

European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1795.

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For AUGUST 1795.

AN ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKNER.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE memory of the brave should never perish; but on the contrary their renown should be perpetuated by every means which can be suggested to the gratitude of the nation. Already has the Legislature of this country directed a monument in the new Temple of Worthies, St. Paul's, to celebrate a hero, whose gallantry has not been outdone by the oldest Commanders, tho' his race of glory was terminated when the expectations of the world looked with eagerness for some great benefit from his exertions.

Captain ROBERT FAULKNER is of a family whose services to their country, on their country's proper element, the sea, have been long known and acknowledged. He was the eldest son of Captain Robert Faulkner, a name rendered eminently great by the capture of the *Courageux* by the *Bellona* at Dejour, in the war of 1755*. He died in the year 1769. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Faulkner, lost his life in the *Victory* in the year 1744. Our Commander was born about the year 1762, and received the first rudiments of his naval education at the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, where he was placed by the late Earl of Sandwich. Having served his regular time at that Seminary of mathematical instruction, he began his naval career under the auspices of the Hon. William, now Ad-

miral, Cornwallis, who then commanded the *Isis*, and afterwards the *Lion*, with whom he continued until he was, on 20th Dec. 1780, made a Lieutenant, serving in that capacity under that truly great and amiable Officer the Hon. Admiral Barrington. His services, as a subordinate Officer, were distinguished by unswerving virtue, due obedience to the command of his superior Officers, and firm and undaunted courage. One of the latest and most brilliant actions performed by him, antecedent to his fall, was at Martinico, in the *Zebra* sloop of war, under the command of Sir John Jervis; which gallant action was amply detailed in the *Gazette* † of the period, from which we consider it incumbent on us to extract the following passage: "This combination succeeded in every part, except the entrance of the *Asia*, which failed for the want of precision in the ancient Lieutenant of the port, *Mons. de Tourilles*, who had undertaken to pilot the *Asia*. Captain Faulkner observing that ship baffled in her attempts, and the *Zebra* having been under a shower of grape-shot for a great length of time, (which he, his Officers, and ship's company stood with a firmness not to be described) he determined to undertake the service alone, and he executed it with a matchless intrepidity and conduct, running the *Zebra* close to the wall of the

* See Smollet's History of Eng

† See Vol. XXV. p. 320.

fort, and leaping overboard at the head of his sloop's company, assailed and took this important post before the boats could get on shore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes English seamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can express the merit of Captain Faulknor upon this occasion; but as every Officer and man in the army and Squadron bears testimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail being recorded in the page of History." In consequence of this gallant exploit he was instantly made Post in the French ship *Le Bien Venue*, and in commemoration of his promotion that ship was named *The Undaunted* *.

He died in the arms of *Victory*, 5th Jan. 1795, engaging the *La Pique*, a French frigate of superior force, which afterwards was captured; and by his death, to use the words of Admiral Caldwell, "his Majesty lost an Officer as truly meritorious as the Navy of England ever had."

By a Gentleman who appears to have been acquainted with Captain Faulknor

we are informed, that "he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a steady friend, as affable and kind to his inferiors as he was respectful to those in a more elevated station. He has left a mother inconsolable, a sister and brother equally affected with the heavy and irreparable loss they have sustained: also many friends, who at once deplore and admire the nobleness of his fate. The family of this much-lamented Officer (like that of the late Admiral Byron) has been for nearly a century eminently conspicuous in the British Navy, being the only ones in England, enabled to boast of having served so long and with so much honour to themselves, and utility to their country. His religion was not that of morality alone, on Christianity he formed its basis, ever acting on those principles which constitute the man of honour and the man of virtue."

He had not completed his thirty-second year, when the nation at large was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments."

PLAN OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS IN EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REWARDING DISCOVERIES OF GENERAL BENEFIT TO SOCIETY.

By SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE plan of establishing a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of Great Britain, though long a favourite idea of the Person who brought forward that proposal, yet could never have been carried to its present state of perfection, had it not been for an extensive Tour which the Author made, through some of the most interesting parts of Europe. In the course of that Tour, he saw several valuable institutions for public purposes, from each of which, as well as from those at home, he took such hints as seemed to him likely to be of service, and formed on the whole the plan of an establishment, on a scale sufficiently extensive, to merit, in his opinion, the approbation of the British Parliament: They were prevailed upon to adopt it, not, however, without some opposition, and merely as an experiment. The result, he flatters

himself, must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who wished well to such an undertaking. The Board was constituted only on the 4th of September 1793, and already a greater mass of Agricultural and Statistical knowledge has been collected, in little more than a year and a half, than ever was accumulated before in so short a period.

The improvement of his native country was not the sole object which the Author, however anxious to promote it, had in view when he formed this establishment. He knew well that it would soon prove of general benefit to Society. The carrying on, therefore, a correspondence with Foreign States, disposed to enter into such an intercourse, was a part of the original plan. A Secretary, acquainted with several of the most important languages in Europe, was attached to the Board,

* This ship has been recently broken up by order of Government, and *L'Arctuse*, an other new French 40 gun frigate, is named *The Undaunted*, to perpetuate the event.

for the purpose of conducting that correspondence; and though the war, so generally raging on the Continent, has given a different direction to the minds of men, and greatly impeded such an intercourse, yet much useful information has been received from, and communicated to foreign countries, since the Board was established.

There are some points connected with the improvement of a country, which are only applicable to particular places; an improvement, for instance, in the culture of the vine would be of no use to the northern parts of Europe; nor would it be of any consequence in the southern, that the Scotch fir could be made doubly valuable, by using the branches of young fir as an article of food for sheep or cattle in the winter season, when it is so difficult to support them. There are many objects, however, of equal importance to all countries, and in the improvement of which every nation is equally interested; for example, any discoveries in consequence of which a greater quantity of animal or vegetable food can be produced for the use of man,—any improvement in medicine,—in the means of saving fuel,—in the construction of houses for the lower orders of the people, &c. and many other particulars of a similar nature.

Discoveries made in one country gradually reach another: but the interval is often tedious, and the loss thereby sustained is great; whereas if the progress could be more accelerated, the consequences might be in the highest degree beneficial, not only to the country that receives, but to the one that makes the discovery. For no individual, or even nation, can carry any art or new invention to its ultimate state of perfection. It must be improved upon for that purpose by the investigation and the experience of others.

Deeply impressed with the justness and importance of these ideas, I take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of those intrusted with the government of this, and of other States, the propriety of a general Agreement among the Powers of Europe, and the United States of America, for the purpose of rewarding those who make any useful discovery, interesting to the Species at large, in Rural Economy, in Medicine, or in the Useful Arts, and that every

means be taken to have the same rapidly extended, and brought to its ultimate state of perfection.

Such an agreement would be attended with but little expence to the different Powers who entered into it, whilst the credit, the satisfaction, and the benefit which each Government would ultimately derive from such an understanding would be of infinite value.

If each Power should agree to pay a sum, call it from 50l. to 500l. or 1000l. according to the amount of its revenue, and to the advantage it would be likely to obtain from any new invention of the nature above alluded to, it would be of little consequence to each, whilst the total would be of considerable value to the fortunate discoverer.

The attention of mankind being directed to such useful objects, it is impossible to say to what perfection the arts necessary for their comfort and sustenance might be carried.

The desire for fame and emolument, and the emulation of many nations, rivalling each other in such arts, would soon produce discoveries, the importance of which can hardly be estimated at present.

And such an understanding, though it would not probably put a stop to war, yet might have the effect of rendering wars less frequent and less ferocious.

I was led to bring forward such reflections sooner than otherwise I had intended, in consequence of having lately succeeded in obtaining from Parliament the grant of 1000l. to Mr. Joseph Elkington, so celebrated for his skill in Draining, and knowledge of Springs.

The art which he has acquired in such perfection, would be as useful to other countries, as it is to Great Britain, and no reason can be assigned, why it should not be immediately extended all over Europe and America.

Here then can be no rivalry; for the Agricultural prosperity of one country can do no injury to another; and indeed it may be of considerable service, in times of scarcity for instance, from which the most fertile cannot always be exempted.

Let us suppose, therefore, that such Powers as chose to enter into the Agreement above suggested, in addition to the 1000l. already voted by
the

the British Parliament, were to begin the proposed agreement, by subscribing each a sum of money to Mr. Elkington, on his disclosing his discoveries in so clear a manner, that other nations might avail themselves of the same valuable art.

Can any discovery be of more general utility? In a moist country, it is well known, that nothing is so much to be wished for as to get rid of water. In a country that is dry and parched, what can be more desirable than to obtain the command of springs?—In both these respects, there is every reason to believe, that Mr. Elkington has reached a very high, and hitherto unequalled, pitch of excellence.

If examples of the benefit to be derived from such an agreement, in regard to other matters, independent of Agriculture, are wanting, it may be sufficient to remark, that an American physician is said to have found out a valuable remedy for the cancer, and a German a very effectual palliative, if not a cure, for the stone and gravel. As these are acknowledged to be perhaps the most dreadful disorders to which the human frame is subject, surely such discoveries are objects of general concern, and if brought to perfection, ought to be rewarded by every civilized Power in the Universe,

The only objection to such a mea-

sure is, the risk of imposition on those Powers, who live remote from the place where such discoveries may be made. But surely those who trust their respective Ministers with the management of great political concerns, may safely confide to them the disposal of any sum that may be necessary for such a purpose. Besides, it would be desirable to have a Board of Agriculture and internal improvement established in every country, for the purpose of carrying on a correspondence and intercourse between the different States of Europe and America, on subjects of general moment, and to the examination of such a body, any discovery of a doubtful nature might be referred.

If the measures above hinted at were adopted, a new scene in politics might be the happy consequence, and the rulers of nations might in future boast,—not of their numerous fleets,—not of their gallant armies,—not of extended commerce,—of splendid or luxurious arts, or acquisitions by intrigue or conquest,—

BUT OF THIS,

That within their respective dominions, a greater number of human beings enjoyed all the blessings of political society, in greater perfection than ever they had been able to attain, in any former period of history.

JOHN SINCLAIR,

London, July 1, 1795.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

IN Page 324 of the Second Volume of "*General Washington's Official Letters to the American Congress*," we read—"Congress may rely that I will use every possible means in my power to conciliate any *Differences* that may have arisen in consequence of the Count D'Estaing's going to Boston, and to prevent a publication of the *Protest* upon the occasion;" which seems to convey an idea that the Americans quarrelled with their new Allies almost immediately on their arrival.

If the Editor of those Letters had (as it were much to be wished he had) published, together with them, the

other Papers which he says he has reserved for an Appendix, it is probable I should not have had occasion to trouble either you or him on the subject of those "*Differences*" or that "*Protest*." But as the affair now stands (half revealed, half concealed), I request that through the channel of your useful and entertaining Publication, he will be kind enough to inform me and several of my literary acquaintance, *what* was the nature and tenor of the "*Protest*" in question, and who were the *protesting* party, the French or the Americans?

I am, SIR, yours, &c.

EREUNETES.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO your account of Baron St. Leger you may add, that, known to be a man of resolution, he was sent to try some lawless persons, who had committed depredations in the county of ***** and were protected, if not employed, by some of the chief families there. He was attended on the Bench by some of the latter; and when the first person tried was convicted, he called for the Sheriff, and ordered him to bring a

long pole—a barber's pole. The Sheriff was surpris'd, but obeyed; when the Judge ordered him to put it out at the window, and hang the prisoner instantly; which was done. Another was tried, convicted, and executed: when the Judge, turning to the Gentlemen sitting on the Bench by him, asked why such miserable wretches were brought; he wanted to hang a rogue in a laced coat and ruffles.

A.

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS

FROM STEPHEN DUCK TO DR. OLIVER.

LETTER I.

Byfleet, April 15, 1752.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE left Kew, and am now residing at this place, where I would be glad to do any kind office to the poor, especially to those who cannot help themselves. But tho I have the inclination to do good, I have not the ability; you have both, and therefore I am encouraged to become a solicitor to you for a poor young woman in this parish, who has lost the use of her feet. She has been at St. George's Hospital, as you will see by the inclosed, and the Physicians think the Bath will recover her. I heartily beg you would exercise your usual humanity on this occasion, and put her into your Hospital, and I shall esteem it as a particular favour. You will perhaps think me an impudent fellow to ask new favours, who have received so many from you; but I again beg you will grant this request, and when I come to Bath you shall command me to do whatever you please.

I am,

SIR,

Your most grateful
& obedient
humble servant,

STEPHEN DUCK.

I shall be much oblig'd to you for an answer with the inclos'd letter directed for me at Byfleet, near Weybridge in Surry.

LETTER II.

Byfleet, April 27, 1752.

DEAR DR. OLIVER,

I AM so much oblig'd to you for admitting my poor girl into your Hospital, that I can't send you my thanks in words significant enough of the obligation. But you, who delight in doing good, can feel and judge for me. There is no pleasure equal to that of doing good. Most other pleasures cease with the action, but *this* a man enjoys by reflection as long as he lives. However I will not preach to you, but pray for you, and thank you as a generous benefactor. Pray make my kind compliments to Mrs. Oliver and all your good family. I see by the Papers that I am to congratulate you on a marriage in your family, which I heartily do, and am,

Dear Dr.

Your most grateful
& obliged humble servant,

S. DUCK.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Hackney, August 4, 1795.

MR. EDITOR,

I THINK myself fortunate in receiving information from a friend of the questions proposed to me in your Magazine of last month; as I should be justly censurable could I neglect the request of such a candid and amiable writer.

The want of good instruction in the earlier stages of my education has exposed me to various inaccuracies, both of criticism and composition, in the ancient languages. But as I am happy in the consciousness of having employed my time as faithfully and uniformly to literature as health and circumstances would allow, I feel no difficulty originating in false shame, of freely and fully acknowledging, when an opportunity presents itself, any error into which I have fallen; and feel a deep sense of obligation to every man who will condescend to correct and admonish me in that spirit of benevolence which breathes in your Correspondent's communication.

The conjecture which he mentions

is indeed one of the most gross and defenceless blunders that could possibly be committed; and it is wonderful to myself on reflection, that, with the most perfect insight into the measure of the Ode in question, I should never detect such a blunder in an alteration of the text, which had been presented again and again to my meditations. It is now more than a twelvemonth since I was advertised of it by a friend.

