

# European Magazine,

For JUNE 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JOHN ST. LEGER; and, 2. A VIEW OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.]

C O N T A I N I N G

	Page		Page
Account of General John St Leger,	363	Theatrical Journal: including Epilogue	
Some Account of Ralph Heathcote, D D.		to the Comedy of the Welch Heires—	
written in 1789, by himself,	365	Plan and Character of First Love, a	
The Life of James Bonaventura Hepburn,		Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland; of St. An-	
by J. Lettice,	369	drew's Festival; or, The Game at	
Curious Remarks on Bishop Burnet's His-		Golf, a Dramatic Sketch; and The Se-	
tory of His Own Times, by Dr. Swift,		retary Tribunal, a Tragedy, by Mr.	
the late Lord Hardwicke, and the late		Boaden—Prologue and Epilogue to The	
Speaker Onslow [continued],	374	Tamer Tamed, as performed at Bran-	
London Review, with Anecdotes of Au-		denbourg House—Prologue and Epi-	
thors.		logue to The Merchant of Venice, per-	
Knight's Landscape, a Didactic Poem. Se-		formed at Mr. Newcome's at Hackney,	
cond Edition,	377	May 1795.	412
Transactions of the Royal Humane So-		Poetry: including, The Request—Ode	
ciety from 1774 to 1784; with an Ap-		for His Majesty's Birth-Day 1795,	
pendix of Miscellaneous Observations		By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet-Lau-	
on Suspended Animation, to the Year		reat—Extempore on receiving an Ac-	
1794. By W. Hawes, M. D.	381	count of the Death of Mr. Thomas	
Budworth's Siege of Gibraltar. A Poem,	383	Knight, who was choak'd by a piece	
Paley's View of the Evidences of Christi-		of Gristle—On the Death of a Young	
anity. Second Edition [concluded],	384	Lady—To Samuel Rogers, Esq. Au-	
Life of the Right Rev. John Egerton, late		thor of The Pleasures of Memory, on	
Lord Bishop of Durham [concluded],	390	his ordering a Short Great Coat, called	
Droffiana. Number LXIX. Anecdotes		a Spencer—Ode to Superstition—	
of illustrious and extraordinary Persons,		Verses intended to have been address-	
perhaps not generally known [conti-		ed to his Grace the Duke of Portland,	
nued]; including, Frederick Prince of		Chancellor of the University, &c. on	
Wales—Mary Queen of Scots—Martin		his Installation in 1794.—Elegy—Ode	
Luther—Sir G. Etheridge—Extract		to a Book of Clean Paper intended for	
from an Original Letter of Mr. Wig-		Poetical Miscellanies for the Year—	
more, Under Secretary of State, to Sir		Translation of Racine's Plainte D'un	
G. Etheridge—Lord Chesterfield—Ori-		Cretien,	416
ginal Letter of Lord Chesterfield to Bubb		The Speech of His Excellency the Vice-	
Doddington, Esq. — Dr. Berkeley—		roy of Corfica, delivered to the Chamber	
AbbeMaury—CardinalRichlieu—Fon-		of Parliament at the Opening of the	
tenelle—Godeau—Desmarais,	395	Session, the 9th day of Feb. 1795.	420
Mutual Obligations of Divines and Poets,	399	Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
Account of the Trinity-House,	400	Gazettes, &c. &c.	422
On Prophecies [concluded],	401	Domestic Intelligence,	423
Journal of the Proceedings of the Fifth		Monthly Obituary.	
Session of the Seventeenth Parliament		Prices of Stocks.	
of Great Britain,	404		

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Strictures on an eminent Performer we decline the publication of, as we consider them better adapted to a Newspaper.

Observations on *Wakefield's Horace* in our next.

G. R. shall be remembered.

*Orestes*, intended for this month, is, by mistake, omitted. It shall be inserted next month.

ERRATUM in our *last*. The third and fourth Lines of Music, in p. 347 are misplaced, and should follow the second Line in p. 349, being part of the symphony.

The *Poem by the Nestor of Literature* came too late for this month. It shall certainly appear in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 6 to June 13, 1795.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	10	36	6	37	0	29	8	42	0
Kent	65	0	00	0	35	1	27	5	37	11
Suffex	64	6	00	0	36	0	28	6	00	0
Suffolk	68	4	44	0	36	1	27	6	38	9
Cambrid.	63	1	44	4	33	0	22	3	40	2
Norfolk	63	10	00	0	33	6	22	8	38	3
Lincoln	64	9	49	8	36	4	22	1	42	9
York	65	10	60	0	34	3	24	5	45	1
Durham	69	3	00	0	33	3	25	0	00	0
Northum.	59	6	42	1	32	9	22	3	00	0
Cumberl.	73	3	65	0	34	5	24	2	00	0
Westmor	76	0	57	0	37	8	25	4	00	0
Lancash.	79	0	00	0	37	9	25	7	00	0
Cheshire	73	4	00	0	00	0	27	10	00	0
Gloucest.	73	10	00	0	38	1	28	10	48	2
Somerfet	64	9	00	0	41	9	21	10	50	10
Monmou.	67	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	77	2	00	0	36	4	25	2	00	0
Cornwall	68	3	00	0	36	10	25	10	00	0
Dorset	63	11	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0
Hants	64	11	00	0	37	5	26	0	46	0

WALES.

N. Wales	70	8	52	0	48	8	20	8	00	0
S. Wales	62	0	00	0	42	0	16	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	71	4	35	11	39	4	28	3	40	11
Surry	70	8	42	0	40	0	28	10	43	0
Hertford	67	6	00	0	37	6	26	5	48	6
Bedford	64	11	00	0	35	9	25	5	45	2
Hunting.	62	9	00	0	35	0	23	2	40	4
Northam.	64	8	43	0	35	8	25	9	45	8
Rutland	68	0	00	0	42	0	24	0	48	0
Leicester	67	10	00	0	39	1	25	11	50	0
Notting.	74	10	48	8	39	6	27	0	48	2
Derby	75	4	00	0	41	9	28	8	51	6
Stafford	72	6	00	0	41	8	27	3	52	8
Salop	71	6	56	0	43	4	31	0	00	0
Hereford	63	3	46	4	40	5	30	9	57	8
Worcest.	70	5	00	0	42	11	31	8	53	0
Warwick	74	4	00	0	45	4	31	5	55	1
Wilts	60	2	00	0	37	8	27	6	51	4
Berks	68	4	00	0	37	0	30	1	45	9
Oxford	64	0	00	0	37	4	26	8	46	2
Bucks	67	10	00	0	36	8	28	0	46	4

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y.		WIND.	6-29			S. W.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		7-29	8-29	9-29	
23-30	22	65	70	87	59	N. W.
24-30	15	61	70	87	59	N.
25-30	15	57	02	02	59	N. W.
26-30	25	47	03	03	58	N.
27-30	30	44	04	04	59	N. N. E.
28-30	40	44	05	05	56	N. E.
29-29	49	51	06	06	54	N.
30-29	81	52	07	07	54	N.
31-29	75	53	08	08	54	N.
J U N E.		WIND.	15-29			S. W.
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		16-29	17-29	18-29	
1-29	70	54	87	97	58	N. E.
2-29	58	61	95	97	58	N. E.
3-29	79	60	95	85	56	N. E.
4-29	70	64	86	85	56	N. E.
5-29	72	66	86	86	49	N. E.
			02	02	46	N.
			10	10	48	N. W.
			30	30	49	N. W.
			91	91	50	W.

THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
For JUNE 1795.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL JOHN ST. LEGER.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE antient family from which the present GENERAL JOHN HAYES ST. LEGER is derived, is of French extraction, and takes its descent from SIR ROBERT SENT LEGERE, Knt. (as the name was then usually written), who, in the year 1066, attended William Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England, as appears from the Roll of Battle Abbey;—and the family have a tradition, that with his hand he supported the Duke when he quitted the ship to land in Suffex.—After the Battle of Hastings, Robert St. Legere, having overcome a Pagan Dane who inhabited the Manor of Ulcomb in Kent, he there fixed his residence, where his posterity flourished for many generations.

Of the time that any of this family settled in Ireland we have no precise date. But the more immediate founder of the family was SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER, who was born at Ulcomb, was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Hen. VIII. and sent by that Monarch into Ireland in 1537 (29th Hen. VIII.), to settle and arrange those lands and tenements of the King's upon the marches of the *English Pale*, which were then running into much waste "without any good inhabiting or manurance."—This he executed with such skill and integrity, that on laying the whole of his proceedings before the King, that Prince constituted him, in 1540, his Deputy in Ireland; and by privy seal from Westminster, 24th June, directed to Sir William Brereton, L. J. the Archbishop of Dublin, and Robert Cowly, Master of the Rolls, to get appraised, upon sight thereof, by indifferent persons, all such things and furniture as were late the Lord Deputy Gray's, as harness, weapons, ordnance, implements of household, plate, bedding, with all others, and all manner of furniture, of what sort or quality soever, the said Leonard Gray left behind him, and deliver them to Sir Anthony St. Leger by inventory, to remain in his custody, and by him to be used during the King's pleasure.

Of his proceedings for the reformation of the country, and the establishment of the government, he sent a full account to the King, who was so well pleased with it, that in recompence for

his good services on the 4th of May, 1542, he bestowed lands, monasteries, &c. in Ireland on him to a very considerable amount; and on his return to England in 1543, having, as Dowling observes, "governed Ireland so laudably and peaceably," his Majesty created him a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, and sent him back again Lord Deputy, with fuller powers.

He died in 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Warham St. Leger, who, in the second of Elizabeth, was Sheriff of the county of Kent, honoured with Knighthood, and in 1566 appointed Chief Governor of Munster, under the Lord Deputy Sydney, who, in his letter to Secretary Cecil, dated 17th of April, thus speaks of him: "If ever there be faulte found for partiality in Sir Wareham Sent Leger, let it be my faulte as well as his;—he hath already done good service to the great quiete of the countye of Waterforde; doubtless he is an honest and sufficient man." Sir Warham lost his life on the 4th March 1599, gallantly fighting against Hugh Maguire, Chief Lord of Fermanagh, within a mile of the city of Cork. And what was very remarkable, both Sir Warham and Hugh Maguire killed each other at the head of their respective troops.

Sir William, his son, was a Gentleman of great merit in the reigns of James and Charles I. greatly esteemed by both these Monarchs.

He was succeeded by his son Sir William, who was knighted in his father's life-time, served in the Parliament of 1639 for Kilmallock, commanded a regiment in the war with the Irish, and after the cessation went, in November 1643, to Bristol to assist the King in England, taking over with him Colonel Myn, one thousand foot, and some horse, and did great service in strengthening the garrison of Gloucester, but was slain in the battle of Newbury, 27th October 1644.

Sir William dying unmarried, his brother, John St. Leger of Doneraile, Esq. in the county of Corke, succeeded him, who was appointed, 19th March 1661, Captain of a Company of Foot, and on the first of May 1679, had a patent, granting that the Freeholders

of Doneraile (for which place he afterwards served) should elect Burgesses to Parliament. He died 31st March 1696, and left issue two sons, beside daughters; the first, Arthur, created Viscount Doneraile 1703; and John St. Leger, afterwards Sir John, the grand-father of the present General.

John St. Leger, after having finished his education at Westminster and the Inns of Court, returned to Ireland and practised the law,—was elected a Member of Parliament for Doneraile in October 1713, was knighted, and on the 18th of January 1714 constituted one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Sir John's character, as a Judge and a man of wit, is well remembered in Ireland even to this day. He came into office when not only parties ran very high between Whig and Tory in that country (or rather Williamites and Jacobites), but when the poor tenantry were much oppressed by their landlords, who, the more to increase their estates, let their lands at rack rents, and exacted those rents with great strictness, and sometimes with the most flagrant injustice.

Sir John, who had his education in England, and who was likewise reckoned a good Lawyer, set his face against this business, and spared neither the man of high family or fortune, when he found him transgressing the laws of his country.—A constant expression of his is often quoted to this day,—“That he did more service to the State by hanging one rogue in ruffles, than twenty common malefactors.”

He sat on the Barons Bench twenty-eight years, being first appointed in the year 1714, and did not quit it till 1742, when he resigned on account of his advanced age.

Sir John died on the 14th May 1743, leaving issue by his second Lady five sons and three daughters. Of these, John, his heir, was born the 10th April 1726, and on the 23d July 1754, married Mary the daughter and heir to Colonel Thomas Butler, brother to Humphrey Earl of Lancashire, and had by her John Hayes St. Leger (the present General), born the 23d of July 1756.

John possessed all the wit and pleasure of his father the Judge, but, following no profession, he lived upon his estates in the county of Kildare, which were very considerable, and died during the minority of his eldest son.

John Hayes St. Leger, the present Ge-

neral, who, upon the death of his father, was taken under the protection of his grand-mother Lady St. Leger, was educated at Westminster School, and having a strong inclination for the Army, purchased a Commission in the Guards, and soon after was appointed one of the Equerries to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The peculiar intimacy with which he was honoured by his Royal Highness, in the very outset of his establishment, is well remembered by the fashionable world:—The similarity of their ages, their handsome persons, and manly accomplishments, attracted the notice of the Beau Monde.—They were the Alexander and Hephestion of the present day.—They not only exhibited together in public, but in the Royal Academy, where their whole-length portraits, as painted by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, were considered as two of the finest specimens of the talents of that admirable artist.

Floated thus upon a wide sea of fashion and expence, in constant habits of intimacy with the Prince, endowed with fine natural and acquired accomplishments, with the rank of Colonel (being appointed a Captain in the First Regiment of Guards 25th October 1782), it is no wonder that his expences should break in upon the income of his fortune. He had the wisdom, however, to see it in time, and the manliness of character to set about remedying his mistakes as soon as he felt them. He accordingly retired to Ireland about the year 1785, during the Viceroyship of his friend the late Duke of Rutland, where he lived for above two years under a scale of retrenchment, but at the same time enjoying all the well-known festivities and splendors of the Rutland administration.

About this time his Uncle Colonel St. Leger died, and leaving no issue he bequeathed his Nephew all his estates, amounting to above 2000*l.* a year. The Colonel thought it now full time to return to England, thus mended in his fortune and experience; he accordingly arrived here about the beginning of the year 1787, and on the 5th of September the same year, was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards.

On his arrival the Prince renewed his intimacies with him, and soon after appointed him one of the Grooms of his Bed-Chamber. In this situation he continued till his Royal Highness the Duke of York took the command of the  
British

British forces on the Continent. Col. St. Leger accompanied him as a Colonel in the Guards, and soon after was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the British forces on the Continent.—He was present at most of the brilliant actions in which the Guards were concerned, and in both situations, as Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General, acquitted himself with great military reputation.

He returned to England with his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

and on the 27th February 1795 was raised to the rank of a Major-General of his Majesty's forces, a Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Dragoon Guards; and on the late establishment of the Prince's Household, was appointed one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

General St. Leger is likewise a Member in the present Parliament for the town of Oakhampton, Devonshire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As the following Account was drawn up by its author to supersede any inaccurate or erroneous representation of him, I apprehend the intention of the writer cannot be better fulfilled than by sending it to be inserted in your Magazine.

I am, &c.

C. D.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RALPH HEATHCOTE, D. D.

WRITTEN IN 1789, BY HIMSELF.

*FUGIO ne fugar*—"I fly lest I should be driven away," said an University Professor upon a critical emergency \*; and I write this account of myself, lest others should relate of me what may not belong to me. † Nor must it be imputed to vanity, that I suppose any attention will be paid to my memory: the privilege of being recorded after death, whatever the value of it, is now become an appendage of authorship; inasmuch that the most insignificant accounts of the most insignificant men are hence deemed objects of amusement for the public.

My family is of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire; and, for a family in middle life, ancient and respectable. There is extant among our records a will, signed by a person of both my names, a considerable tradesman, and Alderman of that town, who therein provides decently for five sons and four daughters: ‡ it is dated *anno* 1302. The landed property of the H. use was afterwards much increased, but wasted (the greatest part of it) by an eldest son, a fine gentleman of the times; who, in the civil wars of the last century, while his family continued loyal, § became a *Cromwellian*;

\* Peter Baro. *Aiken. Oxon.*

† The hint was suggested to me, some very short time ago, by the following passage from a work entitled, *The Life of John Bunce, Esq.* vol. ii. p. 249 256. "It is not the opinion of the Socinians that Christ was a mere man. It is plain from this assertion, that the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, in his *Remarks on the True and Candid Disquisitions*, knows nothing of them. Yet unfriendly as he hath been in his account of the Socinians, you are not thence to conclude, that he belongs to the Orthodox Party. He is far from it; and therefore I recommend to your perusal, not only what he has written upon the *Free and Candid Disquisitions*, and his finer *Boyle Lecture Sermons* on the Being of a God, but also his *Curfory Animadversions upon the Controversy concerning the Miraculous Powers*, and his *Remarks on Chapman's Charge*. They are three excellent pamphlets." Now it is very certain, that Dr. H. never wrote any *Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions*, nor even knew that such *Remarks* were written.

‡ —and if, says he, any of my sonnes wyll be a Priest, I wyll that he be sent to the Schole till he is able; and then his part of land to be dividid among the other.

§ In my possession is a receipt to his father for two pounds lent to King Charles I. dated 21 Feb. 1626, in form following:—"Scarfdale in Com. Derby. Received the day and year above written of Godfrey Heathcote of Chesterfield in the County of Derby Gent. the some of two pounds, which the sayd Godfrey Heathcote hath lent unto the Kinge's most excellent Majesty; I say, received to his Majesty's use the sayd some of £2. 0. 0. by me Adam Eyre Collector."—These royal loans were one of the four things remonstrated against in the *Petition of Right* presented to Charles I. May 1628, and for opposing which Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, had been committed a prisoner to the Marshalsea by the Lords of the Council. *Strafford's Life at the End of his Letters*, in 2 vols. folio.

and,

and, as tradition reports, contrived to get his father proscribed and imprisoned, for the sake of prematurely possessing it. What little remained of this said property was inherited by my great-grandfather, a younger son, and transmitted down through my grandfather and father to me. These were all of both my names; men liberally educated at Cambridge, who had decent preferment in the Church, and were esteemed for their good sense, probity, and learning, by all who knew them.

I was born the 19th of December (O. S.) in 1721, at Barrow-upon Soar, in the County of Leicester, where my father, then very young, was only a Curate; for alas, good man! by marrying a daughter of Simon Ockley, Arabic Professor at Cambridge, while attending his lectures, he had provided for himself a family before he had provided wherewithal to maintain it. I spent the first fourteen years of my life at home with my father, who grounded me in Latin and Greek: and was then, April 1736, removed to the public school of Chesterfield aforesaid; where I continued five years under the Rev. William Burrow, a very ingenious as well as humane person, and who was more than ordinarily skilled in the Greek. He had too (let me observe it), by his manner of commenting and expatiating upon our lessons, the art of opening the understanding, and teaching the use and exercise of it, while he seemed to be only teaching the languages, beyond any man I ever knew.

April 1741 I was admitted of Jesus College in Cambridge. I was admitted a sizar for the sake of economy, as we were a numerous tribe at home, *et fruges consumere nati*; yet economy, in reality, was little concerned, the difference between sizar and pensioner, either as to expence or manner of living, being (in our Society at least) next to nothing. I took the degree of A. B. in Jan. 1743; and, after continuing in College till the Commencement following, I went into the country, and became a Divine soon after. March 1746 I undertook the Cure of St. Margaret's Church, in

Leicester, the stipend and perquisites of which were not less than 50*l.* *per annum*; and the year after was presented to Barkby, a small Vicarage in the neighbourhood, but which, with my Curacy, made me *well to live*, as the saying is. July 1748 I took the degree of A. M. and at the same time withdrew my name from College, having only a distant as well as uncertain prospect of a Fellowship, and being in truth of an humour no ways suited to such situations and connections. I had, besides, another Fellowship in view; and, August 1750, was married to Miss Margaret \* Mompesson, a Nottinghamshire Gentlewoman of good family, whose fortune made me, in my own estimation, independent, and with whom I have lived very happily to this hour.

But to go back a little. In 1746 I printed at Cambridge, and published, a small Latin work, of seventy-two pages, in octavo, entitled, *Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ*; which, though it cannot well be considered otherwise than as a juvenile production, was yet kindly received by the University †, and laid the foundation of that little merit I have since acquired in the world of letters. It was then imagined, and indeed the Professor *Ruberforth* noticed it in his public speech to me at my Doctor's degree, that I undertook this work in order to make amends for some defect of character when I took my first degree in Arts; and when although I was not *without honour*, yet I was not distinguished in the manner that was expected from me. How far this might be the case, I cannot pretend to say. Whether my taste or prejudices for the Classics, with whom I had been long and intimately conversant (being in my twentieth year before I left school), had anyways indisposed me for mathematical and physical attainments, or whether because no encouragement was given to them in College ‡, certain it is, that I had no impulse towards academical learning, nor then could bring myself to apply at all to it. What I have known in this way, which however has not been to

\* Shedied much, and justly lamented the 12th of April 1790, aged 66. Her great grandfather, Mr. Mompesson, Rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, is mentioned with honour by Mr. Howard, for *not quitting his parishioners* under the dreadful calamity of the plague in 1665. Account of Lazareto's, p. 24.

† R. Heathcote, A. B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1746, published the *History of Astronomy*, a small octavo, in Latin, of 82 pages; an ingenious performance, &c. *Long's Astronomy*, vol. ii. p. 648.

‡ Fifteen Lectures in *Waller's Logic* were all I ever received from my Tutors.

any mathematical depth, was acquired afterwards.

The Middletonian controversy upon the *Miraculous Powers, &c.* being not yet ended, though indeed Dr. Middleton himself was dead, I was moved to enter the lists, and in 1752 published two pieces; one entitled, *Cursorj Animadversiones* upon the controversy in general; the other, *Remarks upon a Charge by Dr. Chapman*. It will hardly be credited what diffidence I felt when I began the former piece; and still less, when I mention the cause of this diffidence. But it is a real matter of fact, that, though I had gone through a school and a College, and had produced a Latin work, which, notwithstanding many mistakes and oversights, had been applauded even for its language, I could not yet express myself tolerably in English; but, after I had stepped into my twenty-ninth year, had the *writing* part of my native tongue almost entirely to acquire. I mention this chiefly to note, what I take to be a great defect in most of the grammar-schools, viz. a total neglect to cultivate our own language: as if the learning of Latin would teach boys not only to *spell*, as the vulgar imagine, but also to *write*, English. — In 1752 I published *A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford*, relating to his Sermon preached before that University 30th Jan. 1753, upon the *Reasonableness and Uses of commemorating King Charles's Martyrdom*: a slight production; yet sufficient, perhaps, to shew, that there is neither *reason* nor *use* in any such commemoration.

Upon the publication of my first *Middletonian* pamphlet, my bookseller transmitted the compliments of *Dr. Warburton* to the unknown author; for I had not yet courage enough to set my name to my English productions. I was greatly surprised, but soon after perceived, that, *Warburton's* state of authorship being a state of war, it was his custom to be particularly attentive to all young authors of forward aspiring spirit, in hopes of enlisting them afterwards into his service. Accordingly, when my second pamphlet came out, he learned my name, and sent me not only his compliments, but the offer also of his Assistant Preacher's place at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, with the stipend of half-a-

guinea for each Sermon. The stipend, to be sure, was paltry, but the offer and the place were very agreeable to me; for I had some time before formed a scheme of living in London, in order to associate and converse with *literati*, and more effectually to gratify my humour, which, partly from the love of letters, but chiefly from ill health, was grown more retired and studious. I removed to town June 1753, and soon found my way into a Society of Gentlemen, who met once a week to drink coffee, and to *talk learnedly* for three or four hours. This *Society*, as it was called, consisted of *Dr. Jortin*, *Dr. Birch*, *Mr. Wetstein*, *Mr. Demissy*, *Dr. Maty*, and one or two more; and it flourished till the death of *Birch* in 1766, though it was weakened by the departure of *Jortin* to *Kennington* in 1762.

The works of *Lord Bolingbroke* were published in 1754; and as all were ready to shew their zeal (not forgetting their parts and learning) against heterodoxy and irreligion, so in 1755 I also published what I called *A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy*; though indeed my object was, to vindicate the moral attributes of the Deity, where *Lord Bolingbroke* was chiefly original, other matters being only touched occasionally. The latter end of this year came out *The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion*, in answer to a Sermon preached by *Dr. Patten*, at *Oxford*, 13 July 1755; and, the year after, a Defence of this against *Dr. Patten*, who had replied. These were favourably received by the public; yet, when the heat of controversy was over, I could not look into them myself without disgust and pain. The spleen of *Middleton*, and the petulance of *Warburton*, who were then the writers in vogue, had too much infected me, as they had other young scribblers; though I never had the honour to be of what *Hume*, in his *Life*, calls the *Warburtonian School*\*. The substance, however, of these two pieces, purged entirely from all that ferment which usually agitates theological controversy, came forth in my *Concio ad Clerum*, preached at *Cambridge* for my Doctor in Divinity's degree, July 4, 1759.

Between the two pieces on the *Use of Reason* and the *Defence* of the same, I published, at the request of the Sheriff and Grand Jury, an *Affize Sermon*,

\* What *Pliny* says of Pleaders at the Bar may be said of Controversialists in general—*Aulum malitiae, quamvis nolint addiscunt.* Epist. iii.

preached at Leicester, Aug. 12, 1756. In 1763, 4, 5, I preached the *Boylean Lectures*, in St. James's Church, Westminster, by the appointment of Secker Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Devonshire, who were the Trustees. This appointment was very *à-propos* to me; for the matter was a good deal of it prepared in my pieces against Bolingbroke and Patten; so that I had nothing to do but to mould it into the form of Lectures. They consisted of twenty-four; two of which, making one discourse upon the Being of God, I published, by way of specimen, in 1763. A second edition was printed the same year.

In 1765, upon the death of my father, I succeeded to Sibley, another small Vicarage in the County of Leicester; in 1766 was presented to the Rectory of Sawtry-All-Saints, in Huntingdonshire; and, in 1768, to a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. These, in so short a compass, may look pompous; but their clear annual income, when Curates were paid and all expences deducted, did not amount to more than 150*l*. In 1771, I published *The Irenarch*; or, *Justice of the Peace's Manual*; and qualified myself for acting in October that year. I qualified soon after for the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire; yet, as strange as it may seem, nothing could be more averse from my temper and way of life. But I was in both the Commissions of the Peace, and teased into it. The fates seem to have set themselves against my natural humour; for I had but just done with the education of my eldest son Ralph Heathcote, upon which I bestowed five or six years in a manner, interesting it is true, but certainly not agreeable, to myself †.

In 1774 was published the second edition of *The Irenarch*, with a large Dedication to Lord Mansfield. This Dedication contains much miscellaneous matter relating to laws, policy, and manners, and was at the same time written with a view to oppose and check that outrageous, indiscriminate, and boundless invective which had been repeatedly levelled at this illustrious person. But the public was disposed, perversely as I imagined, to misunderstand me; they conceived that, instead

of defending, I meant to insult and abuse Lord Mansfield; and this, as should seem, because, writing under a feigned character, I did, by way of enlivening my piece, treat the noble Lord with a certain familiarity and gaiety of spirit. Upon this, in 1781, I published a third edition of *The Irenarch*, setting my name at full length, and frankly avowing my real purpose. [The *Irenarch*, the Dedication, and the Notes, are now all scattered up and down, but without alteration, in *Sylva*; and are, indeed, much properer for such a miscellaneous collection, as being no ways connected with one another. The first volume of *Sylva* was published in 1786, and a second edition in 1788.]

In the summer of 1785 we left London altogether, and divided our rural abode between Southwell and Sibley, though Southwell of late has had the greatest share of us. I became Vicar-General of this Church from Nov. 1788. The authority of Vicar-General extends to twenty-eight towns, the Peculiar of Southwell, over which he exercises episcopal authority, except ordination and confirmation. But the great object of my employment is the administration of justice; and object enough at my time of life. I have nearly reached the *age of man*, yet (I thank God) am tolerably free from infirmities, bating that general invalid habit which has attended me from my birth, and which certainly has not been mended by a studious and sedentary life. Far from presuming, however, I do not reckon upon any long continuance: contented and resigned, I enjoy myself reasonably well; cultivating in the mean time, and careful to preserve, what I call the true tone of spirit and temper, "neither to wish, nor fear to die"—*summum nec metuas diem, nec optes*. MARTIAL, x. 47.

*Sicet quicumque volet potius  
Aulæ culminæ lubrico:  
Me dulcis satur et quies.  
Obscuro positus leco.  
Nullis nota Quiritibus  
Ætas per tacitum suavæ  
Sic cum transierint mei  
Nullo cum strepitu dies,  
Plebeius moriar senex.*

SENEC. THYEST. ACT 2.

\* He went to Christ Church, Oxford, and is now the King's Minister at Cologne and Hesse Cassel. I trained also my younger son Godfrey Heathcote, who likewise went to Christ Church, and is now in orders. These were all the children I have had.



## LETTER VI\*.

## THE LIFE OF JAMES BONAVENTURA HEPBURN.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

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

**A**MONG those circumstances which have contributed to the celebrity of East Lothian is the birth of James Bonaventura Hepburn. This author, one of the greatest adepts in philological literature, was born at Hamstocks, in this county, July 14, 1573. Thomas Hepburn, his father, a convert to John Knox, was Rector of that place. His son James was brought up in the principles of the protestants, and placed at St. Andrew's for his academical education. As the Reformer had now but just finished his career, and left his countrymen deeply impressed with the doctrines of Calvinism, you will wonder to hear that our Hepburn should, in his earliest youth, have considered the arguments for the Church of Rome so differently from his father, as, apparently from conviction, to have embraced the Catholic Communion.

