton moved, that the proper officers do lay before the House a list of such Members as had certified to the Postmaster-General their being unable, from bodily infirmities, to frank their own letters.---Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt informed the Committee, that he had disposed of the Lottery for the ensuing year; that the number of tickets was 50,000, and the price of each 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The surplus therefore, additional to the revenue, would be the sum of 238,00*l.* 13*s.* for the service of the current year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next submitted to the Committee some modification of the Tax on Life Insurances. As the tax originally stood, it was thought, by competent judges of these matters, to be liable to much inconvenience in the collection; it was therefore deemed more adviseable that it should attach on the capital, not on the premium, as was first intended. The Resolution passed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Pitt delivered a Message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords,—the consideration of which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The report of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means being brought up,

Mr. Pitt said, that he felt so much impressed by the weighty objections brought against the Life Annuity Bill, that he found himself induced to withdraw it; the more so, as he had the satisfaction to find, that the tax on Scottish Spirits would be more productive than he at first expected.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in order to take into consideration his Majesty's Message.

Mr. Pitt reminded the Committee, that on the opening of the Budget he hinted the necessity there might be for a vote of credit to answer the emergencies of the present year. He would therefore now move, that the sum of

2,500,000*l.*

2,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty to defray the necessary expences that might occur, or which the exigencies of affairs might require.—Agreed to,

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

The order of the day being moved, that the Bill for imposing a Tax on persons wearing Hair-Powder be read a third time,

Mr. Pitt moved the clauses already hinted at for excepting from the operation of this Tax Clergymen of all descriptions whose benefice or personal property did not exceed 100l. per. ann.; also subalterns of the army and navy; and the corps of yeomanry and cavalry on days of exercise, or when called out on actual service; after which the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Alderman Anderson rose in consequence of a notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a Bill more effectually to protect Merchants, Bankers, &c. from the deprivations of their Clerks.—Leave was given.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, that the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee to consider of the means of enforcing a stricter observance of the Lord's Day, be discharged, and that the said Order do stand for Monday se'nnight.

This was opposed by Alderman Newnham, Mr. Dent, Mr. Courtenay, and others, who declared themselves altogether inimical to the tendency and principle of the Bill; upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. M. A. Taylor, that the consideration of the Bill in question be postponed to this day six months.

Against the Amendment 44; For it, 37; Majority 7.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Halded rose to make his promised motion relative to Mr. Brothers; and having given the most honourable testimony to his private character, and vindicated his writings, as containing no matter of a treasonable tendency, he requested permission to lay on the table a copy of his works, for the use of such of the Members as chose to peruse them.

He then moved that his book be laid on the table.

No Member seconding the motion, it consequently, in the parliamentary phrase, fell to the ground.

Sir William Milner presented a Petition from the Inhabitants, &c. of York, praying that the Honourable House would adopt every possible means for bringing about a speedy and honourable termination of the present unfortunate War.

Mr. Courtenay moved, that the Sheriffs, &c. of England and Wales be ordered to deliver in an account of the number of persons detained in the jails of the kingdom by processses and prosecutions of the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

On the Motion for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectually preventing the stealing of Dead Bodies,

Mr. Mainwaring rose and opposed it, as striking at the root of every useful and salutary science.

Mr. Taylor deprecated altogether the discussion of such a subject; and to get rid of it, moved the House to be counted out, when 34 Members only were found present.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that the Lords had agreed to the Alien Bill, the Norfolk Island Judicature Bill, the American Intercourse Bill, and several Private Bills.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and for increasing the Navy, by appropriating to its service such seamen as might be found among the privates of the Militia.—Leave given.

The Bill for granting an allowance in time of peace to the Subalterns of the Militia, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday se'nnight.

The Vote of Credit Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt moved, that on the rising of the House this day, it do adjourn till to-morrow se'nnight.—Adjourned accordingly.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE  
TO ENGLAND PRESERVED.

WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR.

OF have the stories of fictitious woe  
Bid, from your eyes, the tear of pity  
flow;

Oft have ye seen an Eastern State o'erthrown,  
And made the Monarch's mis'ries all your  
own.

Since thus in fancied griefs ye take a part,  
And fates of foreign realms can touch your  
heart;

M m 2

How

How must you feel, if, void of fiction's veil,  
E'en truth itself pourtray our mournful tale;  
If truth the horrors of the scene command,  
And shew those horrors—in your native land!  
Yes, Britons, yes; to-night our Bard presents

Tales of old times, that teem with great events;

That live recorded on th' historic page,  
And England's self the subject of the stage.  
In England's cause, ah! who can plead in vain?

What English breast is cold to such a strain?  
In Greece, the patriot's, statesman's, hero's name

Liv'd on the stage, and caught a second fame;

Each modern Grecian own'd the ancient fire,  
And burnt to emulate his God-like fire;  
Th' electric burst bespoke the common cause,  
And shook the Theatre with ~~our~~ applause.  
Oh! will not Britons, conscious of their worth,

Revere the times that gave *their* heroes birth?  
And as the swelling scene with pride displays  
The virtues, glories, of those elder days,  
Will not they vibrate to the patriot strain,  
And feel the Briton glow in ev'ry vein?  
You're now, as *then*, as honest as of old;  
As free, tho' social; tho' refin'd, as bold:  
And when we learn, from these our scenes to-night,

How firmness, union, triumph over might;  
How when, by treason, to your foes betray'd,  
This Isle in slav'ry at their feet was laid,  
Your fires, a small but firm united band,  
By freedom strength'n'd, chac'd them from the land;

Warn'd by the mis'ries of your fathers fate,  
You'll proudly vindicate your happier state;  
Smile from your cliffs, directed by one mind,  
At all the efforts of all foes combin'd;  
Let none to you presume to dictate laws,  
But, truly free, defend your country's cause.

#### CONCLUDING ADDRESS TO THE ABOVE.

OH, native Land! from hence for ever rest

In Freedom, Union, thus supremely blest!  
And should thy Genius, Britain, know a time

When Civil Discord lies from clime to clime;  
When with the shock each neighb'ring Empire groans,

And Ruin, menacing an hundred Thrones,  
Shakes Europe's centre with his giant form—  
Calm and collected shalt thou face the storm;  
Within thy sea-girt rocks securely shrin'd,  
Shalt stand, the Guardian of oppress'd mankind.

\* The lines marked with inverted commas were omitted in the delivery.

Blest in a Prince, whose virtue shall deserve,  
Whose spirit his important trust preserve;  
Still shall thy splendor, in those darksome days,

Break on the world with undiminish'd blaze,  
Survive the fall of each surrounding State,  
Nor cease—till all Creation yield to Fate!

#### PROLOGUE \*

#### TO CROTCHET LODGE.

WRITTEN BY DOCTOR HOULTON.

SPOKEN BY MR. FAWCETT IN THE CHARACTER OF NIMBLE, DISGUISED AS A SAILOR WITH A WOODEN LEG.

(Speaking as he enters.)

ZOUNDS, Messmate Author, if you must have tricks,

Make me at once a "*Devil on two Sticks*,"  
Not a poor imp on *one*, from home cast out,  
Just like a beggar thus—to stump about.

(Coming forward.)

Good folk, I pray you, hear the lubber's shift,

He says, he does me favour by this gift.

(Pointing to his wooden leg.)

As many a Tar, zealous for BRITAIN'S good,  
Glories to spice his hull with honour's wood;  
And e'en COMMANDERS in their country's cause,

Wear this proud trophy 'midst the world's applause;

And could they give the foe a harder stroke,  
Wou'd wish each limb was made of *English Oak*;

Then cheer, my boys! this prayer you all will greet,

O, may HOWE meet again the *Gallic Fleet*!

Whispering our Poet, I presum'd to judge  
He meant his *round top* by his *Crotchet-Lodge*.

No, he replied-- the *title* I present ye,  
Describes the cabbins of a *Cognoscenti*,  
Who'll give the *Crotchet Science*, in full score,  
Such terms as Amateurs ne'er heard before;  
With whom exhibits, I shall hint, my lad,  
A spouting Publican, stark staring mad;  
Who'd rather draw one sentence from a play,  
Than fifty *corks* from business or for pay.

Sir, Sir, cried I—*Crotchets* are unconfin'd,  
And reign thro' life's great vessel here---the MIND.

Brothers a-head, you smile---but I'll maintain

We've all our own dear *Crotchets* of the brain.  
Yes, Messrs. CRITICS, tho' you sneer, 'tis true,

For *Crotchets*---damnable belong to you:  
And LADIES—but the *fashions* I'll not press.  
Had you a thousand *Crotchets* in your dress,

Ne'er heed it, girls—drefs easy, fpruce and light,

D—mme, drefs as you please, you're always right ;

A *Sailor* loves to fee you neat and trim,  
And *waist* or no *waist* is the fame to him.

You giggle, *Beaux*—your *Crotchet* from the moon

Is to appear a perfect *Pantaloon* ;

Why, if the *Cannagnols* shou'd chance to meet you,

They may pop, and pop again—but never hit you ;

So Bond-street sailors, stay at home, I beg,  
You'd do no honour to a *wooden leg* !

“ One fashion shou'd prevail, when the  
“ bright fair

“ Of BRUNSWICK comes to blefs proud  
Albion's HEIR † ;

“ Rig out your *colours*, ev'ry top-mast bind

“ With gaudy *Breamers*, floating on the wind ;

“ This is no idle *Crotchet* of the brain,

“ But grace and honour in fair BEAUTY'S  
“ train ;

“ For brave BRITANNIA claims her as her  
“ own,

“ And hails HER lineal DAUGHTER of our  
“ THRONE.”

No more, but humbly for our Bard to pray,  
You'll not think *fit* the *Crotchets* of his play ;  
He now is practising both *shake* and *quaver*,  
Grant him safe anch'rage in YOUR port of  
Favour.