The second observation of your ingenious and kind correspondent is equally valid and judicious. Wherever I have so written as he states, I have written wrong; and, though I instantly perceived the impropriety upon his statement of it, it is highly probable that I might still have continued this offence against grammar, undisciplined by his remonstrance.

It has been my wish to conduct myself on every occasion under the impression of that maxim of Cicero in his Tenth Philippic—*Cujusvis hominis est errare; nullius, nisi insipientis, in errore perseverare.*

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

ACCOUNT OF CROYLAND BRIDGE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, is seated in the midst of a vast fenny level, rendered an island by its being encompassed by the Welland, the Washes, the Nyne, and the Shire Drain, and is so surrounded with bogs that it is accessible only on the north and east sides, and even there not for carriages; whence arose the proverb, that "all the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver." The town is, however, pretty well inhabited; and consists of three streets built on piles, and separated by water-courses, planted on each side with willows, they having a communication with each other by a bridge of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting in a point at the top. It seems to have been built under the direction of the Abbots of Crowland, rather to excite admiration, and furnish a pretence for collecting money, than for any real use; for though it stands on a moorish ground, and must have cost a vast sum, yet it is so steep in its ascent and de-

scend, that neither carriages nor horsemen can go over it, and therefore they pass under it. The river Nyne and Welland, with a stream called Cattwater, on the sides of which the streets of the town are built, all meet under the arch, and there forming one river, flow from thence through Spalding into the Washes, and from thence into the sea. On the foot which faces the London road is placed in a sitting posture a Statue of King Ethelbald, who has a crown fleury on his head, and a globe in his right hand. As King Ethelbald was upon the throne only from the year 856 to 860, the building of this bridge may be fixed about the last mentioned date, and it appears to be the oldest Gothic Structure we have remaining entire in the kingdom. It is said that each bate of this bridge stands in a different county, one in Lincolnshire, another in Northamptonshire, and the third in Cambridgeshire; but this does not appear to be strictly true.

LETTER

LETTER VII.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

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

(Concluded from Page 14.)

MR. KNOX was now again established Minister of Edinburgh, where, assisted by some other Ecclesiastics, he drew up a form of church discipline on the model of Geneva, and the reformed churches of Germany. The States, however, did not authorize it. "Some," says Mr. KNOX, "approved it, and willed the same to have been set forth by a law; others, perceiving their carnal liberty and worldly commodity to be impaired thereby, grudged; infomuch that the name of the Book of Discipline became odious unto them. Every thing that repugned to their corrupt imaginations was termed, in their mockage, *Devout Imaginations*." Mr. KNOX adds, however, that it was subscribed, January 27, 1560, by the greater part of the Nobility, and some of the Bishops.

But the States paid a more favourable attention to the complaints which he daily made in his sermons, that many of the religious houses were still remaining in the kingdom. In one of these harangues, "he is reported," says Archbishop Spotwood, "to have observed, that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." An Act now passed for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches that were not yet pulled down; and the execution of it was committed to several Noblemen and Barons, particularly specified in the Act. "Whereupon," says Archbishop Spotwood †, "ensued a pitiful vastation of churches and church-buildings throughout all parts of the realm, for every one made bold to put their hands thereto, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and of those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground; the holy vessels, and whatever men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale; the very se-

pulchres of the dead were not spared; the registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire; in a word, all was ruined, and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity."

In the month of December 1560, Mr. KNOX lost his first wife, an event which caused him great affliction. He appears, however, to have recovered his spirits in a controversial engagement at the beginning of the next year with Mr. Leslie, afterwards Bishop of Ross, and another distinguished Theologian.

A new scene soon after opened, in which Mr. KNOX's zeal for the Reformation, and his undaunted courage in opposing his adversaries, had ample room to manifest themselves. Francis II. King of France, who had been married to the young Queen of Scotland, died at the age of eighteen, after having reigned only six months.

On the 20th of August 1561, the Queen arrived in Scotland from the kingdom of France. Having been educated in the principles of the Catholic Religion, she immediately established a private Mass in her own chapel. An Act of the Privy Council, forbidding any disturbance to be given to it, under pain of death, was published at the Cross at Edinburgh. Mr. KNOX's zeal was instantly roused, and in his discourse on the following Sunday he inveighed bitterly against it, and said, "One Mass was more fearful to him than if 10,000 armed enemies were landed in any part of the realm §."

The Queen being made acquainted with this inflammatory opposition sent for him, and in a conference, at which the Prior of St. Andrew's, Murray ||, afterwards Regent, alone assisted, she told Mr. KNOX, "that he had excited a rebellion against her mother and herself; that he had written a book against her authority, and introduced a new

† Spotwood, lib. III. p. 1.

§ His Hist. lib. IV. p. 310.

|| He was bastard brother to the Queen, and a strenuous friend to the Reformation. He affected to be the Queen's friend, and she long thought him sincere; but she had reason enough at length to change this opinion. He possessed considerable abilities, and did not want address: He was of the greatest consequence to his party.

religion amongst her subjects; and that she had been informed he was a Necromancer." The Reformer resolutely defended himself against each of these charges; but his particular answers * are too long for insertion. His opinion of the Queen being demanded by his friends upon his departure from the conference, he said, "If there be not in her a proud mind, a crafty wit, and an indurate heart against God and his truth, my judgment faileth me; and this I say with a grieved heart, for the good I wish unto her, and, by her, to the Church and State."

In 1562 Mr. KNOX's mediation was sought to reconcile the Earls of Arran and Bothwell; a circumstance mentioned to shew the estimation in which he stood with persons of the highest rank in his country.

In the same year, upon the Queen's receiving intelligence that her Uncles of the House of Lorraine were likely to recover their interest at the Court of France, she expressed her joy, amongst other marks, by a ball at Holyrood-House. Mr. KNOX, prognosticating obstacles to the Reformation from their return to power or consequence, took occasion, with great acrimony, to reprove her Majesty's conduct in a sermon. A second conference, to which the Queen now ordered him, in hopes of receiving some apology for the liberty he had taken, served only to bring upon herself a repetition of many of the most violent topics of the discourse in question. Upon the Queen's condescending to say, that he should rather have asked an audience, and then have given her his private admonitions, he insisted that a proper attention to his public functions, and particularly that of rebuking the sins and vices of all impartially, allowed him no time to make exceptions; and he insinuated, that her Majesty ought to attend the public sermons and hear, herself, those censures which her own conduct, as well as that of others, might deserve. As he was retiring

from this interview he heard some of the Catholics observing, "that he was not afraid;" to whom he answered, "What! shall the pleasant face of a Lady affray me †?"

The next year, when, through the Queen's example and encouragement, the Mass had been re-established in some parts of the kingdom, the Congregation were coming to a resolution of punishing with death such of the Catholic Priests as should be discovered in the actual celebration of it, Mr. KNOX was desired to attend a third conference with her Majesty. In the course of it he attempted to justify the rebellious doctrine of wresting the sword of justice from the hand of the Civil Magistrate. You will easily conjecture, that neither his avowed principles nor his temper suffered him to make concessions on the subjects of the conference.

He was, about this time, appointed by the General Assembly Commissioner to the western region of Scotland, and had sufficient influence at Aire to procure the subscription of several of the most distinguished persons of those parts to the Bond and Covenant ‡ on behalf of his schemes of reformation.

Kennedy, Prior of Whitehorn in Galloway, eminent among the Papists for his learning, challenged the Reformer to a public disputation on the Mass. KNOX took up the gauntlet, and maintained a warm controversy with his adversary for three days. This dispute is said, in the *Biographia Britannica*, to have been afterwards printed.

What opinion soever the world at that time might form of this matter, it is probable, from that which almost always happens in like cases, that each disputant arrogated to himself the victory. The cause of each party was, however, sure to be kept alive by a public contest; the chief advantage which each, most likely, proposed to reap from it.

When the Queen assembled her first

* His Hist. lib. IV. p. 311, &c.

† See Mackenzie's Life of Knox.

‡ The first of these Bonds and Covenants was made at Edinburgh, and signed December 3, 1557, by the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, Morton, Archibald Lord of Lorn, and John Erskine of Dunn, &c.—A copy of it is preserved in a note on Knox's Life, in the *Biograph. Britan.* and it is remarkable, that the persons entering into it there call "themselves the Congregation of Christ, and the Catholics the Congregation of Satan." The principal subscribers were, from the time of this first signature, styled Lords of the Congregation, as mentioned above.—The Covenant signed at Aire is differently expressed; but its purpose is the same with that of the preceding.—See Knox's Hist. lib. IV. p. 342.

Parliament in the month of May 1563, Mr. KNOX conceived hopes, through the Earl of Murray's influence, to get the Articles of Leith, approving the rebellious proceedings of his party, sanctioned into a law. The Earl appearing cooler than had been expected, this violent measure was not carried. The Queen, however, consented to pass an act of oblivion instead of it. But the failure of the former object drew upon Murray the severest reproaches of Mr. KNOX, who considered himself as having been very instrumental to the Earl's elevation of rank. No intercourse now subsisted betwixt them for the space of a year and half. In a sermon preached before several of the Members of his Parliament, Mr. KNOX treated their rejection of the Bill with the most vehement reprehension; and in the conclusion expressed his abhorrence of the Queen's intended marriage with Lord Darnley, a Papist. The Court was much offended at his conduct on this occasion, and the Queen passionately rebuked him in another conference; but was prevailed upon not to punish him, as she had designed.

A General Assembly of the Church was convened in June 1564, where the Secretary Lithington proposing a change in the manner of praying for the Queen, Mr. KNOX maintained a long dispute with him, in which he affirmed, that it was not lawful to pray for her in any other manner than as an idolator, and then he proceeded to justify the worst principles of rebellion*.

The marriage of the Queen with Lord Darnley having taken place in 1565, this Nobleman was advised, in order to impress the people in his favour, to attend the preaching of Mr. KNOX. This he did on the 19th August, but found the discourse abusively levelled at himself and the Queen. Mr. KNOX, after many other offensive passages, speaking of the Government, said, "that God sometimes set over his people, for their ingratitude and offences, women and boys." He was ordered before the Council, and prohibited from preaching for several days.

In the fourth session of the General Assembly, at the close of this year, Mr. KNOX was commissioned to write, in their name, such an address † of conso-

lation and encouragement to the Protestant Ministers and to their hearers throughout the kingdom, as might persuade the former to perseverance and courage in their vocation, and induce the latter to raise contributions for their support. Mr. KNOX was employed all the year following, by appointment from this Assembly, in planting and watering the churches of the south of Scotland.

From the Session of December 1566, he obtained leave to visit his two sons in England ‡, whither he had sent them for the accomplishment of their education; but his absence was limited to six months.

In consequence of an injunction from the same Assembly, Mr. KNOX, in a letter written whilst he was in England to the Bishops of this kingdom, intreated them to desist from prosecuting, or shewing any harshness toward such of the Nonconformist Clergy as scrupled to wear the vestments of the Romish Church.

The year 1567 produced in Scotland two extraordinary events, the Queen's resignation of the government, and the accession of James VI. to the throne. During his minority the affairs of the kingdom were committed to the Regency of the Earl of Murray. Mr. KNOX was appointed to preach at the coronation of the young King, as he was also at the meeting of the Regent's Parliament about the end of that year. On the latter occasion the Convention of the States was numerous, and Mr. KNOX signalized himself in their presence by all the energy and ardour of his zeal.

The year 1569 was marked by an event, in the murder of the Regent, Murray, which greatly afflicted Mr. KNOX. Their antient friendship had been renewed, and the Reformer's warm affections could not but have deeply felt this sudden loss, aggravated as it was by the nature of his death. He apprehended, moreover, that the interests of the Protestant cause might be exposed to much danger by the Earl of Murray's fall. He composed a Form of Prayer for the use of the Reformed on the particular occasion of this event, the possible consequences of which he thought it incumbent on them to endea-

* See Mackenzie, Vol. III. p. 124.

† Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.

‡ These were members of St. John's College in Cambridge.

your by all means, human and divine, to avert.

The party of the Hamiltons avowing open hostility to the Regent, Earl of Lenox, the successor of Murray, combined all their forces in 1571, and began to fortify the town of Edinburgh. Protection for the person of Mr. KNOX was at this time solicited by his friends. But they were not able to procure any absolute promise for his security, and therefore intreated him to retire from the city. Being prevailed upon to take measures of safety, he went first to Abbotshall in Fife early in May, and from thence to St. Andrew's, where he continued till the month of August 1572.

The face of affairs being now considerably changed, and the dissensions of the capital sufficiently allayed to admit the return of Mr. KNOX's friends, who had been obliged to withdraw themselves, they united in requesting him to resume his former situation among them. Three respectable persons, one of them the Superintendent of Lothian, formed a deputation to St. Andrew's. They presented him a letter from the body of his friends; but he would not consent to return upon any other condition than that of being allowed to express his sentiments in the pulpit, with what severity he might think proper, on the treasonable conduct of those who had held out the Castle of Edinburgh. This resolution he desired might be announced on his part to all the brethren, that they might not reproach him in case of receiving ill treatment, in consequence of his unrelaxed austerity. As they assured him they did not wish to impose any such restraint, it is almost needless to tell you, after so many instances already produced, to what a length he indulged the liberty of speech against the enemies of his cause. But these were nearly his last exertions, and they continued not long: old age had already made its advances upon him, and his constitution began rapidly to decline. His voice was become too feeble for the great church, his more particular charge. A substitute, whom he approved, was appointed in his room, and he himself then preached at the Tolbooth Chapel, as long as his strength

sufficed for the performance of that duty.

The shock which he received when intelligence was brought him of the massacre of Paris about that time, almost overwhelmed him. He introduced that transaction in one of his discourses* from the pulpit with a strong denunciation to the following purport—"Sentence is denounced in Scotland against that murderer the King of France: God's vengeance shall never depart from him nor his house; but his name shall remain an execration to posterity, and none that shall come of his loins shall enjoy that kingdom in peace and quietness, unless repentance prevent God's judgment." This his sentence of condemnation he desired that Mr. Le Crocque, the French Ambassador in Scotland, might be made acquainted with, who vainly represented its insulting violence at Court, as the great men who composed it assured him they were not able to avert the same treatment from themselves.