Soon after his conversion, he passed over into France, and from thence into Italy. Had his mind, before this migration, received only the seeds of the Catholic faith, you will conceive that, in climates so favourable to their growth, they would soon strike a deep root, and must probably have been too well watered to hazard future extirpation; nor do we hear of his ever returning to his paternal Calvinism. How long he continued in either of these countries is not said; but he quitted the latter on the scheme of an extensive peregrination through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the East. In this excursion he probably dedicated his whole time to the acquisition of languages. It is asserted, that he became master of so many, that there was scarcely a region of the Globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. Although probability demands

some abatements in this representation, there is reason to question, whether any other person did ever possess more different languages.

Upon his return from his eastern travels, he embraced the monastic life, and entered into a convent of Minims, founded about 1467 by Francis de Paula, in the neighbourhood of Avignon. This Order, first called the Hermits of St. Francis, took the † title of Minims, to express the humility they possessed in their sentiments and deportment,

After some continuance there, Mr. Hepburn removed to Rome, and retired into the monastery of the Holy Trinity, established under the rule of the Minims.

The same of our linguist's extraordinary acquisitions, not long confined within such precincts, reached the ears of Paul V. then on the Papal Throne. The Pope invited him to quit his retirement, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican Library. In this honourable situation he remained six years.

Upon the authority of Dempster, who travelled in Italy during the time of Hepburn's residence there, and may be supposed to have known him personally, is offered the following account of his writings.

A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, forming one volume in quarto, appeared at Rome 1591.—This was followed by a translation of some of the Psalms from the Hebrew into Latin, accompanied with a Commentary.—The Cether Malcuth of Rabbi Solomon, the son of Tsemach, from the Hebrew into Latin, is next mentioned. This book, which Dempster calls "Diadema Regis," was printed at Venice under the title of "Gloria et

\* This Letter, and the next, containing the Life of John Knox, were to have been inserted betwixt "Letters on the Tour" describing the route from Edinburgh to Berwick, which did not appear; Mr. Lettice's Account of his Tour, as published by Cadell, ending at the Capital.

† Minimi Fratres Eremitæ.

Decus Israelis." It consists of six homilies on the glory and privileges of God's chosen people.—A work in two books; one, a Treatise on the Mystical Numbers; the other, a Sevenfold Method of interpreting the Scriptures; was translated by our author from the Hebrew of Eben Ezra. This Rabbín flourished in the twelfth century, and is esteemed one of the most \* learned among the Jewish Doctors. He has written Commentaries on various parts of the Bible, printed in the Venetian and Basilian editions of the Old Testament. Mr. Hepburn gave a Latin version of the Kagnarath Keseph, or Silver Shield; a Book of Canticles by the Rabbín Joseph.—To these let me add, his Latin Translation of the Sepher Hacabala of Abraham Levita—that of an abridged Chronicle of the Affairs of the Romans—of a History of the Acts of the Kings of Israel, from an author unknown—of several letters by Jewish Rabbins—of the Commentaries of the Rabbi Kimki on the Psalms—of a Collection of all the synonymous Words found in the Bible—and of the Shimush Tehillum, or Office of the Psalms.—As I am yet at some distance from the end of my Catalogue, I hope you will not begin to think my Hebrew roots a literary vegetation of too little fecundity for your palate. But before I proceed to the remaining articles, I must acquaint you, that the productions which I have just been reciting were all reared from the garden of the Jews by the laborious hand of our mighty linguist before he became an inmate of the cloister, to which he is understood to have retired at rather an early period of his life.

The literary offspring of his monastic state (if the chastity of the cloister will allow the metaphor) were Latin versions of the following Hebrew works:—The History of Judith—The Rashba, or Holy Worship of Solomon, the son of Adarath—A Book on the Death of Moses and Aaron—The Chronicle of Moses the Legislator—Levi Ben Gerson's Commentary on the Pentateuch—The Book of Tobias—The Book of Eldad, of the Tribe of Dan—The Parables of Sanhabar, with the Acts of the Seven Wise Men—The Proverbs of the

Fifty Disciples—The Office of the Blessed Virgin, in Hebrew Rhymes—Shagnarai Tfedek, or the Porches of Justice, by Rabbi Joseph, the son of Karintoil—and, lastly, the Book of Enoch. If you feel any inclination to possess the arguments of that dispute which formerly arose among the learned on the subject of the Book of Enoch, give me leave to refer you to the "Bibliothèque Critique" of the Father Simon: he has stated their different opinions. I know not whether I should have given you this intimation, were I not persuaded, that should your curiosity lead you to consult the learned Jesuit, you will make no attempt to light up those combustible materials again into the flame of theological controversy. With regard to Mr. Hepburn's translation of this book, I confess that, under the impression made on myself by the arguments against the authenticity of the original, I have much more comfort in the translation of Enoch himself than I should have in that of his book. But let me return to the account of our indefatigable Minim's labours.

The Rabbins, not contented with making an author of Enoch, have favoured the world with a learned work by the Patriarch Abraham, entitled, "Sepher Jetzira," the Book of the Creation. This was also converted into Latin by our unwearied translator. You will perhaps be amused to hear, that the Cabalistic Doctors assigned to all the Patriarchs and Prophets, from Adam to Elias, an Angelic preceptor. We learn from the same source, that these venerable persons becoming very learned, as well may be supposed, under such tuition, most of them enlightened the world with records and histories of their own times. In order to obviate the reproach of visionary conjecture upon this matter, Abraham Bendir, in his preface to the Patriarch's Jetzira, has, with a most obliging readiness and all-becoming gravity, presented his readers with the names of several of these Seraphic Doctors. Adam, it seems, was tutored by the Angel Raziel; Shem received lectures from Jophiel; Zedikiel instructed Abraham; Jacob underwent the discipline of Peliel; Joseph was illumined by Gabriel; Metacron instituted Moses; and Elias

\* The Sepher Meefni Lashon Hakodesh, or Book of Balances of the Holy Tongue; and Shehut Bedikduk, or the Elegance of Grammar; are among the more esteemed productions of Eben Ezra.

ought inspiration from the hallowed lips of Malathiel. Each of these Angelic Doctors imparted a portion of the Cabala, or Jewish traditions, to his respective pupil; and hence the wisdom and learning of the Rabbins above what is written—except by themselves.

To their profound discoveries we are indebted for the motive which induced Abraham to write his “*Jetzira*.” The Chaldeans having entertained a variety of discordant notions relative to religion and the first principles of things; some having insisted on two, others on three, primary causes, opposite or hostile to each other; and another party having regarded the Sun as the original cause of all things; the Patriarch Abraham, they say, sat down to compose the Book of the Creation, in order to give them right sentiments upon these important subjects. Some learned men, notwithstanding the imposture of this legend, pretend, that the faith of the ancient Chaldeans and Persians, as inculcated by Zoroaster, is discoverable in it.

In consequence of the above recital, you will probably allow, that our linguist’s facility and expertness in translating from the Hebrew language, his familiar use of the Latin, and extraordinary acquaintance with Rabbinical learning, are sufficiently proved.

One of the most curious of his performances, and that which displays his universal attention to languages, is his “*Virga Aurea Septuaginta Duobus Encomiis Cœlata*.” It was communicated to Doctor Mackenzie \* by Sir John Murray, of Glendoick. I will give you as clear an account of it in my own way as his representation of it without the plate, and otherwise not absolutely correct, will allow.

It is a large engraving made at Rome in 1616, and dedicated to Paul V.—At the top is represented, in gorgeous apparel, the Virgin Mary with a circle of stars round her head. Upon the robe is inscribed her name in Hebrew characters. Encomiums in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, emanate like rays from every part of her person. Above her head are pictured the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; on either side of her are distri-

buted Angels and the Twelve Apostles; beneath her feet shine the moon and the stars. Below these brilliant objects are placed seven columns or pillars; in the first and last of which our author explains his design of representing, on the five intermediate ones, in seventy-two languages, so many passages of scripture, with certain emblems adapted to each; the whole expressing encomiums on the Blessed Virgin.

The first of the five interior columns exhibits the following alphabets, emblems, and scripture passages.—The Babylonish alphabet; waters flowing from different conduits for the emblem; and its inscription, † “The Waters of Paradise.”—The Hieroglyphic alphabet; emblem, a beautiful mirror; inscription, † “A Mirror without Spot.”—The Apollonic alphabet; emblem, an open book; inscription, § “The Book of God’s Law.”—The Egyptian alphabet; emblem, the head of a beautiful woman; inscription, || “The King’s Daughter is all-glorious within.”—The Cuscean alphabet; emblem, a great city; inscription, ¶ “The City of the great King.”—The Virgilian alphabet; emblem, a woman sitting before the rising sun; inscription, \*\* “Brighter than the Sun.”—The Etruscan alphabet; emblem, Angels ascending and descending a ladder; inscription, †† “Jacob’s Ladder.”—The Saracenic alphabet; emblem, a bed, with the Madonna and Child; inscription, ††† “Behold the Bed! that of King Solomon.”—The Assyrian alphabet; emblem, Judith, with Holofernes’ head in one hand, and the sword in the other. Mackenzie has omitted the inscription. In this whimsical manner our author proceeds to complete his first column with the Armenian, Syro Armenian, Illyrian, Saxon, Ethiopian, Phœnician, French, and German alphabets.

The second column presents the Gothic, Getic, Scythian, Messagetic, Mercurial-Ægyptiac, Iliac-Ægyptiac, the Greek, Ionic, Æolic, Attic, Doric, Latino-Greek, Coptic, Jacobitic, Serbian, Irish, and Scottish alphabets.

In the third column is the portrait of Paul V. with a Latin distich, remark-

\* See this author’s account of Hepburn, which I have chiefly consulted in this Life.

† Gen. ii. 10.

† Wisdom, vii. 26.

§ Ecclesiasticus, xxiv. 26.

|| Psalm xlv. 14.

¶ Psalm xlviii. 2.

\*\* Wisdom, xvii. 31.

†† Gen. xxviii. 12.

††† Cant. iii. 7.

able only for its alliteration, and an antithesis betwixt the *Minim* addressing it, and the *Mundi Maximus*, or Pope, to whom it is addressed. The remaining ornaments of this column consist of the portraits of Bartheba and Esther, with the Syriac and Maronite alphabets.

The fourth column is occupied by the Chaldaic, Palestine, Cananean, Persian, African, Arabic, Judean, Turkish, the Rabbinical, Galilean, Spanish-Rabbinical, Hebræo-Arabic, Syro-Hebraic, and Mystical alphabets.

The fifth and last column will surprize you with the Seraphic, Supercelestial, the Angelical, Enochean, Punic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Mosaic, Judæo-Samaritan, Idumean, Halorabbinic, Brachman, Adamean, Solomonic, and Noachic alphabets.

Where our author found all these languages, as my document deposeth not, I am far from being able to inform you, and still farther from any inclination either to investigate or conjecture. The names, at least, of several are manifestly arbitrary, and seem to import, that some of them are languages of another world. Why may we not suppose these to have been used by the kind instructive Angels of the Rabbins, in the education of their patriarchal pupils.

I take it for granted you are now sufficiently tired with the length of my catalogue to excuse the omission of a few out of the seventy-two languages which my document professed to give. The omission hath probably been owing to too much haste, or perhaps to the wearisomeness of transcribing such a number of hard names, so barren of ideas. But however this may be, four or five more are certainly due to the account. For the full \* title of Mr. Hepburn's exhibition of languages, at the same time that it expresses the number he meant in this odd device, assigns the reasons of his chusing that particular number; namely, because the Blessed Virgin is said to have lived seventy-two years; because that was the number of Christ's disciples, and of their Eminences the Cardinals; and because there are so many mysteries in the name of God.—These reasons surely are curious, and

not a little characteristic of the author's visionary turn of mind. It is asserted, that Hepburn was sufficiently skilled in all these languages to write in each of them. If this be true, you will suppose that his proficiency in them must have been extremely unequal, or his knowledge in each not very profound. If, however, Mithridates, who had a kingdom to govern, and, for some time, a vast army to command, were able, as has been reported of him, to have made such acquisitions in language as to harangue the twenty-two nations of which his forces were composed, each in its own tongue, Hepburn, whose time was wholly given up to that study, may be supposed, at the latter part of his life, to have written in seventy-two. The famous Postellus, besides the dead languages, is said to have possessed so many living ones, that he might have made the tour of the Globe without an interpreter. Such wonderful stories, it must be allowed, have long passed with unobstructed currency. But a strange alteration or degeneracy must now have taken place among mankind, if these accounts be well founded. We meet with no persons at present professing themselves capable of such attainments; and I may add, that were such professors to be found, they must not expect to obtain credit without rigorous examination.

Notwithstanding the high pretensions of some others, Dr. Mackenzie ventures to maintain, that his countryman, Hepburn, was not only the greatest linguist of his own age, but, to use his own expression, of any age that has been since the creation of the world.

Vincentius Blancus, a noble Venetian, has, in his letters, mentioned him with great honour. And the learned Canonist, James Gaffarel, in his † Book of unheard-of Curiosities, has spoken of him in terms of very high commendation. We may, perhaps, safely conclude him to have been one of the first linguists in the annals of modern literature. With this measure of his fame, his most partial admirers may well be contented; since there are no possible means of deciding what individual com-

\* Schema LXXII. Idiomatum, sive Virga Aurea, Romæ 1616. Quia Beata Virgo dicitur tot Annis in Vivis fuisse; et ille Numerus Discipulorum est Christi; et R. Cardinalium; et tot Mystera in Nomine Dei.

† Published in Latin at Hamburg 1676.

petitor may claim the absolute supremacy against him.

Mr. Hepburn was at Venice in the year 1620, whither he had gone with an intention of translating some Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic writings. Here he died, in that or the following year. His portrait, it is said, is still shewn at the Vatican.

Although Hepburn's attainments in language were worthy of great admiration, I find no reason to believe that his mind was enlarged, or his understanding remarkably vigorous. He does not appear to have possessed that quick sense of remote but kindred objects; that active faculty of combining and felicity of expressing related ideas; or that intuitive discernment betwixt heterogeneous ones; those creative powers, in short, of thought or expression, by which original works, of whatever kind, are produced; those works in the contemplation of which alone taste ever recognizes the fascination of genius. From the nature of his performances it may be supposed, that he ranged at leisure through his intellectual stores without comprehending their most valuable use. He seems rather to have contented himself with the humble province of tenant than to have exerted the authority of lord or proprietor over his own literary stock. Its quantity, indeed, was very considerable; his fields were ample, but their produce, though abundant, boasted nothing uncommon but the nature of their weeds. What other idea of merit are we to gather from his scheme of seventy-two languages, above mentioned, though an object of wonder

among the mob of his learned contemporaries, or, indeed, from his attachment to that species of learning, which appears almost wholly to have occupied him, than that he was a great adept in the visions of the Rabbins, and that his imagination, when he meant to compose, teemed with nothing better than the idle reveries \* and solemn puerilities of the Cabalistic school?

After all, allow me to repeat, that the measure of his acquisitions was very extraordinary. It was highly honourable to himself and to his country, or rather to the whole republic of letters; to the prosperity of which his country has, for many ages, contributed such solid support. To have translated so many manuscripts from a † language with which few perhaps of the learned have, at any time, been equally familiar, claims the important merit of having unlocked a hidden magazine; the real value of which might not otherwise have been discovered. If he shall have prevented other linguists, who may fortunately have been better employed, from undertaking the same task, they are truly much indebted to his labour. And such readers as think their time too precious to be spent in the perusal of books which will teach them little worth knowing, are under signal obligations to those by whose diligence or research so useful a discovery may have been made. And the titles of almost all, or at least the greater part, of those which our celebrated linguist hath translated, will prove, that *Verbum sat sapienti*: To connoisseurs the title-page is enough.

\* There are few persons versed at all in letters who, in the course of their reading, will not have met with some instances of these reveries, &c. Persons unacquainted with them may, for some ideas on the subject, be referred to the monstrous conceptions of the Jews relative to the great feast, at which the second Messiah, after the overthrow of their enemies, is to entertain the whole assembled race of Judah, from Abraham downwards, in the renovated City of Jerusalem, according to the Rabbies cited by Basnage. The first dish is to consist of the flesh of the female Leviathan, salted by God from the beginning of time, and preserved, say they, as an exquisite relish for that banquet of his Son. They are then, according to the Cabalistic authority, to be regaled with the female Behemoth, which eats the grass of a thousand mountains in one day; and the flesh of the stupendous bird Ziz, or *Bariuckne*, whose extended wings obscured the sun; and lastly, with wine from the grapes of Paradise, reserved for that feast, &c. See Maurice's Ind. Ant. Sketch of Contents preceding his Second Dissertation, p. 175.

† The Hebrew.

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

By Dr. SWIFT, THE LATE LORD HARDWICKE, AND THE LATE SPEAKER ONSLOW. (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 161.]

\* \* \* These Passages marked N. P. are parts in the original Manuscript of Bp. BURNET'S History not printed.

BURNET, "CHARLES BURKLEY, p. 99. Earl of Falmouth, who without any visible merit, unless it was managing the King's amours, was the most absolute of all the King's favourites."

ONSLOW. "See the History of Lord Clarendon's Life, for part of this man's merit."

BURNET, p. 102. "The Earl, afterwards Duke of Rothes, married Earl Crawford's daughter. He had a ready dexterity in the management of affairs, with a soft insinuating address. He had a quick apprehension with a clear judgment. He had no advantage of education, no sort of literature, nor had he travelled abroad—all in him was mere nature."

N. P. "But it was nature very much depraved: for he seemed to have freed himself from all impressions of virtue and religion; of honour or good-nature. He delivered himself, without either restraint or decency, to all the pleasures of wine and women. He had but one maxim, to which he adhered firmly, 'That he was to do every thing, and deny himself in nothing that might maintain his greatness, or gratify his appetites.'"

"He was unhappily made for drunkennes; for as he drank all his friends dead, and was able to subdue two or three sets of drunkards, one after another, so it scarce ever appeared he was disordered: and after the greatest excesses, an hour or two of sleep carried them all off entirely that no sign of them remained. He would go about business without any uneasiness, or discovering any heat either in body or mind. This had a terrible conclusion; for after he had killed all his friends, he fell at last under such a weakness of stomach that he had perpetual colics, when he was not hot within or full of strong liquor, of which he was presently seized, so that he was always sick or drunk."

BURNET, p. 126. speaking of the execution of the Marquis of Argyle—

SWIFT. "He was the greatest villain of his age."

N. P. "The Marquis of Argyle ended his days much better than those who knew him in the former part of his life, expected; concerning which the Earl of Crawford told me (Burnet) this passage:

"He was always on ill terms with him, and went out of town on the day of his execution. The Earl of Middleton, when he saw Crawford first after it was over, asked him, 'If he did not believe his soul was in Hell?' He answered, 'Not at all.' And when the other seemed surprized at that, he said his reason was, 'He knew Argyle was naturally a very great coward, and was always afraid of dying; so since he heard he had died with great resolution, he was persuaded it was from some supernatural assistance, for he was sure it was not his natural temper.'"

BURNET, p. 127. "The proceeding against Warriston was soon dispatched."

SWIFT. "Warriston was an abominable dog."

BURNET, p. 134. Of Bishop Leightoun's character, "The grace and gravity of his pronunciation was such that few heard him without a very sensible emotion—his style, however, was rather *too fine*."

SWIFT. "A fault that Burnet is not guilty of."

BURNET, p. 140. "Leightoun did not stand much upon it. He did not *think* orders given without Bishops were null and void. He *thought* the forms of government were not settled by such positive laws as were unalterable, but only by apostolical practices; which, as he *thought*, authorized episcopacy as the best form; yet he did not *think* it necessary to the being of a Church, but  
he

he *thought* that every Church might make such rules of ordination as they pleased."

SWIFT. "Here's a specimen of style! *think!—thought!—thought!—think!—thought!*"

BURNET, p. 154, speaking of a proclamation for shutting up two hundred churches in one day—"Sharpe said to myself he knew nothing of it, yet he was glad it was done without his having any share in it, for by it he was furnished with somewhat in which he was no way concerned, upon which he might cast all the blame of all that followed; yet this was suitable enough to a maxim that he and all that sort of people set up—"That the execution of the laws was that by which all Governments maintained their strength as well as their honour."

SWIFT. "Dunce! Can there be a better maxim?"

BURNET, p. 160. "When the 1200,000*l.* per year was granted King Charles the Second, the King came afterwards to believe, that Lord Clarendon could have raised both his authority and revenue higher, if he had a mind to carry it further."

ONslow. "He himself (Clarendon) is silent to all this in the history of his life; but that may be accounted for without raising any doubt of the truth. If it be true of him, how much are we all indebted to him! That he did this great and lasting service to his country, I must own, has been, and is the universal persuasion."

BURNET, p. 162, speaking of the supposed safety of Sir Harry Vane, from the King's favourable answer to both Houses in his behalf—

ONslow. "So did every body at that time, and it was so designed. It was a medium to accommodate the difference between the two Houses upon his case. The Commons had expressly provided for the sparing of his life; the Lords did agree to that, and the Commons only yielded upon the proposal of this loyal address.—The words of the address, or rather petition, were, "That as his Majesty had declared he would proceed only against the immediate murderers of his father, they (viz. the Lords and Commons) not finding Sir Harry Vane or Colonel Lambert to be of that number, are humble suitors to his Majesty, that if they shall

be attainted, yet execution as to their lives may be remitted."

"The King's answer, as reported by the Lord Chancellor, was, "That his Majesty grants the desires of the said petition." It is true, in the next Parliament there was an address to prosecute them; Lambert was attainted as well as Sir Harry Vane, but his life was spared, and he lived several years afterwards in *prison*, and died a papist."

BURNET, p. 163. "John Goodwin and Milton did also escape all censure, to the surprize of all people."

SWIFT. "He censures even mercy."

BURNET, p. 163. "Milton was not excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and afterwards he came out of his concealment and lived many years, much visited by all strangers, and much admired by all at home for the poems he writ, though he was then blind; chiefly that of "Paradise Lost," in which there is a nobleness both of contrivance and execution, that though he affected to write in blank verse without rhyme, and made many new and rough words, yet it was esteemed the beautifullest and perfectest poem that ever was writ, at least in *our language*."

SWIFT. "A mistake!—for it is in *English*."

BURNET, p. 164. "The great share that Sir Harry Vane had in the attair of the Earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs to the total change of Government, but above all, the great opinion that was had of his parts and capacity to emoroil matters again, made the Court think it necessary to put him out of the way."

SWIFT. "A malicious turn—Vane was a dangerous enthusiastic beast."

ONslow. "The following letter I had copied from the original, and saw it the 24th of June, 1759:

"ONslow."

"Hampton Court, Saturday Afternoon.

"The relation that has been made to me of Sir Henry Vane's carriage yesterday in the Hall, is the occasion of this letter, which, if I am rightly informed, was so insolent as to justify all he had done, acknowledging no supreme power in England but a Parliament; and many things to that purpose. You have had a true account of all, and if he has *given* *new occasion to be hanged*, certainly he is too dangerous a man to

let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way.

"Think of this, and give me some account of it to-morrow, 'till when I have no more to say to you:

"C——."

Indorsed in Lord Clarendon's handwriting,

"*The King, 7<sup>th</sup> of June.*"

N. B. Sir Harry Vane was beheaded that day se'nnight, on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, 1662.

BURNET, p. 164. "When Sir H. Vane saw his death was designed, he composed himself to it with a resolution that surpris'd all who knew how little of that was natural to him. Some instances of this were very extraordinary, though they cannot be mentioned with decency."

SWIFT. "His lady *conceived* by him the night before his execution."

BURNET, p. 165. "Lord Clarendon would never make application to Mrs. Palmer, nor let anything pass the seal in which she was named. The Earl of Southampton likewise would never suffer her name to be in the Treasury books."

ONSLOW. "For which reason the husband was prevailed upon to accept of an Irish patent to be Viscount Castlemain, that she might be qualified to be a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Queen. She was not created Duchess of Cleveland till about 1670.

BURNET, p. 165. "But when the new Parliament was called a year after, in which there was a design to set aside the Act of Indemnity, and to have brought in a new one; the King did so positively insist on his adhering to the Act of Indemnity, that the design of breaking into it was laid aside."

ONSLOW. "In the interval between the two Parliaments, many persons obtained particular pardons under the great seal for what was included under the Act of Indemnity. My great-grand-father had one, which I have seen."

BURNET, p. 173. "The blame of the sale of Dunkirk was laid to the charge of the Earl of Clarendon, though his son assured me he kept himself out of that affair entirely."

ONSLOW. "In his opinion and advice, but not in his actings—an unhappy

distinction of his which went to other matters, and made him to be called the author of many things he was really averse to."

BURNET, p. 178. "The Earl of Clarendon was for gaining the Dissenters, and got the King to make a declaration, soon after his restoration, concerning ecclesiastical affairs."

ONSLOW. "The Commons thanked the King for his declaration, and ordered in a bill at the motion of Serjeant Hale (afterwards the famous Chief Justice), as may be gathered from the Journals, for making it effectual. But this bill was *dash'd* after the first reading. See Journals H. of C. Nov. 1660."

BURNET, p. 180, speaking of the Dissenters in Charles the Second's time looking for a new Liturgy, continues, "But all this was overthrown by Baxter, who was a man of great piety, and if he had not meddled in too many things, would have been esteem'd one of the learned men of the age. He writ near *two hundred books.*"

SWIFT. "Very bad ones indeed!"

BURNET, p. 182. "It was resolv'd to maintain conformity to the height, and to oblige all persons to subscribe an unfeign'd assent and consent to all and every particular contained and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer."

ONSLOW. "In the sessions of Parliament 1663, a bill was sent from the Commons to the Lords for the relief of such persons as by sickness, or other impediments, were disabled from subscribing to the Declaration of Assent and Consent to the Book of Common Prayer, required by the Act of Uniformity.—The bill pass'd the Lords with a clause added to it, "declaring that the subscription of assent and consent, &c. should be understood only as to practice and obedience."—But the Commons rejected the clause, which the Lords not insisting upon, the bill pass'd without it.

"When this clause was first added by the Lords, some of them dissent'd against it, and enter'd their Protest in these words—

"Being destructive of the Church of England as established."

"This Protest was signed by the Duke of York, and followed by several Temporal Lords, but not one Bishop.—See Lords Journals, 26<sup>th</sup> July 1663."

(To be continued occasionally.)



T H E

## L O N D O N R E V I E W

A N D

L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L ,

F o r J U N E 1795.

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

The Landscape, a Didactic Poem, in Three Books, addressed to Uvedale Price, Esq. By R. P. Knight. The Second Edition. G. Nicoll.

WHAT pretensions this Poem has to the epithet *didactic* we have already said, in a former review \*, that we could not discover; as it contains no instructions, either in art or morals, of more extensive utility than may be found in any other copy of verses of equal length. We except from this observation what relates to trees in the third book, which, however, furnishes but few, and those not very important, directions on the subject of planting. Even this part of the Poem is rather *descriptive* than *preceptive*; which indeed seems to be the proper epithet by which the work should have been distinguished.

This second edition contains a great quantity of additional prose, and several new lines in the poetical part. The chief object of both is the demolition of the Brunonian system of gardening, which now makes as much disturbance amongst the improvers of grounds as the Brunonian system of physic had excited, a little while before, amongst the sons of Æsculapius. In his prose, our author is very severe upon poor Repton, who deserves, in his judgment, no better appellations than those of *walk-maker, scrub-planter, turf-cleaner, rural-perfumer*, and so forth. In the Poem, no notice is taken of him, that we recollect; so that he loses this chance, such as it is, of descending to future times. Brown, however, does not escape so happily, whose *innovating band*, according to Mr. Knight,

“ First dealt his curses o’er this fertile land.”

Our author, in his prefatory Advertisement, justifies himself from the im-

putation of having pillaged Mr. Mason’s *English Garden* to decorate *The Landscape*; an imputation which, it seems, had been cast upon him by the writer of an Ode called *A Sketch from the Landscape* (which, by-the-by, he calls a *contemptible publication*); and he does this by a very singular species of defence. “ He had never read Mr. Mason’s Poem, nor did he, at the time of writing, recollect its existence, though he now remembers to have heard it spoken of.” This certainly may be very true, and not the less true for being very improbable; for as Agathon says, as quoted by Aristotle, “ it is probable that many things will happen contrary to probability.” But as Mr. K. was not obliged to make this, or any, defence, he had much better, in our opinion, have said nothing; the *culpable negligence* of which he pleads guilty for such an omission, being certainly as great a crime in one who sets himself off as a *didactic writer*, as the charge of *plagiarism*, which by the help of Hurd’s *Marks of Imitation* might possibly be proved against him, in the composer of an original poem. The defence may be true, as we said before; but does he expect it to be believed? Mr. K. like Brutus, is, no doubt, “ an honourable man” in the private transactions of social life; but he is also an author and a poet; and most readers will be inclined to reason like the old Yorkshire Dean of a College, who, when a young man made a frivolous excuse for absenting himself from chapel, replied, with the genuine bluntness and dialect of the North, “ *Scholars will loy.*”

The Advertisement concludes with a complimentary Sonnet by Sir Edward

\* See Vol. XXV. p. 355.

Winnington, which, as our author justly infers, may very well console him for the satire he has felt from other quarters. It is, indeed, forcible and elegant, and deserves a yet wider circulation than even the celebrity of Mr. K.'s genius can give to it. We will, therefore, introduce it to our readers.