### PROLOGUE

#### TO THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

A FARMER late (so Country Records  
say)

From the next market homeward took his  
way ;

When, as the bleak unshelter'd Heath he  
cross,

Fast bound by winter in obdurate frost,  
The driving snow-storm smote him in his  
course,

High blow'd the North, and rag'd in all its  
force :

Slow-pac'd and full of years, th' unequal strife  
Long time he held, and struggled hard for life ;  
Vanquish'd at length, benumbed in every  
part,

The very life-blood curdling at his heart,  
Torp'd he stood, in frozen fetters bound,  
Dop'd, reel'd, and dropt expiring to the  
ground.

Haply his dog, by wond'rous instinct fraught,  
With all the reas'ning attributes of thought,  
Saw his sad state, and to his dying breast  
Close cōw'ring his devoted body press'd :

Then how'd amain for help, till passing near  
Some charitable rustic lent an ear ;

Rais'd him from earth, recall'd his sitting  
breath,

And snatch'd him from the icy arms of death.  
So when the chilling blast of secret woe

Checks the soul's genial current in its flow ;  
When death-like lethargy arrests the mind,

Till man forgets all feeling for his kind ;  
To his cold heart the friendly Muse can give

Warmth and a pulse that forces him to live ;  
By the sweet magic of her scene beguile,

And bend his rigid muscles with a smile ;  
Shake his stern breast with sympathetic fears,

And make his frozen eye-lids melt in tears ;  
Pursuing still her life-restoring plan,

Till he perceives and owns himself a Man :  
Warm'd with these hopes, this night we

make appeal  
To British hearts, for they are hearts that feel.

### EPILOGUE.

THERE are—What shall I call them ?

Two great Powers,

Who turn and overturn this world of ours ;  
Fortune and Folly—though not quite the  
same

In property, they play each other's game.

Fortune makes poor men rich, then turns  
'em o'er

To Folly, who soon strips them of their store.  
—Oh ! 'twas a mighty neat and lucky hit,  
When *Pat O'Leary* snapt a wealthy Cit ;  
For why ? his wants were big, his means  
were small,

His wisdom less—and so he spent his all.  
When Fortune turned about, and jilted *Pat*,  
Was Fool or Fortune in the fault of that ?

*Sir Martin Madcap* held the lucky dice,  
He threw, and won Five Thousand in a trice.  
Keep it ! cried Caution—No, he threw  
again,

Kick'd down the five, and cut with minus  
ten.

*Giles Jumble* and his dame, a loving pair,  
No brains had either, and of course no care ;  
Till (woe the day) when Fortune in her  
spite,

Made *Giles High Sheriff*, and they dubb'd  
him Knight :

Up they both go ; my Lady leads the dance,  
*Sir Giles* cuts capers on the wheel of chance ;  
Heads down, heels over, whirl'd and  
whisk'd about,

No wonder if their shallow wits ran out ;  
Gigg'd by their neighbours, gull'd of all their  
cash,

Down comes *Sir GILES* and Co. with thun-  
dering crash.

† The Prologue was written and spoken a few weeks previous to the expected arrival of the Princess of Wales.

Who says that Fortune's blind? She has  
quicker sight  
Than most of those on whom her favours  
light;  
For why does she enrich the weak and vain,  
But that her ventures may come home again?  
Pass'd thro' like quicksilver, they lose nor  
weight  
Nor value in their locomotive state;  
No stop, no stay, so fast her clients follow,  
Ere one mouth shuts, another gapes to swal-  
low;  
Whilst like a Conjuror's ball, Presto be gone!  
The Pill that serv'd Sir Giles, now serves  
Sir John.

*Sir Eustace* had a fair and lovely wife,  
Form'd to adorn and bless the nuptial life;  
Fortune's best gift in her best giving mood,  
*Sir Eustace* made that bad which Heav'n  
made good;  
Safely allur'd her into folly's course,  
Then curs'd his fate, and sued out a divorce.  
Unjust as Fortune's cruelty to rail,  
When we make all the miseries we bewail.

Ah! generous Patrons, on whose breath  
depends

The fortune of the Muse, and us her friends,  
If in your grace this night you shall bestow  
One sprig of laurel for your Poet's brow,  
Impart to me your flattering commands,  
And sign them with the plaudit of your  
hands.

## MARCH 19.

LIFE'S VAGARIES, A Comedy by  
Mr. O'KEEFE, was acted the first  
time at Covent-garden. The Charac-  
ters as follow:

Lord Torrendel,	Mr. Bernard.
Lord Arthur D'Aumerle,	Mr. Lewis.
Sir Hans Burgefs,	Mr. Munden.
George Burgefs,	Mr. Fawcett.
Dickens,	Mr. Quick.
Timolin,	Mr. Johnstone.
L'Aibler,	Mr. Farley.
Hoop,	Mr. Townshend.
Lady Torrendel,	Mrs. Pope.
Augusta,	Miss Wallis.
Fanny Dickens,	Mrs. Lee.

Sir Hans Burgefs having purchased a  
scope of land near the coast, wishes to  
establish it into a fashionable sea bathing  
place; and, to be thoroughly acquainted  
with the customs of others, sends his son  
George round to Brighton, Weymouth,  
Scarborough, &c. This young Gentle-  
man is a very extraordinary character,  
a heart fraught with universal charity  
and benevolence, yet of so penurious  
a disposition, that he will scarcely al-

low himself the comforts of life. He  
arrives at the town where the scene lies,  
after a walk of fourteen miles, covered  
with dust, and overcome with fatigue,  
to the surprise and vexation of his father,  
whose grand wish is to see him a man  
of ton and spirit. Lord Torrendel, a  
man of known gallantry, resides at a  
castle near; and, to prevent his wife  
from interrupting his pleasures, he pre-  
tends to be at Lisbon for the recovery  
of his health: his letters are dated from  
Portugal, and her's are conveyed to  
him by Dickens, a Banking Agent of  
Lord Torrendel's; however, the Lady's  
anxiety for her husband determines her  
to take shipping for Lisbon; she stops  
to change horses at the very mo-  
ment Dickens is about to forward to  
her a letter in Cumberland, where  
they suppose she still is; on opening it,  
with surprize and sorrow, she perceives  
the whole deception, and resolves, by  
means of a servant, to gain admittance  
into the castle. Sir Hans wishes to  
marry his son George to his ward Au-  
gusta, but fearing she will despise his  
sordid spirit, by the advice of Dickens  
he gives out that her uncle has made a  
second will in favour of some imaginary  
person, thereby to lower and cause her  
to rejoice in a union with George. Au-  
gusta submits to her loss, and accepts  
Dickens' offer of superintending the edu-  
cation of his daughter Fanny; what re-  
conciles her the more is her having been  
only adopted by her uncle, on his disin-  
heriting his own child for eloping  
with Lord Torrendel, the result of  
which unhappy event is Lord Arthur  
D'Aumerle, a gay thoughtless youth,  
who now arrives with Timolin, an Irish  
servant, to induce his father to see and  
countenance him. After many endea-  
vours he obtains admittance into the  
castle, where he is struck with affection  
at the sight of his mother's picture,  
which as he is taking down, Lord  
Torrendel enters. Not having seen him  
since childhood, he roughly demands  
what he wants, and who he is; Arthur  
kneels, and, pointing to the picture,  
discovers himself; but the obdurate  
father leaves him, when he, stung to  
the quick, starts up fiercely, and com-  
mands Timolin to carry his mother's  
picture to the lodgings, which he obey-  
ing, is taken up on his way for a rob-  
bery, and brought before Justice Dic-  
kens, at the very time Lord Arthur  
himself is undergoing examination for  
having defrauded several tradesmen of  
their



their goods, which he ordered in, and really meant to pay for, if his father gave the expected cash; but disappointment following, the imprudent Arthur refused to return the things: from this dilemma Sir Hans bails him, and only wishes his son George would follow his example. Lord Torrendel having seen Augusta, by an artifice of L'Aillet, struck with her beauty, desires him to borrow Sir Hans's livery, and by means of an invitation, as if from her guardian, to decoy her down to Sandgate Island, a place of his own, where he himself will join them. L'Aillet intrusts this business to Timolin, bribing him to assist, which he gives into that he may defend Augusta; but previous to this he had seen Lady Torrendel in the castle, and by a well-managed error takes her for Augusta, therefore gives the invitation to her, but at the same time warning her not to go, as it is a snare to take her to Lord Torrendel the Lady, rejoiced at the opportunity of confronting her husband, agrees to go, to the great surprise and contempt of Timolin. During this Lord Torrendel had altered his plan, and now commands L'Aillet to borrow Sir Hans's post-chaise, which he performing, bears the real Augusta to Sandgate Island, who is rescued by Lord Arthur, whilst Timolin and Thomas bring Lady Torrendel. Lord Torrendel is faithful to his word, but is much astonished when, in the expected Augusta, he recognizes his wife. He then repents, her Ladyship forgives, and the scene concludes with the marriage of Lord Arthur to Augusta, and George Burgess to Fanny Dickins.

This Comedy, like most from the same Author, contains some improbability, some novelty of character, much to blame, and yet something to commend. The characters of George Burgess, which at its outset promised more than it produced, and Lord Arthur, happily relieve each other, and some of the other parts are well sustained. The new actress Mrs. Lee comes from the Salisbury Stage. She is a lively little woman, and supported her part in a very respectable manner. In the Hoydens, she promises to afford much entertainment hereafter.

### PROLOGUE

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

AND SPOKEN BY MR. MIDDLETON.

'TIS strange that authors, who so rarely find  
Their prayers can move an audience to be kind,

Still send, with piteous tone and look forlorn,

The Prologue forth to deprecate your scorn.  
Such doleful heralds, which would fain appear  
The timid struggles of a modest fear,  
The surly Critic views with jealous spleen,  
As the dull pretage of the coming scene;  
In vain, the dread hostility to calm,  
E'en potent Flattery tries her soothing balm,  
Pity's a crime his lofty soul disdains,  
And his pride feasts upon the Poet's pains.  
Yet now no critic rancour need we fear,  
For lib'ral Candour holds her empire here—  
Candour, who scorns for little faults to pry,  
But looks on merits with a partial eye.