Mr. KNOX's last public act was the admission of Mr. James Lawson, Sub-principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, as a Minister of Edinburgh, and particularly as his own successor, on the ninth of November. His discourse upon this solemn occasion treated the reciprocal duties of a Pastor and his flock, expressed his satisfaction in the ability of the new Minister, and concluded with a pathetic benediction. But the Preacher's voice was too weak to be generally heard: his bodily infirmities increased daily; a violent cough and great pains accompanied it; so that he could no longer continue his ordinary practice of reading the scripture to the family. He was visited during his illness by the Earl of Moreton, and the principal Nobility and Gentry of the kingdom. On the 24th of November he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator. He was buried in the Church-yard of St. Giles's, his remains being attended to the grave by many illustrious persons. As soon as the ceremony of interment was finished, Lord Moreton departed with observing, "There lies the body of him, who in his lifetime never feared the face of man †."

* See Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.

† The following is a List of Mr. Knox's Writings.

A Faithful Admonition to the True Professors of the Gospel of Christ within the Kingdom of England, 1554.

A Letter to Mary Queen-Regent of Scotland, 1556.

The Appellation of John Knox from the cruel Sentence pronounced against him by the false Bishops and Clergy of Scotland, with a Supplication and Exhortation of the Nobility, Estates, and Commonalty of the same Realm, 1558.

The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558.

An Admonition to England and Scotland to call them to Repentance, by Anthony Gilbie, with Mr. Knox's Advertisement concerning the Second Blast of the Trumpet.

A Brief Exhortation to England for the Speedy Embracing of Christ's Gospel, heretofore, by the Tyranny of Mary, suppressed and banished, 1559.

An Answer to a Great Number of Cavillations, written by an Anabaptist and Adversary of God's eternal Predestination, by John Knox, &c. Geneva, 1560.

The Confession of Faith, 1560.

The Form and Order for Admitting Superintendants and Ministers, and of Excommunication and Fasting, chiefly by our Author.

A Reply to the Abbot of Crofs-ragnal's Faith, or Catechism, 1562.

A Sermon before the King, Henry Darnley, on Isaiah ch. xxvi. v. 13—17, 1566.

The works above were published in the Author's life time.—His posthumous works are:

The History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland, probably first printed in London, 8vo. 1586. in folio 1644, and at Edinburgh the same year, and again 1732.

Knox's Admonition to the Faithful in England.

He likewise left some Theological Works in MS.—See a Catalogue of them in the Biograph. Britan. from which the above list is taken, and where a more particular account of their different editions is given.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Account of the Sepoy Forces in the Service of the East-India Company I transmit for your Magazine, if you deem it of sufficient importance. Being a Sojourner in India, and a Person interested in many passages here mentioned, it will be enough to observe, that the same is drawn from a moderate Period of Residence in the Country; and that the Account may be depended on. If you favour me with the Insertion of this, I shall hereafter transmit you farther Particulars of this Country.

I am your Humble Servant,
J. D————s.

Pondicherry, Feb. 14, 1794.

OF THE SEPOY FORCES OF THE ENGLISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA.

THE Sepoys of the English East-India Company in India compose (perhaps) the most numerous, regular, and best disciplined body of black troops in the world. They are raised from among the Natives of the country, and consist of Moors (or Mahometans), Raja-poots, Hindoos, Pariahs, besides many intermediate Casts peculiar to themselves; the whole modelled in all corresponding particulars, and disciplined in every respect as the Army of Great Britain.

The military establishments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have each their respective numbers, that of Bengal exceeding the rest. But to continue myself strictly to the Sepoys, and

speak of those on the Madras coast (as serving on that Establishment), I shall exclude or pass unnoticed the various other denominations of Native Forces in the Company's service, as Cavalry, Revenue, Gun Lascars, Pioneers, Invalids, &c.

The Sepoys are formed into complete, uniform, and regular battalions, as our marching regiments at home, being intended to represent and answer fully to every purpose in India to the like troops in Europe. A battalion consists of seven hundred men, complete effective strength. In each there are eight Companies (including two flank ones, or grenadiers). They are respectively commanded by their

their own Black and European officers; to each Company there is attached a Subaltern, who takes the command, under whom are two Native commissioned officers, bearing the rank of Subidar, and Jimindar; of eight Subalterns, six are Lieutenants, the other Ensigns: exclusive is a Staff, of Adjutant and Surgeon. The Black non-commissioned officers answer to our Serjeants and Corporals, and are called Havildars and Naigues.—There is also to each corps an English Serjeant-Major, drill and store Serjeant; to each battalion is a band of drums and fifes, and to each a pair of colours. A Captain commands the whole.

Their dress, which in their jackets presents the strongest European traits, is in the latter red, with yellow facings (as worn by all the infantry of the Company on the Coromandel Coast.) The remaining part of their attire assimilates more to the country or Indian habit, and consists of a dark blue turban, broad and round at top, descending deep to the bottom, the sides of which, of a concave form, are crossed by a white band, running in front, fastened under a rose above. As an under garment they have a jacket of linen. A dark blue sash girding, to answer the turban, goes round their middle. On the thighs they have short drawers, fastened by a scolloped band. Their legs are bare, which renders them more ready for action or service; indeed, reverting to their complexion, it is no inconvenience in a hot climate. Their arms are a fire-lock and bayonet—their accoutrements, or cross-belts, black leather, with pouches the same.

A battalion drawn out cannot but strike the spectators with a lively and fanciful military impression, as they unite in their exterior traits respectively Indian and European.

They are brought to the utmost exactness of discipline; go through their evolutions and manœuvres with a regularity and precision equal to, and not surpassed by, European troops. In action they are brave and steady, and have been known to stand where Europeans have given way.

Their discipline puts them on a footing with European troops, with whom they are always ready to act in concert.

Their utility and services are evident: they secure to the Company the internal good order and preservation of their territorial districts, which, though

possible to be enforced with a strong hand by Europeans, requires numbers, and can only be conducted with that ease and address peculiar to the native forces of the country.

They are considered with respect in the eyes of the other natives, though they sufficiently, and with a good grace, feel and assert their own consequence. In large garrisons, where the duty is great, as Madras, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Vellore, &c. two or three battalions might be present together, exclusive of Europeans. If sent singly up the country, they are liable to be detached, sometimes by one or more companies being sent to a station dependent on the chief garrison or headquarters, otherwise they are dispersed through the district, four or five together, with a non-commissioned officer (this is a part of the service which is called going on command), on hills, or in villages, to preserve order, convey intelligence, and assist the Tasildar, Renter, or Cutwall of the place, in cases of emergency. They also enforce the police, and prevent in such cases the country from being infested with thieves, which otherwise have combined, forming a banditti, to rob passengers and plunder cattle, of which there are so many instances upon record. As for such British Officers in the Company's service as are attached to battalions, they are obliged to follow the fortunes and destinations of their men, with their respective corps, leading a life often replete with adventures of a peculiar nature. And here let me remark, that an individual in such cases is frequently secluded from the rest of the world of his own colour, when up the country, or detached upon command, where in a frontier garrison, or hill fort, in the interior parts of India, none but natives are to be found. Here he might live as he pleases, being perfectly absolute within his jurisdiction. Such stations, being lucrative, are productive, with management, of great emoluments. Neither is the condition hard, if conversant in the language of the country, or that of the Sepoys, called Moors (which most Officers in the Company's service acquire); otherwise the loss of society is not recompensed by other advantages, as you forget your own language, grow melancholy, and pass your days without comfort.

The Madras Peace Establishment consists of thirty Sepoy battalions, but

in time of war is augmented as occasion requires; or frequently each corps is strengthened by two additional companies being added, which are reduced again in time of peace, the Officers remaining supernumeraries in the service. In garrison they are quartered in barracks:—they live agreeably to the usage of the country, sleep on the ground, on a mat, or thin carpet. In their persons they are cleanly, have much ambition about them, but appear to best advantage in their uniform. Off duty they go as the other natives in poor circumstances; have only a cloth round their middle and over their shoulders. In personal exertion they much agree. As to the different Casts, the Moor-men, or Mussulmen, however, assert pre-eminence, as coming into the country by conquest. In their persons they are rather robust, and vindictive in their tempers. Their religion and dress is distinct from the Hindoos, who are mild and passive in their temper, faithful, steady, and good soldiers. The Pariars are inferior to the others, live under different circumstances, dwell in huts, and associate

not on equal terms with the rest; they do all menial offices, are servants to Europeans, and think themselves happy when by them employed, though they are equally good Sepoys.

Having thus treated of the Company's Sepoys, I shall observe, that they are kindly attentive to their Officers when often in circumstances requiring their assistance; are guilty of few vices; are sober from religion and custom; and profess a strong attachment for those who have any time commanded them. An Officer travelling merely with his servants on the road will suffer obvious inconveniencies to another with a Sepoy or Orderly, who will procure him provisions, bait for his horse, summon the Talsidar of the village, and procure on the spot any thing which can there be found. The former will always obey, and you travel free from any embarrassment in your mind, besides keeping the Coolies or bearers carrying your baggage together, who, when fatigued, or have a long stage to go, will take an opportunity and run off, thereby impeding your progress on the road.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

COPIES of the two following Letters fell into my hands lately, which you will probably think at this time worthy a place in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

I am, &c.

G. H.

LETTERS FROM JAMES THE FIRST.

COPY of a LETTER from his MAJESTY to the LORDS, read at the BOARD, November 12, 1617, touching the ABATEMENT of his MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD CHARGE.

LETTER I.

MY LORDS,

NO worldly thing is so precious as time. Ye know what task I gave you to work upon during my absence; and what time was limited unto you for the performance thereof. This same Chancellor of Scotland was wont to tell me twenty-four years ago, that my house could not be kept upon epigrams: long discourses and fair tales will never repair my estate. *Omnis virtus in actione consistit*. Remember that I told you, the shoe must be made for the foot; and let that be the square of all your proceedings in the business. Abate superfluities in all things, and multitudes of unnecessary officers, wherever they may be placed:

but for the household, wardrobe, and pensions, cut and carve as many as may agree with the possibility of my means. Exceed not your own rule of fifty thousand pounds for the household: if you can make it less, I will account it for good service: and that you may see I will not spare mine own person, I have sent with this bearer, a note of the superfluous charges concerning my mouth, having had the happy opportunities of this messenger, in an errand so nearly concerning his place. In this, I expect no answer in word, or writing, but only the real performance, for a beginning to relieve me out of my miseries. For now the ball is at your feet, and the world shall bear me witness, that I have put you fairly to it; and so praying God to bless your labours, I bid you heartily farewell.

Your own

JAMES R.

LET-

LETTER II.

MY LORDS,

I RECEIVED from you yesternight the bluntest letter that, I think, ever King received from his Council. Ye write that the Green Cloth will do nothing, and ye offer me no advice. Why are ye counsellors, if ye offer no counsel? An ordinary messenger might have brought me such an answer. It is my pleasure, that my charges be equally with my revenue; and it is just and necessary so to be. For this is a project must be made, and one of the main branches thereof is my house. This project is but to be offered unto you; and how it

may be better laid than to agree with my honour and contentment, ye are to advise upon, and then have my consent. If this cannot be performed without diminishing the number of tables, diminished they must be; and if that cannot serve, two or three must be thrust in one. If the Green Cloth will not make a project for this, some other must do it: if ye cannot find them out, I must only remember two things; the time must no more be lost; and that there are twenty ways of abatement besides the house, if they be well looked into: and so farewell.

JAMES R.

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 Vol. XXVII. Page 376.]

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

BURNET, p. 186. SPEAKING of the great fines raised on the Church ill applied—he proceeds, "If the half had been applied to the buying of tithes or glebes for small vicarages, here a foundation had been laid for a great and effectual reformation."

SWIFT. He judges here right, in my opinion.

BURNET, p. 186. Continuing the same subject, "The men of merit and services were loaded with many livings and many dignities. With this accession of wealth there broke in upon the Church a great deal of luxury and high living on the pretence of hospitality, whilst others made purchases, and left great estates, most of which we have seen melt away."

SWIFT. An uncharitable aggravation, a base innuendo.

BURNET, p. 189. "Patrick was a great preacher, and wrote well on the Scriptures. He was a laborious man in his function, of great strictness of life, but a little too severe against those who differed from him; but that was where he thought their doctrines struck at the fundamentals of religion. He became afterwards more moderate."

SWIFT. Yes; for he turned a rank Whig.

BURNET, p. 190. "Archbishop Ten-

nison was a very learned man, endowed schools, set up a public library," &c. &c.

SWIFT. The dullest good-for-nothing man I ever knew.

BURNET, p. 191. Condemning the bad stile of preaching before Tillotson, Lloyd, and Stillingfleet, he says, "Their discourses were long and heavy; all was *pye-bald*, full of many sayings of different languages."

SWIFT. A noble epistle! How came Burnet not to learn this stile? He surely neglected his own talents.

BURNET, p. 193. Speaking of the first formation of the Royal Society, "Many physicians and other ingenious men went into a Society for Natural Philosophy; but he who laboured most was Robert Boyle, the Earl of Cork's youngest son, who was looked upon by all who knew him as a very perfect pattern. He was a very devout Christian, humble, and modest almost to a fault; of a most spotless and exemplary life in all respects. He was highly charitable, and was a mortified and self-denied man, that delighted in nothing so much as in doing good. He neglected his person, despised the world, and lived abstracted from all pleasures, designs and interest."

SWIFT. And yet Boyle was a very silly writer.

BURNET, p. 195. "Peter Walsh, who was the honestest and learnedest man I ever

ever knew amongst the Popish Clergy, often told me, there was nothing which the whole popish party feared more than an union of those of the Church of England with the Presbyterians. The Papists had but two maxims, from which they never departed. The one was to divide us, and the other to keep themselves united."

SWIFT. Rogue !!!

BURNET, p. 202. "The Queen-Mother had brought over from France one Mrs. Stewart, a *great beauty*."

SWIFT. A pretty phrase this!