“ Whoe'er thy classic poem, Knight, hath  
read,  
Where truth, and taste, and harmony,  
combine ;  
Where native sense, by manly science fed,  
Speaks the full mind in every nervous line ;  
Must hail, with patriot joy, th' approaching  
hour  
When trammell'd Nature shall again be  
free ;  
Shall spurn the dull improver's pedant pow'r,  
And burst, luxuriant, into liberty.  
So in thy favourite bard's immortal lays,  
Bounds the fleet courser to the well-known  
plain,  
Exulting in the wanton current plays,  
High lifts his head, and waves his flowing  
mane ;  
His flowing mane, by barb'rous art unshorn,  
Floats on a neck by no rude yoke oppress'd ;  
While Nature's beauties all his limbs adorn,  
And conscious freedom swells his ample  
chest.  
O Liberty and Nature, kindred pow'rs,  
Shed on this favour'd Isle your genial beams!  
Arch our high groves, and weave our tangled  
bow'rs ;  
Pile our rude rocks, and wind our lucid  
streams !  
Yet not to sylvan scenes alone confin'd,  
Or on one favour'd spot be felt your sway ;  
Exalt the nobler energies of mind,  
And pour o'er all the globe your intellectual  
day.”

Mr. Knight has enlisted in his cause the powers not only of the pen but of the pencil ; having introduced two drawings into his book, one of which exhibits a rural scene according to the mode of improvement recommended by himself and Mr. Price, and the other displaying the same scene fashioned agreeably to the system of Brown. It must be acknowledged, that this argument, such as it is, is very decisive in favour of the poet and his friend ; the former view being abundantly more rich and interesting as a landscape. The dialecticians, however (as we suspect), will not be inclined to consider this display as very conclusive upon the main question, but will rather

class it with that species of sophism called *petitio principii*, which sets out with taking the position for granted : it is the business of the reasoning to infer and to prove. For thus our author very logically argues. The stile of ornament which is most interesting in landscapes, as represented on canvass, may be applied with equal advantage to the decoration of living scenery ; which appears—not from an instance exhibited in some real habitation improved according to this rule, to which we might expect our author to refer us, but by a representation on paper of the two methods ; of whose comparative merits in this way no man ever doubted a single instant.

Put let us consider the materials, such as they are, which our author has condescended to give us, with a reference to matter of fact. The *new method* has considerably the best of it, as we have already observed, upon a superficial view ; but whether the place according to the first engraving would be preferable for the purposes of habitation and enjoyment, is a point which requires farther investigation.

The *manfion patronised by our poet*, built conformably to the principles of architecture which were in fashion in the glorious days of Queen Bess, has, indeed, a very spirited and picturesque appearance ; and its antagonist, having nothing to recommend it but the tame simplicity of modern buildings, appears very insignificant by its side. But a person who was likely to reside in one or other of these houses might be apt to consider a little about the accommodations within, and might doubt, whether the showy and varied front of the more ancient edifice was likely to compensate for the *windows that exclude the light*, and avenues *that lead to nothing*, which would probably discover themselves in the interior. The *bridge* also seems extremely slight and insecure, even when compared with its Chinese opponent ; and we derive some part of our pleasure from observing, that it is only a man of paper that is passing over it. The *tree*, which has fallen in the *picturesque* engraving, however ornamental in the prospect, must be very inconvenient to passengers, and to ladies would prove an insurmountable barrier. Probably our improver designs to detain his visitors in this favourite spot ; where the three points of distance he recommends in his poem, which certainly cannot be made

to appear on every spot of the grounds, are to be found in perfection. In one word, while one looks at these two scenes at one's leisure in a comfortable apartment, there cannot exist a moment for hesitation as to which deserves the preference; and our author will not find two opinions on the subject between himself and his most determined adversaries. But how he means to clear his paths for the purpose of convenient walking, when he places us upon solid ground, and to let in the sun and air among his thickly-planted trees, which, in a cold and wet climate like that of England, is of considerable importance, our improver has not deigned to inform us, and probably never will.

The second view appears to great disadvantage for want of the beautiful surface of *green* which would be found in reality and nature. This argument, indeed, will have no weight with our author, who has entertained a violent dislike to this favourite colour; and in consequence he vilifies and degrades it by every species of opprobrious distinction, calling it, *tawdry green, hateful green, sapid green*, and so forth. And yet in the outset of his Poem, when nature and experience had some weight with him, and he had not got the *new theory* quite so strongly rooted in his mind, he promises to teach, as one of his critics has well observed,

“How best to bid the verdant landscape rise.”

In fine, this argument, drawn from powers of the pencil, when accurately and impartially considered, makes more against the *new theory of improvement* than it does in its favour, and may be considered as belonging to that mode of ratiocination mentioned by Swift; who, when he satirises the ladies for their logical blunders, says,

“Their arguments directly tend  
Against the cause they would defend.”

With respect to the poetry of the Landscape, it certainly contains several brilliant passages; but there is too great a uniformity, and indeed monotony, in the cadences, which renders it tiresome in reading. There is also occasional inattention to the rhyme, as well as to the metre. Thus, *froth* is made to rhyme to *clothe*; *crown* to *own*; *shine* to *Poussin*; and *brow*, in one place, to *below*, and in another to *grow*. The word *bowers* is

constructed with two long *feet* or syllables:

“And orange bowers nod with golden fruit.”

In several places the elision is omitted, by which the structure of the line is entirely vitiated. *The other*, at length, is written for *t'other*:

“Whilst the other gloomy with embowering leaves.”

*Rivulet* is put for *riv'let*, &c. &c. This practice, indeed, occurs so frequently, that it seems to be a construction on system.

In some lines, the composition is very little better than measured prose.

“But here, on the same principle, bestow  
Its skill on things which here spontaneous grow.”

In another passage a little farther back he thus soperly paceth the muse:

“And if for gain they plant, the reason's good,  
Since all they want is quantity of wood;  
But if with beauty they would charm the sight,  
Something is more requir'd than size and height;  
Which shewn in shapes thus formal, thin and tall,  
Make us regret they ever grew at all.”

The poet talks in one place of *shielding the senses from the cooling breeze*; as though this did not generate a refreshing sensation, but was an evil from which the senses required to be defended; and in another passage he discourses of climes,

“Where heaven's all-cheering light  
Succeeds alternate to the glooms of night;”

as if there were any climes subjected to mortal reasoning or cognizance where this vicissitude of light and darkness was not to be found.

The following lines, were not the concluding couplet in the way, might defy criticism:

“Let me, retir'd from business, toil, and strife,  
Close, amidst books and solitude, my life;  
Beneath yon high-brow'd rocks in thickets rove;  
Or, meditating, wander thro' the grove;  
Or, from the cavern, view the noon-tide beam  
Dance on the rippling of the lucid stream,  
C c e z While

While the wild woodbine dangles o'er my head,  
 And various flow'rs around their fragrance spread ;  
 Or where, midst scatter'd trees, the op'ning glade  
 Admits the well-mix'd tints of light and shade,  
 And, as the day's bright colours fade away,  
 Just shews my devious solitary way ;  
 While thick'ning glooms around are slowly spread,  
 And glimm'ring fun-beams gild the mountain's head ;  
 Then homeward, as I sauntering move along,  
 The nightingale begins his evening song,  
 Chaunting a requiem to departed light,  
 That smooths the raven down of sable night."

Without objecting to the quick recurrence of the rhymes *head* and *spread* in so short a space as eighteen lines, which some of our readers may deem hypercritical, surely, if the *sable night* be so *downy* as our author represents, and as we, by the authority of no very unusual poetical licence of putting cause for effect, may be disposed to admit, how comes it that this *down* should require *smoothing*.

The song of the nightingale may be a very proper poetical machine to chase away all nocturnal annoyances ; but to employ it in stiling that which, by the poet's own expressions, is confessed to be already silent and quiet, is engaging it surely in bootless labour ; it is requiring *opus operatum*.

To the verses that follow no material objection can be made, and they exhibit a very animated glow of description.

"Bless'd is the man in whose sequester'd glade  
 Some ancient abbey's walls diffuse their shade ;  
 With mouldering windows *tierc'd* and turrets crown'd,

And pinnacles with clinging ivy bound.  
 Bless'd too is he, who, 'midst his tufted trees,  
 Some ruin'd castle's lofty *tower's* sees,  
 Imbosom'd high upon the mountain's  *brow*,  
 Or nodding o'er the stream that glides *below*.  
 Nor yet unenvy'd to whose humbler lot  
 Falls the *retired* and antiquated cot ;—  
 Its roof with reeds and mosses cover'd o'er,  
 And honeysuckles climbing round the door ;  
 While mantling vines along its walls are spread,

And *clustering* ivy decks the chimney's head.  
 Still happier he (if conscious of his prize)  
 Who sees some temple's broken columns rise  
 'Midst *sculptured* fragments, shiver'd by their fall,

And *tottering* remnants of its marble wall ;

Where every beauty of correct design,  
 And varied elegance of art, combine  
 With Nature's softest tints, *matured* by time,  
 And the warm influence of a genial clime."

Here, however, the inattention to metrical construction, which we mentioned above, whether designed or accidental, appears in all the words printed in italics ; as *pierced*, *retired*, *clustering*, *sculptured*, *tottering*, *matured* :—*brov* and *below* are made to rhyme also here, as they do in some other parts of the poem.

The following lines in the second book have been added since the first edition :

"But let not still the o'er-bearing pride of taste

Turn fertile districts to a forest's waste ;  
 Still let utility improvement guide,  
 And just congruity in all preside.  
 While shaggy hills are left to rude neglect,  
 Let the rich plains with wavy corn be deck'd ;  
 And while rough thickets shade the lonely glen,

Let culture smile upon the haunts of men ;  
 And the rich meadow and the fertile field  
 The annual tribute of their harvests yield.  
 Oft pleas'd we see, in some sequester'd glade,  
 The cattle seek the aged pollard's shade ;  
 Or, on the hillock's swelling turf reclin'd,  
 Snuff the cool breeze, and catch the passing wind :

Oft too, when shelter'd from the winter's cold,  
 In graceful groups they croud the litter'd fold ;  
 Their varied forms and blended colours gay  
 Mild scenes of simple elegance display,  
 And with saint gleams of social comfort charm  
 The humble beauties of the lonely farm.  
 But never let those humble beauties try  
 With the neat villa's tinsel charms to vie ;  
 Or spoil their simple, unaffected grace,  
 With frippery ornaments and tawdry lace ;  
 For still to culture should its use belong ;  
 And affectation's always in the wrong."

This passage is probably introduced by the author rather as a modification of the *new theory* of rural improvement than as a specimen of finished composition. A very long note, indeed, is subjoined to it, in which he assures his readers, that it is not a part of his system that the *convenient* and the *useful* should give way to the *picturesque* ; only he has endeavoured to prove, and still asserts, that *ground* which is sacrificed to *picturesque* beauty ought really to be *picturesque*. He adds, that in general, he believes, very small sacrifices are necessary ;

fary; for, as he has stated in the text, the foreground is the proper place for picturesque decoration, which need not, therefore, ever be extended far from the eye.—The passage he alludes to is this:

“ To shew the nice embellishments of art,  
The foreground ever is the properest part;  
For e'en minute and trifling objects near  
Will grow important and distinct appear:  
*No leaf of fern, low weed, or creeping thorn,*  
But near the eye the landscape may adorn.”

Precepts such as the above afford the strongest presumption, that Mr. K. derives his science in gardening, not from the living scenery of nature, but from the schools and galleries of art. Where shall we seek “the charming foreground?” might we inquire in the language of the poet’s shepherd invoking “the kind Genius of the mountain,” that is the modern Improver; “in the grove, or by the crystal fountain?” Mr. K. talks of the foreground as of a fixed and permanent object; which is true indeed, but not in real landscape,

but only on the copper and canvass of the painter. The wanderer through the fields, “*open and covert,*” shifts his foreground with every step of progressive motion; so, in order that the rule just cited may be observed, his *leaf of fern, low weed, or creeping thorn,* must advance with him.

In the postscript to this second edition our author finishes his labours with a renewal of the subject of Mr. Repton, whom he defends himself from the charge of *misquoting*, at least intentionally. That Mr. R. did not mean *milestones* by the terms *stones with distances upon them*, on which he thinks the family-arms of proprietors might be emblazoned, is sufficiently probable.—But whatever he meant is of no consequence to the public; and neither he nor his antagonist will discover any abundance of good sense, if they suppose that a quarrel between two authors *de tribus lanis caprinis* can produce in the breasts of any of their readers either solicitude or amusement.

H—R.

Transactions of the Royal Humane Society from 1774 to 1784; with an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations on Suspended Animation, to the Year 1794. By W. Hawes, M. D. Senior Physician to the Surry and London Dispensaries, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound. Rivingtons, 1794.

THIS valuable publication, by permission, is dedicated to HIS MAJESTY, and contains an ample, copious, and interesting account of the Transactions of this Institution. The EDITOR observes, “There are two objects to be accomplished by this work: the *one* is to enable the public to estimate the real good done by the HUMANE SOCIETY; the *other* is to form such a collection of facts ascertained and collected in the practice of RESUSCITATION, as may furnish the medical investigator with data, that might enable him to prosecute its improvement, and thus render the art itself most eminently serviceable and extensively beneficial to mankind.” And surely no man, who dispassionately weighs the evidence exhibited before him, of the *uncommon success* with which the very laudable efforts of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS and OTHERS have been crowned, can hesitate a moment in acknowledging the infinite utility of a plan fraught with such *signal benefits* to distant generations. HIS MAJESTY, when presented with the volume of

Transactions, we are informed, spoke of the Society in the warmest terms of approbation; and we may indulge the pleasing hope, that when the *Blessings of peace* return to this happy island, some parliamentary pecuniary aid will be granted to a charity, which stands as an *illustrious monument* of the skill and philanthropy of those who, in spite of the most obstinate prejudices, have raised it from *infancy to manhood*.

From the numerous Cases of Recovery so neatly arranged by the Editor, we shall select the two following, as appropriate to the present season of the year.

#### FIRST CASE

OF A YOUTH STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING, RESTORED TO LIFE. BY JOHN MILWARD, ESQ.

“On Sunday night, July 5, 1778, at half past ten, I was called to Peter Lucas, apprentice to Mr. Hicks, of White-Lion-street.—The youth was brought home on boards, to all appearance dead from a stroke of lightning.

Upon

Upon examining the body I found it both stiff and univerſally cold, the fingers and toes contracted, eyes ſunk, and countenance livid.

" I had his wet clothes immediately removed, and placed him between hot blankets. The aſſiſtants then uſed ſtrong friction over the whole body. I made a large orifice in the baſilic vein, and procured by ſlow degrees twelve ounces of blood. Volatiles were frequently applied to the noſtrils, and rubbed on the temples; Cardiac Medicines were repeatedly attempted to be forced into the mouth, but he was incapable of ſwallowing.—Large veſicatories were applied to the whole ſpine, and to the feet.

" In half an hour, eight ounces more of blood was taken away; and, by the repeated uſe of volatiles, together with univerſal frictions, I perceived, at half paſt eleven, a very ſlight convulſive motion of the diaphragm, which was ſucceeded by a partial warmth and irregular pulſation. Theſe happy and favourable ſigns of returning animation were ſoon followed by a very ſlow interrupted reſpiration;—about twelve he began to be capable of ſwallowing, and, by perfeverance in the proceſs of friction, with the uſe of volatiles, &c. for an hour longer, a regular pulſation enſued, the lungs again performed their office, and the natural heat was diffuſed. About one he ſpoke, though not articulately, and his mental faculties gradually returned.

" In the morning he had conſiderable fever, in great meaſure accounted for by the ſtimulus of the bliſters, and the means employed: but, by the uſe of the antiphlogiſtic febrifuge plan, together with occaſional laxatives, in the courſe of a week he was reſtored to the enjoyment of perfect health.

#### " REFLECTIONS.

" 1. No external injury appeared, except a bruife along the right arm, which I preſume he received from the fiſt fall.

" 2. My patient knew nothing of what had happened but from his companion, who was not in the leaſt affected.

" 3. He was walking near Hoxton when ſtruck down by lightning; and before aſſiſtance could be procured *an hour* at leaſt muſt have elapſed, all which time the apparently lifeleſs body was in the thunder-ſtorm and a very heavy rain."

" The Rev. SETH THOMPSON obſerves \*—" That many in the dark ages of ignorance and ſuperſtition, and not a few in theſe our more enlightened days of religion and philoſophy, have looked up to the *warring elements* as viſibly displaying the *anger of THE DEITY*: and on that account they have forborne to give aſſiſtance in ſuch awful ſituations, as they deemed it a preſumptuous attempt to reſtore any life, which GOD himſelf, they thought, with his own right hand, and in the miſt of thoſe terrors, had taken away.

" Perhaps it was the will of PROVIDENCE to give all men, by this ſtriking inſtance, a full conviction, that the apparently-dead human body, even *a long time after death*, may ſtill be capable of RE-ANIMATION.

" PERHAPS to lead them, by that conviction, to make themſelves acquainted with all the proper means of RESTORING LIFE;—perhaps to ſhew the neceſſity of putting a ſtop to that pernicious cuſtom of *premaure interment*, which precludes all hope and poſſibility of a recovery.—Perhaps for ſome ſuch reaſons as theſe, undoubtedly for good and gracious reaſons, a BEING of infinite mercy deferred his bleſſing on the various means employed for reſtoring life, in the caſe above, till after a long and perfevering application."

#### SECOND CASE.

The following inſtance of Reſuſcitation proves moſt forcibly that the Faculty ſhould never be diſcouraged, in their beneficent exertions and laudable purſuits of reſtoring life, by vulgar prejudices, or the opinions of ſpectators.

" To Dr. HAWES.

" SIR,

" About the beginning of July 1780, croſſing the water of *Eden*, I accidentally ſaw a child in the bottom of the river. I inſtantly diſmounted my horſe, ran into the water, and laid hold of the boy, about ſeventeen months old. I laid him upon the warm ſand and called out for help. A man, with others, came inſtantly to my aſſiſtance, and procured blankets, ſalt, ſpirits, &c. I had a female, and, by mere accident, alſo a male catheter in my pocket. The body was laid upon the blankets, with his head a little elevated, and I ſtriped off his wet clothes, chuſing to begin to work directly where I was, as the day was

\* Anniversary Sermon preached for the Humane Society.

exceedingly warm, rather than run any risk by delay.—There was not the most distant appearance of life; every thing about him had the strongest marks of mortality.

“ I began with rubbing his left breast with salt; I next applied a little hartshorn to his nose and lips; I then chafed his temples with some aqua vitæ; and, finally, I introduced the female catheter into his mouth, and the male one into one nostril, blowing alternately with the one and the other. I persevered in rubbing, blowing, and chafing, for a quarter of an hour. Still there was no appearance of life: every spectator seemed convinced that my attempts were fruitless; and that it was impossible for man to do any service. They endeavoured at this time to dissuade me from making any farther attempts; but I silenced their clamours by telling them matters could not be worse, and I determined to persevere.

“ I resolved to open the jugular vein. In the mean time I renewed the friction with salt, camphorated spirits, &c. and inflated the lungs by means of the catheters; and, at length, I thought that I perceived a weak pulsation at the heart.—THIS ANIMATED ME IN THE DISCHARGE OF MY DUTY. By persevering for a minute or two longer, a feeble rattling in the throat was evident, and a weak quivering of the lips; the livid appearance in the countenance began to disperse; one of his eyes soon half opened; AND LIFE SEEMED WILLING ONCE MORE TO ANIMATE MY PATIENT'S LITTLE FRAME. I again applied volatiles to his nose and lips; ordering one of the spectators to rub his hands and feet with S. V. Camph. By this time he emitted a little curdled

milk which he had taken before the accident happened: an alvine passage also afterwards ensued; and now every thing wore a most favourable appearance. I ordered his mother to run home, strip, and go to bed; had the body wrapped in the blankets, and carried him to the house. A pair of blankets extraordinary was ordered to be put upon the bed; so that the heat of his mother soon warmed his system; he, after some time, fell into a profound sleep and profuse sweats.

“ It is impossible to say, with certainty, how long he remained in the water. But, if we may judge from the time he left his mother; the distance he had walked; the time I found him; and the situation he was in; I think he must have been at least ten minutes under water. It was about twenty minutes after I had begun before I was sensible of the least presence of life; and, I suppose, I had wrought with him about half an hour, or near that period, before I had him perfectly restored.

“ Thus have I endeavoured to give you a particular account of the discovery of the body, the appearances, the resuscitative process, and the return of animation.—I admire the PROVIDENCE which directed me to the spot at such a critical moment.

“ JAMES MACAULAY.”

These CASES, so minutely and circumstantially related, cannot fail of impressing the heart with the most exalted sentiments. They appeal by arguments unanswered and unanswerable to the understanding of every individual; they reflect a peculiar lustre upon that art, which, in the hands of able professors, is singularly conducive to the welfare and happiness of society.

The Siege of Gibraltar. A Poem. By Captain Joseph Budworth, Author of  
“ A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes.” 4<sup>to</sup>. 1794.

OF this Poem the Author himself gives the following account:

“ The original of the following verses was destroyed, with many others, when Half-pay founded its knell to the ambitious; and I really did not expect there had been one remembrance of them; but an ineffable brother Officer told me, a short time ago, he had preserved the copy I gave to him. Expressing a wish to see them, I read them with that pleasure so natural when we unexpectedly meet an old friend, and particularly if it relates to an interesting period of life. I became warm

as I went on. I was again besieged—I found my pen in my hand—I revised, corrected, added, and who could do otherwise, when I had to speak of great characters, now no more, who had been the soul of the defence, and the cause of the enemy's failure? Vanity, I trust neither unbecoming nor presumptuous, whispers, though more than twelve most chequered years have rolled along since they were written, the subject, stale as it is, will always meet a hearty welcome from my countrymen.”

Capt. Budworth, in “ The Siege of Gibraltar,” displays no small portion of  
genius;

genius; his sensibility is ardent, and his description of what he saw and felt is clear, forcible, and impressive. A spirit of benevolence also prevails through the Poem, which reflects equal honour on the Author's feelings and heart.

Readers who are not military men, will probably think the Author's detail of operations somewhat too minute for poetry. Soldiers will naturally judge otherwise, and to them it is particularly addressed. We, though no soldiers, can as candid critics make allowances for the prevalence in a mind of ideas

taken from objects about which it is most conversant.

Though the Poem is not altogether correct, as to literary composition; yet as the Author declares himself to be no scholar, we are surprized to find his inaccuracies so few. Upon the whole, it is superior to most of those ornamented Nothings which have of late been dignified with the name of poetry. Unharmonious sense is better than harmonious nonsense.

The Poem is illustrated by several useful and amusing Notes.

*A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. Second Edition. In Two Volumes 8vo. 72s. Faulder, New Bond-street. 1794.*

[Concluded from Page 318.]

WE come now to the Second Part of this View of the Evidences of our Religion, the first chapter of which treats of Prophecy. In considering this subject, our author enlarges on the predictions of Christ concerning the destruction of Jerusalem; and his observations contain a full and sufficient answer to the assertions of Freret and other writers of impiety, who have maintained that the Gospel was not published before that catastrophe.

On the subject of the *morality of the Gospel*, Dr. P. has selected some remarks of the author of the *Internal Evidence of Christianity*, which, if not absolutely original, are concise, forcible, and just. However, they are within the reach of so many of our readers, that it may be unnecessary to quote them. They are followed by some reflections of his own on the stress which is laid by Our Saviour upon the regulation of the thoughts,

“There can be no doubt with any reflecting mind, but that the propensities of our nature must be subjected to regulation; but the question is, *where* the check ought to be placed—upon the thought, or only upon the action? In this question Our Saviour has pronounced a decisive judgment. He makes the controul of the thought essential. Internal purity with him is every thing. Now I contend that this is the only discipline which can succeed; in other words, that a moral system, which prohibits actions but leaves the thoughts at liberty, will be ineffectual, and is therefore unwise. I know not how to go about the proof of a

point which depends upon experience and upon a knowledge of the human constitution, better than by citing the judgment of persons who appear to have given great attention to the subject, and to be well qualified to form a true opinion about it. Boerhaave, speaking of this very declaration of Our Saviour, “Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath already committed adultery with her in his heart,” and understanding it, as we do, to contain an injunction to lay the check upon the thoughts, was wont to say, “that Our Saviour knew mankind better than Socrates.” Haller, who has recorded this saying of Boerhaave's, adds to it the following remarks of his own: “It did not escape the observation of Our Saviour, that the rejection of any evil thoughts was the best defence against vice; for when a debauched person fills his imagination with impure pictures, the licentious ideas which he recalls fail not to stimulate his desires with a degree of violence which he cannot resist. This will be followed by gratification, unless some external obstacle should prevent him from the commission of a sin which he had internally resolved on.” “Every moment of time (says our author) that is spent in meditations upon sin, increases the power of the dangerous object which has possessed our imagination. I suppose these reflections will be generally assented to.”

Dr. P.'s remarks on the severity and apparent impracticability of some of Our Saviour's precepts are very judicious.

“It



“It is incidental to this mode of moral instruction, which proceeds not by proof, but upon authority, not by disquisition, but by precept, that the rules will be conceived in absolute terms, leaving the application and the distinctions that attend it to the reason of the hearer. It is likewise to be expected that they will be delivered in terms by so much the more forcible and energetic, as they have to encounter natural or general propensities. It is further also to be remarked, that many of these strong instances which appear in Our Lord’s sermon, such as—“If any man will smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; If any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain;”—though they appear in the form of specific precepts, are intended as descriptive of disposition and character. A specific compliance with the precepts would be of little value; but the disposition which they inculcate is of the highest. He who should content himself with waiting for the occasion, and with literally observing the rule when the occasion offered, would do nothing, or worse than nothing; but he who considers the character and disposition which is hereby inculcated, and places that disposition before him as the model to which he should bring his own, takes perhaps the best possible method of improving the benevolence, and of calming and rectifying the vices, of his temper.

“If it be said that this disposition is unattainable, I answer, So is all perfection. Ought therefore a moralist to recommend imperfections? One excellency, however, of Our Saviour’s rules is, that they are either never mistaken, or never so mistaken as to do harm. I could feign a hundred cases in which the literal application of the rule, “of doing to others as we would that others should do unto us,” might mislead us; but I never yet met with the man who was actually misled by it. Notwithstanding that Our Lord bids his followers “not to resist evil,” and “to forgive the enemy who should trespass against them, not till seven times, but till seventy times seven,” the Christian world has hitherto suffered little by too much placability or forbearance. I would repeat once more, what has already been twice remarked,

VOL. XXVII. JUNE 1795.

that these rules are designed to regulate personal conduct from personal motives, and for this purpose alone.”

Our author says of the *negative* character of Our Lord’s discourses, that it entirely repels the suspicion of enthusiasm; and though the future happiness of the good, and the misery of the bad, which is all we want to be assured of, is directly and positively affirmed, yet there is no particular description of the invisible world. This is a topic on which enthusiasts dwell with a wild particularity. The Koran of Mahomet is half made up of it.

On the *originality* of Our Saviour’s character, Dr. P. observes, that as the Jews expected the advent of a person who should advance their nation to a supreme degree of splendour and prosperity, had Jesus been an enthusiast, his enthusiasm would probably have fallen in with the popular delusion. Had he been an impostor, he would have flattered the prevailing hopes which were to be the instrument of his attraction and success.

But what is better than conjectures is the fact, that all the pretended Messiahs actually did so. Josephus mentions many of these.—Some of them might be impostors, who wished to take an advantage of the state of public opinion. Others perhaps were enthusiasts, whose imaginations had been drawn to this particular object by the language and sentiments which prevailed around them. There is a *very recent example*, at present of great *public notoriety*, that such would be the pretensions of a fool or a madman. Why therefore Jesus, adds our author, if he was either an enthusiast or impostor, did not pursue the same conduct as they did, in framing his character and expectations, it will be found difficult to explain.

In the Chapter on the subject of *undefigned coincidences*, Dr. P. deduces a new and strong argument for the authenticity of St. Luke’s Gospel from a former work of his, the *Horæ Paulinæ*, which treats of the Epistles of St. Paul. Assuming nothing more than the existence of these Epistles as the work of their reputed author, they prove that Luke, or whoever was the writer of the Acts of the Apostles, was well acquainted with St. Paul’s history, and that he probably was, what he professes himself to be, a companion of St. Paul’s travels; which, if

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true, establishes, in a considerable degree, the credit even of his Gospel, because it shews that the writer, from his (time,) situation, and connections, possessed opportunities of true information concerning the transactions which he relates. There is little difficulty in applying to the Gospel of St. Luke what is proved concerning the Acts of the Apostles, considering them as two parts of the same history; for though there are instances of *second parts* being forgeries, I know none where the second part is genuine, and the first not so.

The third Section of the ninth Chapter, which discusses the article of the *propagation of Christianity*, states accurately the argument drawn from *miracles* for the truth of ours or any other religion, with reference more especially to Mahometanism.

“The proper question is not, whether a religious institution could be set up without miracles, but whether a religion, or a change of religion, founding itself on miracles, could succeed without any reality to rest upon. I apprehend these two cases to be very different; and I apprehend Mahomet’s not taking this course to be one proof amongst others that the thing is difficult, if not impossible, to be accomplished. Certainly it was not from an unconsciousness of the value and importance of miraculous evidence; for it is very observable, that in the same volume, and sometimes in the same chapters, in which Mahomet so repeatedly disclaims the power of working miracles himself, he is incessantly referring to the miracles of preceding prophets. One would imagine, to hear some men talk, or to read some books, that the setting up of a religion by dint of miraculous pretences, was a thing of every day’s experience; whereas I believe, that, excepting the Jewish and Christian religion, there is no tolerably well-authenticated account of any such thing having been accomplished.”