And sure a Bard whose Muse so oft has found

The happy pow'r to kindle mirth around,  
Tho', in her sportive moods, averse to grace,  
The rigid forms of *action, time, and place,*  
While generous objects animate her view,  
May still her gay, luxuriant course pursue;  
For, 'mid her whims, she still has shewn  
the art

To press the USEFUL MORAL on the heart,  
With just contempt the worthless to discard,  
And deal to VIRTUE its deserv'd reward.

So aim'd the Bard \* (if haply we may dare  
Our humble scenes with noblest strains compare),

The Bard whose favour'd Muse could joy afford,

That eas'd the cares of Rome's Imperial Lord,

Who, in her satire frolicksome or wild,  
Gave Vice the deepest wounds when most  
she smil'd.

MARCH 21.

EDWY AND ELGIVA, A Tragedy,  
by Mrs. D'Arblay, formerly Miss  
Burney, was acted the first time at  
Drury-lane. The characters as follow:

Edwy,	-	-	Mr. Kemble.
Dunstan,	-	-	Mr. Bentley.
Odo,	-	-	Mr. Aickin.
Oldin,	-	-	Mr. Palmer.
Sigisbert,	-	-	Mr. C. Kemble.
Elgiva,	-	-	Mrs. Siddons.
Eltruda,	-	-	Mrs. Powell.

This Tragedy is founded on a Story taken from English History, and is one of the subjects on which Milton proposed to exercise his genius. Edwy, having become enamoured of his cousin Elgiva, is opposed in the match by Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, supported by Archbishop Odo, and other Monkish Ecclesiastics. By these Edwy is menaced with excommunication, which he disregarding marries Elgiva, who is seized

feized by Dunstan, and removed from the King's knowledge. The King charges Dunstan with embezzling the treasures of the State, and banishes him for treason. The turbulent Priest, however, returns to England and excites a civil war, in which Edwy falls an early victim, having first beheld the death of Elgiva, who had been assassinated by ruffians employed by Dunstan. The Author, in general, has adhered to historical fact.

The success of this Piece was not equal to what might have been expected from the acknowledged reputation of the Author. The construction of the Play was entitled to applause, and the language was beautiful and poetical; The sentiments just, and in character, and the Performers, with one exception, exerted themselves in a manner very much to their credit. The Piece, however, was not approved; some Parts appeared to want curtailings, and some circumstances were introduced which created ludicrous associations. With all these drawbacks we cannot withhold our approbation of the Play in general, which we believe would afford much pleasure in the closet, and with a few curtailments and alterations might have claimed its place on the Theatre.

A Prologue, something too long, was spoken by Mr. Barrymore, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Siddons.

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APRIL 6.

WINDSOR CASTLE, a Drama in two parts, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

King Edward,	-	Mr. Farren.
Prince of Wales,		Mr. Pope.
Spencer,	-	Mr. Macready.
Nevil,	-	Mr. Incedon.
Fitz Alan,	-	Mr. Bowden.
Leverett,	-	Mr. Fawcett.
Revel,	-	Mr. Burton.
Ferryman,	-	Mr. Rees.
Eustace,	-	Mr. Linton.
Countess of Kent,		Miss Wallis.
Lady Blanche,	-	Miss Hopkins.

SCENE,

WINDSOR and the NEIGHBOURHOOD.

This splendid representation is divided into two parts. The first Act is founded on the historic episode of the marriage of Edward the Black Prince to his cousin the Countess of Kent, who was daughter of Edmund of

Langley, and commonly stiled the Fair Maid of Kent. This Act is by Mr. Pearce, who has in some degree departed from the fidelity of our Chronicles, in order to make the event analogous to the nuptials of the illustrious Heir Apparent.

The second Act consists of a most splendid Ballet, superior in its decorations and expence to any Performance ever before exhibited. It is composed by Mr. Noverre, and exhibits the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, so much celebrated by the classic Poets. It is introduced as if by the retinue of Edward III. in compliment to his son's marriage. This Ballet is made to diverge from the Greek Mythology, so as to confer an immediate compliment to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The musick is principally by Mr. Solomon, the Overture by Dr. Haydn, and a beautiful Glee by Mr. Spofforth. The scenery is the most splendid and grand ever exhibited on the English Stage. The liberality of the Manager on this occasion cannot be spoken of in terms too high.

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APRIL 8.

THE TELEGRAPH; or, NEW WAY of KNOWING THINGS, A Prelude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Quick. The Characters as follow:

Sir Peter Curious,	Mr. Quick.
Fertile,	Mr. Fawcett.
Major O'Donelly,	Mr. Haynes.
Drama,	- Mr. Farley.
Feedwell,	- Mr. Powell.
Lady Curious,	Mrs. Davenport.
Edging,	- Miss Stuart.
Emily,	- Miss Hopkins.

Sir Peter Curious, a rich City Knight, having long suspected his wife, and wishing, when in town, to know what is going on at his country-house at Sydenham, writes to Monsieur Marvel, who advertises to teach the use of the Telegraph, to come to him for that purpose.

His letter being intercepted by Fertile, to whom he had refused his niece, he waits upon Sir Peter, *à la Suisse*, as Monsieur Marvel, and setting up a large telescope in his garden, makes him believe a brick-kiln seen through it is a Telegraph, by means of which he is enabled to discover the intrigues of Lady Curious, at Sydenham, with Major O'Donelly and Mr. Drama,  
but

but the knowledge of which he in fact obtains from Emily.

Possessed of his confidence by this expedient, Sir Peter proceeds immediately to Sydenham, with Fertile and Emily, leaving her under his care, while he suddenly steals on Lady Curious. On his arrival Sir Peter finds the Major and Mr. Drama, as described by Fertile, who having a Priest in rea-

liness to marry him to Emily, discovers himself, owns the trick put on Sir Peter, and joins in persuading him, in order to save her reputation, that the whole has been planned by Lady Curious, to laugh him out of his jealousy. On this Sir Peter becomes reconciled to his wife, and the piece concludes with a song from the Major on the use of the Telegraph.

## P O E T R Y.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

D A M O N,

A PASTORAL BALLAD,

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. P. O.

(SON OF THE REV. LEARNED AND INGENUOUS DR. JOHN OGILVIE:)

A Young Gentleman of the most hopeful accomplishments, and the most amiable disposition, who died in September 1794 of the Yellow Fever, at Port-au-Prince, soon after his arrival in St. Domingo.

————— *Witness, as I mourn,*  
*Could wit or song elude his destined urn?*  
*Tho' living virtue still its haunt endears,*  
*Yet buried worth shall justify my tears!*

HANNAH MORE.

**T**HE sweetest swain young Damon was,  
The pride of all his kin;  
None blither e'er a whistle tun'd,  
Or so the heart could win.

Near by the banks of rural Dee  
The gentle youth was born;  
And twenty opening Springs had seen  
The youth those banks adorn.

Their rising hope the shepherds all  
With benisons \* pursued;  
For never was a kinder soul,  
Or with more worth endued.

And well their benisons might they  
Give him where'er he went;  
For many a cordial list, I ween,  
To them had Damon lent.

For, yet tho' green and few his years,  
In wisdom he was old;  
And many an hoary-headed swain  
Admired the tales he told.

In precepts too of letter'd lore  
So well his youth was train'd,  
The deepest clerke in all the land  
Would scant with him contend.

And deftly on his oaten pipe  
He play'd so sweet and shrill,  
Scarce Edwin † on the banks of Dee  
Could boast an higher skill.

Nor was an herb, or eke a flower †,  
In garden, hill, or dale,  
But he with nicest art could cull,  
And all their virtues tell.

Full many a cheek has Damon dried,  
And gladden'd many an heart,  
And many a blessing on his name  
Approves his healing art:

For doubly still he with success  
In all he did was crown'd;  
His kind condolence sooth'd the soul,  
His medicine cur'd the wound.

For never heart in others' grief  
A truer part could bear;  
And want, where wealth could not bestow,  
Still had from him a tear.

Yet much his pity wish'd to give,  
Tho' scanty was his store;—  
Alas! where Nature gave the heart,  
That Fate should give no more!

Riches to suit his generous wish  
He left the vale to gain;  
Eager the blessing to diffuse  
O'er all his native plain.

Swift sail'd the bark, and far away  
The young adventurer bare,  
Far from the flowery banks of Dee,  
And many weeping there.

\* Blessings. *Spenser.*

† Dr. Beattie. See his "Minstrel."

‡ He was bred to the study of medicine.

And soon *Domingo's* port he gain'd;—  
 Alas! unkindly shore!  
 Woe's me! the bonny *Hill of Fair*  
 Shall hear his pipe no more!

Oh! where were then the cooling gales  
 That blow on *Scotia's* hills?  
 Where every healing herb and flower  
 That grow beside her rills?

Oh! where was every pious prayer  
 That sped him on his way?  
 How, *Virtue's* guardian Angels! thus  
 Could ye your trust betray?

Could nought so good a father's wish,  
 A mother's tears prevent;  
 Nor all the ardent vows to *Heav'n*  
 By Love and Friendship sent?

Cold in a foreign grave, alas!  
 The lovely youth is laid!  
 Peaceful beneath the grassy turf  
 He rests his lowly head!

Yet, tho' affection drop a tear,—  
 For what can nature less?—  
 "Let resignation every vain  
 "Rebellious sigh repress."

Then cease, ye parents, cease to mourn;  
 Why, ye sad sisters! weep?  
 He is not dead;—he only lays  
 Him down awhile to sleep.