BURNET, p. 203. "One of the first things that was done this session of Parliament (1663) was the execution of my unfortunate uncle Warriston. He was so disordered both in body and mind, that it was a reproach to Government to proceed against him. He was brought before the Parliament to hear what he had to say why his execution should not be awarded. He spoke long, but in a disordered and broken strain, which his enemies fancied was put on to create pity. He was sentenced to die. His deportment was unequal, as might be expected from a man in his condition, yet when the day of execution came he was very serene.—He was cheerful, and seemed fully satisfied with his death. He read a speech twice over on the scaffold, that, to my knowledge, he composed himself, in which he justified all the proceedings in the Covenant, and asserted his own sincerity; but condemned his joining with Cromwell and the sectaries, though even in that his intentions had been sincere for the good of his country and the security of religion. Lord Lauderdale had lived in great friendship with him, but he saw the King was so set against him, that he, who at all times took more care of himself than of his friends, would not, in so critical a time, seem to favour a man whom the Presbyterians had set up as a sort of an idol amongst them, and on whom they did depend more than on any other man alive."

SWIFT. Pray, was this Warriston hanged or beheaded? A very fit uncle for such a Bishop.

BURNET, p. 220. "Pensionary De Wit had the notion of a commonwealth from the Greeks and Romans, and from thence he came to fancy that an army commanded by officers of their own

country was both more in their own power, and would serve them with the more zeal, since they themselves had such an interest in their success."

SWIFT. He ought to have judged the contrary.

BURNET, p. 225. Speaking of the slight rebellion in the West, 1666, he says, "the rest of the rebels were favoured by the darkness of the night, and the King's troops were not in case to pursue them, for they were a poor harmless company of men become mad by oppression."

SWIFT. A fair historian!

BURNET, p. 238. "Sir John Cuningham was not only an eminent lawyer, but was above all a man of eminent probity, and of a sweet temper, and indeed one of the *pious*est men of the nation."

SWIFT. Pray is that Scotch?

BURNET, p. 242. "When the peace of Breda was concluded, the King writ to the Scottish Council, and communicated *that* to them, and with *that* signified *that* it was his pleasure *that* the army should be disbanded."

SWIFT. Here are four *thats* in one line.

BURNET, p. 243. "Sir Robert Murray, apprehensive that Episcopacy was to be pulled down, wrote a long and sorrowful letter to Sheldon, and upon that Sheldon wrote a very long one to Sir Robert, which I read, and found more temperate than I could have expected from him."

SWIFT. Sheldon was a very great and excellent man.

BURNET, p. 245. "The Countess of Dylart was a woman of great beauty, but of far greater parts; she had studied not only divinity and history, but mathematics and philosophy. She was violent in every thing she set about—a violent friend, but much more violent enemy. When Lauderdale was prisoner after Worcester fight, she made him believe he was in great danger of his life, and that she saved it by her intrigues with Cromwell."

SWIFT. Cromwell had gallantries with her.

BURNET, p. 253. Speaking of Sheldon's remonstrating with the King

about his mistresses, he adds, "From that day Sheldon could never recover the King's confidence."

SWIFT. Sheldon refused the sacrament to the King for living in adultery.

The immediate cause of the rupture with Sheldon was on the removal of Lord Clarendon, when the King sent for Sheldon to consult him on it. To this Sheldon replied, "Sire, I wish you would first put away this woman that you keep." The King, upon this, retorted sharply, and entered into some expostulation; but Sheldon was firm in his first request, and from that day forward he lost the King's confidence.

EDITOR.

BURNET, p. 257. "Thus Lord Clarendon fell under the common fate of great Ministers, whose employment exposes them to envy, and draws upon them the indignation of all who are disappointed in their pretensions."

SWIFT. Stupid moralist!

BURNET, p. 258. Speaking of the Earl of Rochester, second son of Lord Clarendon: "He was thought the smoothest man in the Court, and during all the disputes concerning his father he made his court so dextrously that no resentments ever appeared on that head. He is a man of far greater parts than his brother (who in resentment of his father's ill treatment always opposed the Court), has a *very good pen*, but speaks not gracefully."

SWIFT. Pray, was this pen of gold or silver?

BURNET, p. 258. "In a conversation I had with the King in his closet, I was struck to hear a Prince of his course of life so much disgusted at the ambition and covetousness of the Clergy.—He said, if the Clergy had done their part, it would have been an easy matter to run down the Nonconformists. He told me, he had a Chaplain that was a very honest man, but a very great blockhead, to whom he had given a living in Suffolk that was full of that sort of people. He had gone about among them from house to house, though he could not imagine what he could say to them, for he said, he was a very silly fellow, but that he "believed his nonsense suited theirs," for he had brought them all to church, and in reward for his diligence

he had given him a bishopric in Ireland."

SWIFT. Bishop Wolley of Clonfert,

Edward Wolley was appointed Bishop of Clonfert by King Charles II. in 1664, and continued in that see (which is now worth 2400*l.* per ann. till 1684, when the episcopal revenues were seized into the hands of King James, and paid over to the Bishops of the Popish Religion. The next Protestant Bishop of Clonfert was William Fitzgerald, Dean of Clovne, who succeeded Bishop Wolley 1694.—Beaumont's Political Index to Great Britain and Ireland.

BURNET, p. 259. "If the sectaries were humble and modest, and would tell what would satisfy them, there might be some colour for granting them some concessions."

SWIFT. I think so too.

BURNET, p. 263. Speaking of the King's attachment to Nell Gwyn, he says, "And yet after all he never treated her with the *decenties* of a mistress."

SWIFT. Pray, what *decenties* are these?

BURNET, p. 263. "The King had another mistress, who was managed by Lord Shaftsbury, who was the daughter of a Clergyman (one Roberts), in whom her first education had so deep a root, that though she fell into many scandalous disorders, with very dismal adventures in them all, yet a principle of religion was so deeply laid in her, that though it did not restrain her, yet it kept alive in her such a constant horror of sin, that she was never easy in an ill course of life, and died with great sense of her former conduct. I was *often with her* the last three months of her life."

SWIFT. Was she handsome then?

BURNET, p. 265. "Sedley had a more copious wit and sudden than that which furnished a perpetual run of discourse; but he was not so correct as Lord Dorset, nor so sparkling as Lord Rochester."

SWIFT. No better a critic in wit than in stile.

BURNET, p. 266. "Lord Roberts, afterwards Earl of Radnor, who succeeded the Duke of Ormond in his government of Ireland, was a morose man,

man, believed to be sincerely just, and as wise as a *cynical* humour could allow him to be."

SWIFT. How does that hinder wisdom?

BURNET, p. 273. "Charles II. confessed himself a Papist to the Prince of Orange, and the Prince told me, he never spoke of this to any other person till *after his death*."

SWIFT. What! *after his own death*!

BURNET, p. 288. "The episcopal party thought I intended to make myself popular at their cost, so they began that strain of fury and calumny that has pursued me ever since *from that sort of people*."

SWIFT. A civil term for all who are episcopal.

BURNET, p. 298. "In compiling the Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton I found there materials for a very large history. I writ it with great sincerity, and concealed none of their errors. I did indeed conceal several things that related to the King.—I left out some passages that were in his letters, in some of which was too much weakness."

SWIFT. These letters, if they had been published, could not have given a worse character of him.

BURNET, p. 300. Speaking of the Scotch Clergy refusing to be made Bishops, he says, "They had an ill opinion of the Court, and could not be brought to leave their retirement."

SWIFT. For that reason they should have accepted bishoprics.

BURNET, p. 303. "Madame (Charles the Second's sister) had an intrigue with another person whom I knew well, the Count of Treville. When she was in her last agonies she said, "Adieu Treville!" He was so struck with this accident that it had a good effect on him, for he went and lived many years amongst the Fathers of the Oratory, and became both a very learned and devout man. He came afterwards out into the world. I saw him often. He was a man of a very sweet temper, only a little too formal for a Frenchman; but he was very sincere. He was a Jansenist. He hated the Jesuits, and had a very mean opinion of the King, which appeared in all the instances in which it was safe for him to shew it."

SWIFT. Pretty jumping periods!

BURNET, p. 304. "When a foreign Minister asked the King's leave to treat with Lockhart in his master's name, the King consented, but with this severe reflection, "That he believed he would be true to any body but himself."

SWIFT. Does he mean Lockhart would not be true to Lockhart?

BURNET, p. 306. "The Earl of Shaftsbury was the chief man who advised the King to shut up the Exchequer."

SWIFT. Clifford had the merit of it.

BURNET, p. 321. As soon as King William was brought into the command of the armies, he told me he spoke to De Wit, and desired to live in an entire confidence with him.—His answer was cold, so he saw he could not depend upon him: when he told me this, he added, "He certainly was one of the greatest men of the age, and he believed he served his country faithfully."

SWIFT. And yet for all this the Prince contrived that he should be murdered.

BURNET, p. 322. "In this famous campaign of Louis XIV. against the Dutch (1672), there was so little heart or judgment shewn in the management of that *run of success*, that when that year is properly set out, it will appear to be one of the least glorious of his life."

SWIFT. A metaphor only fit for a gamester.

BURNET, p. 323. "Prince Waldeck was their chief General, *a man of a great compass*, and a true judgment, equally able in the cabinet and in the camp. But he was always unsuccessful, because he was never furnished according to the schemes he had laid down. The opinion that armies had of him as an unfortunate General made him really so, for soldiers cannot have much heart when they have not an entire confidence in him that has the chief command."

SWIFT. When he speaks of his *great compass*, I suppose he means he was *very fat*.

BURNET, p. 327. "It seems the French made no great account of their prisoners; for they released 25,000 Dutch for 50,000 crowns"

SWIFT. What! ten shillings a-piece! By much too dear for a Dutchman.

[To be continued occasionally.]

THE LIFE OF PATRICK BROWNE, M. D.

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF JAMAICA.

DR. BROWNE was the fourth son of Edward Browne, Esq. a Gentleman of respectable family and handsome estate. He was born at Woodstock, the paternal inheritance, in the parish of Crossboyne, and county of Mayo, about the year 1720. After receiving the best education that country could afford, he was sent to a near relation in the Island of Antigua in 1737; but the climate at that time disagreeing very much with his constitution, he returned in about a year to Europe, and landing in France, went directly to Paris, where he speedily recovered his health, and with the approbation of his parents applied himself closely to the study of physic, and particularly to the science of botany, for which he always had a particular predilection.

After five years spent at Paris he removed to Leyden, where he studied near two years more, and from that university obtained his degree of M. D.—Here he formed an intimacy with Gronovius and Muschenbroeck, and commenced a correspondence with Linnæus and other eminent botanists and learned men. From Holland he proceeded to London, where he practised near two years, most of which time he attended St. Thomas's hospital, with the celebrated Doctor Leithland, physician formerly to Queen Caroline, his warm and affectionate friend. From thence he went out again to the West Indies, and after spending some months in Antigua and some others of the Sugar Islands, he proceeded to Jamaica, where he spent his time in collecting and preserving specimens of the plants, birds, shells, &c. of those luxuriant soils, with a view to the improvement of natural history.

Whilst in Jamaica, his residence was chiefly in Kingston, and it was he who first pointed out the absurdity of continuing Spanish-town the port and capital, which reason plainly pointed out Kingston, or in his own words "the defects of a port of clearance to leeward;" and by his writings the Governor and Council represented the matter so strikingly to Earl Granville, President of the Council 1756, that the measure was immediately adopted, and Kingston made the port of clearance, to the very great benefit of commerce in general, as before that when ships were clearing out of

Kingston, and ready to weigh anchor, they were obliged to send near seven miles to Spanish-town, by which they often suffered great inconvenience and delay.

At this time he also collected materials and made the necessary observations (being a very good mathematician and astronomer) for a new map of Jamaica, which he published in London in August 1755, engraved by Bayly, on two sheets, by which the Doctor cleared four hundred guineas.

Soon after this (March 1756) he published his Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, in folio, ornamented with forty-nine engravings of natural history, a whole sheet map of the island, and another of the harbour of Port-Royal, Kingston-town, &c. Of this work there were but two hundred and fifty copies printed by subscription, at the very low price of one guinea, but a few were sold at two pounds two shillings in sheets by the printer. Most unfortunately all the copper plates, as well as the original drawings, were consumed by the great fire in Cornhill, November 7, 1765.

This alone prevented in his life-time a second edition of that work, for which he made considerable preparations, by many additional plants, and a few corrections in his several voyages to these islands, for he was six different times in the West Indies; in one of those trips he lived above twelve months in the island of Antigua: However these observations will we trust not be lost to the public, as he lately sent to Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S. "A catalogue of the plants growing in the Sugar Islands, &c. classed and described according to the Linnæan system, in quarto, containing about eighty pages; and Sir Joseph promised to get it published.

Dr. Browne long and regularly kept up a correspondence with the celebrated Linnæus, which continued to his death; and the writer of this memoir has been favoured with a perusal of some of that incomparable botanist's letters; but by an unaccountable neglect, the Doctor kept no copies of his own.

In Exshaw's Gentleman's and London Magazine for June 1774, he published "A Catalogue of the Birds of Ireland," and in Exshaw's August Magazine following, "A Catalogue of its Fish."

In 1788 he got ready for the press a very curious and useful Catalogue of the Plants of the north-west counties of Ireland, classed with great care and accuracy according to the Linnæan system, containing above seven hundred plants, mostly observed by himself, having trusted very few to the descriptions of others. This little tract, written in Latin with the English and Irish names, might be of considerable use in assisting to compile a *Flora Hibernica*, a work every botanist will allow to be much wanting.

The Doctor was a tall, comely man, of good address and gentle manners, naturally cheerful, very temperate, and in general healthy; but of late years had violent periodical fits of the gout, by which he suffered greatly: In the intervals of these unwelcome visits, he formed the Catalogue of Plants, and was always, when in health, doing something in Natural History or Mathematics. At a very early period he married in Antigua a native of that island, but had no issue. His circumstances were moderate but easy, and the poor found ample benefit from his liberality as well as professional skill. This worthy member of society paid the debt of nature at Rushbrook, county of Mayo, on Sunday August 29, 1790, and was interred in the family burial-place at Crossboyne. In his will he desired the following inscription to be placed on his monument, viz.