Our author concludes this work with a *brief consideration of some popular objections*, and treats, in the first Chapter of this part, of the *discrepancies between the several Gospels*. He observes upon this head, that “the usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety. This is what the daily experience of courts of justice teaches. When accounts of a transaction come from the mouths of

different witnesses, it is seldom that it is not possible to pick out apparent or real inconsistencies between them. These inconsistencies are studiously displayed by an adverse pleader, but oftentimes with little impression upon the minds of the judges. On the contrary, a close and minute agreement induces the suspicion of confederacy and fraud. When written histories touch upon the same scenes of action, the comparison almost always affords grounds for a like reflection. Numerous, and sometimes important, variations present themselves; not seldom, also, absolute and final contradictions; yet neither one nor the other are deemed sufficient to shake the credibility of the main fact. The embassy of the Jews to deprecate the execution of Claudian’s order to place his statue in their temple, Philo places in harvest, Josephus in seed-time; both contemporary writers. No reader is led by this inconsistency to doubt whether such an embassy was sent, or whether such an order was given. Our own history supplies examples of the same kind. In the account of the Marquis of Argyle’s death, in the reign of Charles the Second, we have a very remarkable contradiction. Lord Clarendon relates that he was condemned to be hanged, which was performed the same day: on the contrary, Burnet, Woodrow, Heath, Echard, concur in stating that he was beheaded, and that he was condemned upon the Saturday and executed upon the Monday. Was any reader of English history ever sceptic enough to raise from hence a question, whether the Marquis of Argyle was executed or not? Yet this ought to be left in uncertainty, according to the principles upon which the Christian History has sometimes been attacked.

“Dr. Middleton contended, that the different hours of the day assigned to the crucifixion of Christ, by John and by the other Evangelists, did not admit of the reconciliation which learned men had proposed; and then concludes the discussion with this hard remark: “We must be forced, with several of the critics, to leave the difficulty just as we found it, chargeable with all the consequences of manifest inconsistency.” But what are these consequences? By no means the discrediting of the history as to the principal fact, by a repugnancy (even supposing that repugnancy not to be resolvable into different

ferent modes of computation) in the time of the day in which it is said to have taken place."

On the *want of universality in the knowledge and reception of Christianity*, our author says, that the advocates for our religion do not pretend that the evidence for it is the strongest possible. They can conceive it to be within the compass of Divine power to have communicated to the world a higher degree of assurance, and to have given to his communication a higher degree of influence. He could have presented a separate miracle to each man's senses. He could have established a standing miracle. But the question is not, whether Christianity possesses the highest possible degree of evidence, but whether the not having more evidence be a sufficient reason for rejecting that which we have.

Now if we compare this dispensation with other things which are acknowledged to proceed from Divine council, we shall find that it labours under no defects but what apparently belong to other dispensations.

Throughout that order of nature of which God is the author, what we find is a system of *beneficence*; we are seldom or ever able to make out a system of *optimism*. The rain which descends from heaven is confessedly among the contrivances of the Creator for the sustentation of the animals and vegetables which subsist upon the surface of the earth. Yet how partially and irregularly is it supplied! How much of it falls upon the sea, where it can be of no use; how often is it wanted where it would be of the greatest! What tracts of continent are rendered deserts by the scarcity of it! We could imagine, if to imagine were our business, the matter to be otherwise regulated.

Our author asks, in another part of the same Chapter, whether the perfect display of a future state of existence would be compatible with the activity of civil life, and with the success of human affairs? One may conceive that this impression may be overdone; that it may so seize and fill the thoughts, as to leave no place for the cares and offices of men's several stations, no anxiety for worldly prosperity, or even for a worldly provision, and, by consequence, no sufficient stimulus to secular industry. What we read in the second chapter of the Acts of the

Apostles, that the first Christians had all things in common, and sold their possessions for the common necessity, was extremely natural, and what might be expected from miraculous evidence coming with full force upon the senses of mankind: but it may be doubted, whether, if this state of mind had been universal or long continued, the business of the world could have gone on. The necessary arts of social life would have been little cultivated. The plough and the loom would have stood still. Agriculture, manufactures, trade, and navigation would not perhaps have flourished, if they could have been exercised at all. Men would have addicted themselves to contemplative and ascetic lives, instead of lives of business and of useful industry.

On the topic of the *supposed effects of Christianity*, in the seventh Chapter, Dr. P. has the following important observation:

"But the argument to which I recur is, that the benefit being felt chiefly in the obscurity of private stations, necessarily escapes the observation of history. From the first general notification of Christianity to the present day, there have been in every age many millions, whose names we never heard of, made better by it, not only in their conduct, but in their disposition; and happier, not so much in their external circumstances, as in that which is *inter præcordia*, in that which alone deserves the name of happiness, the tranquillity and consolation of their thoughts. It has been, since its commencement, the author of happiness and virtue to millions and millions of the human race. Who is there that would not wish his son to be a Christian?"

Further on is the following emphatical passage:

"If it be objected, as I apprehend it will be, that Christianity is chargeable with every mischief of which it has been the *occasion*, though not the motive, I answer, that if the malevolent passions be there, the world will never want occasions. The noxious element will always find a conductor. Any point will produce an explosion. Did the applauded intercommunity of the Pagan theology preserve the peace of the Roman world? Did it prevent oppressions, proscriptions, massacres, devastations? Was it bigotry that carried Alexander into the East, or brought

Cæsar into Gaul? Are the nations of the world into which Christianity hath not found its way, or from which it hath been banished, free from contentions? Are their contentions less ruinous and sanguinary? Is it owing to Christianity, or to the want of it, that the finest regions of the East, the countries *inter quatuor maria*, the peninsula of Greece, together with a great part of the Mediterranean coast, are at this day a desert? or that the banks of the Nile, whose constantly renewed fertility is not to be impaired by neglect, or destroyed by the ravages of war, serve only for the scene of a ferocious anarchy, or the supply of unceasing hostilities? Europe itself has known no religious wars for some centuries, yet has hardly ever been without war. Are the calamities which at this day afflict it to be imputed to Christianity? Hath Poland fallen by a Christian crusade? Hath the overthrow in France of civil order and security been effected by the votaries of our religion, or by the foes? Amongst the awful lessons which the crimes and the miseries of that country afford to mankind, this is one; that in order to be a persecutor it is not necessary to be a bigot; that in rage and cruelty, in mischief and destruction, fanaticism itself can be outdone by infidelity."

We present to our readers the following extracts from the *concluding Chapter*.

"The rational way of treating a subject of such acknowledged importance as Christianity, is to attend, in the first place, to the general and substantial truth of its principles, and to that alone. When we once feel a foundation, when we once perceive a ground of credibility in its history, we shall proceed with safety to enquire into the interpretation of its records, and into the doctrines which have been deduced from them. Nor will it either endanger our faith, or diminish or alter our motives for obedience, if we should discover that these conclusions are formed with very different degrees of probability, and possess very different degrees of importance.

"This conduct of the understanding, dictated by every rule of right reasoning, will uphold personal Christianity, even in those countries in which it is established under forms the most liable to difficulty and objection. It will also have the further effect of

guarding us against the prejudices which are wont to arise in our minds to the disadvantage of religion, from observing the numerous controversies which are carried on amongst its professors; and likewise of inducing a spirit of lenity and moderation in our judgment, as well as in our treatment, of those who stand in such controversies upon sides opposite to ours. What is clear in Christianity we shall find to be sufficient, and to be infinitely valuable; what is dubious, unnecessary to be decided, or of very subordinate importance; and what is most obscure, will teach us to bear with the opinions which others may have formed upon the same subject."

"It hath been my care, in the preceding work, to preserve the separation between evidences and doctrines as inviolable as I could; to remove from the primary question all considerations which have been unnecessarily joined with it; and to offer a defence of Christianity which every Christian might read without seeing the tenets in which he had been brought up attacked or decried; and it always afforded a satisfaction to my mind to observe that that was practicable; that few or none of our many controversies with one another affect or relate to the proofs of our religion; that the rent never descends to the foundation.—The truth of Christianity depends upon its leading *facts*, and *on them alone*.

"In viewing the detail of miracles recorded in the New Testament, we find every supposition negatived by which they can be resolved into fraud and delusion. They were not secret, nor momentary, nor tentative, nor ambiguous, nor performed under the sanction of authority, with the spectators on their side, or in affirmation of tenets and practices already established. We find also the evidence alledged for them, and which evidence was by great numbers received, different from that upon which other miraculous accounts rest. It was contemporary, it was published upon the spot, it continued; it involved interests and questions of the greatest magnitude; it contradicted the most fixed persuasions and prejudices of the persons to whom it was addressed; it required from those who accepted it, not a simple indolent assent, but a change from thenceforwards of principles and conduct, a submission to consequences

sequences the most serious and the most deterring, to loss and danger, to insult, outrage, and persecution. How such a story should be false, or, if false, how, under such circumstances, it should make its way, I think impossible to be explained. Yet such the Christian story was; such were the circumstances under which it came forth; and in opposition to such difficulties did it prevail."

"Whatever thought be, or whatever it depend upon, the regular experience of *sleep* makes one thing concerning it certain; that it can be completely suspended, and completely restored.

"If any one find it too great a strain upon his thoughts to admit the notion of a substance strictly immaterial, that is, from which extension and solidity are excluded, he can find no difficulty in allowing that a particle as small as a particle of light, minuter than all conceivable dimensions, may just as easily be the depository, the organ, and the vehicle of consciousness, as the congeries of animal substance which forms a human substance, or the human brain; that, being so, it may transfer a proper identity to whatever shall hereafter be united to it; may be safe amidst the destruction of its integuments; may connect the natural with the spiritual, the corruptible with the glorified body. If it be said that the mode and means of all this is imperceptible to our senses, it is only what is true of the most important agencies and operations. The great powers of nature are all invisible. Gravitation, electricity, magnetism, though constantly present and constantly exerting their influence; though within us, near us, and about us; tho' diffused throughout all space; overspreading the surface or penetrating the texture of all bodies with which we are acquainted; depend upon substances and actions which are totally concealed from our senses;—the Supreme Intelligence is so himself.

"But whether these or any other attempts to satisfy the imagination bear any resemblance to the truth; or whether the imagination, which, as I have said before, is the mere slave of habit, can be satisfied or not; when a future state, and the revelation of a future state, is not only perfectly consistent with the attributes of the Being who

governs the universe, but when it is more; when it alone removes the appearances of contrariety which attend the operations of his will towards creatures capable of comparative merit and demerit, of reward and punishment; when a strong body of historical evidence, confirmed by many internal tokens of truth and authenticity, gives us just reason to believe that such a revelation hath actually been made; we ought to set our minds at rest with the assurance, that in the resources of creative wisdom, expedients cannot be wanted to carry into effect what the Deity hath purposed; that either a new and mighty influence will descend upon the human world to resuscitate extinguished consciousness, or that amidst the other wonderful contrivances with which the universe abounds, and by some of which we see animal life in many instances assuming improved forms of existence, acquiring new organs, new perceptions, and new sources of enjoyment, provision is also made, though by methods secret to us (as all the great processes of nature are), for conducting the objects of God's moral government through the necessary changes of their frame, to those final distinctions of happiness and misery which he hath declared to be reserved for obedience and transgression, for virtue and vice, for the use and the neglect, the right and the wrong employment, of the faculties and opportunities with which he hath been pleased severally to entrust and to try us."

As we have given so ample and circumstantial a detail of these volumes, it will be unnecessary to detain our readers with any farther criticism; they are fully enabled, by what has been already stated, to judge of the merits of the work for themselves.

One thing, however, it is impossible they should know without having perused the book: that there are to be found in it many instances of heedlessness in the style, which ought not to have been permitted to continue to the second impression. "This, *however recommending to us at present*, did not by any means facilitate the plan then:"—"A change already taken place," for "*which has taken place*:"—"The writer, from his time," meaning, *the time* in which he lived, &c.—Such errors, it is true, are not likely to represent the ardour of purchasers, and in a long composition may have been easily

easily committed; but they might also have been easily corrected.

We are happy to find that Dr. P. has been rewarded by his Ecclesiastical Superiors, to some of whom he has been personally known but little, and to others, as he mentions in his Dedication to the present work, not at all, in a munificent and honourable manner for his learned labours. Such disinte-

rested patronage reflects equal lustre on him who receives the benefit, and on him who bestows it. It evinces a resolution of discharging an important trust faithfully and most beneficially, in the encouragement of laudable diligence, and the diffusion of Christian literature.

C. H.

LIFE of the RIGHT REVEREND JOHN EGERTON, LATE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

[Concluded from Page 293.]

SOME years before his death, his health not permitting him to go into the more distant parts of his diocese, he gave a commission to Dr. Law, then Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, assisted by the Archdeacon, to visit and confirm in Northumberland, confining his personal attendance to the county of Durham.

The preferments in his disposal he gave with a truly pastoral care: with many of them he rewarded the provincial Clergy, on account of their learning and other merits.

In a remarkable instance, in which he wished to prefer a particular friend, he declined indulging his inclination, from a conviction, that the person he was desirous to promote, was not entirely orthodox in his tenets, making a covenant with himself, that his affection should not press upon his duty.

The manner and circumstances in which the two valuable pieces of pre-

ferment, of Sherborne Hospital \*, and the First Stall †, were given to their present possessors, evinced, in the one instance, the disinterested liberality of the gift, and in the other, the high and sacred obligation of a promise operating upon his mind after the person to whom it was made had been long dead; at the same time that, by disappointing the application of an opulent relation ‡, from whom he had expectations, his Lordship lessened such hopes, as otherwise he might more reasonably have entertained.

The hospitality which he maintained at Durham and Auckland, well became his birth and station. Where men share freely of the luxuries they give, it may be difficult to assign the motives of the giver, and exactly to ascertain how much proceeds from genuine hospitality, and how much from the love of personal indulgence. Of his motives there could be no such doubt: his tem-

\* “*Of Sherborne Hospital.*”] He allowed Dr. Dampier, the late Dean of Durham, to resign Sherborne Hospital, when his health was visibly declining, in favour of his son, partly to oblige a mutual friend, and partly out of regard to the Dean, and the deserved estimation he was held in at Durham.

† “*And the First Stall.*”] After the Duke of Newcastle’s death, the Duchess of Newcastle requested his Lordship (at that time Bishop of Bangor) to prefer Dr. Cooper, if ever it should be in his power; and he promised that he would. Many years after her death, the First Stall became vacant, and he gave it to Dr. Cooper, who did not even expect it would be offered to him. A very near relation of the Bishop’s was at that time within a few months of being of age to take priest’s orders, and it might have been kept for him, as an intimate friend of his Lordship’s, who was then a dignified clergyman, and has since been made a bishop, offered to hold it, giving a bond of resignation. His Lordship disapproved of bonds of resignation; but that consideration did not weigh with him in this particular case.

It may here casually be observed, that no man perhaps ever had a greater aversion to what in common discourse is called a Job. He was too upright to condescend to obtain his ends by artifices or practices, which in any view might have the appearance of collusion.

‡ “*An opulent relation.*”] The opulent relation was Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, Member for Cheshire, and one of the richest Commoners in England. The application was made after Mr. Egerton was old and infirm, had lost his only child, and might leave his property to whom he pleased.

perance restrained him from partaking of what his liberality afforded to others, and he sat daily with a rigid abstinence, at a table supplied with every delicacy: he took care it should be regulated with the utmost taste: it was plenty under the controul of elegance. His attention, his manners and conversation gave an additional relish to the whole, and made the society of his house complete. Instead of setting apart particular days, as had been customary, his house was always open, always filled by his numerous relations and friends, and the nobility, clergy, and principal families of the diocese.

Such was the wise œconomy preserved by his Lordship, that the expence attending his hospitality and munificence was no obstruction to his well-directed benefactions. Besides many gifts and charities bestowed on indigent Clergymen and their families, and other deserving characters in distress, with a delicacy that gave them a double value, and which, during his life, were industriously concealed, he continued to his death all the bounties he had annually given in his two former dioceses of Bangor, and of Lichfield and Coventry, as well as all the numerous benefactions of his predecessors at Durham, increasing those to the Sons of the Clergy, whom he was particularly solicitous to support, and those to the Infirmary at Newcastle.

To St. Ann's Chapel in Aukland, to the schools of Wellingham, Norton, and many other places, he gave particular benefactions; and, whenever it was practicable, he made it a condition of his consent, upon the inclosure of waste lands, that twenty or thirty acres should be given to the living, where it was small, over and above the allotment to which it was entitled.

To the county, in general, he was a great benefactor, as well as to the copyholders in particular. He promoted the inclosure of Walling Fen in Howdenshire, which could never have been accomplished without his interposition, on account of the many opposite interests concerned in it, by which six thousand acres were drained and cultivated, and now present the agreeable and useful prospect of numerous farms and cottages, a new town, and a navigation \*.

He applied to Parliament to exonerate the copyholders of Lanchester-fell, and Hamsteel's-fell, of the Lord's right to the timber, a measure highly useful and liberal; in consequence of which, many trees are planted on a surface of nearly thirty thousand acres, and are become already ornamental to the country, and will in time be useful to the nation.

He consented to an act of parliament for infranchising certain copyholds in the manor of Howdenshire, for the accommodation and convenience of the tenants, by enabling them to convey their lands with more ease and safety, and at the same time without prejudice to the Lord.

In the great flood of November 1771, the whole of the bridge over the Tyne, between Newcastle and Gateshead, was either swept away, or so much damaged as to render the taking it down necessary. Of the expence of rebuilding it, the see of Durham was subject to one third, and the corporation of Newcastle to the remainder. Parliament enabled the Bishop to raise, by life annuities, chargeable upon the see, a sum sufficient for re-building his proportion. The Surveyors for the Bishop and Corporation disagreeing, the bridge is not rebuilt upon a regular plan, which was so contrary to his Lordship's wishes, that he offered to advance to the Corporation the amount of his one third, that they might undertake the management of the whole, and finish it uniformly; which proposal was not accepted. In the progress of this business, he not only consented that his expence should be enlarged, but likewise that his income should be diminished; for he agreed to the widening of the new bridge, by which the expences of re-building were increased; and then, to alleviate the losses of his tenants who had houses on the old bridge, he gave them full leases for building upon the new, without taking any fine; but as building upon the new bridge would impair the beauty of it, and be an inconvenience to the public, he gave up his own interests in the sites of the houses, on condition, that his tenants should have an equivalent on another spot, upon agreeing not to build upon the new bridge; and he then procured it to be enacted by parliament, that no

\* \* Navigation," &c.] From Market Weighton to the Humber.

houses should, in future, be built upon the new bridge, though the renewal of the leases of the buildings that otherwise might have been erected thereon, would have produced him a considerable income.

The important rights of property, which had been long in dispute between the see and the respectable family of Clavering, were brought by his means to an amicable conclusion; and the rights of boundary, which his predecessors had long been litigating, were fully ascertained: and when, by authority of parliament, he granted a lease of the estates in question, for three lives, he gave the fine he received for the lease to his lessee of the mines, in consideration of the expences which were formerly incurred by him in defending the right.

It may truly be considered a no small proof of his moderation, that notwithstanding, for nearly seventeen years, he held the bishoprick of Durham, in which the rights of property are so various and extensive, the persons with whom he had to transact business so numerous, and in their expectations, perhaps, not always reasonable, he had during that whole period but one law-suit: and though there are in these times certainly no improper prejudices in favour of the claims of the Church, that law-suit was, by a jury of the county, determined in his favour. It was instituted to prevent the *onus* of repairing the road between Auckland-park and the river Wear from being fixed upon his successors, to whose interests he was always properly attentive.

He adjusted the quota of the land-tax of the estates in London belonging to the see, procuring to himself and his successors, an abatement of 13-20ths of what had been before unduly paid; and he greatly increased the rents of the episcopal demesnes at Stockton.

His additions and improvements at the episcopal palaces, offices and grounds, did equal credit to his taste and liberality. Exclusively of such as he made in the castle and offices at Durham, by fitting up the great breakfast-room, now used as a drawing-room, and by enlarging and repairing the stables, and their dependencies; at Auckland-castle,

where he chiefly resided, his improvements were equally well judged, and much more various and expensive. At the north-east entrance of Auckland-demefne, which, in the approach from Durham, opens the extensive and magnificent scene of the park and castle, he built a porter's lodge and a gateway, and ornamented these with large plantations: and the new apartments at the south of the castle, which were begun by his predecessors, he completed, and made into a magnificent suite of rooms. The great room he fitted up, and new furnished the chapel. The steward's house, as well as the offices and stables, he enlarged, repaired, and altered into regular buildings; and he lowered the walls of the court and bowling-green, to the great beauty of the scenery from the house. With the monies arising from the sale of the rents and fines in Howdenshire, he bought the Park closes, the Haver closes, and other grounds adjoining to the park, with some houses and tenements in Auckland; he considerably extended the park wall, intending to continue it round the whole: the kitchen garden he greatly enlarged, and secured it by a stone pier from the river Gaunlefs: he built another stone pier and wall, to cover part of the park from the ravages of the river Wear; he embanked against the Gaunlefs in its whole course through the park, and formed in it many beautiful falls. He ornamented the park and demefne lands with various plantations, draining and improving the whole with much judgment, and especially the park farm, which he inclosed. All the grounds he kept in the very neatest order, employing the oldest and most indigent persons in the neighbourhood. In Belbourne wood, he cut several walks and ridings, and totally re-built the lodge-house and farm, which presents a beautiful object to the castle.

Notwithstanding all these expences, he was liberal and indulgent to his tenants, remitting many fines, and taking no more than one year's rent for a renewal of seven years, or one life: attempts, however, were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence\*.

He

\* Attempts were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence. A Gentleman applied to his Lordship to exchange a life, which he stated to be a very good one, and said, that the reason which induced him to make this request, was merely that he had a quarrel with  
the



He discharged all the duties of his high and arduous station with a steadiness that was very remarkable: he not only knew what was right, but acted conformably to that knowledge: though he set a proper value upon the opinions of mankind, no man was less under the influence of vain popularity; and when, upon reflection, he had thoroughly satisfied his own mind, regardless of the world and the world's law, he would never suffer the prejudices of others to supersede and cancel the higher obligations of what he conceived to be his duty. This firmness of disposition, advantageous in so many points of view, fitted him peculiarly for the administration of the great and various powers with which he was entrusted.

It is not always that men distinguished in public, appear to advantage in their private characters. We shall consider the life of our late Prelate in both these views, and each will throw a lustre upon the other. In the following sketch, we mean to delineate such select traits only as are not common to all other men, but were more peculiar in him.

His person was tall and well formed, it had both elegance and strength: his countenance was ingenuous, animated, and engaging. By nature, he was endowed with strong and lively parts, a good temper, and an active disposition. Descended from noble ancestors, and initiated, from his birth, in the most honourable connections, his manners and sentiments were cast, from an early age, in the happiest mould, and gave all the advantages of that ease and propriety of behaviour which were so very observable even in the most indifferent actions of his life.

In his address there was a peculiar mixture of dignity and affability, by

which he had the remarkable art both of encouraging those who were diffident, and checking those who were presumptuous.

The vivacity of his spirits and conversation, and the peculiar propriety of his manners, made him universally admired and caressed.

His memory was accurate and extensive. In describing the characters, and in relating the anecdotes and transactions, with which he had been acquainted, he took particular delight; and this, when his health permitted, he did with much spirit, and often with the utmost pleasantry and humour; but scrupulously taking care, that the desire of ornamenting any narrative should never, in the smallest degree, induce him to depart from the truth of it. With so rare and happy a talent for description, with a mind stored with much information, and a memory very retentive, he was one of the most instructive and entertaining of companions: his conversation was enriched with pertinent and useful observations, and enlivened by genuine wit and humorous anecdote.

He had a very peculiar art of extricating himself with much immediate address from those little embarrassments which perplex and confound many, and which often occur in society from the awkwardness of others, or from a concurrence of singular and unexpected circumstances. When pressed by improper questions, instead of being offended with them himself, or giving offence by his replies, he had a talent of returning very ready and very dextrous answers.

In every sort of emergency, as well in personal danger, as in difficulties of an inferior nature, he shewed an un-

the man, and wished to have nothing to do even with his name; whereas the fact was, that the quarrel, if ever it had taken place, was certainly made up; and the man, whose life in the lease was desired to be exchanged, was dying, and was attended by a physician at the expense of the lessee.

“*When pressed by improper questions,*” &c.] The following are two instances, among the many that might be alluded to:—To a gentleman who indulged rather an unnecessary curiosity, in inquiring of him what he inherited from his father? what was his wife's fortune? and what was the value of his living of Ross? He answered to the first question, “not so much as he expected;” to the second, “not so much as was reported;” and to the third, “more than he made of it.”

“A Gentleman requiring of him the renewal of a lease, upon terms far short of its real value, and the Bishop refusing, the Gentleman assigned as a reason why the proposal ought to be accepted, that his Lordship was in such a declining state of health, as to render his life very precarious, implying that it was very improbable he should live long: upon this the Bishop very readily remarked, “Since that was the case, the Gentleman must be convinced, “that his own interest was but a secondary consideration to him, and his principal object must be to do no injury to his successors.”

common presence of mind. He possessed a great reach of understanding, and was singularly gifted with a quick and ready judgement, deciding rightly upon the instant \* when it was necessary. No man was better qualified, or at the same time more averse to give his opinion; which, upon many occasions, he found a difficulty in avoiding, its value being so well known, that it was often solicited by his friends; and, when he was prevailed upon, he delivered it rather with the humility of one who asked, than with the authority of one who gave advice.

In forming his friendships, he was as cautious as he was steady and uniform in adhering to them. He was extremely partial to the friendships of his youth, and made a particular point of being useful to those with whom he had been thus early connected.

It is remarkable, that there did not, upon any occasion, exist in his mind the least desire of revenge. Men who are open and entire in their friendships, are commonly so in their enmities; with him it was otherwise; for, though not without a sense of injuries, he was at all times forgiving. Happy in this disposition, his resentments of course were short, and his friendships lasting.

In all the domestic relations of life †, he was exemplary as a husband, a master, and a parent. Instead of holding over his children an authority founded upon interest, during his life he put them into possession of a great part of such fortunes as they would have inherited from him upon his death, willing to have their obedience proceed, not merely from a sense of duty, but from gratitude, and from pure disinterested affection.

Of civil, political, and religious liberty, he had formed just notions, and was firmly attached to the constitution in Church and State. He had an extensive knowledge both of men and things, of which he studiously avoided any display. It may be said with the utmost truth, that in every action of his life, however deserving of praise, he rather declined than courted it; and whenever any thing that had a tendency to his commendation was accidentally introduced into conversation either by his friends or dependants, so far from thinking it his due, he appeared rather to suspect the one of partiality, and the other of flattery. This aversion to show and parade ran through the whole of his character, so much that the several public appearances and processions his station required, which might be considered as a part, and to many would have been a pleasing part of their duty, were irksome to him. The same freedom of ostentation was observable with regard to his literary endowments; and from that motive, as well as from his abhorrence of controversy, and perhaps also from a conviction that there were already too many writers, he was ever disinclined to write for the public ‡. His merit as a scholar was, however, well known, and properly estimated, by such of his private friends as were themselves distinguished by their erudition §.

In the early part of his life he was fond of those manly exercises which give strength and vigour both to the body and mind, without suffering them to interrupt his studies: a practice which, thus regulated, instead of being injurious, is serviceable to learning, and which men, eminent for their judgement, have lamented was not more cultivated and improved. His usual

\* “Deciding rightly upon the instant, &c.”] Φύσιως μὲν ὄπισμαι, μελέτης δὲ βραχυτένης κηράσιος δὲ ἔτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τα δευτερα ἔργελο.

THUCYDIDES DE THEMISTOCLE, lib. 1. sect. 138.

† “In all the domestic relations of life,” &c.] His Lordship was married a second time, on the 31st of March 1782, to Mary, sister of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. who survived him without issue.

‡ “He was ever disinclined to write for the public.”] He left nothing behind him in print, except three sermons; one preached before the Lords, the 11th of February 1757, being a general fast; another before the Lords, the 30th of January 1761; and a third before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the 18th of February 1763.

§ “By such of his friends as were themselves distinguished by their erudition.”] Amongst many others, we may name Archbishop Secker, Benson Bishop of Gloucester, Butler Bishop of Durham, the late Lord Lyttelton the late Lord Egremont, the late Mr. George Grenville, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Richard Owen Cambridge, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Stillingfleet, Mr. J. Nourse, author of several pieces of poetry in Doddsley’s Collection, Dr. Croxall, Sir William Drape, &c. &c.

relaxations were such as yet exercised the understanding: chess was his favourite amusement, and he played well at that game. The Greek and Latin tongues were familiar to him. He spoke the French and Italian languages; and wrote and spoke his own with purity and precision. Of books he had a competent knowledge, and collected a good library. In every thing he had a pure taste. — In history, anecdotes, and memoirs, in the *belles-lettres*, in the arts and sciences, and in whatever else may be supposed to fall within the circle of polite education, he was by no means uninstructed.

But the feature which in him was as prominent as it is lovely, was a perfect union of dignity and humility. In society, with persons of his own rank, he maintained his equality; and in his intercourse with the inferior ranks of men, where vice did not forbid, he stooped with the utmost condescension to the lowest. To all who had any business or concerns with him, he was accessible and sincerely affable, and more especially to the inferior clergy.