Ye simple shepherds, sigh no more;  
 Your kindest blithest swain,  
 Tho' he'll to you no more return,  
 To cheer the 'custom'd plain;

Oh well is he! Rejoice and sing,  
 And bless the hour has given  
 So gentle and so bright a new  
 Inhabitant to Heaven.

If love of him you wish to shew,  
 Like him aspire to be;  
 So in some happier land at last  
 Your friend ye yet may see.

When the Great Shepherd sounds his call,  
 And all the dead arise,  
 Then, crown'd with glory, ye shall hail  
 Your Damon in the skies.

JUVENIS.

ELEGY

ON

CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKNER,

Who was killed in the West Indies on  
 Board his Majesty's Ship *BLANCHE*, in  
 an Engagement with *LA PIQUE*, French  
 Frigate, of superior Force.

BY DR. TROTTER.

WHILE o'er yon sea-beat cliff *Britannia*  
 stands,  
 And weeps to waves her Naval arm com-  
 mands;

While round her temples fresh-blown laurels  
 glow,  
 As to the watery waste she tells her woe,  
 And oft returning to the tempest's roar,  
 Claims many a valiant son—alas! no more!  
 Haply with heaving breast and anxious sighs,  
 Her fancy roves where gallant *COURTNEY*  
 lies\*;

Or to that spot she wistful turns her view  
 To seek thy tomb, lamented *MONTAGU* †!  
 Where late her darling hero frowning stood,  
 And pour'd her vengeance o'er the trembling  
 flood;

By Heaven's own mandate shook the guilty  
 host,  
 And bore their shatter'd wrecks to *Albion's*  
 coast.

Hark! where the lovely mourner stoops to  
 wail,  
 How echoing shores prolong the piteous tale;  
 And still as soft remembrance sobs and bleeds,  
 And points in mute despair to *FAULKNER's*  
 deeds,  
 Triumphant shouts of more than mortal  
 fame  
 Record each act, and hail the hero's name.

Advent'rous youth, by what new † danger  
 fir'd,  
 By more than Greek or Roman worth in-  
 spir'd,  
 What mighty purpose swell'd thy daring soul,  
 Urg'd the pursuit, and gave thee full con-  
 troui,  
 When Britain's Genius, hov'ring near to  
 view,  
 Led on, thro' clouds of night, thy dauntless  
 crew?  
 Unrival'd toils her Tars alone could brave,  
 And tempt alike the combat and the wave!

\* G. W. Aug. Courtney, killed in the *Boston* of 32 guns, engaging a French Frigate  
 of 40 guns.

† Captain James Montagu, killed in the *Montagu* on the First of June 1794.

‡ Captain F. commanded the *Zebra* at the taking of *Martinico*. See the *Gazette*.

Thou favour'd Isle, rais'd o'er the subject  
sea,

Theirs is the noble task to guard thee, free!

In vain the struggling foe prepares for  
flight,

Or looks for safety to the glooms of night;  
Britannia's sons with matchless ardor glow,  
Pant for the fight, and lash the hostile prow;  
Close as the levell'd charge could pour its  
load,

Volcano-like their flaming muzzles glow'd;  
Dread and dismay, 'midst showers of whiz-  
zing ball,

And crashing masts, affright the vanquish'd  
Gaul;

No more for aid he hails the friendly shore,  
While every leeward scupper streams with  
gore.

'Twas then, when Victory o'er the con-  
flict hung,

Ah! then the fatal shot thy vitals stung!

Fate saw thy fame too much for man to  
know,

Look'd envious on, and gave th' untimely  
blow!

Loud shriek'd each Nereid at the hero's  
doom,

And sea-green Tritons watch his coral  
tomb.

Accept, blest shade! this sad elegiac lay,  
A sigh, a tear, one friendly muse may pay!  
Some happier bard, by bolder raptures fir'd,  
Warm'd by thy valor, by thy deeds inspir'd,  
To future times thy glorious tale shall tell,  
And, sorrowing, mark where Britain's  
FAULKNER fell!

And when the wandering Tar approaches  
near,

As from his honest front he wipes the tear,  
Or, wondering at the sympathy of woe,  
Feels all his breast with martial ardor glow,  
There ev'ry youthful heart shall pant for  
fame,

From thy example emulate thy name.

*Spithead, April 1, 1795.*

H E Y S H A M\*.

BY BRYAN WALLER, TRINITY COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.

— THERE is a cliff  
With Saxon honours crown'd,  
whose pendent head  
O'er shadows far the envious surge below.

The scene beneath, that fills the wandering  
eye,

Most gorgeous, most delightful. Earth and  
air,

And Heaven itself, and the wide-spreading  
sea,

Contribute each an elemental charm.

The wavy deep that murmurs at my feet,  
And chafes the idle pebbles on the beach,  
Strains my rack'd sight to gaze on; whose  
circumference

Exceeds the line of human wit to fathom,  
A liquid mirror of unmeasured space.

By fits the horizon breaks its level line  
With hills grotesque and of prodigious stature,  
Huge but not horrid; inaccessible:  
Whether of Monian or of Cumbrian growth  
Unascertain'd. Majestic sons of Earth!  
That with Titanian fronts would kiss the  
clouds,

And once again defy Olympic Jove!

And ever and anon methinks I spy  
Far in the Western main an antique ruin  
Emerging from the bosom of the flood:

I much mistake thee, tho' dismantled now,  
If once unknown to SIMNEL †, venturous  
youth!

That would have driv'n great TUDOR from  
his throne.

But hark! the whirlwind whistles, and 'tis  
much

But yon ill-omen'd birds portend a storm.  
How grand the sense, yet dreadful is the  
thought

Of coming evil! whilst each pause between  
Is fill'd with barkings of the angry main!

I'll look no more. And yet I must not go:  
Why should I shudder at the face of Nature?  
The storm still thickens, and the bounding  
surge

Terrific howls, and vain would make a sop  
Of the opposing beach that curbs its mad-  
ness.

A thousand shapes upon my senses steal,  
And ever and anon doth Fancy bring  
To the mind's eye some visionary scene  
Of classic or of legendary lore:

Triton abrupt, that with his sounding conch  
Marshals in meet array the sea-green host  
Of gods marine; and Amphitrite fair,  
Bright consort to the trident-bearing King.

At pauses due I spy the Royal groupe  
Far off and fleeting, and much like to shade:  
Puissant now they ride upon the surge,  
Now sink within its dark concavity.

\* A village on the sea-coast near Lancaster. The station of this descriptive Poem is the mouldering *Oratory* a little above the Rectory, of the Saxon style, as the Author learns from his friend Mr. Harrison.

† Simnel, when he invaded England in the reign of Henry VII. landed at Pyle-a-Fouldrey, in the north of Lancashire. Vide Rapin's Commentator, &c. &c.

And ever and anon (oh! fight accurst)  
Peeps out a snaky Mermaid with her glaſs,  
Sworn foe to ſeamen's wives. Caſks hiv'd  
with barnacles,

And ſtranded barks that to the daſhing waves  
Diſcloſe their riven ſides, and ſcreeching  
mews

Reſponſive to the drowning ſeaman's cries,  
With frightful imagin'ry beſtrew the ſcene!

No more! Mark thou where in yon azure  
track

A riſing cloud its ſilver lining turns  
Progreſſive to the eye. The mountain-tops  
With gold and amber dies already gleam,  
Reſplendent from afar. Anon the ſun  
Athwart the welkin throws his radiant  
ſhaits,

And calms the troubled air. Anon ſubſides  
The wild uproar, and all is huſh again.

How like to Man! that ſtorms awhile and  
frets,

And with the tide of paſſions fills his nature;  
But when the wild convulſive ſwell is o'er,  
Doth ſink inert to the ſame ſtate again!

How chang'd the ſcene! The rude and  
boiſterous wave,

That erſt aſpir'd to daſh the mountain's  
head,

Commixing heaven and earth, now plays  
the lacquey,

And, like a pliant ſmooth-tongue courtier,  
In many a mood fantaſtic licks his feet.

Rank hypocrite art thou! Who would have  
thought

So ſmooth a face as this could ever frown?

The buſy hinds, well nigh amphibious  
deem'd,

Already ſwarm upon the ſhelvy beach,  
Mending their nets, or ſpreading to the ſun  
Their finny prey. Much could I moralize,  
But Fate forbids. Dear HEYSHAM! fare  
thee well!

May peace and plenty in thy borders dwell!  
Whoſe glaſſy baſon and whoſe ſea-girt greens  
Wake the ſoft memory of former ſcenes.

Nov. 10, 1794.

### THE MAID OF CORINTH

T O

### HER LOVER PALEMON,

ON taking his Reſemblance from his Shadow  
on the Wall, which is ſuppoſed to have  
given Birth to the firſt Idea of Portrait  
Painting.

UNE lampe pretoit une lumiere ſombre,  
Qui m'aidoit encore à rever;  
Je voyois ſur un mur ſe depeindre ton ombre,  
Et m'appquois à l'obſerver,

Car tout plaît, Palemon, pour peu qu'il re-  
preſente

L'objet de notre attach

C'eſt aſſez pour flater les langueurs d'une  
amante

Que l'ombre ſeule d'un amant.

Mais je pouffai plus loin cette douce chimere,  
Je voulus fixer en ces lieux,

Attacher à ce mur une ombre paſſagere,  
Pour la conſerver à mes yeux.

Alors en la ſuivant du bout d'une baguette

Je trace une image de toi;

Une image, il eſt vrai peu diſtincte, impar-  
faite,

Mais enfin charmante pour moi.

### IMITATED.

A Lamp's dull rays that round my chamber  
play'd,

My ſickly thoughts to wander ſtill inclin'd,  
When on the wall I ſaw thy form pourtray'd,  
And well to note it bent my curious mind;

For each reſemblance of the youth we love,  
However faint, will ſoft delight impart;

Nay, e'en his ſhadow will ſufficient prove,  
To ſooth the languor of a love-ſick heart.