“Hanc opponi iussit Patri Matri Fratribusque Piiſſimis & sibi; Patricius Browne olim Medicus Jamaicensis, qui, nunc insita humiliter pro tum inter mortuos enumerandum deprecetur præcis fidelium pro se illisq̄ offerri; ut cum Domino Deo Requiescant in pace. Amen.”

His publications are,

“The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, containing, 1. An accurate Description of that Island, its Situation and Soil; with a brief Account of its former and present State, Government, Revenues, Produce, and Trade. 2. An History of the Natural Productions, including the various Sorts of native Fossils; Perfect and Imperfect Vegetables; Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and Insects; with their Properties and Uses in Mechanics, Diet, and Physic.

“By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D.

“Illustrated with forty-nine Copper-

plates, in which the most curious Productions are represented of their natural Sizes, and delineated immediately from the objects, by George Dionysius Ehret.” This volume contains 513 pages folio.—The second edition, published 16th Nov. 1789, contains four new Linnæan Indexes, making 46 pages more than the old one; but wants the Plan of Port-Royal, &c.

In this work Dr. Browne observes (preface, p. 6.)—“Sir Hans Sloane hath not collected above 800 Species of plants in all his travels: In Jamaica alone I have examined and described about 1200, besides fossils, insects, and other productions, many of which he makes no mention of. It must be owned, nevertheless, to his praise, that his works, inaccurate as they are, upon the whole, have done both the Author and his country credit.”

The Doctor hints at three Dissertations, and one on Worm Fevers, intended to be published (but they never were). See Hist. Jam. p. 490.

His next work was a short Essay, intitled—“A Catalogue of the Birds of Ireland, whether Natives, Casual Visitors, or Birds of Passage, taken from Observation; classed and disposed according to Linnæus.”—This was published in Exshaw’s Magazine, June 1774, making about three pages 8vo.

“A Catalogue of Fishes, observed on our Coasts, and in our Lakes and Rivers, classed and disposed according to Linnæus.—In Exshaw’s Magazine for August 1774.—near a page and a half 8vo.

His MSS. are,

“A Catalogue of the Plants growing in the Sugar Islands, &c. classed and described according to the Linnæan System;” sent to Sir Joseph Banks. 4to. about 80 pages MS. but this I never saw.

“Fasciculus Plantarum Hiberniæ: or, A Catalogue of such Irish Plants as have been observed by the Author, chiefly those of the Counties of Mayo and Galway; to which he has added such as have been mentioned by other Authors worthy of credit, the produce of any other parts of the kingdom. By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D. Author of the History of Jamaica.”

This contains 110 pages 8vo. written in Latin, with the English and Irish names.

R. O.

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

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

A Review of the Landscape, a Didactic Poem; also of An Essay on the Picturesque, together with Practical Remarks on Rural Ornament. By the Author of "Planting and Ornamental Gardening, a Practical Treatise." 8vo. 4s. Nicol. 1795.

TO review a Reviewer is to enter on uncertain and adventurous ground; and one is tempted to address a writer on such a subject, as Horace addresses the political historian, his friend:

*Periculosæ plenum opus alexæ
Tractas: & incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.*

Nevertheless, we shall endeavour to perform our duty in this instance as in every other, intending to behave towards our brother of the craft with all proper deference and respect, and to treat him as we would desire to be treated.

Mr. Marshall (for this we collect from the title-page to be the Author's name) has opened his batteries on *the New System of Rural Ornament*, and on its two main pillars Messrs. Knight and Price. Less labour in the attack might, perhaps, have been sufficient against a fabric already tottering to its fall, and like some other modern edifices in places of fashionable resort, hardly firm enough to survive its own scaffolding. Some objection also lies against the mode of assault; not that the assailant, in defiance of the laws of civilized war, thunders on his opponents with crooked nails and chewed bullets, but he is apt to strike sometimes where there is no resistance, and is too fond of charging his artillery with ammunition of the grossest materials.

In the *Advertisement* our Critic offers his reasons for employing his time on this subject.

He has been himself, he tells us,

"both a writer and a practiser in the art whose cause he is now espousing. He is therefore writing in self-defence, as well as in the defence of every man who has written or practised in the same profession, and most of all, in defence of the profession itself, which has been attacked in the most wanton and unwarrantable manner; a circumstance that has urged him to quit a pursuit in which he was eagerly engaged, to attempt its vindication."

In the following page, he desires that he may not be invidiously ranked among the followers of Mr. Brown, and be held out as a party-writer, as he has no personal acquaintance with any individual of the profession; and so far from being a servile admirer of Mr. Brown, was the first to point out, publicly, the imperfections of that celebrated artist and his followers, particularly in their practice of laying out the grounds of *villas*, or *confined places*.

Mr. M. insinuates, in the subsequent passage, that the Author of the *Essay on the Picturesque* may, perhaps, have adopted, and has improperly extended, Mr. M.'s censure, in a Treatise of his published by Doddsley in 1785, of Mr. Brown's method in this particular; and that the Author of "The Landscape" may, as hastily, have caught it up from his friend. As this is a question in which a claim to originality is made both by the Essayist and the Critic, it is only doing equal justice to the pretensions of Mr. M. to quote the passage he refers to verbatim. It is found under the title *Villa*, at page 612.

"It is far from being any part of our plan

plan to cavil unnecessarily at artists, whether living or dead; we cannot, however, refrain from expressing a concern for the almost total neglect of the principles here laid down, in the prevailing practice of a late celebrated artist, in ornamenting the vicinages of villas. We mention it the rather, as Mr. Brown seems to have *set the fashion*; and we are sorry to find it copied by the inferior artists of the day. Without any regard to uniting the house with the adjacent country, and, indeed, seemingly without any regard whatever to the offscape, one invariable plan of embellishment prevails, namely, that of stripping the fore-ground entirely naked, or nearly so, and surrounding it with a wavy border of shrubs and a gravel-walk, leaving the area, whether large or small, one naked sheet of green sward. In small confined spots this plan may be eligible. We dislike those bolstered flower-beds which abound in the suburbs of the metropolis, where the broken ground sometimes exceeds the lawn; nevertheless, to our apprehension, a simple border, round a large unbroken lawn, only serves to shew what more is wanted. Simplicity in general is pleasing; but even simplicity may be carried to an extreme, so as to convey no other idea than that of poverty and baldness."

But it is time to come to the work itself. Our Reviewer begins his criticisms with *The Landscape*, as the earlier publication, and in his observations on the first book has the following remark, which is at once a proof of his good practical sense, and of the *coarseness of manner* to which we have alluded.

"Before we enter the approach, for the poem is not destitute of method, it will be proper to mention two *etched drawings*, representations of the same place, laid out in different styles: the one conveying the Poet's idea of how a place ought to look; the other intended as a sort of burlesque representation, or caricature of modern English gardening, for it cannot be a serious copy of a real place in England. *It has no practicable coach-road to it.* The immediate approach takes the house in full front, as if to pass through it, rather than to approach it. It must, therefore, either be *wilful misrepresentation*, or be taken from some place in the more reclusive parts of the Island, where ladies still Darby and Joan it, or pay visits in pattens. It would make our English coachmen stare, and perchance bl—t the

fool of a fellow who made it; for how, and be d—d to him, were they to set down at the hall door?

"In the *description* of the modern approach, the Poet has been guilty of still less pardonable misrepresentation. But this belongs not to us. Be it ours to defend the art itself, and the character of those artists who no longer live to defend their own."

From the *Poet*, whose labours occupy but a small portion of this Review, pass we on to the *Essayist*, whose theory our Reviewer considers chapter by chapter, distinguishing his own strictures by corresponding divisions. One circumstance, however, in his mode of criticism we cannot but condemn, as it is inconsistent with the principles of literary justice. He tells us, in a note, at page 83, "that each chapter of Mr. Price's work has been considered as a separate paper, and *fully reviewed*, before the succeeding chapter was entered upon." What is this but to decide from the critical tribunal on *ex parte evidence*?—to refuse to a writer, what every man when before the public may justly claim, the right to explain, to modify, and to limit his own meaning?

The following quotation from Mr. Price's third chapter, with our Reviewer's remarks upon it, will afford the Reader a competent idea of Mr. Marshall's stile of criticism.

"Observe (it is Mr. P. who is now speaking,) the process by which Time (the great Author of such changes) converts a beautiful object into a picturesque one. First, by means of weather-stains, partial incrustations, mosses, &c. it at the same time takes off from the uniformity of its surface and of its colour; that is, gives it a degree of roughness and *variety of tint*. Next, the various accidents of weather loosen the stones themselves."—"An alarming circumstance this," adds Mr. M. "to the inhabitants!"—"They tumble in irregular masses," says Mr. P. "and the house, of course, rendered altogether uninhabitable," quoth Mr. M. "even supposing the inhabitants escaped with their lives during this process of picturesqueness." "Upon what was perhaps smooth turf or pavement," says Mr. P. "or nicely trimmed walks or shrubberies,"—"formed, perhaps," Mr. M. shrewdly infers, "for smooth-faced women, with nicely trimmed gowns and petticoats." "Now mixed and overgrown with wild plants and creepers," says Mr. P., "that crawl

over and shoot among the fallen ruins—
sedums, wall-flowers.”—P. 46.

“Thus,” concludes Mr. M. “we are convinced, if we needed farther conviction, that no human being can live comfortably in a picture-sked building.”

“Whoever,” observes Mr. P. in Chapter the Sixth, “has been among forests, and has seen the effects of wild tangled thickets, opening into glades half seen across the stems of old stag-headed oaks and twisted beeches, and of the irregular tracks of wheels, of men, and of animals, seeking or forcing their way in every direction, must have felt how differently the stimulus of curiosity is excited in two such scenes, and the effect of the lights and shadows is exactly in proportion to the intricacy of the objects.—P. 108.

“These remarks,” subjoins Mr. M. “may be valuable to the student in painting, but are in a manner foreign to the Rural art, which must ever be considered as employed about a residence; a house inhabited by cultivated, or at least civilized beings; certainly not with savages, or forest-side cottagers. About the huts of foresters no art is wanted. Leave every thing to nature and neglect, and we obtain the required scenery.

“Briars, brambles, and wild tangled thickets,” continues our Reviewer, “with the poaching effects of cattle, and even cart-ruts (by the way, the work of art), may be had gratis, or at low cost; a very short time, and a small quantity of patience, being equal to the production. The most offensive of Mr. Brown’s beautiful disfigurements may readily be *picture-sked* in this way; it is only transferring the care of them from the gardener to the herdsman, and the business in a very short time will be completely done! This is not theory, raised in a closet or a picture-gallery, but is drawn from actual observation, in various parts of this extensive Island, where, by mere *dint of neglect*, places heretofore beautiful have been rendered picture-sked and highly *irritating*, both to the minds and bodies of those who explored them.

“But are beds of nettles, burdocks, and thistles, and roughets of briars and brambles,—is a place thus picture-sked by neglect, fit for the residence of a family? If the Authors of the Poem and the Essay have put themselves to all this trouble for the well-intended purpose of preventing the face of nature

from being made beautiful, their time has been ill-spent indeed! as nothing is more easy than to picture-sked even the most beautiful place; many of Mr. Brown’s might on *this principle of improvement* be made the most enchanting forest scenery. Indeed, nothing but time and fortuitousness can produce picture-skedness. To create a *forest thicket* with a view to immediate effect, or to plant a *mutilated tree* by way of imitating the dotard of the forest, would be a paltry attempt, equally beneath the *Rural art* as that of *erecting a ruin*.”

In the conclusion of this chapter Mr. M. draws a line of distinction between the arts of *Painting* and *Improving*, which proves him to be a person of sense and reflection; and which does not appear to have been considered by Mr. Price and his disciple.

“In *Painting*, it is the design and execution, the artist and the art itself, we admire, frequently more than the subject represented. The portraits of Vandyke and Reynolds are admired; but is it the man or the woman represented that engages our admiration? or the execution which pleases, the artist we approve, and the art we admire? In *History-painting*, the design chiefly engrosses our attention; the artist, however, gains or loses by comparison, and no small part of the delight of a connoisseur may be supposed to arise from his own vanity, in being able, or in fancying that he is able, to mark and appreciate the comparative merits and demerits of the piece; whose intrinsic worth, however, as a moral precept, and the train of instructive or pleasurable ideas it suggests, may add considerably to the enjoyment. So in *Land-scape*, it is not more the scene, than the artist and the art, which give effect to the picture. Carry a mere connoisseur in painting to the real scenes from which Claude painted his landscapes, and they would be comparatively insipid to him, by reason of the many masterly touches in the pictures which the realities, in all human probability, never possessed; an extraordinary breadth of light and shadow, exquisite harmony of colouring, well-managed brilliancy of light, with happy strokes of intricacy, and other pardonable frauds of the Painter; and, above all, perhaps, for want of the enjoyment of exercising his own judgment in marking the characteristic excellencies of the master.”

In the third chapter of Part the Second, our Reviewer thus defends Brown’s
system

system in the *management of his Water.*

“ It has not perhaps occurred to the Essayist, that it is the banks of *flowing vale rivers* which alone can be imitated, successfully, in dressed scenery: the rapids of a mountain river require a mountain torrent to give them effect: it is only the pools of rapid streams, or the bends of leisure-rivers, that can be imitated with the scanty supply of a rivulet or rill; and how improper it would be to attempt to decorate the peaceful banks of a graceful river, winding slowly through an extensive suite of rich meadows, with the raggedness and rubbish of a mountain stream! The banks of vale rivers in general are naked, or nearly so: a few scattered clumps of alders, or ozers, perhaps occur; for in the nature of running water, the channels of such rivers are ever changing, at least until some rising ground is reached; then, one side is frequently hung with wood, but seldom, if ever, both; much more commonly both sides are open, and in a manner naked.

“ Now as to the marginal banks of these rivers. They are either steep and earthy, mouldering away with every flood, shooting down in small fragments, or, being undermined, make one general shoot, and form a sloping bank. Will any man be silly enough to say, that the ragged mouldering bank is more pleasing to the eye than the green one sloping down towards the water? It is but justice to the superior genius of Brown to suppose, that he caught his idea of sloping the banks of made waters from these incidents in the practice of nature; and if he had as happily copied the tufts of woodiness, he had done every thing his art was capable of performing. But had he done this in parks or pasture-grounds, open to stock, a fence must have been raised, perhaps even on the water side: and how offensive would the naked truncheons and paling have been to men of pictureskness! It was probably to avoid their impertinences he left this part of his work unperformed.