Benevolent to man, and reverent towards God, he considered himself in the comprehensive view of one bound by the tie of fraternity to all men; and his whole conduct bespoke him only ambitious, as far as human frailty will permit, of humbly imitating HIM, who is the patron of all. By good works, he manifested the sincerity of his faith: "True religion," said he, in one of his discourses, "consists in the love of God and the love of our neighbour; not in an empty profession of love to God, but in such a love as will manifest itself by faith, obedience and adoration; and in such a love of our neighbour, as

must prove itself to be undisssembled, disinterested, and productive of all social virtues. But let us never be unmindful," continued he, "that the first and great duty is the love of God, or piety; for it is this which must give life and spirit to the performance of every other duty: in fine, it is this which exalts our morality into christianity, and it is christianity alone which can entitle us to a lasting happiness."

His health had been declining for many years, and though he was neither so old nor so infirm as to look upon death as a release, he lived as if he hourly expected it; striving however to preserve life by every proper means, valuing the gift, and blessing the GIVER, but resigned at all times to yield it at his will. He considered his dissolution, not with the false pride of a stoic, but with the religious indifference of a Christian philosopher. To the last he retained his faculties, and reviewed the main transactions and occurrences of his life, gratefully acknowledging what happiness he had experienced, and how good God had been to him: and when the debt came to be paid, he resigned his breath calmly, and without a groan, and with such composure and expressions, as seemed to anticipate, in ardent hope, the possession of a better country, and bespoke that the soul and body had agreed to part only for a time, as friends, to meet in truer and sublimer love.

He died at his house in Grosvenor Square, London, on the 18th of January 1787, and, by his own express desire, was privately interred in St. James's Church, under the communion table, near his father.

## D R O S S I A N A. N U M B E R L X I X .

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 330.]

**T**HE six last lines of Col. 1. P. 330, of our last DROSSIANA should run thus :

By instinct learned, by creation wise,  
Experience fatal to itself supplies :

The bard's high rapture sees with cold  
disdain, [vain ;  
And hears the sage his wisdom pour in  
And sad calamity but vainly tries  
To purge the film from its distemper'd  
eyes.

## FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES.

"1738. They have found a way in the City to borrow 30,000l. for the Prince, at ten per cent. interest, to pay his *crying debts* to Tradespeople. But I doubt that sum will not go very far. The salaries in the Prince's family are 25,000l. a year, besides a good deal of expence at Clifden in building and furniture; and the Prince and Princess's allowance for their cloaths is 6000l. a year each. I am sorry there is such an increase of expence more than in former times, when there was more money a great deal. And I really think it would have been more for the Prince's interest, if his Counsellors had advised him to live only as a *great man*, and to give the reasons for it; and in doing so he would have made a better figure, and been safer; for nobody that does not get by it themselves, can possibly think the contrary method a *right one*."

"*Sarah Duchess of Marlborough's Opinions*," 12mo. p. 99.

## MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

In the year 1564 Buchanan made some elegant verses upon the Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley, and also on a diamond ring in the form of a heart, which Mary sent in the same year to Elizabeth Queen of England. They are published in an account of the life and writings of George Buchanan by Mons. Le Clerc, and may be thus translated:

This gem behold, the emblem of my heart,  
From which my Cousin's image ne'er shall part!  
Clear in its lustre, spotless does it shine,  
As clear, as spotless, is this heart of mine!  
What tho' the stone a greater hardness wears,  
Superior firmness still the figure bears.

King James the First gave this ring to Sir Thomas Warner. It is now in the possession of his great-grandson.

## MARTIN LUTHER.

This great man in his Table-Talk says, "The High Germans are more simple and more affect the truth than Italians, Spaniards, English, &c. which their languages do demonstrate. The French write otherwise than they speak, and speak otherwise than they mean.

My countrymen the Germans love drinking too much; they are possessed with a thirsty Devil called *Quaff*."

## SIR GEORGE ETHERIDGE.

Sir George was Envoy at the Court of Ratisbon, and wrote the following Letter from that City to Mr. DRYDEN:

"You know I am no flatterer, and therefore will excuse me when I tell you, I cannot endure you should arrogate a thing to yourselfe you have not the least pretence to: is it not enough you excell in so many eminent vertues, but you must bee a putting in for a vice, which all the world knowes is properly my province? If you persist in your claim to Laziness, you will be thought as affected in it as Montagne is when he complains of the want of memory. What soull has ever been more active then your own, what countrey, nay what corner of the earth, has it not travelled into? whose bosome has it not dyved into, and informed itselfe there so perfectly of all the secrets of mens hearts, that only the Great King whose image it bears knowes them better? I, whose every action of my life is a witness of my idleness, little thought that you, who have raised so many immortall monuments of your industry, durst have set up to be my rival: But to punish you I will distinguish. You have no share of that noble laziness of the mind, which all I write make out my just title to; but as for that of the body, I can let you come in for a snack, without any jealousy.

"Tho' I have not been able formerly to forbear playing the fool in verse and prose, I have now judgement enough to know how much I ventured, and am rather amazed at my good fortune then vain upon a little success, and did I not feel my own error, the commendation you gave me would be enough to persuade me of it. A woman who has been luckily thought agreeable, has not reason to be proud when she hears herselfe extravagantly praised by any undoubted beauty: it wou'd be a pretty thing for a man who has learned of his own head to scrape on the fiddle, to enter in the list with the greatest m<sup>t</sup> in the science of musick; it is not to contend with you in writing, but to vieye with you in kyndness that makes me fond of your correspondence, and I hope my want of art in frindship will  
make

make you forgeatt the faults it makes me commit in writing. I have not time now to acquainte you how I lyke my employment; nature no more intendd me for a politician then she did you for a courtier; but since I am embark'd I will endeavour not to be wanting in my duty; it concerns me nearly, for should I be shipwrack'd, the season is too far gone to expect another adventure. The conversation I have with the Ministers here improves me dayley, more in philosophie than in policy, and shows me that the most necessarie part of it is better to be learn'd in the wide world, than in the gardens of Epicurus. I am glad to hear your son is in the office, hoping now and then by your favour to have the benefit of a letter from him. Pray tell Sr Henry these, his honesty and good understanding have made me love him ever since I knew him; if we meet in England againe he may find the gravity of this place has fitted me for his Spanish humor. I was so pleas'd with reading your letter, that I was vexed at the last proof you gave me of your laziness, the not finding in your heart to turn over the peaper: in that you have had the better of me; but I will always renounce that darling sin rather than omitt any thing which may give you an assurance of my being faithfully and &c.

“GEO. ETHERIDGE.”

Extract from an Original Letter of Mr. WIGMORE, Under Secretary of State, to Sir GEO. ETHERIDGE, copied from Sir George's Correspondence with the Scotch College at Ratishon.

“Last night was buried Mad. Ellen Gwyn, the D. of St. Alban's mother. She has made a very formal will, and died richer than she seem'd to be whilst she lived. She is said to have died piously and penitently; and as she dispensed several charities in her life time, so she left several such legacies at her death; but what is much admir'd is, she died worth and left to D. of St. Alban's, *vivis & modis*, about 1,000,000. sterling, a great many say more, few less.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

A Lady of high rank, and of exquisite discernment, observed of the difference between the wit of this No-

bleman and that of his contemporary Lord Bath, that the one was always striving to be witty, and the other could not help being so.

The following *Original Letter of Lord Chesterfield*, when he was only Lord Stanhope, will shew, that even in very early life he had that mean opinion of the Ladies, which might have been more readily forgiven him when he became old and peevish.

To BUBB DODDINGTON, Esq.

Dear Sir,

“WE have both had the luck we could have wish'd for; for I have had the happiness to receive your letters, and find by them that you have escap'd the trouble of mine.

“Your last gave me some hopes of seeing you here this winter; but I am since inform'd, that I must be some time longer without that satisfaction. How far your public spirit may prevail I can't tell, and make you prefer your country's service to any other consideration; but setting that motive aside, I believe you would not be unwilling to see London again, nor like it the worse for coming from Madrid; the gravity and reservedness of the one may be very good preparation towards tasting the other.

“If you have a great turn to politics, you will find here ample matter for the exercise of that talent; never were more speculations, and to less purpose, than now; for the mystery of State is become, like that of Godliness, ineffable and incomprehensible; and has likewise the same good luck, of being thought the *l'ner* for not being understood.

“As for the gay part of the town, you would find it much more flourishing than you left it. Balls, Assemblies, and Masquerades have taken place of dull formal visiting days, and the Women are become much more agreeable trifles than they were design'd!

“I can't omit telling you that puns are extremely in vogue, and the licence very great; the variation of three or four letters in a word of six breaks no squares, insomuch that an indifferent punster may make a very good figure in the best companies.

“I am, Dear Sir,

“Your most obedient

“humble Servant,

“STANHOPE.”

August 20, 1716.

DR.

## DR. BERKELEY.

This excellent Prelate was blest with a son of wonderful seriousness and solidity of mind, and of a most heavenly disposition, who died in his childhood. Master Berkeley once asked his father, what was the meaning of the words Cherubim and Seraphim, which occur in the Holy Scripture and the Service of the Church. The answer returned was, Cherubim is an Hebrew word signifying *Knowledge*; Seraphim is another word of the same language, signifying *Flame*; from whence it is inferred, that Cherubim are orders of Celestial Beings excelling in knowledge; the Seraphim celestial likewise, excelling in Divine Affection. The child replied, "I hope that when I die I shall be one of the Seraphim, for I had rather Love God than Know all things."

## ABBE MAURY.

This intrepid and eloquent defender of the Rights of his Sovereign, in his Treatise upon Eloquence, has this excellent observation: "A la Cour on perd non seulement le bonheur, mais la faculté d'être heureux ailleurs."—"At Court one not only loses one's happiness, but even the power of being happy anywhere else \*."

Abbe Maury somewhere calls Telemachus, "Le Manuel des Souverains." It is surely a better book to put into the hands of Princes than into those of ordinary Masters and Misses. It is more peculiarly directed to their high situation; it more particularly defines their duties, and prescribes their conduct.

## CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

M. le Comte de Charost had two brothers, the Count of Bethune and the Archbishop of Tours. Cardinal Richelieu was one day complaining to him of the conduct of the Archbishop. "Does not your Eminence know (said the Count) that of many brothers the greatest simpleton is always brought up to the Church." "Many thanks to you, Sir, for the compliment," replied the Ecclesiastical Prime Minister.

The revenues of the Cardinal were about fifty thousand pounds a year, and he gave near seven thousand a year in

pensions to men of letters: he expended in that honourable manner the money which his table would have cost him, which he could not pretend to keep, as he was a great valetudinarian. Richelieu gave Desmaretz the sketch of his Comedy called *Les Visionnaires*.

## FONTENELLE

was a man much liked in society. He was a man of pleasantry, and at the same time a man of indifference. A Lady one day asked Montefquieu how Fontenelle came to be so well received in company. "C'est parcequ'il n'aime personne," was the answer;—"because he has no strong attachments." Some one asked Fontenelle, one day, if he had ever written any epigrams. "Yes," said he, "I have had the folly to write many, but I never had the malignity to publish one." The Regent asked Fontenelle one day, what he was in general to think of the different verses that were addressed to him. "Sir," replied he, "that they are good for nothing; and ninety-nine times in a hundred you will think rightly."

## GODEAU,

Bishop of Grasse, in one of his Poems, speaking of the art of medicine, says, *Cette art qui fait le meurtre avec impunité, Et dans notre foiblesse accroit l'autorité.*

The art of physic with a licence kills,  
And keeps its empire by our fancied ills,

## DESMARAIS.

One cannot help loving the character of the author of that excellent French Comedy *L'IMPERTINENT* for the following lines, which he wrote in answer to some one who desired to know what were his wishes and what his objects in life:

*A peu de frais en verité  
Les Dieux peuvent me satisfaire,  
Qu'ils me laissent le necessaire,  
Et qu'ils n'accordant la santé,  
Je fais du reste mon affaire.*

The Fates at small expence may blest  
Me with each means of happiness:

\* When Mr. ——— was dismissed being Prime Minister, he became ill, and sent for Sir William Duncan, who asked the servant who came for him, what ailed his master? "He has a bilious complaint, Sir," was the answer. "I never in my life," replied he, "knew a Minister out of place without a bilious complaint."

Let them enough of money grant  
To keep me merely free from want,  
And in their kindness health supply,  
I care not what they else deny ;  
From the resources of my mind  
Each other comfort I can find.

It was a favourite saying of Desma-  
rais, that if men of letters could be

brought to agree well together, in spite  
of their small numbers they would go-  
vern the world. To a friend of his  
who had wrote some satirical verses, he  
said, "Give up this scandalous and  
shameful manner of writing, if you wish  
to have any intimacy with me. If you  
write another satire, remember we  
break for ever."

## MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF DIVINES AND POETS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

May 15.

ON consulting the works of a Theo-  
logical Writer admitted into every  
library, and highly applauded by our  
most approved Bibliographers, I was  
particularly struck with the instances in  
which he has been preceded by some  
distinguished votaries of the Muses, and  
followed by others. You perceive I am  
not alluding to the short-lived perfor-  
mances of our modern polemical cham-  
pions. The author I mean is St. Augu-  
stin, the celebrated Bishop of Hippo,  
one of the most eminent and classical  
authors among the ancient teachers of  
the church, who is spoken of as having  
had much taste, in the earlier part of  
his life, for plays and poems.

In "The City of God," a headless  
race of men, "*sine ceruice, oculos ha-  
bentes in humeris,*" are spoken of in-  
deed as only matter of tradition ; but  
in the thirty-eighth of the "Sermons  
to his Brethren in the Desert," he ex-  
pressly mentions, that on his going into  
Ethiopia to preach the Gospel, accom-  
panied by other servants of Christ, he  
saw many such ; "*vidimus multos ho-  
mines ac mulieres capita non habentes,  
sed oculos grossos fixos in pectore, cetera  
membra equalia nobis habentes.*"

Our great dramatic bard Shakespeare  
introduces the Moor Othello relating  
how he won the heart of his beautiful  
Desdemona by the wonderful accounts  
with which he entertained her

"Of men whose heads

Do grow beneath their shoulders."

Before the days of the above-men-  
tioned Holy Father, Homer among the  
Greeks, and Virgil among the Romans,  
not to mention their herd of imitators,  
without undertaking such perilous  
voyages as the Saint, had much to re-  
late concerning the form and manners  
of Polypheme and his one-eyed bre-  
thren, whose remembrance they have  
perpetuated. Should poets be charged

with speaking at random, it is a suffi-  
cient justification of them, that Augustin  
both saw and conversed with men  
"*unumoculum tantum in fronte habentes.*"  
whom he represents as a distinct tribe,  
and takes care to inform us of their  
having virtuous High Priests ; he men-  
tions just before, his being at that time  
Bishop of Hippo, and his head, while  
he took up the pen, was evidently filled  
with sacerdotal ideas.

"The Elvira" of Mr. Mallet, a  
tragedy, performed with great applause  
in 1763, contained a sentiment on the  
unhappiness of Royalty, which once  
struck me as original ; but I have since  
been enabled to trace it upwards, in re-  
trograde order, to a period full three  
centuries distant, when it was men-  
tioned as an old saying : perhaps some of  
your readers will be so kind as to inform  
me from what source it originally pro-  
ceeds. In "Elvira" it runs nearly, if  
not exactly, thus :

"Did the beggar know  
The splendid misery that's lodg'd within  
The circle of a Crown, he would not stoop  
His palsied hand to lift it from the dust,  
And be its wearer."

In the third act of Beaumont and  
Fletcher's "Double Marriage," Fer-  
rand, the Tyrant of Naples, says to a  
Court Parasite,

"Didst thou but feel  
The weighty sorrows which sit on a Crown,  
Tho' thou should'st find one in the streets,  
Castruccio,  
Thou would'st not think it worth the taking  
up."

In a Theological Miscellany collected  
by the Rev. Ed. Browne, and published  
in two volumes folio, London, 1690,  
under the title of "De Rebus Expe-  
tendis ac Fugiendis," occurs the fol-  
lowing passage, in an harangue on the  
donation of Constantine, by Laurentius  
Valla, who died at Rome in 1457 :  
"*Sapient illud Regis dictum celebrari  
soler :*

*folet: quem ferunt traditum sibi diadema  
prinsquam capiti impone et, re. entum diu  
conuenerasse ac dixisse: O nobilem magis  
quam felicitam pannum; quem si quis pe-*

*nitus agnosceret quam multis sollicitudinibus  
periculisque ab miseris sis refertus, he  
buit quidem jacchtem vellet tollere."*

L. L.

## THE TRINITY HOUSE.

[ WITH A VIEW. ]

**T**HIS elegant building, now removed from Water lane, Thames-street, to its present situation on Tower-hill, does credit to its architect, Mr. Wyatt, whose genius is said to have been cramped by the obstinacy of one who possessed some property adjoining.—The Society, to which it belongs, was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spér, Knt. Commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned Prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The Master Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the Parish of Deptford Strand, in the County of Kent."

This Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and eighteen Elder Brethren; but the inferior members are of an unlimited number, for every master or mate expert in navigation may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the Elder Brethren, when removed by death or otherwise.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Elder Brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers:

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.
2. The examination of the masters of his Majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the River Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20s.
3. The settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houses and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of na-

vigation; to which light-houses all ships pay one halfpenny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the River Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea.

5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

6. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants service.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty, or the judgment of the Court of Admiralty.

To this Company belongs the Ballast Office for clearing and deepening the River Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed; and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this Fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500*l.* per annum; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons to the like amount of 500*l.* per annum, clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this Company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about 6000*l.*

Their meetings are generally on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but their courts are not constantly fixed to a set time.

Among the curiosities preserved in the Old Hall of the Trinity House were a flag taken from the Spaniards by the brave Sir Francis Drake, whose picture is also there; a large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged, and two large globes; and in the parlour were five large drawings, curiously performed by the pen, of several engagements at sea in the reign of King Charles II.



## ON PROPHECIES.

[Concluded from Page 299.]

PROPHECIES have a wonderful effect upon the vulgar mind. Hence those whose province it has been to deceive have so frequently had recourse to them. The enlightened heathen nations (I mean Greece and Rome) had their auguries and their oracles. They have the same hold on the public mind among the barbarians; and the Mahometans, though the Alcoran appears to discountenance them, are greatly affected by them. Those of the Christian faith who, in their religious practice, have approached the nearest to Heathen Rome, I mean the Roman Catholics, have invariably suffered themselves to be seduced by pretended miracles and prophecies. For an excellence in one or other of these supernatural qualifications every saint in their calendar stands distinguished. Most of the vulgar predictions which have prevailed among the lower classes of the people in different parts of England, have been traditionally handed down from the Monkish times. The monasteries were very productive of miracles and prophecies; the latter were generally worded in a barbarous verse, either English or Latin, and couched in such ambiguous terms as easily to admit of very different applications. At the dissolution of the Abbeyes, there were a great number of prophecies by way of hindering the progress of the Reformation. But there were two that, according to the most credible authority, had a singular accomplishment. There was in *Wales* a large image, clumsily carved out of a tree, called *Darvel Gatheerne*, of which an old prediction went that it should burn a *Forest*. To counteract this, the image was sent up in the reign of Henry the Eighth to London, where it was made a stake to burn a friar called *Forest*, who was condemned for denying the King's supremacy.

There was another prophecy in *Glastonbury-Abbey*, that a *Whiting* should swim on the *Torr*. The people believed from it that, one day or other, the sea should cover that part of the country. But in the same reign, the last Abbot of that abbey, called *Whising*, for refusing to take the oaths of obedience to

the King, and to give up the abbey, was hanged on the top of the *Torr*.

After the establishment of the Reformation, the influence of popular predictions upon the public mind was very great, and oftentimes seriously alarming. What is more surprising is, that men of the most shining abilities were credulous in this respect. When the subject of Queen Elizabeth's marriage was considered, Lord Chancellor Burleigh, then Secretary Cecil, cast her nativity, by which he pronounced, that "the Queen had not much inclination to marriage; yet that her wedlock would be very happy to her: that she should be somewhat elder when she entered into matrimony: and that then she would have a young man, that was never before married: that she then should be in the thirty-first year of her age: that she should have but one husband. Then for the *quality* of the man: That he should be a foreigner: that (especially towards the middle of her age) she should not much delight in wedlock: that she should obey and reverence her husband, and have him in great respect: that she should arrive at a prosperous married estate; but slowly, and after much counsel taken, and the common rumour of it every where, and after very great disputes and arguings concerning it for many years, by divers persons, before it should be effected; and then she should become a bride without any impediment: that her husband should die first: and yet she should live long with her husband; and should possess much of his estate. For *children*, but few, yet very great hope of one son, that should be strong, famous, and happy, in his mature age: and one daughter \*."

Unfortunately for the Secretary's credit as a prophet, or an astrologer, her Majesty died in a good old age, without ever having had either husband or children.

In the reign of Charles the First, *enbifiasm* produced many prophets, or, what amounted nearly to the same thing, expounders and appliers of the scripture prophecies. One of the most

\* Strype's Annals of the Reform, Vol. I. p. 1.

singular of these was Lady Eleanor Davies, wife of the celebrated Sir John Davies, King James's first Attorney-General in Ireland. She was the daughter of Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, and had, as was customary in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for females of quality, a learned education. In 1646, she published an account of herself, and the visions with which she had been favoured, under the title of "The Lady Eleanor, her Appeal. Present this to Mr. Mace, the Prophet of the Most High, his Messenger." In it she says, that she predicted the death of Sir John Davies three days before it happened, because he had destroyed a manuscript farrago of prophecies which she had delivered to Archbishop Abbot, and which that prelate, I suppose, prudently gave to her husband. She further relates, "About two years after the marriage of King Charles the First, I waiting on the Queen as she came from mass or evening service, All-Saints Day, to know what service she pleased to command me, the first question was, *When she should be with child?* I answered, *Oportet habere tempus*, interpreted by the Earl of Carlisle; and the next, *What success the Duke would have, who (the Queen said) was intrenching, and much forwardness in?*" [This was in his unfortunate expedition to the isle of Rbè.] "Answered again, as for his honor, of that he would not bring home much, but his person should return in safety with no little speed; which to neither side gave content, satisfied not his friends, much less such as looked after his death.—Besides [shewing she should have a son] told the Queen, for a time she should be happy. *But how long?* said she. I told her, Sixteen years; that was long enough. But by the King's coming-in, our discourse interrupted, saying, *he heard how I foretold my former husband of his death some three days before it.* Said I, I told him of a certain servant of your Majesty's, one extraordinary proper, &c. that forthwith was to come upon earnest business to me, and that he asked me the next day before his death, when I expected my gentleman. To which his Majesty replied, *That was the next way to break his heart*, who was pleased so much to commend my choice without expecting any. And so that time twelve months the Queen conceived of a son; and although had

forgotten me, yet some about her informed, that her son should go to christening and burying in a day." And in such an unintelligible obscure manner does this English Sibyl declare her revelations, and the wonderful manner of their accomplishment, *ex post facto*. Yet whether it was from her quality, or from the complexion of the times, our *Pythones* obtained a great celebrity, and was much consulted. At length, she ventured to pronounce such predictions as to the state of the kingdom, that it was found expedient to put a stop to her prophetic career, and she was accordingly committed to close confinement as a lunatic. The triumph of the rebellious party released her from durance after continuing in it two years, and she went on in great repute among the credulous in that turbulent period until the year 1652. when she died. The year preceding she published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Restitution of Prophecy; that buried Talent to be revived. By the Lady Eleanor." 4to. 52 pages.

But for downright unequivocal prediction, commend me to a fanatic of the same age, the noted Presbyterian *Christopher Lowe*, who was beheaded in 1651 for a plot against the rebellious Parliament. He had dreamt over Daniel and the Revelations to such a purpose as to prophesy boldly, that "Great earthquakes and commotions by sea and land should come on in the year 1779; that great wars should be in Germany and America in 1780." So far there is an odd appearance of verification. His next prediction stumbles, viz. "The destruction of popery, or Babylon's fall, in 1790." The next may be true of any year whatever, and in almost every part of the Christian world; he says, that "God will be known by many in the year 1795. This will produce a great man." Perhaps Richard Brothers is this great man, or, what is the same thing, his partizans may conceive him to be so. "The stars will wander, and the moon turn as blood, in 1800; Africa, Asia, and America, will tremble in 1803; a great earthquake over all the world in 1805; God will be universally known by all. Then a general reformation, and peace for ever, when the people shall learn war no more." From all this, it is time to prepare for the Millennium.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon, in his *Essays*, p. 135. ed. 1691, makes

the following judicious observations upon these kinds of predictions: "My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the fire-side: though, when I say *despised*, I mean it as for belief; for otherwise, the spreading or publishing of them is in no sort to be *despised*; for they have done much mischief. And I see many severe laws made to suppress them. That that hath given them grace, and some credit, consisteth in three things: First, That men mark when they hit, and never mark when they miss; as they do generally also of *dreams*. The second is, that probable conjectures, or obscure traditions, many times turn themselves into *prophecies*, while the nature of man, which coveteth *divination*, thinks it no peril to foretel that which indeed they do but collect: as that of Seneca's verie [*Venient Annis, Secula servit, &c.* MEDEA, 374.]. For so much was then subject to demonstration, that the globe of the earth had great parts beyond the *Atlantic*, which might be probably conceived not to be all sea; and adding thereto the tradition in *Plato's Timæus*, and his *Atlantius*, it might encourage one to turn it to a prediction. The third and last (which is the great one) is, that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event passed."

It is not so much to be wondered at, that in the extraordinary aspect of the present times this trait of fanaticism should also be found; but it is, indeed, surprising, that a learned and polished British Senator should fix his eyes with pleasure upon it, and that the weakest of all credulity should so far possess his mind as to induce him to fly in the face of common sense and decorum. The case of Richard Brothers has a pretty near parallel in the English history; I allude to the story of the prophet Hacket, who was executed for blasphemy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His narrative may not be unuseful at the present time.

William Hacket was born in Northamptonshire, of obscure parents. In his youth, it is said, he lived a very debauched life; but in his advanced years, he suddenly became a puritan of the strictest cast. Whether his enthusiasm got the better of his reason, or whether he was set on by a vision, he pretended to extraordinary visions and

revelations, in which he gave out some prophecies on the state of the nation, and the necessity of an ecclesiastical reform to avert the divine vengeance. He was joined, among others, by a gentleman of good family and fortune, called *Coppinger*, and by another person of the name of *Arbington*. These two men, from their close attendance on *Hacket*, persuaded themselves, that they also were inspired, and were the Prophets and Messengers of the Most High. They predicted, that the downfall of popery and the English Ecclesiastical Government was near at hand; that England for its crimes was to suffer, in the year 1591, the complicated evils of famine, pestilence, and war. *Hacket* proclaimed himself the Son of God, and the King of the Universal World. His two co-adjutors told their ignorant followers, "That Christ had appeared to them the night before, not in that body wherewith he dwelleth in the heavens, but with that principal Spirit wherewith he inhabiteth in *Hacket* more fully than in any other: and that *Hacket* was that very Angel which was to come before the Last Day with his fan and sheephook to separate the goats from the sheep; and that he should tread down Satan under his feet, and totally subvert the kingdom of Anti-Christ."

*Arbington* advised *Coppinger* to anoint the King with the Holy Ghost in the name of the Lord *Jesus Christ*. *Coppinger*, with all lowliness kissing the floor thrice, and bending the knee with all reverence, came to *Hacket*, who put him back, saying, "You need not anoint me, for the Holy Ghost hath anointed me already. Do ye my Commandments. Go and tell through the City, that *Jesus Christ* is come with his fan in his hand to judge the world. If any ask where he is, shew him this place; and if they will not believe, let them come and kill me, if they can. As it is most certain that God is in Heaven, so is it no less true, that *Christ* is now come to judgment." Upon this the Missionaries went to impart the glorious tidings. They mounted a cart in *Cheapside*, and there, to a great concourse of people, proclaimed what their master had commanded them; adding, that "they were two Prophets, the one of Mercy, the other of Judgment, given to *Hacket* as assistants in so great a work. And these things they affirmed on the salvation of their souls to be certainly true."

They also declared, " that *Hacket* was the highest and supreme Monarch, and that all the Kings of *Europe* did hold their kingdoms of him as his vassals: that he alone, therefore, was to be obeyed, and the Queen to be deposed." On this King *Hacket* and his colleagues were apprehended. The Monarch was hanged, drawn, and quartered the same year; *Coppinger* starved himself in prison; and *Arlington*, having received the Royal pardon, recovered his senses,

and published a recantation of his horrible errors\*. They who have read *Brothers's* ridiculous Pamphlets, or his *Vindicator's* ridiculous Defences of them, cannot but instantly perceive the affinity between the two Messengers from God. As for Mr. *Halded*, I shall make no comparison between either of *Hacket's* subalterns and him; but wish that, at last, he may also recover his reason, and publish a recantation.

W.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

THE Royal Assent was given by Commission to twenty-one Bills, of which the following were the public ones:—The Receipt Duty Bill, the Scotch Distillery Bill, and the Post-office Regulation Bill, the Mackarel and British Fishery Bills, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Registering Vessels' Bill, and the Stafford Militia Bill. The rest were private Bills.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The Duke of Norfolk prefaced his Motion respecting the situation of Earl Fitzwilliam, so hastily recalled from the Government of Ireland, at a very critical and momentous period, with a speech of some length; in which he detailed the history of the several changes of Administrations since the American war, and an eulogium on the Noble Earl's conduct while in Ireland; and concluded by moving " An Address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House copies of such Letters as passed between the Secretaries of State's Office and Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the motives and reasons for the recall of that Nobleman in the midst of a most important Session of Parliament, and when the public supplies were granted with unexampled unanimity."