The ſweet illuſion ſtill my mind employs,

To fix the ſhade I feel a fond deſire,  
And thus preſerve to my admiring eyes

The angel form that feeds my am'rous fire.

Inſpir'd by Love, my purpoſe I attain,

He guides my hand to trace the pleaſing  
line;

And tho' imperfect is the ſketch I gain,  
My doating fancy bleſſes the deſign.

The above Imitation was written about  
three years ago, and then published in a  
Newſpaper. Since that time the Writer has  
met with the idea, contained in the laſt ſtanza,  
of Cupid guiding the hand of the Corinthian  
Maid, which is not in the original, as the ſubject  
of a very beautiful engraving. He pleaſes him-  
ſelf with the thought that his verſes may  
have been the occaſion of that exquisite per-  
formance. If he is wrong in this conjecture,  
he entreats the Painter's pardon. But be  
this as it may, the Picture and the Poem  
are ſo well ſuited to each other, that it  
ſeemed deſirable they ſhould have a better  
opportunity, than they have at preſent, of  
being more cloſely united.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL BUTTER-  
FLY PAINTED BY MISS CLEMEN-  
TIA R——.

FROM Iris ſure the pencil fell,  
Fresh dipt in ſkyey dews,  
That bade theſe wings reflect ſo well  
The rainbow's various hues.

Nor need we wonder, since in Heav'n  
The Virtues rank so high,  
That ev'n a Goddeſs aid has giv'n  
To paint Clementia's fly.

E P I T A P H

ON THE

REV. GEORGE STOCKWELL,

RECTOR OF WATTON, AND VICAR OF  
BROXBOURN, HERTS.

**S**IſTE gradum, et famuli hunc tumulum  
venerare Jehovæ ;  
ſi tibi pura Fides, Spes bona, ſanctus Amor.

Weep here, if pious worth thy rev'rence  
move,  
Firm Faith, and humble Hope, and holy  
Love. C. H.

S O N N E T  
TO AFFECTION.

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

**T**HOU penſive fondneſs! given to form  
the heart

To ſympathy and love ; to whom I owe  
A ſea of pleaſure in this vale below ;  
Save ſome few ſwelliſg waves, which beat  
apart

On life's rough craggy ſhore to cumb'rous care  
Conſign'd ; Affection ! hail, ſerenely chaſte !  
Thou who Matilda's ſoul haſt highly  
grac'd

With pathos pure as heavenly minds could  
ſhare ;

Thou who, exulting o'er her tender breaſt,  
Thy genial radiance pour'd'ſt with luſtre  
bright,

As when fair Cynthia, Empreſs of the Night,  
Exhausted Nature ſunk to ſilent reſt,  
Sheds o'er the world her ſilver-veſted ray,  
Whiſt round her orb unnumber'd beauties  
play.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

**O**N the evening of Wedneſday  
April 8, the ſolemnity of the mar-  
riage of His Royal Highneſs the Prince  
of Wales with her Highneſs the Prin-  
ceſs Caroline of Brunſwick was per-  
formed in the Chapel Royal by the  
Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The Pro-  
ceſſions, to and from the Chapel, were  
in the following order.

The Proceſſion of the BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.

Kettle Drums.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Bride's Gentleman Uſher between the Two  
Senior Heralds.

S O N N E T.

BY THE SAME.

**A**S o'er the realms of fancy roves my ſoul  
In queſt of vivid tints and colours gay  
To adorn the paths of life, the coming day  
When ſhe, whoſe eyes beam eloquent controul  
Which mind cannot reſiſt, ſhall give to hope  
Her high-born wiſh, ſeems big with ecſtacy.  
Yet fears oft ſtart, and fretful memory  
Recalls the fate of thoſe who gave full ſcope  
To expectation ; and, deceiv'd at laſt,  
Sank to deſpair ! O then, my ſoul ! take  
heed,

Nor lean too much on life's uncertain reed,  
Leſt ſorrow overwhelm thee : from the paſt  
Arrange the future. Then the ſtorm may  
beat,

As thou wilt never want ſecure retreat.

Briſtol, Mar. 4, 1795.

L I N E S

ON PRESENTING MRS. HARTLEY, OF  
BATH, WITH MR. PRICE'S BOOK ON  
THE USE OF STUDYING PICTURES,  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING  
REAL LANDSCAPE.

**W**H O thinks that Painting only can im-  
prove

The Mountain's form, the richneſs of the  
Grove,

Nature to colour wiſhes to confine,  
Deſpiſing Drawing's grand and beauteous line :  
To him kind fate has never deign'd to impart  
The efforts of fam'd HARTLEY's magic art.

Had to his eyes her powers been e'er diſ-  
play'd,

Her pencil's forms, its tints, its light, its  
ſhade,

Painting's great triumphs he had deem'd  
outdone,

And Art's proud field by her completely won :  
He then his ſoul at her bright lamp had fir'd,  
And precepts given by Nature's ſelf inspir'd.

His Maſteſty's Vice Chamberlain.

His Maſteſty's Lord Chamberlain.

The BRIDE,

In her Nuptial Habit, with a Coronet, led  
by His Royal Highneſs the Duke of

Clarence,

her Train borne by four unmarried Daughters  
of Dukes and Earls, viz.

Lady Mary Osborne, Lady Caroline Villiers,

Lady Charlotte Lady Charlotte Legge ;

Spencer,

And her Highneſs was attended by the Ladies  
of her Houſehold.

On entering the Chapel her High-  
neſs was conducted to the Seat pre-  
pared for her, near her Maſteſty's Chair

of State. The Master of the Ceremonies, with the Gentleman Usher, retired to the Places assigned them.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, with a Herald, returned to attend the Bridegroom; the Senior Herald remaining in the Chapel, to conduct the several Persons to their respective places.

**THE BRIDEGROOM'S Procession.**  
In the same order as that of the Bride, with the addition of the Officers of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness  
**THE PRINCE OF WALES,**  
In his Collar of the Order of the Garter, supported by two unmarried Dukes, viz.  
**The Duke of Bedford** | **The Duke of Roxburgh.**

And his Royal Highness being conducted to his Seat in the Chapel, the Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, and two Heralds returned to attend his Majesty.

**THEIR MAJESTIES Procession.**

Drums and Trumpets as before.

Knight Marshall.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Treasurer of the Household.

Master of the Horse.

Two married Dukes, viz.

**Duke of Leeds.** | **Duke of Beaufort.**

Lord Steward of the Household.

Provincial Kings of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Archbishop of York.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gent. } Garter Principal King of } Gent.  
Usher. } Arms, with his Sceptre. } Usher.

The Earl Marshall, with his Staff.

**PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL,**  
viz.

Prince William.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Vice Chamberlain of the Household.

Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Portland.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

**HIS MAJESTY,**

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

Master of the Robes.

Groom of the Bedchamber.

Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

**HER MAJESTY.**

The Queen's Master of the Horse.

Their Royal Highnesses,

The Princess Royal,

Princess Augusta Sophia,

Princess Elizabeth,

Princess Mary,

Princess Sophia,

Princess Amelia,

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York,

Princess Sophia of Gloucester,

supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

Maids of Honour.

Women of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

Upon entering the Chapel, the several persons in the Procession were conducted to the places appointed for them. Their Majesties went to their chairs on the Haut-Pas, the Bridegroom and the Bride to their seats, and the rest of the Royal Family to those prepared for them.

At the conclusion of the Marriage Service their Majesties retired to their Chairs of State under the Canopy, while the Anthem was performing. The Procession afterwards returned in the following order :

Drums and Trumpets, as before.

Master of the Ceremonies.

The Princess's Gentleman Usher, between two Heralds.

Officers of the Prince's Household.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leading the Bride,

and supported by two married Dukes, viz.

**Duke of Beaufort.** | **Duke of Leeds.**

The Ladies of her Royal Highness's Household.

The King was attended by the Great Officers, in the same manner in which his Majesty went to the Chapel; and her Majesty and the Princesses in the order before mentioned.

The Procession, at the return, filed off in the Privy Chamber. Their Majesties, the Bridegroom and Bride, with the rest of the Royal Family, and the Great Officers, proceeded into the Levee Chamber, where the registry of the Marriage was attested with the usual formalities, after which the Procession continued into the lesser Drawing Room: and their Majesties, with the Bridegroom and Bride, and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber; where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, paid their compliments on the occasion.

The evening concluded with very splendid illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout London and Westminster.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1795.  
*Copy of a Letter from Sir John Warren,  
 Captain of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone,  
 to Mr. Stephens, dated Caswand-  
 Bay, March 2, 1795.*

SIR, I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, in pursuance of their orders, I put to sea on the 12th of February past, with the ships named in the margin \*. The weather becoming thick, with fresh breezes and a heavy sea, on the 14th the Anson carried away her main-top-mast, which obliged me to heave to; and, owing to her damages, I was under the necessity of bearing down the two following days, as she had drifted considerably to Leeward; and, being unable to repair her defects at sea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all possible dispatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fallen in with three sail of the enemy's transports, part of a convoy bound from Brest, I hauled the wind and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21st the light-house on the Isle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I discovered a frigate and twenty sail of vessels under convoy, close in with the shore, many of them under American, Danish, and Swedish colours. I pursued them half way up the Pertuis D'Antioche, in sight of the Isle of Aix; but the tide of flood setting strong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and destroyed the vessels in the inclosed list. I understand the frigate was La Neriade of 36 guns, 12 pounders, with transports and other vessels for wine and stores, to Rochfort and Bourdeaux, on account of the Convention, for their fleet. On the 26th, the Isle of Gron bearing East six leagues, I gave chase to six sail of vessels, in the

N. W. At nine, A. M. captured the Conventional schooner La Curieuse, with five others. They were bound to Nantz from Brest, with cloathing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occasion.

I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and shall use every dispatch in completing the ships for service. I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

[Then follows a list of transports and vessels captured and sent to England, and of those bound to Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Nantz, for stores and wine for the fleet on account of the Convention, and destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between 13th and 26th of February 1795, as below †.]