“ In continuing the slope down to the surface of the water, Mr. B. was perfectly right, for the banks of made water, like the surface of made grounds, ought ever to acquire the requisite degree of pictureskness (where any degree of it is required) through the means of beauty; not, as hath already been shown, through those of deformity: and besides the filthy appearance of steep

earth-banks formed by art, for the purpose of shooting down to form slopes as in nature, they would be dangerous to pasturing stock; and not only prevent the water from being *seen!* but hinder cattle, sheep, and deer from grazing to the water's edge, and thereby prevent the delightful effects of their animated reflections! The agitation even of stationary water, when of sufficient breadth, will generally wear away, in a short time, the foot of the slope, and give it all the pictureskness which water, mixing with embellished scenery, ought to possess.”

“ If, however,” adds our author in a note immediately subjoined, “ under the deliberate guidance of neglect and slovenliness, the growth of pictureskness should be found too slow, or inadequate to answer the emergency of any pressing occasion, art might be employed in bringing out a more extemporary effect, by what might be termed the art of picturesking. Thus, should a high-dried connoisseur be expected (and men of depraved appetites, no matter in what sense their depravity may lie, should ever give due notice of their approach), let the banks be torn with spade and mattock, and strewed with straw in liny streaks, as if left by the recent flood; scatter, with green thorns and brambles, the margins of the water; throw dead dogs and kittens in the parts most conspicuous from the windows, and stock with enfeebled asses, and worn-down cart-horses, the surrounding banks. Is the connoisseur gone? Clear away the rubbish, turf up the banks, and thus make the place fit to be seen again by men of common sense and natural appetites.”

Mr. Price had said, at page 278 of his Essay, that “ there is something despotic in the general system of improvement; all must be laid open—all that obstructs levelled to the ground—house, orchards, gardens, all swept away. *Painting*, on the contrary, tends to humanize the mind; where a despot thinks every person an intruder who enters his domain, and wishes to destroy cottages and pathways, and to reign alone, the lover of painting considers the dwellings, the inhabitants, and the marks of their intercourse, as ornaments to the landscape.”

On this Mr. Marshall remarks as follows:

“ Though this is, in great part, misrepresentation, yet there is truth in it enough to shew, that *Painting and Improvement*

provement have still another gulph between them which we have not yet explored. The design of clearing away cottages, and turning off public foot-paths from the immediate environs of a great man's house, is not more to improve its appearance than to obtain the security and the domestic comforts attached to a suitable degree of retirement. But painting has no such principle to guide it. The good folk whom the painter finds occasion to employ in the necessary operations of measuring heights and distances, or in giving variety and intricacy to his ingenious deceptions, have so few wants, and are such excellent moral characters, that they have no faculty of finding things before they are lost, no wish to rob hen-roosts, nor to assist servants to rob their masters. The painter's *figures* are all honest fellows."

At the bottom of the page this note is added :

"*Foot-paths*, passing under the windows of a house, or through its yards, or among its offices, are intolerable nuisances; but seen at some distance, and cut off from all intercourse with the place, they afford a peculiar and pleasing stile of animation to a scene, and to a leisure and contemplative mind become a constant source of amusement and reflection. Sorry, therefore, we are to see, in the prevailing fashion of the time, what we consider as an evil spirit of shutting out such paths entirely from the sight. Rather, in our opinion, should they, as they sometimes may, be led designedly across the view from the windows."

Upon the whole, Mr. M. must be considered as a very able advocate for the memory and talents of Brown, without being their blind and indiscriminate admirer; and his precepts may be much more safely followed than those of either of his two opponents in the management and improvement of grounds. His remarks, as he tells us at page 204, "are not fanciful emana-

tions from the mind of a theorist, but convey ideas which have been carried into practice, and, as he trusts, successfully, at *Taymouth*, the magnificent residence of the Earl of Breadalbane, in Perthshire:" and after all we have said respecting the roughness of manner, some excuse perhaps might be made for it: indeed, Mr. M. in his Preface, makes his own apology, which we here copy, and with it close our account of his *latitudinary* performance.

"It is proper to be understood, that the Reviewer of these Works has no other knowledge of their Authors, than what is furnished by the Works themselves; which, considered abstractedly as literary compositions, are entitled to high respect: it would be difficult for him to say, which of them, as such, has the greater share of his approbation; and equally difficult would it be in him to decide, which of them, as such, is most calculated to give the imposing form of Falshood the fair resemblance of Truth: a circumstance which, more than any other, determined him to proceed in the analysis of them, and to publish the result of his inquiries; for there are readers who find it more convenient to judge from dress and outward appearances, than to examine into the rubbish and rottenness which may be hid beneath them; and, to such readers at least, this Analysis, imperfect as it may be, will have its use.

"Should a lightness of manner appear through any part of it, the circumstance can only have arisen from the frivolity of the publications which are the subjects of it. If a roughness has occasionally escaped the Writer, it must either have proceeded from the strong recommendation which that quality has received from the Authors of the Poem and the Essay before him, or have been caught from the very rough manner in which they have thought fit to handle—" *Brown and his Followers.*"

H—R.

A Journey made in the Summer of 1794, through Holland and the Western Frontier of Germany, with a Return down the Rhine: To which are added Observations during a Tour to the Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. By Ann Radcliffe. 4to. 11. 1s. Robinsons, 1795.

THE reception given usually to works of this kind has been very flattering. There are no books, indeed, so likely to succeed as those in which instruction and amusement are happily blended. It has, therefore, lately been

very common with persons of genius and learning to communicate their travelling remarks in the form of Tours, Journals, &c. and the value of such works has been justly rated according to the novelty of the information, the habit

habit of observation, or the power of description. It is not, indeed, always easy to obtain information that has not been communicated in some former shape, but it will almost always happen that the same objects shall be viewed in different lights by different persons, and that the reader will be insensibly delighted with the appearance, at least, if not the reality of novelty. But as the great merit of all works of this nature lies in the talent of description, it will be readily believed, that the reader has no disappointment to fear from the work before us, when he is told that it comes from the elegant and fertile pen of the Authoress of "The Mysteries of Udolpho."

This Journey, considering the time employed, is rather extensive. The travellers (Mr. and Mrs. Radcliff) set out from Helvoetsluis, from thence thro' Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, Leyden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Nimeguen, Cleves, Rheinberg, Neufs, Cologne, Bonn, Goodesberg, Andernach, Coblenz, Limbourg, Selters, Mentz, Frankfort, Oppenheim, Worms, Mannheim, Carlsruhe, and Fribourg. Here they intended to have commenced a view of the sublime scenery of Switzerland, but were prevented by an unexpected incident which is related at some length. They embarked at Mentz for a voyage down the Rhine, and having completed that, and with some difficulty returned to England, they immediately visited the Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland.

In the course of these travels, we have a variety of observations on the manners and modes of life of Holland and Germany, and an account, where an account was necessary, of the places they passed through, their former and present state, their local history, and the ravaging effects of the war. In picturesque description Mrs. R. is confessedly allowed to excel; she is peculiarly happy in her selection of images, and her powers of communication are so copious as to form in the mind of the reader a lively and distinct picture of the objects, and, in fact, to accomplish that by the pen which has always been considered as belonging necessarily to the province of the pencil. The following description of the approach to Andernach may not improperly be selected as a specimen of the general composition of the work.

"We passed through two or three

small towns, whose ruined gates and walls told of their antiquity, and that they had once been held of some consequence in the defence of the valley. Their present desolation formed a melancholy contrast with the cheerful cultivation around them. These, however, with every village in our way, were decorated with green boughs, planted before the door of each cottage, for it was a day of festival. The little chapels at the road side, and the image, which, every now and then, appeared under a spreading tree, were adorned with wreaths of fresh flowers; and though one might smile at the emblems of superstition, it was impossible not to reverence the sentiments of pious affection, which had adjusted these simple ornaments.

"About half-way to Andernach, the western rocks suddenly recede from the river, and, rising to greater height, form a grand sweep round a plain cultivated with orchards, garden-fields, corn and vineyards. The valley here spreads to a breadth of nearly a mile and an half, and exhibits grandeur, beauty, and barren sublimity, united in a singular manner. The abrupt steep that rise over this plain, are entirely covered with wood, except that here and there the ravage of a winter torrent appeared, which could sometimes be traced from the very summit of the acclivity to the base. Near the centre, this noble amphitheatre opens to a glen, that shews only wooded mountains, point above point, in long perspective; such sylvan pomp we had seldom seen! But though the tustings of the nearer woods were beautifully luxuriant, there seemed to be few timber trees amongst them. The opposite shore exhibited only a range of rocks, variegated like marble, of which purple was the predominating tint, and uniformly disposed in vast oblique strata. But even here little green patches of vines peeped among the cliffs, and were led up crevices where it seemed as if no human foot could rest. Along the base of this tremendous wall, and on the points above, villages, with each its tall, grey steeple, were thickly strewn, thus mingling in striking contrast the cheerfulness of populous inhabitation with the horrors of untamed nature. A few monasteries, resembling castles in their extent, and known from such only by their spires, were distinguishable; and in the widening perspective of the

Rhine, an old castle itself, now and then, appeared on the summit of a mountain somewhat remote from the shore; an object rendered sweetly picturesque, as the sun's rays lighted up its towers and fortified terraces, while the shrubby slopes below were in shade.

"We saw this landscape under the happiest circumstances of season and weather; the woods and plants were in their midsummer bloom, and the mellow light of evening heightened the richness of their hues, and gave exquisite effect to one half of the amphitheatre we were passing, while the other half was in shadow. The air was scented by bean-blossoms, and by lime-trees then in flower, that bordered the road. If this plain had mingled pasture with its groves, it would have been truly Arcadian; but neither here, nor through the whole of this delightful valley, did we see a single pasture or meadow, except now and then in an island on the Rhine; deficiencies which are here supplied, to the lover of landscape, by the verdure of the woods and vines. In other parts of Germany they are more to be regretted, where, frequently, only corn and rock colour the land.

"Fatigued at length by such prodigality of beauty, we were glad to be shrouded a while from the view of it, among close boughs, and to see only the wide rivulets, with their rustic bridges of faggots and earth, that, descending from among the mountains, frequently crossed our way; or the simple peasant-girl, leading her cows to feed on the narrow stripe of grass that margined the road. The little bells, that jingled at their necks, would not suffer them to stray beyond her hearing. If we had not long since dismissed our surprise at the scarcity and bad quality of cheese and butter in Germany, we should have done so now, on perceiving this scanty method of pasturing the cattle, which future observation convinced us was the frequent practice.

"About sun-set we reached the little village of Namedy, seated near the foot of a rock, round which the Rhine makes a sudden sweep, and contrasted by the bold precipices of Hammerstein on the opposite shore, its green current passes with astonishing rapidity and sounding strength. These circumstances of scenery, with the tall masts of vessels lying below the shrubby bank on which

the village stands, and seeming to heighten by comparison the stupendous rocks that rose around them; the moving figures of boatmen and horses employed in towing a barge against the stream, in the bay beyond; and a group of peasants on the high quay, in the fore ground, watching their progress; the ancient castle of Hammerstein overlooking the whole—these were a combination of images, that formed one of the most interesting pictures we had seen.

"The valley again expanding, the walls and turrets of Andernach, with its Roman tower rising independently at the foot of a mountain, and the ruins of its castle above, appeared athwart the perspective of the river, terminating the pass; for there the rocky boundary opened to plains and remote mountains. The light vapour, that rose from the water, and was tinged by the setting rays, spread a purple haze over the town and the cliffs, which, at this distance appeared to impend over it; colouring extremely beautiful, contrasted as it was by the clearer and deeper tints of rocks, wood, and water nearer to the eye.

"As we approached Andernach, its situation seemed to be perpetually changing, with the winding bank. Now it appeared seated on a low peninsula, that nearly crossed the Rhine, overhung by romantic rocks; but this vision vanished as we advanced, and we perceived the town lying along a curving shore, near the foot of the cliffs, which were finely fringed with wood, and at the entrance of extensive plains. Its towers seen afar, would be signs of a considerable place, to those who had not before been wearied of such symptoms by the towers of Neufs and other German towns. From a wooded precipice over the river we had soon after a fine retrospective glimpse of the valley, its fantastic shores, and long mountainous distance, over which evening had drawn her sweetest colouring. As we pursued the pass, the heights on either hand gradually softened; the country beyond shewed remote mountains less wild and aspiring than those we had left, and the blooming tint, which had invested the distance, deepened to a dusky purple, and then vanished in the gloom of twilight. The progressive influence of the hour upon the landscape was interesting; and the shade of evening under which we entered Andernach

harmonized with the desolation and silence of its old walls and the broken ground around them. We passed a drawbridge and a ruinous gateway, and were sufficiently fatigued to be somewhat anxious as to our accommodation. The English habit of considering, towards the end of the day's journey, that you are not far from the cheerful reception, the ready attendance, and the conveniencies of a substantial inn, will soon be lost in Germany. There, instead of being in good spirits during the last stage, from such a prospect, you have to consider, whether you shall find a room not absolutely disgusting, or a house with any eatable provision, or a landlady who will give it you, before the delay and the fatigue of an hundred requests have rendered you almost incapable of receiving it. When your carriage stops at the inn, you will perhaps perceive, instead of the alacrity of an English waiter, or the civility of an English landlord, a huge figure, wrapt in a great coat, with a red worsted cap on his head, and a pipe in his mouth, stalking before the door. This is the landlord. He makes no alteration in his pace on perceiving you, or, if he stops, it is to eye you with curiosity; he seldom speaks, never bows, or assists you to alight; and perhaps stands surrounded by a troop of slovenly girls his daughters, whom the sound of wheels has brought to the door, and who, as they lean indolently against it, gaze at you with rude curiosity and surprize."

As almost every part of the country thro' which our travellers were passing had been the seat of the present war, they had often to encounter scenes of melancholy desolation, which are described with just and appropriate feeling. The city of Mentz affords an opportunity of this kind.