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and conjured their Lordships to consider the claims he had upon them. He had been charged with misconduct. He came forward to clear himself, and it was their Lordships duty to investigate the matter, and as one of their body to protect him, if in-

nocent. He therefore implored their Lordships to enter into the inquiry.—His fame, his honour, and his character lay at their feet.

The Earl of Mansfield took up the question at some length, and with his usual ability. He defended the measure of recall as the King's constitutional right, as a part of his prerogative. He deprecated the discussion of the question, as tending to no possible public good, but as likely to be productive of considerable mischief.

The Duke of Leeds was of opinion that, in justice to all parties, an inquiry should be instituted.

After which several Peers delivered their sentiments, and the question being loudly called for, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 25; against it, 100.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

This evening their Lordships decided finally on the Scotch appeal, wherein the York Buildings Company were Appellants, and Mackenzie and others Respondents. This cause, we understand, is of twelve years pending, and involves property to the amount of upwards of 100,000*l.* The effect of their Lordships decision reverses the judgment of the Scotch Courts, at the same time making allowances to Mackenzie, &c. for certain expences they have incurred.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Dutch Property, the Militia Family, and a few private Bills.

On the second reading of the Militia Drafting Bill,

The Earl of Radnor objected to the

\* Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1591.

principle of this measure, as injurious to the Militia service. He thought the drafting Artillerists from this body for the Train must greatly weaken the former constitutional force, and that the Colonels must be hurt by it.

The Marquis Townshend was of a contrary opinion; he thought that the measure would benefit the military service in general, without hurting the Militia eventually.

The Marquis of Buckingham stated his objections to the Bill at some length. He said it would deprive the Militia of above 5000 of its best soldiers, at a pe-

riod when it was almost impossible to supply the deficiency.

Lord Mulgrave justified the principle of the Bill with great ability; his sentiments were those of the Noble Marquis. He said, that if every seaman could be drawn from the Militia for the use of the Navy, it was a consumption devoutly to be wished.

A short conversation then ensued between Lords Radnor and Spencer and the Marquis of Buckingham, when the House divided; for the Bill, 23; against it, 6; Majority 17.

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

MR. Luthington brought up a Petition from a Committee of West-India Traders, Merchants, &c. the principal object of which was, that the House would take such steps as its wisdom may direct, to prevent the vindictive spirit of retaliation which the proclamations of our late Commanders in the West-Indies are likely to excite.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fox moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of the various sums of money furnished to the Emperor, or to his Imperial Majesty's Commanders, with the dates of the said payments. Agreed to.

Mr. Barham said, he was deeply impressed with the importance of the motion he was about to make, and with the nature of the facts which prompted and authorized him to make it.

Many rumours and imputations had been floating on the public voice, prejudicial to the characters of our late Commanders in the West-Indies, and the object of his motion was, to examine into the truth or falshood of such reports.—Mr. Barham next alluded to the various memorials presented to his Majesty's Ministers by the West-India Planters, and wished to know their opinions thereon; nor did he expect that Ministers would withhold the papers it was his intention to call for, as no well-grounded objection could be made to their production.—He should therefore move, That an humble Ad-

dress be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House Copies of the Proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, during their command in the West-Indies; also other papers, &c.

Mr. Manning seconded the Motion, and stated the alarms which these proclamations had excited. He highly commended the bravery and talents of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, previous to and in taking of the different Islands, but could not but think their subsequent conduct extremely objectionable, and proper to be examined into.

Mr. Dundas made a splendid eulogy on the characters and conduct of the meritorious and distinguished officers, which the present motion went to question and criminate. He sincerely wished that inquiry might take place, as he was sensible that the reading of a few papers would not only rescue the honour of the characters in question, but secure the laurels that adorned their brows.—He could not however think of letting the inquiry run into any great length, especially at the present late period of the session; and when it was impossible to bring to the bar of the House any testimony and vindication of the able officers in question, without deranging the plans of government, by detaining the time and attention of other officers who were on the point of engaging in public services of the utmost urgency and importance.

Mr. Fox said, he was in general a friend to enquiry, but in the present case

case he saw no specific charge adduced either by the Hon. Mover or Seconder of the Motion, upon which to ground an enquiry.—If, however, an enquiry was to be instituted for the honour and satisfaction of the worthy officers so unjustly aspersed, he wished it to be, not such as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) hinted at, a partial and limited one, but a full, fair, and complete enquiry.

Mr. Pitt said a few words, to depreciate any further discussion of the business in its present preliminary stage, when papers were merely moved for, on which might be grounded the propriety or necessity of the enquiry proposed.

The Motion was put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Sir John Frederick moved for the second reading of the Bill for more effectually preventing the stealing of dead bodies, upon which

Mr. Mainwaring moved that the House be counted, when twenty-two Members only being present, an adjournment of course took place.

MONDAY, MAY 11

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the Accounts relative to the Prince of Wales's Debts—referred with other papers to the Committee on the King's Message.

The Call of the House, which was fixed for this day, was productive of a very numerous attendance. As soon as a House was made,

The Speaker stated, that he felt himself so indisposed, that he was apprehensive he should not be able to remain any length of time in his seat; but he hoped that on Wednesday next he would be able to attend his duty. The House then unanimously agreed to adjourn over until Thursday next.

The different orders of the day being then read over by Mr. Hatfel,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Call of the House be deferred to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Jekyll's Motion respecting Earl Fitzwilliam was also discharged, and fixed for to-morrow se'nnight—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee to consider of his Majesty's message relative to the debts and establishment of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Steele in the Chair,

Mr. Pitt rose. Two objects, he said, were recommended in his Majesty's

message, which ought to be kept separate one from the other. The first was, to settle a suitable establishment on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; the second was, to extricate his Royal Highness from the embarrassing incumbrances to which, for the present, he was unfortunately subject.

With regard to the first object, the addition to be made to the Prince's establishment, on account of the late happy event of his marriage, Mr. Pitt said, he flattered himself there would be a very general and very cordial concurrence.—The same principles, and the same sentiments, which, he doubted not, would prompt gentlemen to agree to the first, would also in a great measure carry them to acquiesce in the other.

Mr. Pitt said, he would not detain the attention of the Committee on any further preliminary observations, but come immediately to the additional sum, which it was his opinion should be made to his Royal Highness's present establishment; it amounted to 65,000*l.* per annum, including the Duchy of Cornwall; this sum he did not conceive to be sufficient to maintain his present dignity. His father and great-grandfather enjoyed, under more advantageous circumstances, an income of 100,000*l.* every thing in their days was by one-fourth cheaper than at present; and if gentlemen consulted but their own feelings and private situation, they would find the addition of one-fourth of the above sum by no means unreasonnable; the amount therefore of the establishment to be now granted would be 125,000*l.* exclusive of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, being only 25,000*l.* more than was enjoyed 80 years ago by his Royal Highness's grandfather.

Mr. Pitt said, there were other articles to come before the Committee of Supply, such as 25,000*l.* for completing Carlton-House, which he proposed should be ensured to the Crown; 27 or 28,000*l.* to defray the preparatory expenses of the marriage; and 50,000*l.* as a jointure for her Royal Highness, which did not exceed what was formerly granted on similar occasions.

The next head touched on by Mr. Pitt, was the present incumbrances that so much embarrassed his Royal Highness. The claims on him from his creditors amounted to 620,000*l.* exclusive

of certain sums for which he was security for two of his illustrious brothers, but which, by these great personages, were now put in a train of liquidation, and would not contribute to increase the burdens of the people.

On the nature and amount of these debts, Mr. Pitt dwelt with much becoming severity, and was of opinion, that the debts should be submitted to the investigation of a Secret Committee, or, if that was not sufficient, to a Parliamentary Commission.

To answer the desired end, something should be taken from the Prince's income, that an example of excess and prodigality might not be handed down to his successors, without being marked to the public by this defalcation. The plan, therefore, he would propose was, to vest in the hands of the said Commission the 13,000*l.* arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, to be converted into a Sinking Fund, at compound interest, together with 25,000*l.* from his yearly income to be placed in 4 per cents. by which the whole of the debts would be discharged in twenty-five years. Proper measures should also be taken to secure these payments, in case of the demise of the Crown, or of the Prince himself. Mr. Pitt said, he was ready to give any further explanation that might be required, and ended by moving, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a yearly sum, not exceeding 65,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make such additions to the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as may become the dignity assumed by him on the late happy event of his marriage.

Mr. Grey said, it was under the greatest anxiety he now rose to deliver his opinion on the present business, but he felt it his duty to the public to divest himself of all personal considerations. The addition now proposed he felt to be out of all proportion to the allowances heretofore enjoyed by the Prince; he thought the claim should be much more moderate, and he would propose as an amendment, that the addition be 40,000*l.* instead of 65,000*l.*—To a suitable allowance to the Princess, he had no objection.

Mr. Lambton was decidedly against any diminution of the sum proposed; he observed, that the arrangements he heard proposed for restriction would in effect exile his Royal Highness from the

metropolis, and even from the society of men of rank and fortune.

Mr. Curwen differed very widely from what had been advanced by the last speaker: when he considered the calamitous and oppressed state of the country, sinking under the load of accumulated taxation, he could not but consider the proposed sum as infinitely too large.

Mr. Fox said, that he agreed that a certain degree of splendour was requisite for the support of Monarchy; and Monarchy, he said, was an essential and necessary part of the Constitution of this country, and a part which was as deservedly dear to the lovers of it, as was that House itself.—He should not hesitate to declare he meant to vote for the larger sum proposed that night, which would be consistent with all his former opinions on that subject.—But the circumstances which seemed to him of the most important consideration, and that about which he felt the most difficulty, was the debts of his Royal Highness; these were stated to be about 620,000*l.* It was absolutely necessary, as well for the honour and ease of the Prince, as the credit and interest of the nation, that they be put in a state of liquidation. The plan proposed by Ministers, to set apart a sum of 25,000*l.* per annum for the payment of the interest, and to constitute the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, 13,000*l.* as a sinking fund, to pay the principal—this he must regard with disapprobation, if not with ridicule.

What he would propose on the occasion wanted to be set apart from the proposed income, is a sum of 65,000*l.* per annum, as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts, and to sell the Duchy of Cornwall, which it was imagined would produce about 600,000*l.* Of this he would appropriate a moiety to the farther extinction of debts, and allow the other half, 300,000*l.* to the Crown, or to the Prince of Wales, as an equivalent for the loss of the income of the Duchy. By this plan, perhaps, in the course of four or five years, his Royal Highness would be perfectly cleared; and then his remaining income during the interval, 60,000*l.* per annum, would not be sufficient to support the dignity of his rank.

He concluded with saying, that he would now vote for the sum proposed; but when the consideration of the debts

debts should come before the House, he would move to the effect abovementioned.

After this several Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, when the Committee divided on Mr. Grey's Amendment, and there appeared, in favour of it, 91; against it, 260.—Majority, 169.

After the division the strangers were excluded. Two other divisions followed, the majorities of which were on the same side of the question as above.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

Mr. Steele brought up the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee on his Majesty's Message, relative to an establishment for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on which a desultory conversation took place; after which the original Resolutions were put and carried, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.—Adjourned till

MONDAY, MAY 18.

General M'Leod said, that the measure lately adopted for granting an increase of pay to the army, to him, and to every sincere well-wisher of the Constitution, must appear illegal, unwarrantable, and truly unconstitutional. To him it appeared big with the most fatal consequences, for without adequately benefiting the army, it would most heavily, nay, doubly oppress the people; as, in the first instance, the people must pay the tax from which this extraordinary pay is to be raised; and in the second, they will have doubly to pay for provisions, as this measure will tend to raise the price, and increase the scarcity of every article to an amount not easily to be conceived.—He would therefore move, That the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of all the different circular orders issued at different times by the Commander in Chief, for granting an additional allowance to the army, without the advice or consent of Parliament.

Mr. Courtenay seconded the motion in a speech of much length, able argument, and ingenuity. The present measure in the manner it was proposed was, he contended, a measure most dangerous to the Constitution, and inimical to the liberty of the country. The King, he asserted, had no right to make any pecuniary grant to the army. The army existed only by the breath of that House, and by that House was it paid for the defence of

the nation. Were that not the case, the army would always look up to the Throne, and not to the Representatives of the people, and to the community at large, by whose sweat alone it was nurtured and maintained.—Upon the whole, it ought to be considered as a flagrant breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, which, while sitting, had no application made to it for sanctioning the measure of granting the money it required. As such, Mr. Courtenay could not but condemn it.

Mr. Fox did not wish to involve the question in any extraneous matter, or permit it to be justified by any pretended urgency. It was plain and simple, and turned upon this: whether during the sitting of Parliament any pecuniary donative or assistance should be granted to the army without the advice and consent of Parliament.

Mr. Pitt endeavoured to prove, that the measure so much objected to was neither illegal nor unconstitutional; it was only protracting, for a short time, to the soldiers while in quarters, what they otherwise would have enjoyed in camp.—The measure might be approved by a subsequent sanction of Parliament, as at present no exact estimate could be formed of the expence.

The Solicitor General said a few words against the Motion.

Mr. East followed on the same side; but gave his opinion, that a communication should have been made of the business to Parliament.

Sir William Pulteney observed, that in order to prevent the Motion from appearing on the Journals of the House, he would move the previous question; on which the House divided, when Sir William Pulteney's previous question being negatived, the House divided on Geo. Macleod's original Motion, Ayes, 22; Noes 67; majority against it, 45.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Mr. Jekyll said, he never wished to trouble the House on subjects of a trite or trivial nature, nor was he much given to trouble the House at all.—The subject of his present motion he felt to be of that important magnitude, as seemed to entitle him to claim the patience and attention of the assembly he had the honour to address. He then observed, that he was neither personally nor politically connected with Earl Fitzwilliam, whose conduct and character



rafter were principally concerned in what he was about to say. Mr. Jekyll then proceeded to shew that the sudden and unaccountable recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from the government of Ireland was a measure replete with the most dangerous consequences, and called for the inquisitorial authority of that House, which, he trusted, could be exercised without infringing on the prerogative, which it was not his wish or intention to circumscribe. He endeavoured to prove that the recall of the Noble Earl was not to be attributed to any of the supposed censurable steps which he had taken, not even the Roman Catholic question, but to his removal of a few favourites of Ministers, a few monopolizing families; for this only was he recalled, and all the mischiefs attending and likely to result from his recall deliberately and barefacedly incurred. Mr. Jekyll, after expatiating on the long sufferings of the Roman Catholics, on their tried loyalty, and essential services to this country, lamented their being so unjustly, so impolitically, and so ungratefully treated. He reminded the House of what a similar conduct of insulting and irritating arrogance had produced in America.—He ridiculed the acquisition of the tinsel Crown of Cortica, an island which we now seem to favour more than that of Ireland, from which we derived such large and substantial support. After severely animadverting on the corrupt system of Government pursued for so many years in Ireland, an intention to correct which was the real cause of Lord Fitzwilliam's recall, Mr. Jekyll concluded a very able speech by moving, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying for such parts of the correspondence between Earl Fitzwilliam and his Majesty's Ministers, during his administration of Ireland, explaining the grounds of his recall in the midst of a Session of Parliament in which such large supplies were granted, and when he was in the fullest confidence of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir William Milner seconded the Motion.

Mr. Powis highly disapproved of the asperity of invective introduced against Ministers by the learned Gentleman who made the Motion. The question, he said, ought to be discussed with coolness and fairness, if discussed at all; but for his part he could not see any

benefit arising from it, or from the inquiry it demanded, either to the country at large, or the individual more nearly interested in it.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable length, replete with argument and variety of matter, enforced what had been advanced by Mr. Jekyll. He then entered on a variety of arguments to prove that the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, viewed in all the circumstances that accompanied it, implied a serious charge, and impressed a great stigma on that Noble Earl's character and conduct.—He contended that the whole business was occasioned by the removal of Mr. Bressford and his associates in corruption, and went over all the grounds of objection that had been opposed to Lord Fitzwilliam's conduct, and removed them all with the most convincing and triumphant reasoning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in reply. He observed, that were it proper for the House to accede to the Motion of the Hon. Gentleman, it could form but a very imperfect estimate of the merits of the transaction; nothing less than the whole course of the correspondence could give the complete and necessary information.—The question involved considerations of the greatest delicacy and importance, as referring to matters which affected the connecting chain of the two kingdoms, and to others which solely rested with the independent Legislature of Ireland.—On the whole, he deemed the removal of the Noble Lord as an undoubted exertion of the Royal Prerogative, and casting no blame or stigma whatever on his character; and being attended with no important or public consequences, as therefore no fit subject for Parliamentary investigation; he therefore deemed it his duty to oppose the Motion.

Mr. Grey argued with much warmth and effect in support of the Motion.

Several other Gentlemen spoke, when the question being called for, the strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the gallery doors were kept shut; however the debate continued some time after, and terminated in the following division; for the Motion, 49; against it, 188; majority, 139.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Dent said, that from the advanced

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vanced period of the present Session, the Committee appointed to examine into the abuses of the Public Offices could not come to any decision before the Session should be at an end; he therefore, by the instructions of the Committee, would now move that a copy of the minutes of their proceedings be laid before the House.

Mr. Long opposed the Motion, because much calumny had been industriously propagated on the subject.

Mr. William Dundas also opposed it, as only one witness (Mr. Bonnor) had been examined before the Committee.

Mr. Dent went into a long catalogue of the abuses that existed in the Post-Office, particularly respecting the management and sending of newspapers into the country, which loudly called for the scrutiny of the House. And here he detected and reprobated the interested practices of the Clerks of the Roads, who endeavoured to monopolize all the profits arising from pamphlets, newspapers, &c. transmitted to the country, of which there were transmitted at least 25,000 every night; this they had done in order to oppose and frustrate the attempts of newspaper hawkers, who they conceived to be their rivals, and the infringers of their privileges; the papers of the hawkers were consequently neglected and thrown aside, particularly when great questions were debated in that House, or any other business of importance was expected in the country.

Sir John Call wished the House not to come to any decision on the business in too thin an attendance.

On the question being put by the Chair, a division was demanded, but thirty Members only being present, an adjournment of course took place, without any decision on the subject.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

This day being fixed for Mr. Wilberforce's Motion on the subject of a Peace, the Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock, and having counted the House, the number of Members consisted but of 28; the House was of course adjourned.

- FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. Wilberforce postponed his Motion for Peace till Wednesday next.

Mr. Porter, after a short introductory speech, in which he stated, that notwithstanding the great rise in the price of every necessary of life, the pay of

Military Officers remained the same as at the time of Charles II.; and adverting to the addition to be made to the pay of the common soldiers and militia officers, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching that his Majesty would be pleased to take into his gracious consideration the state of the pay of Subaltern Officers in his regiments of Infantry of the Line, and make such addition as his Majesty should think fit, and that the House would make good the same."

After a few words of opposition from Mr. Windham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Pulteney, and some short observations in favour of the motion by Gen. Tarleton and Gen. Smith, the question was put, the House divided, and there were for the question, 7; against it, 37. Majority against it, 30.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. East moved, that the Poor Removal Bill be now read a third time; upon which Lord Sheffield proposed as an amendment, that it be read a third time on the first of August next.—This amendment gave rise to a long conversation between Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Bardon, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. M. A. Taylor, who supported the Bill, and Mr. Joliffe, Lord Sheffield, and the Master of the Rolls, who spoke in favour of the amendment; after which a division took place in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to support his Motion for an immediate Peace, or for at least an attempt being made, as soon as possible, to bring about a general pacification. He said, that every fresh deliberation, and every new examination of the present question, confirmed him more and more in the propriety and necessity that the motion he would this night have the honour to make, should be seriously considered, and not lightly opposed.—Mr. Wilberforce then took a retrospective view of the objects, the motives, and the probable consequences of the war in which we are now engaged; he anticipated the arguments which the Friends of the War might urge against his motion; and after exposing the perfidy of our Allies, and the inutility of Continental connections, entreated Gentlemen to look to the internal situation of this country and of Ireland, where the taxes and high price of pro-

provisions bore so hard on the lower classes of the people, that they could no longer be expected to support with patience their daily accumulating burthens. Every consideration both of policy and interest, of humanity and religion, now induced us to seek for Peace; nor could he see any strong objection that could be urged against the proposition he would now make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France do not preclude Government from entertaining proposals of general pacification; or from attempting a negotiation for a Peace, provided the same may be effected on sure terms, and in an honourable manner."

Mr. Duncombe made a very spirited speech to second the motion, and enforce the arguments of Mr. Wilberforce.

The Secretary at War (Mr. Windham) rose in reply. He condemned the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman, as militating against the repeatedly declared sentiments and decisions of the House, and contended, that notwithstanding all the Hon. Gentleman had said, were the situation of France taken in the whole, we had at this moment a greater prospect of success than at any former period of the War—that the French were brought, by hard necessity, from that spirit of domination which had so long possessed them, to sue and endeavour to effect a Peace with those of other Powers with whom she was at War. He thought the distressed situation of France, together with the change of opinion that was gradually taking place there, would in the end, together with the glorious efforts of this country, be the means of effectuating a safe and honourable Peace, if not interrupted or opposed by the agitation of such propositions as the Hon. Gentleman now offered to the House. He concluded with moving the Order of the Day on the motion.

Sir Benjamin Hammet made a short but sensible speech in support of the arguments which fell from the last speaker. He confided implicitly in the honour and ability of the Minister to terminate the present contest in a safe and honourable manner; and paid many compliments to the Minister for his close and invariable attention to the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Fox, at considerable length, and with his usual eloquence and ability, supported the motion. He contended, that the disposition of France towards a general pacification should be met by this country, and that we should follow the sound policy of many of our Allies in making peace with her. The late conduct of France, as well as what passed during the mission of Sir Frederick Eden to that country, proved that she had no objection, and was even desirous to treat for peace with any of its opponents, let their form of Government be what it may.—The situation of this country, he insisted, required a speedy termination to hostilities. Much blood and immense treasures had been expended; our Allies had deserted us one by one; and what had we to shew for the whole? What were the fruits reaped by us? a part of the Islands of St. Lucie and St. Domingo, and the island of Martinique; but were not these paltry acquisitions counterbalanced by the calamitous situations of St. Vincent's and Grenada?—Much stress, it appeared, was laid on the commotions in Paris; let Gentlemen recollect the various insurrections, massacres, and internal Revolutions, which had taken place there since the beginning of the War, and see how little advantage the external enemies of France have gained by them. Her armies were uniformly victorious, and were animated by the spirit of repressing their enemies. It mattered therefore little to us, whether the Jacobins or Moderates had the ascendancy; whether Robespierre or Tallien were the Dictator, England was alike opposed:—he thought that Peace was the only thing that could save us; the enemy seemed to make advances of that sort; it was our duty to meet them; and he would urge Peace even on the favourite grounds of Ministers themselves; for if ever a Counter-Revolution or the restoration of Royalty should take place in France, it would be at a time when she had no external enemy to take off her attention; and in this position he was well founded by reasoning from experience and facts.

After which several Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, when the House divided, and there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 86; against it, 201; majority, 115.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday next, previous to going into a Committee on the arrangements for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, he should move a proposition by way of instruction to the Committee, for setting apart a sum from the income voted for the liquidation of the debts.

Mr. Grey professed himself still of his former opinion, that no notice ought to be taken of the debts, and that every application for their payment ought to be resisted. He considered a positive refusal as the only answer which ought to be given to a proposition for the payment of debts which never ought to have been contracted.

Mr. Curwen said, that he considered as perfectly fair the notice which had been given by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He had voted for the larger sum, meaning to bring forward a proposition that the whole of the augmentation, 65,000*l.* should be applied to the liquidation of the debts. The remaining 60,000*l.* he should leave the Prince to dispose of as he pleased, without any limitation as to his not contracting farther.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked, that the present conversation was not strictly in order. By the notice which he had given, he did not intend, that on Monday next they should discuss what appropriation should be made for the payment of debts; but only whether there should be any appropriation at all.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, and that the account of the different sums of money granted at different periods to the Emperor, be referred to the same Committee.

The House having resolved itself accordingly,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

rose to state to the Committee the grounds on which he meant to offer for their concurrence a proposition for a Loan to his Imperial Majesty, and entered into an accurate description of the advantages gained both to the Emperor and this country, by the mode pursued in raising the Loan;— and after saying, that unless Gentlemen required some particular explanation, he would not revive discussions which had already taken place, and were, at all events, fitter for another stage of the business, moved the following Resolution:

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that provision should be made for guarantying the payment of the dividend of 4,600,000*l.* provided by the Convention between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Great Britain on the 4th May 1795.”

Mr. Fox said, he would not repeat the arguments urged on former occasions, but would reserve what new observations he had to make for some future stage of the business, particularly the Report.—There were some reflections, however, which he could not withhold, and these regarded the Rescript lately published by his Imperial Majesty, which, if it was authentic, left us scarce a doubt but that a peace would be soon concluded between the Emperor, as head of the Empire, and the French Republic, which he did not seem to hesitate to acknowledge. A month, therefore, after our becoming security for the immense sum of 4,600,000*l.* to procure the co-operation of this powerful Ally, we might see ourselves and the common cause deserted by him, as by the other Powers, whose good faith and cordial co-operation we had heard on former occasions so highly extolled.

A desultory conversation then ensued, after which the House divided: Ayes, 77; Noes, 43; majority, 34.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

EPILOGUE

TO THE COMEDY OF  
THE WELCH HEIRESS.

WRITTEN BY THE RIGHT HON. FIELD  
MARSHAL CONWAY.

SPOKEN BY MISS FARRER.

WITH gloomy bodings for his bantling  
Play,

Our Author came to me the other day,

A boon to ask, tho' half afraid to break it;  
He'd got an Epilogue and I must speak it.—  
All means he said would try, if not too late,  
Still to avert his dread, impending fate.  
Sad visions, too, distract his anxious brain;  
Rumours of ills that wait the scribbling train.  
'Tis said, your taste for Comedy is flown;  
That darling Child you once were proud to  
own:

That

That SHAKESPEAR's fires no more your  
senses rouse;

CONGREVE and VANBRUGH seldom fill the  
house;

While childish pageants stuff the crowded  
scene,

No mortal even guessing what they mean.

Fierce wars they wage, and dreadful battles  
try,

With bloodless conflict: all one knows not  
why;

Till by the friendly banners we are told,

There Macedon's, there Persia's Chief be-  
hold!

Just as on signs th' informing words declare,  
'This is the Red Lion, that is the Black Bear.'

Queens, and their Maids of Honour, wait  
in vain,

Till their mute lovers shall their suit explain.  
They'd often heard, indeed, from Greece and  
Rome,

That love was blind, but ne'er that he was  
dumb.

There too those motley, female-manly graces,  
With almost all things naked but their faces;

Those modern Picts, at whom we gaze with  
wonder,

While their keen falchions cut whole ranks  
asunder.

Great RUSTI-FUSTI's triumphs thus we  
greet;

Six holy Roman Emp'rors breathless at her feet.  
Nor less the neighb'ring Temples of APOLLO

With equal steps the bright example follow.

There bardless Warriors squeak each other's  
doom,

And filken Vandals plan the fall of Rome;

There Demigods by entreaties advance,

And Carthage flames, demolish din a dance:

Arms clash, loud thunders roar, and cha-  
riots rattle;

While jarring trumpets animate the battle.

Now, Critics, if you're angry, think on  
these,

And spare the Bard who strives at least to  
please:

Judge, and be judg'd, in anger just, I pray:  
*Audire alteram partem* is fair play.

In such a cause, although the task be hard,

I'll be myself of counsel for our Bard;

I've such authorities as none refuses,

FLETA's and COXE's and BLACKSTONE's  
of the Muses;

FARQUHAR and ROWE, and WYCHERLEY  
we boast!

And Avon's mighty Seer, himself a host!

Yet, for I feel my female fears increase,

Tho' arm'd for war, *yet still I wish* for peace:  
We own your pow'r, confess your wond'rous  
sway,

Whom all our great dramatic realms obey:

No merit we can claim till you commend it,  
Wit is not wit unless your taste befriend it:

From th' Author's anvil, a mere sluggish  
mass;

Your plaudits stamp the coin and bid it pass,  
By your mild sentence, then, decide our fate;

Far better to be good than to be great!

Like Britain's Monarch, act your gen'rous  
parts,

And fix your empire in our grateful hearts.

MAY 12.

FIRST LOVE, a Comedy, by Mr. Cum-  
berland, was acted the first time at Drury  
Lane. The characters as follow:

Lord Sensitive, Mr. Wroughton.

Sir Miles Mowbray, Mr. King.

Frederick Mowbray, Mr. Palmer.

David Mowbray, Mr. Banaster, jun.

Mr. Wrangle, Mr. R. Palmer.

Mr. Buzler, Mr. Suet.

Lady Ruby, Miss Farren.

Mrs. Wrangle, Miss Pope.

Mademoiselle Rolet, Mrs. Jordan.