*Copy of a Letter from Captain George  
 Burlton, of his Majesty's Ship Livey,  
 to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth,  
 March 4, 1795.*

HAVING received orders from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to put myself under the command of Captain Stirling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that I sailed, in company with her, on the 27th of February, from Spithead, and that on the 1st of March a hard gale of wind and thick weather from S. S. E. separated us. I used my utmost endeavours to gain the cruising-ground, in order to join her again. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 2d inst. Ushant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I saw a sail coming down upon me, which I soon perceived to be an

\* La Pomone, Galatea, Anson, Artois, and Duke of York lugger.

† Sloop La Petite Jean, with fish; La Peina brig, in ballast; Deux Freres brig, with fundries; La Petite Magdalene sloop, with coffee, sugar, indigo, &c; La Packet Boutx de Cayenne brig, with sugar, pepper, tea, &c; La Coureuffe Conventional schooner, 8 brass guns; La Libertie lugger, with 560 casks of fish; La Gloire lugger; La Biche brig with coffee, linen, rice, pot-ash, &c; La Mantaife sloop, with stores, and sent them for England. Also the following transports; La Desiree, La Margente, Trois Freres, La Guerrier, La Debut de la Flotte, L'Espieufe, La Libertic, and burnt them; La Graley, Jean Marie, La Peera, and L'Anne, scuttled and sunk.

armed vessel, and gave her chase. At twelve o'clock we took possession of her; she proves to be the *L'Espion*, of 18 six-pounders and 140 men, five days from Brest, on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majesty's sloops of war. I think she is a very desirable vessel for the same purpose, as she sails well. As I have many prisoners on board, I hope their Lordships will approve of my coming into the nearest port to land them. With their permission I shall leave her for the inspection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURLTON.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A DISPATCH, dated Olmabruck, February 28, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I lose no time in acquainting Your Royal Highness, that on the 24th inst. the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal Emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded, to fall back upon Nothorn and the French occupied those two posts in some force. They also surprized a small picquet of Salm and Hompesch hussars, in Oldensaul, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieutenant-General Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary by the retreat of the French, who left all those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groninguen towards Zwoll, and that they have even evacuated Coevorden, taking with them the am-

munition and part of the cannon from that place. It would be unjust in the extreme not to mention to your Royal Highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the Loyal Emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back, and I am happy to add, that from their reports our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 10.

A DISPATCH, dated Embden, Mar. 1, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, from Major-General A. Gordon, and communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

An Opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieutenant-General Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of Your Royal Highness, that the fore-posts, under the command of Major-General Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourange to Neicoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his Lordship, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, consisting of Major-General David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended re-crossing the river Ems at Rhude and Mcpper.

I also understand that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before; but I have not been able to learn particulars.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain BURLTON, commanding his Majesty's ship Lively, to Mr. NEPEAN, dated the 13th Instant, Ullant Soub, half West, 13 leagues.*

SIR,

I BEG you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate *La Tourterelle*, of 30 guns, and 250 men,

to action; and at half past one o'clock I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship *Lively*, under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action; only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I am sorry to say I fear Mr. Loftus Otway Bland, the third Lieutenant, is likely to lose his left eye, and the service thereby deprived of a deserving young officer.

I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships notice Lieutenants Jos. R. Watson and John Maitland, whose spirited and steady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleasure.

Mr. James Vetree, the master, is entitled to my warmest thanks for the great assistance he gave me during the fight. Indeed I cannot conclude without observing that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

HORSE-GUARDS, MARCH 21.

A Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"I am concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiburon. I inclose a copy of Lieutenant Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the garrison; their situation was such that they could not possibly do more.

"M. du Pleffis, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and two other officers of the South Legion, were killed. M. du Pleffis is a very great loss to the service.

"Lieutenant Baskerville, of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only British officer who lost his life on this occasion.

SIR, *Cape Donna Maria*, Dec. 30.

"As in cases of this nature matters are very likely to be misrepresented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real state of the garrison of Tiburon before its evacuation.

"We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy, from Aux Cayes, with three armed vessels. Their attention, at first, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour

with much spirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of one eighteen-pounder, one nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, after eight and forty hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 50lb. shell from an eight inch mortar, about every ten minutes, night and day, at length pierced the King Grey so frequently, that she lowered so many feet in the water as to render her battery useless, and a red-hot shot taking the magazine, she blew up.

"They then turned their fire on our lower battery, very soon dismounted two eighteen-pounders, the other being burst.

"Finding it silenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorously than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy muzzetry. They killed and wounded upwards of an hundred men, every shell latterly falling inside the fort, all our cannoniers being disabled.

"A shell falling in the ditch where we had placed some of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the draw-bridge, and flew towards Jeremie Road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the case admitted of, and forcing an ambuscade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourselves under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Handfield, at Jeremie.

"We evacuated the fort the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of Mons. De Savre, Major de Place, which really proves the justice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery: also that of Mons. D'Anglade, of the Legion of the South, and Mons. Breuil, commanding the gunners.

"The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wished, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic-struck by the shells, was admirable.

"The number of the enemy was supposed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

"GEORGE BRADFORD,

"Lieutenant 23d regiment."  
To his Excellency Major General Williamson.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES]

(FROM OTHER PAPERS.)

*Extract of a Letter from Paris,*  
March 8.

“The confusion and disorder that reigns in the Convention shew how very little progress our Democratic leaders make towards the establishment of a settled Government. Soon after the Members were assembled yesterday in the Hall, an alarming altercation took place between Leonard Bourdon, a violent Jacobin, and Legendre, who was formerly a butcher, but now a firm supporter of Tallien and the Moderate Party. Bourdon complained, that an attempt had been made to assassinate one of his friends, who had put on the *Red Cap of Liberty* in a coffee-house. Legendre said, if the Representatives of the People will get drunk in public, and debase themselves before the citizens, they must take the consequences. Upon this Bourdon exclaimed, *Since we cannot obtain justice from the National Convention, we must take the means of redress into our own hands.* On this declaration he descended from the Mountain with a party of Mountaineers\*. The President immediately put on his hat; a signal which dissolves the Assembly. Legendre, who was now in a violent rage, calls out, *Shall this fellow Bourdon, who is covered with the blood of nine worthy men, who were fathers of families in the city of Orleans, whom be ordered to be guillotined under the pretence of being personally affronted by them; shall he again provoke murder and assassination? Here Bourdon and his party rushed on Legendre, who being a very stout fellow, felled two or three of them to the ground, and gave them a severe drubbing. The officers of the Hall, and many Members interfering, the combatants were separated, and peace was restored.”*

#### ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT IN PARIS ON THE FIRST INSTANT.

On the 1st of April numerous groups assembled early in the morning about the bakers shops in Paris, complaining of the scarcity of bread. Deputations were afterwards sent from the Sections to the Convention, to make their complaints. The Fauxbourgs St. Antoine

and Marceau, which have been particularly forward in assisting all the views of Robespierre and his satellites, took the lead on this occasion, and went in a mass to the Hall of the National Assembly, under the pretence of forcing the Convention to devise means for supplying Paris with the usual quantity of bread that had been distributed. Some Sections came also to demand the release of the Members of the Revolutionary Committees of the Sections, and others suspected of Jacobinical principles. The populace assembled in the Place de Carouzal, forced the National Guard of the Convention, and entered the Convention in a tumultuous manner, insisting that the Members should remain at their posts, and that the oppressed Patriots should be immediately set at liberty. The firmness manifested by the Convention in this important crisis, disconcerted the projects of the Jacobins; and finding that they were not to be intimidated by threats, the populace retired, without offering insult to any individual who had opposed their extravagant proposals.

As soon as the Hall was cleared, the deliberations of the Convention recommenced, and a decree was passed, announcing that the National Assembly had been violated. After long disputes, which seemed to announce a violent rupture between the two parties, André Dumont, in order to avert the impending danger that threatened the Convention, proposed to decree that Barrere, Collot de Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, and Vadier, should be banished. This proposal was received with applause by the majority of the Convention and the Tribunes. The *Appel Nominal* was as earnestly demanded by the principal Members of the left side, who defended the accused. As soon as the business of the four accused Members was got rid of, various denunciations were made against the principals of the Jacobin coalition; and Duhem, Amer, Pouffadoire, Chales, Choudieu, Leonard Bourdon, and Ruamps, were decreed to be arrested, and sent to the Castle of Ham, in Picardy.

The sitting continued the whole night. The next morning, as soon as

\* The seats in the Hall, to accommodate the 700 Members of which the Convention consists, rise gradually above one another to a considerable height. The President's chair fronts the door, as in the English House of Commons. The upper seats on the right hand of the President are called the *Mountain*. These are occupied by the most violent Jacobins, who are thence termed *Mountaineers*. the

the event was known, different addresses were presented, commending the resolution which the Convention had manifested, in ordering the arrestation of the chiefs of the conspiracy, amidst the dangers which threatened the Members that took an active part in the affair of the banished Deputies; and all the Sections were unanimous in supporting the Convention, which more particularly on this occasion seemed to have employed that energy which belongs to a Legislative Body, and which the tyranny of Robespierre had entirely suppressed. All the Members against whom a decree had passed, were immediately arrested, except Leonard Bourdon, who had taken refuge in the Section of Graviilers, and announced his intention of resisting the decree of the Convention, and opposing force to force.

General Pichegru, who had been proclaimed in the Convention the preceding night Provosty Commander of Paris, and Angus, Representative of the People, and Member of the Committee of General Safety, paraded the different Sections of Paris. The Generale was beaten, and all the citizens assembled in their respective Sections, ready to march against the rebellious Sections, in case any resistance was made, Pichegru, after having informed himself of the dispositions of the different Sections, and selected those on whom he could most depend, marched towards the Section of Graviilers. In the meanwhile Leonard Bourdon, finding that the majority of the Sections was decidedly in favour of the Convention, and approved the rigorous measures employed by it to re-establish peace, and regain the confidence of the people, which it had lost by its pusillanimity and disputes, fearing that a decree of outlawry should be pronounced against him, surrendered himself at the Committee of General Safety, and joined the other arrested deputies that were conducted to Ham.