"The next morning, the friends to whom we had letters began to conduct us through the melancholy curiosities left in the city by the siege. These are chiefly in the southern quarter, against which the direct attack of the allies was made, and their approaches most advanced. Some entire streets have been destroyed here, and were still in ruins. A magnificent church, attached to a convent of Franciscan monks, is among the most lamentable spectacles; what was the roof now lies in heaps over the pavement; not a vestige of furniture or decoration has escaped the flames, and there are chafins in the walls larger

than the noble windows that once illuminated them. This church and convent were set on fire by a bomb; and of the sick soldiers, who were lodged in the latter, it is feared that but few were removed before the destruction of the building. We next saw the remains of a palace, built by the present Provost of the Chapter of Nobles; an institution which is so rich, that their Superior had a more elegant residence than the Elector. It was of stone, and the principal front was in the Corinthian order, six columns of which supported a spacious open gallery, ornamented with statues, for its whole length. The wings formed two sides of a square, which separated the palace from the street. A profusion of the richest furniture and a valuable collection of paintings filled the interior. Of the whole edifice little now remains but the shattered walls of the centre, which have been so scorched as to lose all appearance of having belonged to a splendid structure. It was burnt the night before the fire of the Franciscan church, and two nights after the French had removed their head quarters and their municipality from it. On the day before the removal, a bomb had fallen upon the French General Blou, destroying him on the spot, and mortally wounding an officer with whom he was conversing. The ruins are now so accumulated over the court-yard, that we could not discern it to have ever had that appendage of a distinguished residence.

"But the church of Notre Dame was the most conspicuous of many ruined objects. The steeple of this had been one of the grandest ornaments of the city; a shower of bombs set fire to it; and, while it was thus rendered an easy mark for the besiegers, their cannon played upon and beat a great part of it to the ground. By its fall the roof of the church was shattered, but the body did not otherwise suffer any material injury. Wooden galleries have been raised round the remainder of the steeple, not for the purpose of repairing it; but for that of entirely removing it; and, to save the trouble of letting down the stones on the outside, a wooden pipe or channel has been made, through which they are lowered into the church. The appearance of this steeple, which was once very large and lofty, is rendered striking by these preparations for its total destruction.

"The

"The whole church is built of stone, dug from the neighbouring hills, the colour of which is so delicate a pink, that it might be supposed to be given by art. The Elector's palace and several other public buildings in the city are formed of this stone.

"Passing thro' the gates on this side of Mentz, we came to a slope near the river, and beyond the *glacis* of the place, which was then partly covered with huge masses of stone scattered among the roots of broken trees and shrubs, that had begun again to shoot their verdure over the amputated trunks. This was the scite of a palace of the Elector, called, both from the beauty of its situation, and the splendor of its structure, *La Favorita*. The apartments of the palace and the terraces of the garden commanded extensive views of the Rhine and the surrounding country ascending from its banks; and the gardens themselves were so beautifully disposed as to be thought worthy of the name of English. They were ornamented with pavilions, which had each its distinct prospect, and with one music room in the thickest part of the shrubbery. Of the building nothing is now visible but some disjointed stones; and of the garden only the broken trunks of trees. The palace was burned and the gardens levelled by the French, that they might not afford shelter to the Prussians during the siege.

"From this spot we were shewn the positions of the allied forces, the course of their approaches, and the chief outworks of the city. Hockheim, Koitheim and Cassel lay before us, on the other side of the river; a gentle rise on this side, at the distance of near a mile, was the first station of the allies, part of whose force was covered behind it; their last batteries were within two hundred and fifty paces of the city. The ground had been since levelled, and was now covered with standing corn, but the track of the trenches was, in some places, visible. On the other hand, the forts, in which the strength of the whole so much consists, were completely repaired, and had no appearance of having been so lately attacked. They are five in number, and being raised at a considerable distance from the walls of the city, no near approaches can be made, till some of them are either taken or destroyed; for they are said to be regular and strong fortifications, capable of containing numerous garrisons, and com-

municating with the city itself by passages cut in the ground, through which they may be constantly reinforced.

"Only one of these five forts, that nearest the river, was destroyed in the late siege, which would have been much more tedious, but for the want of provisions and medicines, that began to be felt in the garrison. The walls of the city were almost uninjured, so that it has not been thought necessary to repair them in the few places where balls may be perceived to have struck. The bombardment was the chief annoyance of the garrison, who were not sheltered in caserns, and whose magazines, both of ammunition and provision, were frequently destroyed by it. Their numbers were also greatly reduced by sallies and by engagements on the other side of the Rhine, in defence of Cassel, or in attack of part of an island called the *Bleiau*.

"We walked round the city upon what is termed the *glacis*, that is upon the slope which ascends from the plain towards the top of the ditch, and which is the furthest of the defensive works, being very gradually raised, that those who are upon it may be exposed at every step to the fire from the walls. The forts, which are formed of solid earthen works, covered with turf, would scarcely attract the notice of an un-military eye, if the channelled passages to them did not issue from this slope, and if the centineils staking upon the parapets did not seem of a gigantic size, by having their whole figures raised against the light.

"Mentz was at this time the depôt of stores for the Prussian army on the Rhine, and there were persons employed upon the *glacis*, in counting heaps of cannon balls, which had been delivered from some neighbouring foundery. On the bank of the river, others were throwing waggon-loads of hay into large barges, on which it was piled to such an height that small passages were cut through it for the rowers to work in. There were nine or ten barges so filled; and in these labours more activity was apparent than in any other transaction we saw at Mentz.

"Having passed round the city, between the walls and the forts, which protect them, to the north, west and south, we came, at this latter side, to some other signals of a theatre of war. Here had been a noble alley of at least a mile and a half long, formed of pop-

lars as large and high as elms, and surrounded, on each side, by plantations, intersected by small and irregular walks. Being led along the banks of the Rhine, this alley, with its adjoining groves, afforded a most delightful promenade, and was classed amongst the best ornaments given to the river, in its whole course.

This also was destroyed upon the approach of the besiegers, that it might not afford them shelter. The trunks of the sturdy trees, cut at the height of one or two feet from the ground, shew, by their solidity and the abundance of their vigorous shoots, how long they might have flourished, but for this disaster."

This account is followed by a very circumstantial relation of the sieges of Mentz in 1792 and 1793, from information collected upon the spot, and which must be valuable to future historians. We may likewise recommend the observations on the characters of the Dutch and Germans, on the specific differences of manners, on the changes of sentiment produced by the success of the French arms, and a variety of topics which incidentally presented themselves. But the farther remarks we have to make on the merit of the work must be deferred to our next publication.

{To be continued.}

Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled "Bengal Sugar." By Gilbert Francklyn, Esq. 3vo. Stockdale.

WE are always glad to find controvertedly on great national subjects handled by the parties interested in the decision; by such collision the true points and bearings of the subject are sure to shew themselves to the Public and to Government in different lights, according to the views of those who produce them.

The pamphlet before us is of this description; and its drift is, to "obtain a total prohibition, or at least a discouragement of the Cultivation of Sugar in our East India possessions, further than is necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of India;" by proving, "that consequences injurious in their effects to the public interest, will necessarily, or at least probably, follow the adoption of the proposed plan of raising that commodity in Bengal for any markets but those of Asia." This position Mr. Francklyn undertakes to maintain, and publishes these remarks at the desire of the Committee of West India Planters and Merchants.

He goes on to assert the right of the British Government to prevent foreigners exporting the produce of our Asiatic possessions to their own or any other country; and demonstrates, we think with great force and ability, the mischiefs likely to accrue from the interference of American vessels in the carrying trade between port and port in India;—a growing evil, expressly and loudly complained of by the Letter-writer himself against whose publication these remarks are directed. The importance of this object will excuse us to our readers for quoting both.

The latter asserts, that the Americans are not only "participating largely in the trade from India to Europe, but are also supplanting us in the carrying trade of India, which they are enabled to do from the cheap outfit and economical navigation of their ships, whose charges do not exceed one dollar per ton per month." "This rising nation is unfettered with prohibitory regulations in their own country, and *having all the advantages of trading in the Company's Indian ports without restraint*, will very soon become the principal carriers of the Indian seas, and in a great degree the medium of conveyance from India to Europe. Again: The present restrictive laws for guarding the Company's exclusive trade present to us an extraordinary instance of political inconsistency. In the West, Great Britain guards with the utmost jealousy the trade of her Colonies from any participation with foreign States. In the East, she with equal vigilance excludes her own subjects from any share of those advantages which her possessions afford to every other nation. To men who view the question in a mere commercial light only, it should seem, that a system of policy which is calculated for the promotion of the national interest in the Western hemisphere, ought to be equally applicable to the Eastern, provided it be founded on just and wise principles; and the uniform strictness with which navigation laws are administered, leave us little doubt that they have always been considered as the grand support of our maritime strength, and the protection of the national commerce."

Mr.

Mr. Francklyn himself quotes this passage; and thence infers encouragement "to hope, that those laws will be enforced, as well in the East Indies as in Europe and America:" for otherwise, "as the American ships can carry every species of Indian commodities from thence at from 11l. to upwards of 20l. a ton cheaper than the East India Company can import them into Great Britain, they can and do, and certainly will continue to carry all East India commodities to America: and thus, not only the sugars of Bengal, but all its other manufactures, are and will be carried away in foreign ships, or by contraband tonnage under foreign colours: and all those places in North and South America which used to be supplied with East India goods from Great Britain, are now and will be hereafter (if a stop is not put to such traffic) supplied by the Americans, to the unspeakable injury not only of the East India Company, but to the manufactures of these kingdoms (in the stead whereof those of India are substituted)."

"Exclusive, however, of the injury which the system lately adopted will, if pursued, do to the West Indies, the East India Company, and Britain; the raising a *new shipping interest in India* to the advantage of the commerce and navigation of foreign States, cannot fail of having the most fatal effects on the national commerce and navigation."

Mr. Francklyn quotes several Acts of Parliament respecting the Plantation Laws, which he thinks apply equally to our territories in Asia and America, and which enjoin an oath and a certain line of conduct to the British Governors of both countries.

No doubt the mischief exists to an alarming degree. It is not always, however, so easy to find a remedy as it is to point out an inconvenience. These Acts might perhaps be brought to bear, were there none but British Establishments on our Eastern territories. But without we can shut out the Americans from the Ganges altogether, "they cannot be restrained from trading in other parts of the Nations having settlements in India;" and that they cannot be excluded is obvious, while the Danes, Portuguese, and till the war, the French and Dutch have factories on the banks of it, and retain positive privileges under treaties with the former native Governments of the country, which Great Britain and the East India Company

have sanctioned and guaranteed. Were these foreign establishments, contrary it should seem to their own interests (for their India trade is inconsiderable) to unite with us in excluding America from all intercourse with Bengal—our retracting a permission now for several years enjoyed, would certainly create disputes, ill-blood, and perhaps a breach between us and the United States, an event at this time to be particularly avoided.

"The abolition of the Government Customs, and of the Duties payable on all exports, has produced the effect intended, of encouraging the growth of natural produce and the increase of the internal prosperity of the country. The most experienced people of whom we have had opportunity to enquire, have universally condemned the last of these regulations of the late respectable Governor General, as placing foreigners not merely on equal but on better footing than ourselves. We much doubt, nevertheless, whether after having abolished, the Company, though Sovereign *de facto*, have the power to renew that imposition, or establish new ones. The remission of the export duty from Calcutta has attracted thither all the neutral adventurers who heretofore had been accustomed to enter and clear out at the Danish or French ports of Serampore and Chandernagore; and it was found that this increasing intercourse materially tended to support those languishing factories by the money spent in provisions, repairs, commission and charges—in short, by all the benefits arising to a port from its being the *depôt* of an active commerce. To attract these benefits to its own capital, the Bengal Government, very wisely we think; availed itself of sovereign authority to remit these duties, and encourage such vessels as should stop at Calcutta instead of proceeding up the river. Since which, we are told, all that trade centers there. All European vessels tolerated by their respective States, have now free access to our India ports, and the Americans on the same terms. The very extensive trade this indulgence has excited, has given rise to rivalry and emulation. The competition has at length, as we are informed by the Letter-writer, insinuated itself into the carrying trade. The country shipping, chiefly owned by English and native merchants, and mostly navigated by crews of the latter, begin

begin to feel the Americans everywhere interfering with them in the transport of Indian produce from one port of Asia to another. Though it nowhere appears practicable for us to shut a Dutch or a Portuguese port to an American trader thither from Calcutta, nor is it likely that either of them will obstruct the entry of commodities they may want on the ships which carry it thither on the lowest terms, yet nevertheless the Company have certainly the power of distinguishing between alien vessels and those of their own subjects importing at *Madras, Bencoolen, and Bombay*; and, doubtless, on observing the inconvenience of neglecting this measure, they will henceforward enforce it, and establish such a distinction as to give the turn in favour of the latter. This measure, and occasional embargoes, which every nation allows to be laid on particular occasions, seem all that can or ought to be done.

Mr. Francklyn is for carrying matters in Asia to the same extremity as that exploded jealous system with respect to all intercourse with our West India Islands, which we have just seen our Government compelled to abandon. It may therefore be fairly asked, whether after this extorted concession to America in the West, the States are likely to sit quiet under the renewal, in one quarter of the globe, of a restriction they have lately succeeded in abolishing elsewhere, by an express Treaty solicited by ourselves, and now finally ratified by their Legislature?

Britain, at this juncture, commands all the great sources of the commerce of the universe—extensive and productive territories, population, capital, credit, arts and manufactures. She holds them by her, hitherto, unrivalled energies, wisdom and experience. She holds them yet against an enlightened world. While she retains, let her push these advantages to the utmost benefit of herself and her dependencies. She can only retain them by acting on liberal, sound, and manly principles, consistent with the natural rights of all mankind: not by descending again to jealous restrictions, or cherishing partial monopolies; not by minute and irksome regulations, or futile revenue laws. Let her afford every proper encouragement to her own subjects, but let it be well understood, that it is not by immunities and bounties, prohibitory duties, or exclusive preference, that extensive national com-

merce can be long preserved: but by œconomy, celerity of exchange, industry, and constant attention to keep all her markets, foreign and domestic, well and cheaply supplied. Every trader knows, that those who can navigate cheapest will be always able to sell the lowest and exclude others. If ships expensively built of English oak are unable to sail on equal terms with Americans or Danes, let the ships of Canada, Halifax, and India, have free intercourse with Great Britain and all her dependencies. Restrictions have been ever found ultimately futile, and penal laws ineffective. Competition will intrude. Nay, who shall say it ought not? The common vicissitudes of commerce have effected a change to our disadvantage; to retrieve ourselves a change of our system is necessary. Grant the British merchant all his natural privileges, and there is little room for apprehension of his being outstripped by rivalship in any part of the globe.