The outline of the Plot is nearly as follows:

Frederick Mowbray's first love was de-  
voted to an amiable young lady, but opposed  
by his father Sir Miles Mowbray, who con-  
trives an artifice to separate them, sends his  
son to Italy, and intercepts all the letters ad-  
dressed by the latter to his mistress during the  
time he was abroad.—Conceiving that her  
lover was unfaithful, the lady marries the  
rich Sir Paul Ruby, and becomes a very  
wealthy widow just at the time when Frede-  
rick returns to this country.—During his re-  
sidence at Padua, Frederick falls dangerously  
ill, but is recovered by the endearing atten-  
tions of Mademoiselle Rolet, a French Emi-  
grant, whose parents were massacred in  
France. Sensible of her kindness, and pity-  
ing her forlorn state, Frederick solemnly pro-  
mises to marry this Sabina Rolet on their ar-  
rival in England. Meeting his brother David  
accidentally, Frederick by his assistance pro-  
cures the fair emigrant an asylum in the house  
of Mr. Buzler, a Navy agent. While Sabina  
is in this house Lady Ruby calls in order to  
appoint Buzler her banker, and luckily  
enters a room in which she finds Frederick  
and Sabina. It soon appears that Frederick  
retains his *first love* for Lady Ruby, though  
he determines to fulfil his grateful engage-  
ments with the unfortunate Sabina.

Lord Sensitive, a suitor to Lady Ruby, has,  
it appears, passed through the ceremony of  
marriage at Padua with Sabina Rolet, but  
having gratified his wishes he cruelly abandons  
her. Sabina secretly resolves not to profit by  
the generous offers of Frederick, and more  
particularly on perceiving the strong attach-  
ment



In one poetic nosegay they entwinn'd  
All that could shock or charm the human  
mind :

So oft might antient plays adorn the scene,  
If prun'd from folly, or from wit obscene.  
Say, will ye not approve that humble toil,  
That stoops to weed her native country's soil ;  
That snatches from Oblivion's ruinous hand  
Those sweets which should adorn a classic  
land ?

One eagle's wings her hopes are fondly borne,  
That give you *roles* whilst she keeps the *thorn*.  
Oh ! let them and her fears with candour  
rest,

By warm applauses in each English breast !  
That care her countryman's best smile e'er  
claims,

That brings to memory such honour'd names ;  
'Tis Fletcher, Beaumont, she presents to view,  
Chastis'd by her, they meet reward from you !

## EPILOGUE.

TO tame the savage rangers of the wood,  
Let them have store of stripes and little food ;  
Lions and tigers are, by this expedient,  
Taught to jump over sticks, and growl obed-  
ient.

Wives, take the hint, employ this surest plan  
To tame that strange, eccentric rover—  
Man !—

On beauty, tenderness, place no reliance ;  
Oppose their wish, and starve them to com-  
pliance.

Blows we must wave, lest stronger hands af-  
fail us,

But tongues are ours, these weapons never  
fail us.

The *fashion'd Sir*, who thinks his mate for life  
Is highly honour'd to be called his *Wife*,  
Yawns thro' the morning in his elbow chair,  
Sips his Souchong, and scarcely knows she's  
there ;

At night, return'd from Pleasure's ceaseless  
toil,

His anxious wife receives him with a smile ;  
A smile, alas ! from eyes long us'd to weep ;  
He stares, and yawns again, then falls asleep !  
Had she, with proper spirit, deign'd to look,  
And took a lesson from *MARIA's* book ;  
Had she, the instant haughty spouse was gone,  
Order'd the coach, and drove thro' half the  
Town,

Shone at the Op'ra, grac'd the Pharo Table,  
Lost all she had, and more if she were able ;  
Then, at sun-rising, thunder'd at her door,  
Th' astonish'd husband would have yawn'd  
no more.

Men are strange animals, we must confess,  
The more regards we shew, we find the less ;  
Mawkish attentions seldom gain our end ;  
Sport the *qui vive* a little, and they'll mend,

Some men there are, whose gentle minds im-  
part

The glad effusions of a feeling heart ;  
To all around the glow of comfort give,  
And, blest themselves, for others blessings live ;  
Ease with politeness, mirth with reason blend,  
Endear the husband and ensure the friend ;  
Who, tho' the heirs of fortune and of birth,  
Their private virtues stamp their proudest  
worth.

If such, ye wedded fair, your envied lot,  
Oh ! let *MARIA's* book be quite forgot,  
Adopt a different plan, pay love for love,  
And strive to equal what you must approve !

## PROLOGUE

TO THE

## MERCHANT OF VENICE,

PERFORMED AT MR. NEWCOME'S, AT  
HACKNEY, MAY 1795.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

FOR years long pass'd away, it in this  
school

Has been establish'd as an ancient rule,  
At *stated times*, by way of recreation,  
T' indulge us boys in *English* declamation ;  
This tho' but rarely granted, I may say,  
And always cribb'd from evening hours of  
play,

Yet 'tis a respite (*entre nous* I speak)  
From our hard toils in *Latin* and in *Greek*.

On these old boards, vow'd but to SHAKES-  
PEARE'S name,

Our predecessors oft have gain'd just fame ;  
By his strong painted glowing scenes inspir'd,  
To fill his noblest characters aspir'd.  
With equal ardour, if not equal spirit,  
We now attempt to emulate their merit ;  
And emulation still in youthful minds  
From an indulgent public favour finds.

To-night our Author brings before your  
view

A black, furious, sanguinary Jew ;  
*Hated* by all who Honour's paths respected,  
And *hating* all who had his crimes detected.  
Yet think not *Shakespeare* meant to throw dis-  
grace

On all the tribes of ISRAEL'S scatter'd race ;  
No—he too well great NATURE'S depths  
could found,

Saw *good* and *bad* of ev'ry sect were found ;  
And *Jewish* bosoms, as we all must know,  
Can with the noblest *Christian* virtues glow.

Our Poet's piercing eye, to whom "'twas  
"giv'n

"To glance from Heav'n to earth, from earth to  
"Heav'n,"

Read all men's actions, and possess'd the art  
E'en to anatomize the human heart ;

On his broad canvass boldly he design'd  
The varying passions of the varying mind ;  
In colours strong portray'd th' extremes of life,  
The virtuous matron and the guilty wife ;  
Painted what most can charm in blooming  
youth,

The traits of innocence, of love, of truth.  
We are all imperfect, view us how you may,  
For clouds will oft' obscure the brightest day ;  
'Tis by the contrast strong of light and shade  
The canvass breathes, and all distinction's  
made.

If in old *Lear's* graceless race he shows  
From minds deprav'd what vary'd misery  
flows,

He Nature's rights reclaims, and cheers the eye  
With sweet *CORDELIA'S* filial piety.

Ever the champion of fair Virtue's cause,  
From this night's play one moral truth he  
draws ;

In *SHYLOCK* and *ANTONIO* we may see,  
That good and bad men never can agree.  
E'en as the *northern* and the *southern* poles,  
Whose station'd points no earthly pow'r con-  
trouls,

Ever remain *oppos'd* ; and where's the wonder,  
Since a whole *world* must keep them still  
asunder.

### EPILOGUE,

SPOKEN IN THE CHARACTER OF PORTIA,  
WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

SINCE by *BELLARIO'S* hints and good  
advice

I have been dubb'd a lawyer in a trice ;  
Since I in *VENICE* have obtained my cause,  
And to the State explained its ancient laws ;  
Since I, my Lord *BASSANIO'S* new-made  
wife,

Have sav'd his bosom friend *ANTONIO'S* life ;  
Cancell'd old *SHYLOCK'S* bond, nay, what  
is worse,

Snipp'd off one *half* of his remaining purse ;  
Faith I'm inclin'd to think, and shall be ever,  
Women, whenever they please, are wond'rous  
clever :

In their own talents had they firm reliance,  
They to the men might bid a bold defiance ;  
First by their charms they'd make the world  
adore them,

And then by conquest carry all before them.

Was it not arrogant in me to prate  
Before the Duke's High Court at such a rate ?  
In legal robe attired, and flowing wig,  
To nod, seem sapient, stroke my band, look  
big ?

These have their use, and catch the gen'ral eye,  
As hold assertions often check reply.

Could we, like men, our eloquence display,  
From their proud thrones we'd drive them  
soon away ;

There's no *silks gown*, where speaking most a  
trade is,

Would dare dispute with the *silks gowns* of ladies ;  
Tho' not their equal in the art of pleading,  
Nor (Heav'n be thank'd !) stor'd with such  
musty reading,

Nor skill'd so well to trace law's mazy wind-  
ings,

Drawn from *black-letter'd* books in *hideous*  
bindings ;

Or play with words, or in or out of season,  
"To make the worse appear the better reason ;"  
Yet in plain argument we boast a tongue  
Full as convincing and as glibly hung.

Retir'd to *BELMONT*, I shall oft' review  
With joy my triumph o'er this cruel *Jew*.  
What ! in such times, when men are grown  
so rare,

Who could be found *one pound of flesh* to spare ?  
Did I not right to make the miscreant winch,  
And not allow him of his claim *one inch* ?

Well—those who fight for *inches* have some  
merit,  
Nor will want clients while they keep their  
spirit.

Scarce had I taken off my gown and band,  
When a fresh brief was put into my hand :  
Briefly I'll state, it comes as a petition  
From *NEWCOME'S* Boys, who ask for their  
admission.

[*Here the curtain rises, and all the charac-  
ters of the play appear in their proper  
dresses.*]

You've seen them stand forth in an arduous  
cause,  
If they've deserv'd you'll give them your ap-  
plause ;

I am their humble advocate deputed  
To say and trust they won't be *here NON-  
SUITED*.

## P O E T R Y.

### THE REQUEST.

FORM'D for pleasure is my fair,  
Hebe's youth, the Graces' air !  
Innate worth adorns her mind,  
Lovely, innocent, and kind,

Sweeter than the roseate morn,  
When the dew-bespangled thorn,  
Blooming met by Zephyr's wing,  
Wafts the gentle gales of Spring.  
Grant me, O! almighty Jove,  
Full fruition of my love.



O D E

FOR

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1795.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

POET-LAUREAT.

I.

NOT from the trumpet's brazen throat  
 Be now the martial measure blown,  
 Mild CONCORD breathes a softer note,  
 To greet a triumph all her own;  
 Wafted on Pleasure's downy wings,  
 A nearer joy than conquest brings  
 Now soothes the ROYAL PARENT'S  
 breast;  
 By rosy wreaths of HYMEN bound,  
 A Nation's fervent vows are crown'd,  
 A much-lov'd SON is blest.

II.

While clouds, on this returning morn,  
 Their willing homage pay,  
 And shouts of heart-felt gladness born,  
 O'ercome the MUSE's lay,  
 Amid the PÆAN's choral sound,  
 While dying Faction's shrieks are drown'd,  
 O SOVEREIGN of a PEOPLE'S CHOICE,  
 Hear, in that People's general voice,  
 The noblest praise that waits a Throne;  
 Their surest guard thy patriot zeal—  
 Thy public care their strength—they feel  
 Thy happiness their own.

III.

O Royal Youth! a KING's, a Parent's pride,  
 A Nation's future hope!—again the tongue  
 That join'd the choir, what time by ISIS side  
 Her tuneful sons thy birth auspicious sung,  
 Now hails, fulfill'd by HYMEN's hallow'd  
 flame,  
 The warmest wish Affection's voice could  
 frame:

For say, can FAME, can FORTUNE know  
 Such genuine raptures to bestow  
 As from the smiles of wedded love arise,  
 When heavenly Virtue beams from blushing  
 BEAUTY's eyes?

IV.

Ne'er may the rapid hours that wing  
 O'er Time's unbounded field their ceaseless  
 flight,  
 To grateful BRITAIN'S MONARCH bring  
 A tribute of less pure delight—  
 Ne'er may the song of duty soothe his ear  
 With strains of weaker joy, or transports less  
 sincere.

EXTEMPORE on receiving an Account of  
 the Death of Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT,  
 who was choak'd by a Piece of Gristle.

LAST night we receiv'd,  
 You'll think we were griev'd,  
 An account of friend Thomas's death,

That a bit of gristle  
 Stuck fast in his whistle,  
 And robb'd the good man of his breath.  
 Death surely shew'd spight,  
 To kill a poor knight  
 Whose life was e'er harmless and pure;  
 Since such are his tricks,  
 Who dependance can fix,  
 Or tell how long we shall endure?

J. J.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

IMITATED FROM SHENSTONE.

I.

“YES, these are the meadows, the shrubs  
 and the plains,  
 Once the scene of my pleasures, the scene of  
 my pains;”  
 Where oft with ELIZA I gaily did rove,  
 Who amply requited a parent's kind love:  
 “But be still, my fond heart, thy emotions  
 give o'er;”  
 'Tis impious to think thou shalt see her no  
 more.

II.

How oft in the corn-fields with her have  
 I stray'd,  
 And cull'd the wild flow'rets to please the  
 dear maid,  
 Who delighted tripp'd homewards the spoil  
 to divide  
 With a parent enraptur'd to walk by her side:  
 But be still, my fond heart, thy emotions  
 oh cease!  
 The skies have reclaim'd her, and she is at  
 peace.

III.

What pleasure to view her mind daily expand,  
 Her sense to improve, and with wit at com-  
 mand!  
 For the Muses inspir'd her infantine lay,  
 But too soon droop'd the blossom, and hope  
 fled away:  
 Yet be still, my fond heart, thy emotions re-  
 strain,  
 The bliss that surrounds her shall soften thy  
 pain.

IV.

With tender compassion all Nature she  
 view'd,  
 And to her in vain the distressed never su'd;  
 To her friends with affection her heart over-  
 flow'd,  
 While her soul with celestial piety glow'd.  
 Then be still, my fond heart, thy Creator im-  
 plore,  
 That again we may meet—and to lose her no  
 more.

H h h

To

To SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.

AUTHOR OF THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY,  
ON HIS ORDERING A SHORT GREAT  
COAT CALLED A SPENSER.

SAM ROGERS, having long possess'd  
Old Edmund *Spenser's* witt,  
With garment call'd a *Spenser* now  
He doth himselfe besitt.

O precious *Impe of Fame!* Sam Rogers *hight!*  
Who chauntett *Memorie* in dulcett straine,  
Filling our eares and harts with such delight  
Entraunc'd we live past pleasure o'er  
again;

This *ampliest* theme, by other's *mind* in vaine,  
Was by the sacred sitters nyne with held  
*Innert* of *guerdon* for thy *browes* to gaine.

*Sates*, old *Humber's* \* bard, and he who  
dwel'd

*Whylome* in *daintie* *Leafowes* \*, are by thee  
excel'd!

In *amice* *boldlie* then thyself *aguize*  
*Withouten* *bases* †, bearing *aye* the name  
Of him who did on *Mulla's* banks surprize  
The listening worlde with *Gloriana's* fame!

Ne *Lord* ‡, ne *Ladie*, *christen'd* hath the same,  
He soars aloft who did so *queintlie* sing,  
And *Lords* and *Ladies* *crouchen* low with  
shame

When they *unequal* competition bring  
To *Poets*—*greater* *farre* than *Kesar* or than  
*King!*

And could *thilk* *Kirtle* none but *Poets* weare,  
How *few* sich *peerless* garment mought in-  
vest,

Should it like *Florimel's* *coye* belt so rare  
Start from *unworthie* sides, "*ungirt* §, *un-*  
*blest!*"

But *Spenser's* *genius* is by thee possess'd!

So, as in *holie* writt *yapt* we read  
The *Prophet's* *robe* did with *Elisha* rest,

Of cloth, or freeze, a *Spenser* make with  
speed,

And to a *Spenser's* high renowne *estswoons* suc-  
ceed. P.

## ODE TO SUPERSTITION.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

TO some lone cave, fell Fiend! away,  
Where *Darkness* holds her silent sway,  
And *fullen* *Night* sits on her *ebon* throne;

\* *Mason's* and *Shenstone's* *Odes to Memory*.

† *Bases*—any covering for the legs. GLOSSARY.

‡ I suspect the name of the garment in question was in fact *unworthily* taken from *Lord* or *Lady* *Spencer*.

§ *Fie* on the man that did it first invent  
To *shame* us all, with this *ungirt*, *unblest*,

*Britain*, enlighten'd, scorns thy tale,  
Thou *Ghost* of *ill*, with *visage* pale;  
For *REASON's* *brightest* fun has long in *splen-*  
*dor* shone.

Or speed thee to believing *ROME*,  
Thy dear and first establish'd home,  
Midst crafty *Priests* whose *piety* is gain;  
There *idoliz'd*, deceive the poor,  
And shake thy chains from door to door,  
While *trembling* wretches move *dejected* in  
thy train.

There thin-fac'd *PENANCE*, dull and sad,  
For *heinous* crimes in sackcloth clad,  
Buys *Absolution* from the *miscreant* tribe;  
With rebel hand these *plund'ers* take  
*ALL* for the poor *foul's* *forlorn* sake,  
And *guilt* like *virtue* seems beneath the *glit-*  
*tering* bribe!

Infect no more this happy land,  
Prompting the *murderer's* *bloody* hand,  
Or aid th' *assassin* to destroy his friend;  
Enough of blood thy *wiles* have spilt,  
Thou *curst* fiend of *endless* guilt!  
But *now* the *mask* is off, and all thy *treasons*  
end.

No more shall *fraud* arrest the *mind*,  
Or *priestly* craft the *senses* blind,  
Lo! *Ignorance* expires at thy flight,  
*FALSE ZEAL* no longer loads the *breast*,  
*REASON* has prov'd it all a *jest*,—  
And *Intellectual* *Thought* emerges into *light*,

Then speed, thou *Fiend* of *Error*, haste!  
Thy *venom'd* darts are spent in *waste*;  
Plain is the way that leads to *bliss* on high;  
*Fix'd* *Prejudice* her *spell* *disdains*,  
Lo! broke are *Persecution's* chains,  
And *scorning* all thy art we view a *real* sky.

## V E R S E S

Intended to have been addressed to

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.  
on his Installation in 1794.

IN evil hour, and with unhallow'd voice  
Profaning the pure gift of *Poesy*,  
Did he begin to sing, he, first who sung  
Of arms and combats, and the proud array  
Of warriors on the embattled plain, and rais'd  
The aspiring spirit to hopes of fair renown

Fairy Queene, Book 4. Canto 5.

By deeds of violence. For since that time  
The imperious Victor, oft, unsatisfied  
With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest,  
dares

To challenge, fame and honour ; and too oft  
The Poet bending low to lawless power  
Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea, and  
brought

Streams, clearest of the Aonian fount, to wash  
Blood-stain'd Ambition. If the stroke of war  
Fell certain on the guilty head, none else ;  
If they that make the cause might taste the  
effect,

And drink themselves the bitter cup they mix,  
Then might the Bard (though Child of Peace)  
delight

To twine fresh wreaths around the Con-  
queror's brow,

Or haply strike his high-ton'd harp to swell  
The trumpeter's martial sound, and bid them on,  
Whom Justice arms for vengeance : but alas !  
That undistinguishing and deathful storm  
Beats heaviest on the expos'd innocent ;  
And they that stir its fury, while it raves,  
Stand at safe distance ; send their mandate  
forth

Unto the mortal ministers that wait  
To do their bidding :—Ah, who then regards  
The widow's tears, the friendless orphan's  
cry,

And famine, and the ghastly train of woes  
That follow at the dogged heels of War?  
They in the pomp and pride of victory  
Rejoicing, o'er the desolated earth,  
As at an altar wet with human blood,  
And flaming with the fire of cities burnt,  
Sing their mad hymns of triumph, hymns to  
God

O'er the destruction of his gracious works,  
Hymns to the Father o'er his slaughter'd sons.

Detested be their sword, abhor'd their name,  
And scorn'd the tongues that praise them !  
Happier Thou,

Of peace and science Friend, hast held thy  
course

Blameless and pure, and such is thy renown.  
And let that secret voice within thy breast  
Approve thee; then shall those high sounds of  
praise

Which thou hast heard, be as sweet harmony,  
Beyond this concave to the starry sphere  
Ascending, where the Spirits of the blest  
Hear it well pleas'd. For Fame can enter  
Heaven,

If Truth and Virtue lead her ; else forbid,  
She rises not above this earthy spot ;  
And then her voice, transient and valueless,  
Speaks only to the herd. With other praise  
And worthier duty may she tend on Thee :  
Follow Thee still with honour, such as Time

Shall never violate ; and with just applause,  
Such as the Wife and Good might love to  
share.

## E L E G Y.

A LONG the lawn, beside the dimpled pool,  
When CYNTHIA lights her fleecy flock  
to rest,

How sweet the harmony of ev'ning's lull—  
If calm serenity attune the breast.

Heart cheering are the smiles of Nature's face  
To him just snatch'd from off the bed of death;  
The winds waft kisses to his warm embrace,  
Ting'd with the fragrance of her vi'let breath.

The blushing rose, and lily of the vale,  
Are deck'd to captivate his longing eye,  
The rustic music borne along the gale  
Elates his soul to joyous melody ;  
But to the sorrowing breast of hopeless love  
These only source of disappointment prove.

Ah ! when our fondest wishes meet disdain,  
Creation's seen through misery's murky gloom,  
Pity adds keenness to the galling pain,  
And hope rests only o'er the silent tomb.

W. H. H.

## O D E

TO A BOOK OF CLEAN PAPER intended for  
POETICAL MISCELLANIES for the Year.

Written April 2, 1795, being the Author's  
Birth-Day.

YE virgin leaves, so pure and fair,  
And yet for any character,  
Like spotless childhood, fit,  
Would I could see what future strain,  
The voice of coming joy or pain,  
Shall in your page be writ !

For, true to Nature and the Heart,  
The faithful Muse will ne'er depart  
From Fate's revolving wheel ;—  
Light of my life ! in weal or woe,  
The sympathetic numbers flow,  
To lighten or to heal.

Alas ! the lays I sung erewhile,  
To soothe, enliven, or beguile  
A few eventful years,  
A sad memorial now display  
Of scarce one happy jocund day,  
But many spent in tears !

Of Stars unkind, of partial Fate,  
Of Poverty's oppressive weight  
Laid heavy on my head,  
Of others' sufferings, or my own,  
All sensibility hath known,  
From Love and Pity bred.

Of Life's sore evils, downward times,  
Of human failings, human crimes,  
And pining worth forlorn ;—  
Such were the themes, too frequent found  
In varying life's disastrous round,  
That wak'd the Muse to mourn.

Once Friendship had a pleasing part ;—  
Friends of my youth ! friends of my heart !  
My dearest joy and boast !—  
Soon did the strain of parting woe  
In sadder, deeper dirges flow  
For cordial Damon lost !

—Ay me ! what may the rest sustain,  
That gasp beyond the Indian main,  
Beneath the burning sun ;  
Or, caught in Fortune's eddy, whirl'd  
At mercy of a merciless world,  
Or sunk to pine unknown !

While I, to whom no friendly ray  
E'er promis'd hope a fairer day,  
Sweet-beaming from afar,  
With these sad thoughts, the grievance prove  
Of harsh dependence, hopeless love,  
And Fortune's endless war.

Yet, Delia, tho' for Love and thee,  
Oft tun'd to woe my numbers be,  
I thee of nought accuse ;—  
Thy Friendship bears a tender part,  
Nor scorns so warm, so true a heart,  
Tho' prudence Love refuse.

O could mine eye but penetrate  
The thick and awful veil of Fate,  
My future hap to see !  
I shudder while the past I mark,  
(A scene so desolate and dark)  
To think what yet may be !

Twice ten sad years and three have run ;  
And now another is begun,—  
Begun in wonted plaint ;—  
Alas ! the tears that stain thy page  
Already but too well presage  
What it will yet present.

But, O ! may ne'er the social Muse  
Her sweet according voice refuse,  
Whate'er my joy or woe !  
And thou, the guardian of the strain,  
Th' o'erflowings of my heart retain,  
And all its wanderings shew.

So in some happier day may I  
Review with no unpleasing sigh  
The trials I have past ;  
Thence school'd, the meliorated mind,  
With conscious pleasure more refin'd,  
The blest reverse will taste.

R. J\*<sup>M</sup>\*<sup>S</sup>\*<sup>N</sup>.

### TRANSLATION

OF

RACINE'S PLAINE D'UN CHRETIEN,  
See with Chap. Rom.

I.

**M**Y God ! what war my heart sustains !  
Distracted thus by diff'rent reigns,  
I seem two diff'rent men :  
Faithful to thee, while one prevails ;  
As fails his pow'r, my duty fails ;  
I soon revolt again.

II.

Rais'd by the one to things divine,  
I now my thoughts to heav'n confine,  
And deem all else as dross :  
And now, enslav'd to Sin's controul,  
To earth's low cares I bend my soul,  
Earth doth my thoughts engross.

III.

Exhausted thus by inward strife,  
I try to wake fresh pow'rs of life,  
But vain my efforts prove :  
I try ;—yet, such my cruel fate,  
I still pursue the ill I hate,  
And shun the good I love.

IV.

Oh Grace divine ! Oh heav'nly ray !  
Kindly thy soothing pow'r display,  
And give me peace within :  
Subdue the man, a foe to thee :  
Thy joyful vot'ry then I'll be,  
The slave no more of sin.

PRESTO,

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

The **SPEECH** of His Excellency the  
**VICEROY OF CORSICA**, delivered  
to the **CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT**  
at the Opening of the Session, the  
9th Day of Feb. 1795.

“GENTLEMEN,

“**I**T is with unfeigned pleasure  
that I meet you this day in Parlia-  
ment, both because your Constitution,  
on which the future happiness of Cor-  
sica depends, is hereby consummated,

and because the full energy of your  
wisdom and authority is required at a  
period rendered doubly interesting by  
the establishment of a new Govern-  
ment, and by the continuance of the  
war.

“You are charged not only with  
important, but arduous duties, since  
you must on the one hand secure your  
freedom as an independent nation, by  
a vigorous and courageous exertion in  
the war, and on the other, you must  
make

snake provision for internal happiness and liberty, by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquility and peace.

“ For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which, being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

“ His Majesty, on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the Constitution pointed out, for completing the new system of your Government. He has been pleased to ratify in person the Constitutional Act which he had previously authorised me to accept in his name.

“ I have ordered the gracious Answer made by his Majesty to the Address of the late General Council, presented to him by Deputies from that Assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you a copy of the Commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the Constitutional Act. By the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive that the same sentiment prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

“ I am enabled with equal satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides at the same time in the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects for repelling the enemy, and defending, in the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmen-

tation to that National Corps is intended.

“ Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the Militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament in its wisdom to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects: for it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

“ Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these, is to provide sufficient Funds for the Public Service.

“ In the present circumstances of Corsica, His Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the Military Establishment; you have also the benefit of a great Naval force, without any expence; you have no Public Debt, and consequently no interest to pay on that account.

“ Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed, perhaps, exclusively by this Nation, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expences of the Public Service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of Government being burthenome to the People of Corsica, even in the present state of her resources.

“ A settlement of your Religious Establishment has been reserved for the Chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holiness the Pope.

“ To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wisdom and piety which will preside in your Councils, will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your Constituents, with the holy duties of Religion, the reverence due to its Ministers, and the sacred rights of property.

“ The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different Tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as  
a decla-

a declaration of the Law itself, are other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the National Property, particularly of the woods and forests, the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the encouragement of industry in all its branches, the government and discipline of the Military, the encouragement of Navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the Naval resources of the Island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the Empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health, both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

“ I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the conclusion of a Treaty for the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, Daughter of the

Duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the Person and Family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of His Dominions by an event so interesting to the happiness of His Majesty and that illustrious Prince.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am nevertheless confident in your patriotism, talents; and application; and I pray God; so to bless and enlighten our Councils, and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first Parliament of Corsica an example to all succeeding ones, as well as to your Constituents of the present day, of disinterested, zealous, and above all, united exertion for the public good.

“ It is by these means, and by the blessing of God, that I trust your Country will triumph over its foreign and domestic Enemies, and attain under the mild and equitable Government of His Majesty, the summit of National Prosperity and Happiness.”

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cores, late of his Majesty's Ship Thames, dated Gisors, April 9, 1795, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

**T**HURSDAY the 24th of Oct. 1793, lat. 47 deg. 2 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22. min. W. standing upon a wind to the Southward, the wind at W. S.W. at half past nine o'clock, A. M. saw a sail bearing South; she hoisted a blue flag at the fore topmast head as a signal to a brig (as I suppose) that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French National Colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow guns, and then a broadside, when she wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty

minutes past two, P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the Southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her. All her masts and bowsprit were shot through in a number of places, all her stays entirely shot away, all the main rigging shot away, and was hanging by the ratlines (except two shrouds on one side, and three on the other), but, on examination, the eyes of these were shot away above the top. The main topmast rigging was still more damaged, and the mast shot through in three places. The main topmast yard was shot away in the flings by a double-headed shot, and the yard arms came down before the main yard, the lifts, braces, &c. being all shot away; the flings, both iron and rope, besides the geers of the main yard, were shot away; the yard hung by the trusses, about a third mast down; the main  
sail

fall was cut to pieces, particularly the leech ropes. The fore mast had received nearly the same damage as the main mast, with this difference, that the slings of the fore yard were not all cut way, so that the yard remained aloft; the fore topmast rigging, except one shroud on one side, and two on the other, was all shot away, with all the stays, back stays, lifts, braces, tyes, halyards, &c. the bowsprit shot through in several places; all the bobstays and bowsprit shrouds were cut by shot and langrage; the jib stay and halyards were cut away the first broadside. The mizen mast was so wounded, and the rigging so cut to pieces, that I was obliged to lower the gaff after the action, to prevent the masts going over the sides; the fore part of the top was entirely shot away. I cannot pretend to enumerate the shot that was received in the hull; most part of the gangways were shot away, the main deck before the main mast was torn up from the waterway to the hatchways, the bits were shot away and unshipped, six shot between wind and water on the starboard, and three on the larboard side; in short, when the enemy made fail, the ship was perfectly unmanageable, two guns on the main deck and one on the quarter deck were dismounted, almost all the tackles and breechings were carried away; in this situation I was obliged to put before the wind, to prevent the masts going over the side, as it began to freshen from the W. S. W.