In another part of Paris the populace assembled to prevent the departure of Barrere and Billaud de Varennes (Collet de Herbois being already dispatched through another barrier), under pretext that if they were guilty they deserved to be punished, and if innocent to be acquitted. The Convention, being informed of this, maintained its decree; and, in consequence, orders were given to escort them by the Barrier de

Chang guard, under the command of Pichegru and Raffin, conducted Barrere and Billaud through the Champs Elisées. Before they arrived at the Barrier de Chaillot, the Section of the Champs Elisées planted themselves with two pieces of cannon to intercept them. A pistol was fired at Raffin, without any other consequence than giving a slight contusion on the thigh. The assassin, on being arrested, declared that he had received from Duhem 252 livres, for assisting in throwing the *Muscadins* (better sort of people) into the basin of the Thuilleries; and 100 livres on another occasion, for attending in the Tribunes of the Society of the Jacobins.

The Deputies were brought back a second time to the Committee of General Safety, and dispatched in the following night for their destination, agreeable to the decree.

The next day every part of Paris that had been convulsed for two days returned to its proper bias, and every one resumed their usual occupations, satisfied with the complete triumph that the Moderates had obtained over the Jacobins.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 10. *Reuzel* appeared at the Tribune. He announced, "That the Committee of Public Safety had concluded a treaty with Prussia. (*Applauds burst from every part.*)—At length, said he, you are on the eve of gathering the fruit of your principles. The Coalesced Powers, who had sworn the ruin of the Republic, feel compelled to sue to you for peace, since you have proved that justice and humanity were really the Order of the Day. Your Committee, this day, offers for your ratification the peace which it has concluded with the King of Prussia. We have not forgotten, for an instant, that if the wishes of the French people are for peace, it is for a glorious peace, and such as can compromise neither its dignity nor its interests. We thought it our duty to re-establish a commercial intercourse between Prussia and the French Republic, and even to extend it by removing the theatre of war from the North of Germany. We thought it would be useful to have for our ally a power long coalesced against us, and now become our friends, and which enjoys a preponderance in the Germanic circles. We have observed, since the commencement of the last campaign, that the Prussian nation

has suffered no opportunity to escape of giving us the testimony of their enemies. We have been seconded in this proceeding by the indefatigable zeal of the Citizen Barthelemy, our Ambassador in Switzerland. This Peace is not the only one which is at present an object of consideration with your Committee; but the emissaries of our inveterate enemies employ every means to impede our efforts, by exciting the most violent agitations. People of France! do not suffer yourselves to be deceived. A single moment of impatience may be the cause of the greatest misfortunes. Be calm and firm. Rely on the courage of your Representatives."

Reubel presented the treaty, consisting of Twelve Articles, concluded on the 16th Germinal (April 5) at Basle, between Citizen Barthelemy and Baron Hardenberg; of which the following are the articles, viz.

I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, considered as such, and as Elector of Brandenburg, and as Co-Estate of the Germanic Empire.

II. Every hostility between the Contracting Powers shall cease from the ratification of the present Treaty. Neither of them shall furnish in consequence any contingent, under any pretext, of men, money, horses, provisions, or ammunition to the enemies of the Contracting Parties.

III. Neither of the Contracting Powers shall grant a passage through its territory to the troops hostile to the other.

IV. The Republican troops shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification, that part of the Prussian territory which they occupy on the right bank of the Rhine; all requisitions which have been made are declared void; the amount of all contributions received shall be reimbursed.

V. The troops of the Republic shall continue to occupy that part of the territory which they occupy on the left bank of the Rhine; the arrangement with regard to these provinces shall be reserved to the time of a general pacification with the Germanic Empire.

VI. Until a Treaty of Commerce shall be concluded between the Court of Berlin and the French Republic, the commercial intercourse between France and Prussia shall be re-established on the same footing as it was before the commencement of the present war.

VII. The provisions of Art. VI. not having their full effect while the war shall continue in the North of Germany, measures shall be taken to remove the scene of hostilities from that quarter.

VIII. To individuals of both nations shall be restored the effects, of whatever nature they may be, which have been sequestered.

IX. All the prisoners made on each side, shall be restored without any difference with respect to numbers or to rank, within one month at the latest.

X. The prisoners of Mayence, Hessians, Saxons, and others, who served with the army of the King of Prussia, shall likewise be exchanged.

XI. The Republic will receive the propositions which shall be made by those of the Princes having possessions on the right side of the Rhine, in favour of whom the King of Prussia shall interpose.

XII. This Treaty shall not have its full effect until it shall have been ratified by the Contracting Parties, at the latest within one month.

The Assembly applauded with transport the Report and the Treaty of Peace, and conformable to the Decree respecting exterior relations, ordered them to be printed, and adjourned.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, APRIL 9.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of the city of Dublin, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Keogh, and Baron Hussey reported, that they had presented the petition of the Catholics to his Majesty, which petition he was pleased to receive very graciously; and that they were informed by his Majesty's Ministers, that his Majesty's pleasure on the subject of the Catholic claims was communicated to the Lord Lieutenant, through whom it might be known; but that the Depu-

tation, in consequence of their instructions did not consider themselves at liberty to make any farther application.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Deputies; after which

Dr. Ryan rose, and observed, the Resolutions just passed went to the establishment of union in this country; and he had now two other Resolutions to submit, which went to deprecate every idea of union with any other country.

After

After a handsome compliment to the Gentlemen of the College, and a vindication of the Catholics from intolerant or oppressive principles, he concluded by moving two Resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Assembly, that an Union with Great Britain would be ruinous to the liberties, independence, and prosperity of Ireland, and that rather than accede to such a measure, we would resist even our own emancipation, if it was to be proposed as the price of such a measure.

Resolved, That though we have made this declaration in vindication of our principles, we do not apprehend that any Minister would risk a proposition to which no set of men are warranted to give effect by surrendering the Rights of the People.

These Resolutions were carried unanimously, with the loudest acclamations.

*April 5.* The Princess of Wales accompanied by Mrs. Harcourt, Lord Malinesbury, and Commodore Payne, disembarked from the Jupiter, and went on board one of the Royal yachts: and a few minutes after twelve o'clock landed at Greenwich Hospital. The Princess was received on her landing by Sir Hugh Palliser, the Governor, and other Officers, who conducted her to the Governor's house, where she took tea and coffee.

Lady Jersey did not arrive at the Governor's till an hour after the Princess had landed; and soon after, they both retired into an adjoining room, and the dress of the Princess was changed, from a muslin gown and blue sattin petticoat, with a black beaver hat, and blue and black feathers, for a white sattin gown, and very elegant turban cap of sattin, trimmed with crape, and ornamented with white feathers, which were brought from Town by Lady Jersey.

It is impossible to conceive the bustle occasioned at Greenwich by the Princess's arrival. The congregation at the Hospital Chapel left it, before the service was half over; and even the PULPIT was forsaken for a sight of her Highness. The acclamations of the people were unbounded.

A little after two o'clock, her Serene Highness left the Governor's house, and got into one of the King's coaches, drawn by six horses. In this coach were also Mrs. Harcourt and Lady Jersey. Another of his Majesty's coaches and six preceded it, in which were seated Mrs. Harvey Aston, Lord Malinesbury, Lord Clermont, and Co-

four horses, were two women servants, whom the Princess brought from Germany, and are her only German attendants from thence. The Princess's carriage was escorted on each side by a party of the Prince of Wales's own regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by Lord Edward Somerset, son to the Duke of Beaufort. Besides this escort, the road was lined at small distances by troops of the heavy dragoons, who were stationed from Greenwich all the way to the Horse Guards. There were besides hundreds of horsemen, who followed her to town.

Westminster bridge, and all the avenues leading to the Park and the Palace, were crowded with spectators and carriages; but the greatest order was preserved. The people cheered the Princess with loud expressions of love and loyalty, and she in return, very graciously, bowed and smiled at them as she passed along. Both the carriage windows were down.

At three o'clock her Serene Highness alighted at St. James's, and was introduced into the apartments prepared for her reception, which look into Cleveland-row.

After a short time the Princess appeared at the windows, which were thrown up. The people huzzaed her, and she curtsied; and this continued some minutes, until the Prince arrived from Carlton-House.

At a little before five o'clock, the Prince and Princess sat down to dinner.

The people continuing to huzza before the palace, His Royal Highness, after dinner, appeared at the window, and thanked them for this mark of their loyalty and attention to the Princess; but he hoped they would excuse her appearance then, as it might give her cold. This completely satisfied the crowd, who gave the Prince three cheers.

The Princess of Wales travelled in a mantle of green sattin, trimmed with gold, with loops and tassels à la Brandenburgh; and wore a beaver hat.

In the evening when the populace had become rather UPROARIOUS in their expressions of loyalty and attachment before the Princess's apartments, in Cleveland-row, Her Serene Highness, in a voice replete with melody, and delicacy of tone, thus addressed them from her Palace window:

"Believe me, I feel very happy and delighted to see the GOOD and brave English people — the best Nation upon earth."

The Prince afterwards addressed the populace in a very engaging manner, and received the tribute of no venal

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 6. 1795.

**A**T Broges in Flanders, Charles Leigh Rowles, esq. of Kington upon Thames.

**FEB.** At Philadelphia, Mr. John Penn, formerly Governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

**MARCH 11.** Lieutenant-Colonel Temple, of Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, late of the 26th reg. of foot.

15. At Beckingham, Kent, Mr. Richard Garmston, late of Barrington, Gloucestershire.

Mr. David Parry, Cherbury Hall, Shropshire.