Whilst we were thus employed, three sail (large frigates) appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our sails being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were crossed to serve both as stays and shrouds, and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuvre. Fearing they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and asked them if they should prove enemies, whether it would answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in; they were all of opinion that to engage with such a superiority of force could answer no other end than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all pos-

sibility of an escape. In this situation were we when the headmost passed us at a considerable distance (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state; shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broadside. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already engaged, we were incapable of further resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send our boat; I told him it was impossible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoist them out; he, in consequence, sent his on board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters that were on board, were sunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy his Majesty's ship *Thames* under my command; but I trust a Court-Martial will convince their Lordships and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ship, after some of her crew were sent on board the *Carmagnole*, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Brest road the day following.

Enclosed, I forward a list of the killed and wounded, for their Lordships information.

*A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded.*

**KILLED.**—James Davies, James Walklett, Thomas May (Carpenter's Crew), Jacob Ways (Quarter-Master), James Nailor, Robert Barnard, John Lancaster, Christopher Coy, John Serres, (Captain's Servant).

**WOUNDED.**—George Robinson (Second Lieutenant), George Norris (Master), David Valentine (Master's Mate), James Dale (Midshipman), Grieve Doer, John Pilgrim, Peter Spring, John Want, George Dodd, John Smith (2d), James Holliday (Quarter Gunner), John Ripley, Robert Wright, William Elliot, David Box, William Bakery, Isaac Youl, Matthew Furnace.

MARINES.

**MARINES. KILLED.**—James Knott.

**WOUNDED.**—William Greenhalgh, James Tootall, James Lomax, James Bury Jones, Thomas Jackson.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship Melampus, dated Grouville Bay, Jersey, May 11, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.*

I Have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that Sir Sidney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th instant at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th we discovered thirteen sail coming from the Northward along shore. I made the signal to weigh; the squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running along shore to the Southward. About six o'clock the Melampus got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret (our gun boats not being arrived at the rendezvous) got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and a lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble on board this ship for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the Melampus in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded them, and got them all off except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains under my direction upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the Lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy, does them infinite honour as officers, the first Lieutenant of the Melampus bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews and different ships companies acted with their usual courage.

The accompanying is a list of the killed and wounded on board the dif-

ferent ships, and also a list of the vessels of war and convoy taken.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most humble and obedient

Servant,  
R. J. STRACHAN.

*Return of Killed and Wounded.*

Melampus. 1 Petty officer and 7 seamen wounded.

Diamond. 2 Seamen wounded.

Hebe. Mr. John Leggatt (Surgeon), and 2 seamen wounded.

Niger. Mr. Long, (2d Lieutenant), and 1 seaman wounded.

Syren. Mr. John M'Guffock (Midshipman) and 1 marine killed; and 2 seamen wounded.

*List of Vessels and Prisoners taken.*

1 Gun brig, 3 guns—18 pounds.

1 Gun lugger, 3 guns—18 pounds.  
Had three men remaining on board.

*List of the Convoy.*

	Tons	Burthens.	Cargo.
La Prosperite	80		Cordage.
La Montagne	200		Timber, lead, and tin plates.
La Catharine	200		
L'Hyronnelle	220		Ship timber and pitch.
La Contente	250		
La Nimphe	120		Wood for firing.
La Bonne Union	150		
La Fantazie	45		Coals.
L'Alexandre	397		Ship timber, cordage, hemp, and cannon.
La Petit Neptune	113		

ARANJUEZ, MAY 6.

The Spanish army in Catalonia encamped on the 23d ult. General Urrutia's head quarters remained at Gerona.

On the 27th the enemy made an attack off the post of Vascara, and were repulsed with loss. They met with no better success in an attempt they made on the same day to force the posts of Besalu.

DIEPHOLTZ, MAY 9.

We have just heard that the Austrians have been successful, though not without the loss of 600 or 700 men, in driving the French from the post of Mombach, near Mayence, and on the height; before which place they will establish part of their army.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]



[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

*Lyons, May 10.* The inhabitants of this town had long observed with an indignant eye, that the ferocious assassins of the Jacobin party imprisoned here, whilst even in gaol, amused themselves with trying a guillotine contrived to chop off seven heads at once. According to law, they could only be punished with a few years imprisonment. One of these villains, who alone had procured the execution of thirty persons, having been tried on the 4th instant, and sentenced to be imprisoned for some years, the people assembled round the sessions hall, and burst out into murmurs and threats.

On the 5th, at eight o'clock in the evening, a mob proceeded to the prison called *Rouanne*, with a list of those who had acted a principal part in the horrid transactions which have taken place at Lyons. The gaol-keeper was obliged to give them a list of the prisoners confined in that prison; they set apart all whose cases seemed to belong to the cognizance of the ordinary courts of justice; the thieves were drawn up in one corner; an Emigrant taken into custody a few days since, and another condemned to ten years imprisonment for having harboured a priest, were set at liberty. This done, every Jacobin in the gaol was asked his name, and, as this called to recollection a number of denunciations and murders, he was executed on the spot. Twenty were in this manner dispatched in that prison. During the execution, the Representative Boisset arrived, unattended, and harangued the multitude in the name of *the Law*. A young man, mounting on a stone, replied, that *as the Law did not reach quite so far as Justice should go, he had better withdraw, since he had now performed his duty*. The Representative went away, and the troops of the line, as well as the National guards, remained indifferent spectators of what was going forward.

From the prison of *Rouanne* the mob proceeded to that of *St. Joseph*, where several Jacobins were executed in the same manner. The player *Orfeuille*, formerly President of the Tribunal of the Terrorists, *Grandmaison*, and the female *Rouleau*, his mistress, who the very day before had sworn to exterminate the whole quarter of *St. Pierre*, were of the number.

The mob afterwards repaired to the prison of *Recluses*. The Jacobins con-

fined in this gaol defended themselves, and set fire to the building, in a supposition that the mob would busy themselves in extinguishing the fire, and that this would afford them an opportunity of effecting their escape. But it happened otherwise; not the least attempt was made to check the conflagration, and all the Jacobins perished, either in the flames, or fell by the hands of the people.

About seventy-five Terrorists were massacred that day; and on the following, the 6th, came on the execution of those who had concealed themselves, or were overtaken in their flight.

*Paris, May 23.* This city, once the scene of every species of profligacy that the world calls pleasure, is now groaning under the severest scourge that Heaven in its wrath can inflict on man.

The famine which rages at this period having excited great discontents among the people, the Jacobins thought the moment was arrived for the overthrow of their opponents, and for the revival of the Constitution of 1793, which declares the sovereignty of the people, and ordains that a new Constitution shall be chosen every year.

With this view on Thursday the 20th a great number of hand-bills were circulated through the whole city, calling upon the people of both sexes and all ages to proceed in a mass to the Convention, to demand *Bread, the abolition of the Revolutionary Government, and the immediate establishment of the Constitution of 1793*. The cavalry and infantry were invited to join with the citizens, upon the plea declared at the beginning of the Revolution, that infurrection is the most sacred duty of the people, when the Government is tyrannical, and that Government is then tyrannical, when it suffers the people to die of hunger.

The day after the publication of these hand-bills the whole city was in a ferment. The Representatives assembled at seven in the morning in the Hall of the Convention, which was surrounded by an amazing concourse of people. A croud of women burst into the galleries, crying out *Bread, Bread, and the Constitution of 1793*. These exclamations were accompanied with torrents of abuse and threatening gestures of the hands. The Convention ordered the guards to clear the galleries; a battle ensued; there was a general cry *To arms, To arms*; the clash of bayonets

and swords was heard at the hall door. At length a great crowd rushed in; upon their hats were chalked the words *Bread, and the Constitution of 1793*. A Representative snatched off the hat of one of these men. Immediately the mob attacked him with their sabres. He fled towards the President's chair for protection; but before he reached it, a musket was fired at him, and he fell dead by the side of the President. The Representative Ferand ran to his assistance; but he also was instantly dispatched by the stabs of swords and pikes. The mob then cut off Ferand's head, and sticking it on a pike, carried it about the Hall. The military at last coming to the assistance of the Representatives, the populace were driven out, and some of them taken into custody. Several people were killed in the fray.

*Paris, May 25.* This city presented yesterday the most horrid spectacle ever exhibited—more than one hundred thousand men appearing in arms, and half a million of insurgents rendered furious by the events that have occurred—but notwithstanding this, it was evident that the general wish was to support the Convention.

The disaffected Sections seemed to have acknowledged their mistake, and had obtained permission of the Convention to unite with those which had remained faithful. This did not answer the purpose of the leaders of the insurrection. These Chiefs had dictated the language to the insurgents, which was, "*Bread, and the Constitution of 1793.*"—When these people were asked, Whether they knew what the Constitution of 1793 was, and whether it would give them bread? they answered that they could not read, but that they had been told, that under that Constitution the people were only to pay two or three sous per pound for bread.

They were told that they were ill-intentioned people who wished their ruin, and that they were those who wished to starve Paris who had held this language; for if the country people see that they are committing murders in this city daily, who is there would come to Paris to sell his merchandise? They answered, that they would not.

They were then asked, whether they were not made the instruments of persons who wished to revive the tyranny of Robespierre, and of Fouquier Tin-

ville? and warned them of the danger which they exposed themselves to in persisting in a plan, from which it would soon be too late to recede. This logic, simple as it was, failed of its effect; and on the evening of the 24th an event happened, which proves that the Jacobins have not lost the hopes of completely overturning the Convention.

A person of the name of Quicel, a Blacksmith's boy, convicted of having carried the head of Ferand, assassinated in the Convention, upon a pike, was condemned, in consequence of the decrees of the 22d and 23d of this month, to suffer death.

As he was conducting to the Place de Greve to be executed, a number of men and women rescued him, and carried him off to the Fauxbourgs. Immediately the united Committees ordered an armed force to disarm the Fauxbourgs; and for this purpose several regiments of the line united themselves to the National guards of Paris. The armed force sent into the Fauxbourg St. Antoine found no resistance till they arrived at the Barriere du Troue; but the appearance of the military having collected some of the inhabitants of this Fauxbourg, they attacked some of the advanced guard, and took from them several pieces of cannon.

The guard then thought it prudent to adopt measures of defence; they unpaved the principal street of the Fauxbourg; and it was soon observed with regret that the Commandant of this expedition had neglected the means of retreat, by which he was much exposed. A complete victory was however gained over the insurgents before night; the cannon of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine was taken, and sent to the Thuilleries; and Paris was once more restored to tranquility.

The assassin of Ferand was given up the same evening. In order to escape punishment, he attempted to cut his throat, and, failing in this attempt, threw himself from a window three stories high. He did not, however, kill himself, and was carried on a litter to the place of execution.

The death of the young King was represented in the Convention on the 9th day of June, to have arisen from a swelling in the right knee and the left wrist, accompanied by a fever. He died at a quarter past two in the afternoon of Monday, June 8.—Sevestre very pompously announced the

humanity

humanity of the Committee, in appointing Physicians to attend him. It is remarkable, that Deffault, the first Physician who attended him, died on the 10th.

In the same Sessions of the Convention a Member announced the following

*Articles of Capitulation proposed by Marshal Bender for the surrender of Luxembourg :*

I. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer. Granted.—II. The garrison shall march out on the sixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field-pieces to each battalion. Answer. The garrison shall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they shall have arrived at the glacis, they shall lay down their arms, and take an oath not to serve against the Republic or her Allies, unless regularly exchanged.—III. There shall be granted eight covered waggons, which shall not be searched. Anf. Refused.—IV. The inhabitants of Luxembourg shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Anf. The liberty of faith is secured to them, they conforming to the laws of the Republic.—V. Their properties shall be sacred. Anf. The inhabitants ought to trust to the loyalty of the French nation. They shall be treated as other inhabitants of conquered countries.

By another Article it is expressly stipulated, that the Emigrants, of every description, shall be delivered over to the French troops.

The French Republic and the King of Prussia have concluded a *second* Treaty, which was signed at Basse, on the 16th of May. This second treaty is founded on the *seventh* article of the first, and relates solely to the German Empire. The conditions of it are, that such of the German States as withdraw their contingents, and refuse to furnish troops to the enemies of the French Republic, shall be deemed neutral, and shall be protected in that neutrality both by France and Prussia. The seat of war is to be removed from the North of Germany, and the former commercial communications are to be re-established on the right bank of the Rhine.

The Hamburgh Gazette contains a long letter from Copenhagen, dated the 6th inst. giving a detail of the dreadful conflagration which broke out at three o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day. The fire broke out in the Old Holm, in the building which contained an immense quantity of ship

timber and other materials for the Navy, and proceeded with incredible rapidity and violence: actuated by a strong South-Easterly wind, it spread to the grand Naval Magazine, but happily not before the most important objects had been saved.

Whilst great exertions were made in this place to extinguish the fire, the steeple of St. Nicholas Church, situated at a great distance from the Holm, was seen in flames. This Church, in the conflagration of the year 1723, alone escaped from the flames. The whole of this beautiful edifice was rapidly consumed, and the flames spread to all the adjacent streets, destroying the whole of the Old Holm, the College of the Admiralty, the entire range of buildings belonging to it, all the houses situated along the Canal; those on the Old Strand, and all the rest of that quarter of the town were soon reduced to ashes. The number of those houses amounted to several hundreds, amongst which were the habitations of the wealthy merchants Perchier, Erichsen, Cramer, Guestmeyer, the Apothecary Manthey, and of a great number of other respectable gentlemen.—The damages cannot yet be ascertained, but they are calculated to amount to several millions. The Prince Royal, the Prince of Hesse, and other illustrious personages were present, and encouraged the troops and inhabitants in their exertions to extinguish the fire; but the large burning coals which were spread by the wind over the whole town, seemed at first to baffle all their zeal and activity. At last the Town-house was in flames, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Frauen church. The land troops and the sailors were very active in their endeavours for relieving the calamity. The latter happily were very numerous, on account of their having come thither to man the fleet which is preparing for sea. A great number of people have not only been wounded, but have even perished under the ruins of the destroyed houses.

The Synagogue of the Jews and the Orphan House have fallen a prey to the flames. The Assistance House (or Loan Bank) has escaped. The conflagration lasted for thirty hours. It was supposed to have originated in the over-boiling of a kettle of tar.

The second Postscript of the Letter mentions, that the fire had just happily been extinguished, the moment when the Mail was ready to depart.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE I.

A General Court was held at the East India House, to determine by ballot the following question, carried at the last Court, viz.

“That this Court do recommend, that the Court of Directors should apply to Warren Hastings, Esq. for a statement of the legal expences incurred by him in making his defence; and that, after having ascertained the same, by a full and satisfactory investigation, they do discharge the amount thereof, not exceeding the sum of 71,080l.”

The ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued till six in the afternoon, when the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers; and about a quarter past eight, the Deputy Chairman, attended by some other Directors, entered the Court Room, and declared the numbers to be as follows:

For the question	-	544
Against it	-	244

Majority 300

And on the 2d a General Court was held for determining by ballot the following question:

“That it is the opinion of this Court, that in consideration of the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq. and to mark the grateful sense entertained by this Company of the extensive benefits which they have received from those services, a grant of an Annuity of 5000l. from the 1st of January 1795, to issue from the Territorial Revenues, during the term of the Company's present exclusive trade, to Warren Hastings, Esq. his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, be prepared by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, for their approval and confirmation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament.”

On casting up the votes the numbers were,

For the question	-	508
Against it	-	220

Majority 288

*Bath, June 10.* Yesterday a dreadful act of desperation was committed in this city by John White, a young man about 15, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of pistols, which he loaded, and with coolness and deliberation walked into the school-room of Maria

Bally, in Corn-street, an amiable young woman, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a short conversation, presented one of the pistols to her head, and shot her instantly dead.

The noise of the pistol, and the smoke, greatly terrified the children in the school, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken into custody coming out at the door. The Mayor shortly after summoned his Jury, and a verdict of Wilful Murder was brought in against him. When before the Magistrate he behaved with much decency; and on being asked the cause of his committing so horrid a deed, said it was for *contemned love*;--and whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him both *here* and *hereafter*? he replied, that David having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, and been forgiven, he also hoped forgiveness. When the mistress of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, and that she should never see him more, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present. He is committed to Ilchester gaol for trial.

*Brighton, June 14.* The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from Seaford, in order to attend the execution of the two men who were condemned by a General Court Martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble.

On the march the regiment halted; and twelve men who had taken a part in the riot were called out;--when the Commanding Officer ordered them to fix their flints, and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the Officers were determined to hold them; and by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons, whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands.

The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided into two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of encampment.---On the rising ground above the valley, three thousand cavalry (or near that number) were posted; they were followed by all the horse encamp-

tillery. The guns were pointed and match lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country.

After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note, Cooke and Parish, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the Clergyman who had devoted his time so conscientiously to them, from the moment the sentence had been made known, that they were fully prepared to meet their fate. They approached the fatal spot not only with resignation, but with the fullest confidence of passing into a happy and eternal state of existence hereafter.---They then kneeled down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness; when the one who was to drop the signal, said to his comrade---“Are you ready?” Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer-book; and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was instantly shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies.

*Horsbam, June 14.* Sykes and Sansom, the two Oxfordshire Militia-men sentenced to be hung at the late Special Assizes at Lewes, for stealing flour at Blatchingdon, were executed yesterday at this place about one o'clock. They appeared very penitent, and desired the spectators to take warning by their untimely fate, and not to mix with, or become active in, any mob or public disturbance, as they themselves were insensible of the consequences at the time of committing the offence for which they suffered.---The troops of the Yeomanry Cavalry raised in Sussex attended the execution. The High Sheriff was also present upon the awful occasion.

*Birmingham, June 23.* Yesterday about noon a mob of 1000 people assembled before the mill and bakehouse of Mr. Pickard, of Snow-hill, in this town, on account of the dearth of provisions, crying out, “A large loaf; are we to be starved to death?” and presently demolished the windows, window cases, shutters, and doors to the front of the bakehouse, which some of them entered. The acting Magistrates

of this town, W. Hicks, and W. Villers, Esqrs. however, being informed of it, repaired to the place and called out the military; and the Riot Act being read, the mob were appeased, and order again restored, inasmuch that all the military, except a guard of twelve men, who were left at the mill, were ordered to their quarters, with directions, however, to lie on their arms, and assemble at the sound of trumpet. About eight o'clock at night the people became more riotous, and threw stones at the guard before the mill, upon which three were taken into custody, and escorted by a file of men to the dungeon.

As they were conducting thither, the escort were assailed with stones and brick-bats, and a rescue apprehended; on which two of the soldiers fired, and killed one man of the name of Allen, and wounded another dangerously in the breast with a ball, who now lies in our hospital.---There are five in custody for being active in the mob.

A printed hand-bill, of an inflammatory nature, has been circulated in the streets this morning. The Magistrates have offered a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the author.

*June 24.* Tranquillity is restored to this town and neighbourhood. The King's Own Dragoons are returned to their quarters from Dudley, Stourbridge, and Bromsgrove, except about thirty men, who have been left at the latter place, on account of its being fair-day.

The following hand-bill was circulated in counteraction of a very seditious one calling the People to arms.

“Brother Artificers and Fellow Townsmen, For our own credit, safety, and happiness, let us reverence the Magistrates, and the laws of the land. Rioting can do no good, but may do much mischief, and increase the town-rates, already too heavy to be borne; and as there is no answering for the conduct of armed men, when insulted on their duty, my advice is, to keep out of the way. It is the sight of a large crowd of curious persons that encourages the real rioters, who would be afraid to act if left in the street by themselves. Let every peaceable man, therefore, stay in his own house, and there keep his servants and children, and, my word for it, the rioting will immediately cease.”

The intense cold which set in on Thursday night the 18th, there is great reason to apprehend, will materially check

check the progress of vegetation; and from the information already come to hand, very much mischief has been done among the flocks, just shorn of their wool, and deprived of that warm cloathing which from the unseasonable severity of the weather was then so peculiarly necessary. At Broadchalk, Wilts, near 2000 sheep perished, about half of which were the property of one farmer; and 120 at Downton; 120 were killed at Steeple-Langford, the greater part of which suffered from the hail-storm; Mr. Ruffel, near Shaftesbury, lost no less than 300; 60 were lost in Coombe and its neighbourhood; 100 at Place-farm, Swallow-Clift; and a great many at Codford, and on almost all the farms

around Salisbury Plain. In short, it is computed that one-fourth of the flocks in Wiltshire are destroyed by this sudden and unexpected calamity.

*Substitute for Soap* — The horse-chestnut contains a saponaceous juice, useful not only in bleaching, but also in washing linen and stuffs. Peel and grind them: then the meal of 20 nuts is sufficient for 10 quarts of water; either linen or woollen may be washed in the infusion without any other soap; it takes out spots of all kinds, rinsing the clothes afterwards in spring water.

The same meal steeped in hot water, and then mixed with an equal quantity of bran, makes a good food for hogs and poultry.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 10.

**T**HE Rev. Henry Binfield, Vicar of Albrighton, near Wolverhampton.

13. At Newton, the Rev. Dr. John Main, minister of that parish, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

14. At Jackson Hall, Wiltmorland, Miles North, esq.

15. At Bath, David Moreau, esq.

John Sharp, esq. of Kirkcubbin.

Mr. John Beard, attorney at law, Woodstreet, Cheapside.

16. Mr. John Hall, printer of The Newcastle Courant.

18. In the Borough, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers.

19. The Rev. John Gapp, stipendiary curate of Sprowston and Plumstead Magna, aged 35.

Mr. Samuel Freeman, lead merchant, Mark-lane.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Anne Nares, third daughter of Sir George Nares, late Judge of the Common Pleas.

Nathaniel Roe, esq. Alderman of South Common Ward, Norwich, in his 79th year. He was Sheriff in 1767 and Mayor in 1777.

20. Mr. Benjamin Bodfield, of the Exchequer Chamber, Inner Temple, and one of the Deputy Registrars of the county of Middlesex.

In Brock-street, Bath, the Rev. Thomas More, last male descendant of the great Sir Thomas More.

21. Mrs. Whitfield, wife of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield.

In Chichester gaol, the Rev. Samuel Perry.

22. The Rev. William Donne, Rector of Coston in Norfolk, aged 31.

Lately, the Rev. Jonathan Messenger, Rector of Marston, near York.

23. At West Ham, aged 57, Henry Bucklee, esq.

Mrs. Ewer, wife of Walter Ewer, esq. of Kennington.

At Portsmouth, Capt. R. Fisher, of his Majesty's ship Powerful.

At Crouch End, Hornsey, John William Paul, esq.

The Rev. Edward Barker, Rector of Bacton in Suffolk.

At Wotton Underedge, Gloucestershire, aged 64, the Rev. D. Edwards, pastor of a Dissenting congregation there.

24. Joshua Coppinger, esq. Cattle-street, Holborn.

Lately, at Polstead, Suffolk, Daniel Austin, in the 100th year of his age.

25. Thomas Harris, esq. in Myrtle Place, Blackheath, in his 71st year.

Mrs. Bishop, wife of Nathaniel Bishop, esq. of Warbrook House, Everfley, Hants.

At Pickwell, in Leicestershire, Edward Muxloe, esq. High Sheriff for that county.

Mr. Thomas Wadd, merchant, of Winchester-street.

John Stager, esq. of Greenwich, in his 70th year.

Lately, at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, bart. Representative for the borough of Cloghne-kely.

26. Captain Thomas Allen, late Commander of the Albion East Indianman.

At Pengwern Place, in Flintshire, Sir Edward Lloyd, bart. aged 85 years and six months.

Lately, at Ramfay, in Huntingdonshire, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, nephew of the celebrated William Whiston.

27. At

27. At Hemel Hempstead, Mr. George Smith, distiller, Aldersgate-street.

At Berlin, in his 70th year, Count Ewald Frederick de Hertzberg, the celebrated Prussian Minister of State.

Lately, at Paris, Monf. Barthelemy, Author of "The Travels of Anacharsis in Greece," uncle of Barthelemy, the French Ambassador at Basle. He was Keeper of the Medals and Antiquities of the National Cabinet.

28. At Southwell, Dr. Ralph Heathcote, Prebendary of Southwell, and Rector of Savtry All Saints, Huntingdonshire. (See p. 365.)

Samuel Edmonds, esq. of Swanage in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Lately, Thomas Warren, esq. of Chelsea.

29. Mr. John Drew, of the East India House.

At Eltham, in Kent, John Samuel Fatio, esq.

30. At Brompton, Mrs. Dyson, wife of Jeremiah Dyson, esq.

31. Mr. John Anstey, merchant, Bread-street, London.

JUNE 1. Colonel Archibald Hamilton, at Petrivie, in Fifeshire.

2. At Twickenham, in her 85th year, Mrs. Carr, widow of the Rev. Robert Carr, late of that place.

At Little Hampton, Suffex, the Rev. Dr. Baker, Lecturer of St. George's Hanover-square.

3. At Glasgow, Dr. James Williamson, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at that University.

At Bodmin, in his 75th year, George Brown, esq. Deputy Register of the Archdeacon's Court in the County of Cornwall.

Mrs. Vachel, wife of William Vachel, esq. of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire.

4. Mr. Thomas Williams, late of Tottenham Court, attorney at law.

At Rochester, in his 70th year, Thomas Nightingale, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs, and Collector to the Trinity-House.

5. In St. James's Palace, aged 57, Charles Brietzcke, esq. late of the Secretary of State's Office.

Lately, at Kelsfield, near York, the Rev. Edward Stillingfleet.

Lately, at Leeds, William Fearn, M. D.

6. Near Titchhurst, Suffex, Henry May, esq. late Captain of the 20th Foot.

7. John Smith, esq. Upper Tooting.

Lately, Sir James Douglas, the English Consul at Naples.

8. Captain Charles Nairne, Sen of John Lord Nairne.

Major James Mercer of the Marines.

9. At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Mrs. Johnson, sister of Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester.

Lady Stepney, mother of Sir John Stepney, bart.

At Nunkeeling, in Holderness, in his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Carter, farmer, of that place, who had acquired a fortune of 20,000l. by his own diligence and industry.

10. At Truxton, near Andover, the Rev. John Harington, D. D. Rector of that place, and of Chisbury, Dorsetshire, Prebendary of Yatbury, Official to the Dean, and Surrogate to the Chancellor in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

At Stratford Place, John Cragg, esq. late of the Island of Dominica.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

11. In James-street, Westminster, aged 79, Thomas Jones, esq. F. A. S.

12. In his 88th year, Mr. James Fletcher, sen. formerly bookseller at Oxford.

At Hunston House, near Hitchin, Herts, Charles Hinde, esq. son of Colonel Hinde, late of the 2d reg. of Guards.

Lately, Mr. Frederick Miller, of Prince's street, Hanover-square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of University College.

13. At Canterbury, in his 86th year, John Jackson, esq. late an Alderman of that city.

14. At his daughter's, in Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, in his 88th year, the Rev. R. Flexmar, D. D. many years minister of a Dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. He published a Sermon on the death of Dr. Amory in 1774, and was one of the Compilers of the Index to the Journals of the House of Commons.

17. At Cambridge, aged 81, the Rev. John Smith, D. D. F. R. S. Master of Gonville and Caius College, Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, and Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln. He proceeded B. A. in 1735 and M. A. in 1739, and was elected Master of his College in 1764, in which year he was admitted D. D. by Royal mandate. In 1771 he succeeded the late Dr. Long in the Lowndes's Professorship, and was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln in 1783.



Since the Account of General ST. LEGER, inserted in this Number, was printed, it has been announced that he has exchanged his Lieutenant-Colonelcy for Lord Paget's 80th Regiment of Foot.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1795.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confolis.	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. 1777.	5perCt. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navv. dif.	Exche. Bills. 3 pr.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	66 $\frac{5}{8}$	79 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 dif.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.	3 pr.		
24	Sunday																		
25																			
26																			
27	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{5}{8}$	65 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 dif.	3	1 dif.	10s. 6d. pr.	
28	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{5}{8}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 dif.	11s. pr.	
29																			
30	163	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{3}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					195		2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 dif.	12s. pr.	
31	Sunday																		
1	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		66 $\frac{3}{8}$						3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 dif.		
2	164 $\frac{1}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{8}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 dif.		
3	165	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{4}$	8							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 dif.		
4																			
5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$		67 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 pr.		
6	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 15-16	8 9-16							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 pr.	11s. 6d. pr.	
7	Sunday																		
8	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{7}{8}$		68 $\frac{5}{8}$	81 $\frac{5}{8}$		18 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 dif.	3	3 pr.		
9	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	68		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							1 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 pr.	11s. pr.	
10	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	80 $\frac{7}{8}$		18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 pr.		
11	166		66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{6}{7}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$			8							1 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 pr.		
12	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$		67 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		66 $\frac{7}{8}$					1 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 pr.	10s. 6d. pr.	
13		67 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{6}{7}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 11-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 pr.	11s. pr.	
14	Sunday																		
15	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		68 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$		18 11-16	8 9-16							2 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 pr.		
16	166 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{7}{8}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$		18 11-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 pr.	10s. 6d. pr.	
17		67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		68	81		18 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					199 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 dif.	10s. 6d. pr.	
18	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$		68 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$									3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 dif.		
19	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$		68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							10 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 dif.		
20		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	68	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					199		8 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
21	Sunday																		
22	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	68	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							5 dif.	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confolis the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.