16. At Murrayfield, the Hon. Alexander Murray Lord Henderland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary for Scotland.

17. At Cheshunt, in his 77th year, Mr. William Herbert, the Editor and Improver of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, in 3 vols. 4to.

18. At Bellemont, near Uxbridge, Sam. March, Esq.

At Wethersfield, near Braintree in Essex, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Vicar of that parish, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Lately at Caversfield, in the county of Bucks, aged 65, the Rev. William Ellis, Vicar of that parish, and one of the Justices of Peace for the counties of Oxford and Bucks.

19. The Rev. Gilbert Parker, D.D. Rector of Addington in Oxfordshire, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College.

At Missing, Mrs. Hafelfoot, of Boreham, Essex, in the 49th year of her age.

20. Mr. Ranken, partner with Mr. Parish, mercer, Ludgate-street.

At Fife, Sir William Erskine.

In Bedford-row, Edward Benton, esq.

21. Mr. Thomas Kemble, Token-house-yard, Coleman street.

22. Francis Gregg, esq. of Skinners Hall, Dowgate-hill.

Thomas Cow, esq. formerly purser in the Navy.

Mr. Hunter, of Cable-street, Liverpool, aged 115 years.

23. The Hon. and Rev. Andrew St. John, D.D. Dean of Worcester. He was the second son of John, tenth Lord St. John of Bletsoe; was born Jan. 17, 1731-2, admitted of New College, Oxford, and took the degrees of M. A. B. and D. D. 1783.

Joseph Winder, esq. Rolls Buildings, Chancery-lane, aged 70.

24. Mr. Ansell, many years Chamberkeeper at the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs.

25. Mr. Cook, surgeon and man-midwife in Burr-street.

At Dixon in Gloucestershire, in his 85th year, the Rev. Henry Higford, who had been 61 years Rector of Alderton.

John Mollo, esq. of Maines.

Lately at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, Richard Ambrose Stephenson, esq. late Captain of the 7th reg. of Foot Guards.

26. At Chatham, aged 84 years, Thomas Best, esq. uncle of Messrs Best, brewers there.

At Bradford, Wilts, George Bethell, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

At Salisbury, Rawlins Hillman, esq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d reg. of foot.

27. At Oxburgh in Norfolk, Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart.

At Warwick, Roger Ruding, esq. Receiver General for the county of Leicester.

28. In Anglesea, in his 87th year, the Rev. Humphrey Jones. He was resident Rector of Llanfihice 56 years.

At Edinburgh, John Cathcart, esq. of Carbleston.

29. Thomas Fowler, esq. of Pendeford, Staffordshire.

30. Mr. Pope, apothecary, New-court, Carey-street.

At Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, the Right Hon. Lewis Monson Watson Lord Sondes, LL.D. He was born Nov. 28, 1728, and was created a Peer May 20, 1760.

At Exeter, Ann Gardener, aged 101.

31. Mr. Romer, Author of two Entertainments called "Modern Eccentricities," and "The Rendezvous of Mirth," in the 20th year of his age.

Mr. Charles Tyrnell, of Fleet-street, hofier, aged 75.

Mr. Robert Winstanley, of Chorley, Lancashire.

At Laverton near Frome, John Yerbury, gent. aged 87.

Lately, Lady Hatton, widow of Sir Tho. Hatton, of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire, bart.

**APRIL 1.** William Jones, esq. of Not's Green, Low Layton, Essex, in his 73d year.

Lately, at Sandwich, aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Denne, senior, Common-Councilman of that town, and Comptroller of the Customs there.

2. Mr. Geary, an emigrant priest, aged 89.

Lately, at New Palace-yard, Westminster, Thomas Bangham, esq. Cashier to the Paymaster General of his Majesty's land forces.



3. Mr. Daniel Martin, of Red-lion-street, Wapping.

4. At East Bedford, John Lanc, esq. one of the oldest magistrates in the county of Middlesex.

5. The Rev. Samuel Weller, B.D. Rector of Steeple Langford, Wilts, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. The circumstances of his death were remarkably awful and affecting to a very numerous audience: immediately on having named his text, though apparently in high health, he bowed his head and gave up the ghost.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, of Sudworth Chapel, near Warrington.

Mr. Roger Eye, of Liverpool, aged 103 years.

6. Sir George Collier, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was appointed a Captain in the Navy 12th July 1769, and was knighted in 1775. He was the translator of a dramatic entertainment, acted at Drury Lane, called Selima and Azor.

Peter Oliver, esq. surgeon to the Staff on the Continent, third son of the late Peter Oliver, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, New England.

At Doncaster, Henry Northcote, esq. late of the Guards, and brother of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Lately, at Henbury, Edward Simpson, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Gloucester.

7. Mr. Holt, sen. surgeon and apothecary at Edmonton.

8. At Winchelsea, Suffex, Mr. Richard Stileman.

John Cowslade, esq. of Donnington in Berks, late Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, and one of the Commissioners of Appeals in the Excise.

At Exmouth, Samuel Eyre, esq. late of Newhouse, in Wiltshire.

Mr. John Nowell, Silver-street, merchant.

Sir Alexander Livingstone, of Bedlormic and West Quarter, bart.

9. At Billingham, Lincolnshire, Mr. Key, farmer and grazier, aged 109 years.

At Bath, the Rev. Edward Wilby, Rector of Stanthorpe and Heapham in Lincolnshire.

At Aberdeen, Dr. William Thorn, of Crainston, advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor of Civil Law in the King's College.

Lately, Mrs. Hunter, of Liverpool, aged 115 years.

10. At Gloucester, ——— Worfeley, esq. Lieutenant in Prince William's regiment, and only son of Sir Richard Worfeley, bart.

11. Mr. Thomas Weston, wine and brandy merchant, Cooper's Row, Tower-hill.

Edward Harman, esq. Reading, in his 82d year.

At Leighton, in Bedfordshire, in his 69th year, Edward Ashwell, esq.

12. The Hon. Philip Tufton Percival, next brother to the Earl of Egmont.

Lately, Richard Myddelton, esq. father of the present member for Denbigh.

13. Edward Busnel Collicbee, esq. Alderman, and four times Mayor of Bath.

14. At Hayes, in Middlesex, aged 74, John Blencowe, esq. one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mr. James Winlon, aged 73, many years one of the chief clerks of the Sun Fire-Office, Cornhill.

Lately, in his 76th year, James Handford, esq. of Woollershill, in Worcestershire.

15. Mr. Hassell Hutchins, auctioneer, King-street, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Daly, wife of Mr. Daly, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, Manager of the Theatre Royal in that city. She was the daughter of Francesco Barfanti, a foreign musician, who settled in England, by a person to whom he was married in Scotland. In the latter part of his life, according to Sir John Hawkins's History of Music, he was supported by the industry and economy of his wife, and the studies and labours of this his daughter, "whose dutiful regard for her surviving parent," he adds, "are well known; and to the honour of the present age it is here mentioned, that the public are not more disposed to applaud her theatrical merit, than to distinguish by their favour so illustrious an example of filial duty and affection." Vol. V. p. 372. Miss Barfanti's first appearance on the Stage was at Covent Garden, Sept. 21, 1772, in a Prelude wrote on purpose, by Mr. Colman, to introduce her to the public. In 1775 her father died, and in 1777 she married a Mr. Lisle, who dying soon after, she took to her second husband, Mr. Daly, with whom she has ever since resided in Dublin. She supported the characters of fine ladies in comedy, with great success, both in London and Dublin.

Mrs. Wolff, aged 32, wife of George Wolff, esq. of America-square, his Danish Majesty's Consul.

16. In Ruelle-street, Bloomsbury, the Right Hon. Lady Grantley.

John Henchman, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Tournay, M.A. Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire.

17. Thomas Whitmore, esq. member of Parliament for Bridgenorth.

John William Birch, esq. formerly of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Perryn, wife of Sir Richard Perryn, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Captain Payne Galway Aid-du-Camp to General Sloper. He was burnt the preceding day by an accidental fire in his bed-chamber.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1795.

Bank Stock	per Ct. reduc.	per Ct. Conols.	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	153 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$							182		1 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
26	153	62	63	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$							182 $\frac{3}{4}$		3 dif.	4	3 dif.		
27		62 $\frac{1}{8}$	63	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$							182		2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dif.		
28	Sunday																	
29		62 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{4}$							182		3 dif.	3			
30	153	62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a		95 $\frac{1}{4}$							181 $\frac{3}{4}$		3 dif.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$		9s. pr.	
31		62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a		95 $\frac{1}{4}$									4 dif.	3			
1		62 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{4}$									3 dif.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1s. pr.		
2																		
3		62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 2	63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 2	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$							181 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1s. pr.		
4	Sunday																	
5																		
6																		
7																		
8		61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	63	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$									3 $\frac{1}{8}$	pr.	10s. 6d. pr.	
9		61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	63	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$								4 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 dif.	9s. pr.	
10		61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	63	7	95 $\frac{1}{8}$							182 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 dif.	3	3 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
11	148 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	17 $\frac{1}{4}$						183		2 dif.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
12	Sunday																	
13	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	63	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	8							2 dif.	3	2 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
14	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	63	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 13-16	8							2 dif.		3 dif.		
15		62	63	76	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 13-16	8							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
16	150 $\frac{1}{8}$	62	63	76	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	8							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 dif.		
17		63	64	76	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	8							2 dif.	3			
18		64	65	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 15-16								3	4 di.	10s. pr.	
19	Sunday																	
20	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	65 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			63 $\frac{1}{2}$			188 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 dif.	3	6 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
21		63 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8							7 dif.	2	6 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
22	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	66	78	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8					190			2			
23	160	66	67	79	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8							9 dif.	2			
24	158	65 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	66 $\frac{1}{8}$ a	79	99	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8					192		6 dif.	2	2 dif.		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Conols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.