Such we apprehend to be the scope of the writer's arguments in the Letter on Bengal Sugar; not, as Mr. Francklyn has understood, that he meant to support or participate in the clandestine trade from India under foreign flags; for this practice he deprecates throughout the whole performance; lamenting, "that no prohibitory regulations, nor the severest penal laws, will operate with effect against an extravagant premium for breaking them;" and he proposes as the only effectual expedient, "equal duties and a regulated open trade in which all British subjects may participate, and the national capital and spirit of enterprize be thereby turned to its proper purpose, and *not* unwisely forced into the impure channels of a contraband trade, to the aggrandizement of other States and the impoverishment of our own."

Having exculpated the Bengal Planter from this charge, we must, in equal justice to Mr. Francklyn (*a West India Planter*), advert to his arguments against permitting East India sugars to meet the West India produce in our home or any foreign markets. We can hardly suppose it possible that any check will be put on the cultivation; such an impolitic attempt would be outraging the natural rights of the inhabitants; and after being raised, we have shewn the impossibility of preventing their export to foreign ports if we do not attract them to our own. Mr. Francklyn, however,

strongly presses the measure, and urges in its behalf the same hackneyed pleas of the West India Planters which have been so often discussed before the public.

He states the seamen employed in 1787 (we know not why that year was particularly selected) at 21,114 men; and that, with *proper encouragement, if we retain the French Islands*, they might increase to 25,000 or 30,000. The shipping engaged the same year 242,721 tons. The value of British merchandize exported 2,306,959*l.* exclusive of what the exports from Ireland and from England to Africa amounted to for the purchase of negroes; besides wines from the Azores and Madeira, and other commodities from America to the Islands, which are paid for in Great Britain, amounting all together to 1,418,761*l.* with 20 per cent. for freight, &c. making the whole value of the exports from Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the cultivation of the British Sugar Colonies, amount to the sum of 4,594,864*l.* per annum."

"This," says Mr. Francklyn, "is the trade and commerce which the author (of the Letter on Bengal Sugar) would discourage and destroy in order to give Bengal a revenue of 147,914*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* sterling per annum."

Our readers will have perceived, that his West India statement is inflated, and taken from one particular year's trade: it is our duty to remark, that the sum last mentioned is only the result of a speculative calculation to shew what benefits might be expected from employing 100,000 acres only, by way of experiment; and not the utmost advantage to be derived from a general cultivation of sugar in Bengal, which would probably be commensurate with its extent.

These writers are agreed as to the necessity of some regulation of the share of this trade likely otherwise to fall to the Americans, and we trust the real importance of their observations will attract the timely notice of Government and the India Company.

A very just complaint is made against the constant use of Indian terms in the Letter, and the confusion thereby occasioned; which should certainly have been prevented, in a pamphlet professedly published for the "use of the West India Planters and the Sierra Leone Company."

The Remarks also contain a minute investigation into the statements and accounts produced by the Letter-writer, for the purpose of detecting supposed errors in the Bengal Planter's calculations: on which we are disinclined to bestow or attract much attention; since, if the sugars of Asia can be made marketable at a price yielding profit to the exporter, the cultivation ought, in our opinion, to be encouraged; and if it cannot, the trade will cease of itself, and the West Indians be soon rid of their fears from that quarter.

We do not find these Gentlemen gain ground with the public by pressing their claims into frequent discussion. With every candid attention to the impotence of the national interests connected therewith, and the best disposition towards the parties themselves—the groundwork of their system is highly unpopular; and the odious machine of Slavery (by which alone they persist in asserting it can well be supported) will eternally obtrude itself on men's minds as abhorrent to every principle of humanity; and stimulate as well as justify encouragement to any enterprize which appears to have a tendency to its annihilation.

Mr. Francklyn retorts this reproach of his opponent, by affirming that the natives of India who *are called free*, "are still exposed to every species of subjection." The state of the Ryots has lately been so fully exposed, that Government cannot have shut their eyes to such oppression, nor in policy or compassion, we trust, have withheld to this time the most ample redress in its power to bestow.

A Short Historical Account of the greater Part of the Principal Canals in the known World; with some Reflections upon the general Utility of Canals. By R. Dodd, Civil Engineer. 8vo. Charnley and Bell.

The Engineering Plagiarist, or Dodd from Phillips, exposed, 8vo. Taylors.

WE place these two pamphlets together, as the latter makes its appearance in consequence of the former. In an Advertisement to the first, Mr.

Dodd professes no more than to compress into a narrow compass the sentiments of *others* on his favourite pursuit. In the second, the whole of the former pamphlet

pamphlet is reprinted, with corresponding extracts from ONE SINGLE author, J. Phillips, whose work is borrowed from, but whose name is not mentioned by, Mr. Dodd, as we think it ought to have been. Mr. Phillips's work is entitled, "A General History of Inland Navigation, Foreign and Domestic;" and, supposing the extracts from that

work to be faithfully made, we cannot but agree with the compiler of the second, that Mr. Phillips has not been fairly dealt with. Mr. Dodd's pamphlet is addressed to the Subscribers for the Survey of the intended Navigation from the East to the West Sea, by the way of Newcastle and Carlisle.

A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution. By John Moore, M. D. In Two Volumes. 14s. Boards. Robinsons. 1795.

[Concluded from Page 39.]

THE Second Volume of this interesting Work commences with an account of the arrival of the Parisian mob at Versailles, the assent given by the King to the Decrees of the Assembly, and the other proceedings of that night, which ended in a savage attack upon the palace, evidently with a view to massacre the Royal Family. As most of the incidents of this night are familiar to the public, we shall notice only that Dr. Moore vindicates the conduct of M. La Fayette.

"It has been asserted," says he, "by M. La Fayette's enemies, that he affected to retire to rest, knowing that the palace was to be attacked, that he might not be thought to have any part in the horrid attempt which took place during his absence. But whatever blame he may be charged with for not taking more effectual means for guarding the palace, or for giving way to the desire of rest at such a period, the excessive fatigues both of body and mind which he had undergone, precludes the suspicion of affectation; and his conduct the moment he was awaked, as well as his general behaviour and character through life, must satisfy the candid and impartial that the accusation is unjust, and that he had not the least notion when he retired that the castle would be attacked." Page 18.

The conduct of the Queen at this hour of peril presents a sublime object.

"Some of the populace calling out for the Queen, she appeared at the balcony with the Dauphin and the Princess Royal at her side.

"No tyrant, giddy with the plenitude of power, ever pushed the wantonness of despotism to a more disgusting length than the wretches who filled the courts below. Instead of being moved at this mark of condescension,

some of the barbarians called out "*Point d'enfant!*" No construction could be put upon such an exclamation, at such a moment, but that it was thought that the Queen had brought the children as a protection to herself, and that the wretches intended to fire at her when they were removed. It was most natural for the Queen herself to think so, because she had been frequently told, that their curses and threats had been particularly directed against her. Unmoved by this reflection, she made the children withdraw, and instantly turning to the multitude, she stood alone, upright and undaunted.

"Struck with admiration of her majestic appearance and intrepid behaviour, the most barbarous for a moment forgot their rancour, and joined in the repeated shouts of applause that burst from all quarters, in the midst of which the Queen retired."

The reflections occasionally interspersed in this work form a very agreeable part of it, and not the less so that they arise naturally from the subject. The following remarks on British and French loyalty are important on more accounts than one.

Page 35. "The French have been thought to possess such an affectionate and respectful attachment to their Monarchs, as rendered them by much the most loyal nation in Europe. No man was more of that opinion than the author of this narrative. The events of the present dreadful Revolution afford cause of suspicion, that this was at no time the case in reality so much as it was in appearance.

"It will be acknowledged, however, that no people ever displayed more attachment to the person or more zeal for the glory of their Monarchs, whether they were of worthless characters like

Henry III. or of benevolent ones like Louis XVI. than the French have always done, as long as the Monarch has had the address or good fortune to retain his power. While the power of the Prince flourishes, the loyalty of the subject shines green as the laurel, and stands firm as a rock: but, when his power is in decay, their loyalty withers with it, and shakes like the poplar leaf.

“The people of England have been accused by their neighbours of possessing but a very moderate portion of loyalty, and what little they have is said to be of a very cold and phlegmatic nature. James II. however was one of the most unpopular Princes that ever sat on their Throne. He provoked them to the highest degree by perfidious designs against their liberty and open attacks on their religion; yet when the sunshine of his prosperity was overcast with the blackest clouds of adversity; when his favourites, his relations, his very children forsook him; and when, endeavouring to fly from the storm, he was stopped at Feversham, and brought back a prisoner to his Capital; how was this ungracious King, thus overwhelmed with calamity, received by the English people? They were so much moved with compassion for his unhappy fate, so much affected with the sight of distressed Royalty, that they forgot the King's misconduct by contemplating his misfortunes; the excess of his misery operated in his favour as if it had been virtue, and the dying embers of loyalty began to revive within their breasts, and to glow with more fervour than ever. This alarmed the Prince of Orange; for although he could have formed no idea of such sensibility from any feelings of his own, yet the sympathy of the English nation did not escape his discernment. He began to dread that compassion for their unfortunate Monarch would cool their gratitude to himself. He therefore immediately opened every door and port which could have opposed James's withdrawing from the kingdom, and made use of every art that could induce the infatuated Monarch to adopt that measure. Such was the impression which the misfortunes of James made on the hearts of the inhabitants of the southern part of the island. As for those of the north, so far was the attachment of his friends there from

depending on his prosperity, that their steady, though ill-placed, loyalty never was more firm; nor were they ever more ready to shed their blood in his cause, and that of his posterity, than after they were wretched exiles, abandoned by all the rest of the world.”

Soon after the arrival of the Royal Family at the Tuilleries, the mob rose upon a poor baker and put him to death, as being accessory to the high price of bread. The conduct of the National Assembly on this affair, is related with a sarcastic pleasantry which few of our readers will think misapplied.

Page 72. “A murder attended with so many aggravating circumstances, perpetrated in the presence of some of their own Members, and almost at their own door, convinced the majority of the Assembly that their personal safety was interested in checking the excesses to which the Parisian populace were so prone, and for which the Assembly had hitherto shewn so much indulgence. The massacre of the King's guards, and breaking into the Queen's apartment with the intention of serving her in the same manner, might, for reasons of State, be overlooked; but to murder a baker, and the very baker who furnished them with rolls, they seem to have thought a more serious affair, and to merit greater attention.”

The actual murderer of the baker was, therefore, tried and executed, and the Assembly proceeded to extinguish the existence of the Noblesse and Clergy by a laconic decree, expressing, *that there was no longer any distinction of orders in France.* After relating the manner of the French Elections, Dr. M. adds,

Page 81, “In the opinion of many, the French would have done well to have fixed on the British Constitution as the entire model of theirs. In the opinion of some, the British nation would do well to reform their representation in the House of Commons according to the French system of election. Those who are of the first opinion quote the happy and prosperous state of Great Britain; those who are of the second do not mention the present state of France as a corroboration of theirs.”

On the grand confederation in the Champ de Mars, July 14, Dr. M. remarks, that “notwithstanding the good

good intentions of many who took the oath, it has been considered as the grandest and most extensive act of perjury that heaven and earth was ever witness to:—an assertion which few will be now inclined to dispute.

The character of Mirabeau is drawn by Dr. M. with apparent justice and impartiality. His death must certainly be considered as a loss to the Royal Family, but we do not imagine that he could have stemmed the republican current so effectually as Dr. M. seems to think. “Mirabeau himself imagined that he could have preserved the Constitution; and he foresaw its destruction in his death; and a little before he expired he predicted that the French Monarchy would not survive him long.”

But endless are the quotations we might give of interesting remarks and important details. We shall therefore conclude our article with the reflections subjoined by our Author to the account of the King's escape from Paris, and the failure of that plan.

Page 347. “What rendered the failure of M. de Bouillé's plan more vexatious as well as more surprising is, that almost all the difficulties were fortunately surmounted, and it was on the point of succeeding when it was blasted. By much the greatest difficulty was to get the Royal Family clear out of the Thuilleries and Louvre, at a time when there was so great a suspicion of their intending to escape, and so many persons placed near them merely for the purpose of watching their conduct: and next to this it was most difficult to get them out of Paris. These, however, were happily accomplished; but still there was great reason to dread that some of the party would be known by the people at the post-houses near the capital. That also was happily avoided; and they arrived without creating the least suspicion, not only to such a distance as infinitely diminished the chance of being known by the people at the post-houses, but also at a part of the country where such a number of troops were stationed for their protection as, it might have been thought, would have prevented them from being stopped, even although they should have been known. It seems likewise surprising, that a project so well combined, and the execution of which was entrusted to chosen men, mostly of the military profession, and

whose interest, honour, and lives were all strongly involved in its success, should have been frustrated by men unconnected with and unknown to each other, who had no particular interest in the matter. What renders this still more remarkable is, that the natural inclination of the heart is to assist those who are obliged to fly or conceal themselves to save their lives, and to consider those who betray them as worthless men. The supposed guilt of the fugitive will not save their betrayers from the imputation. They will be put on a footing with the odious and despicable class of spies and informers which certain Governments employ—a set of wretches who, despised even by those who hire them, attend coffee-houses and public meetings on purpose to catch unguarded expressions, to pervert and to betray. In vain do such characters endeavour to screen themselves from hatred by pleading their utility, and the support they give to Government. These pleas may be urged with more force in favour of hangmen, but cannot render the profession less disgraceful.

“The bias of the human heart to assist the unfortunate who are flying to save their lives, is strongest when the fugitives are of a tender age, the weaker sex, or of Royal rank. All those motives were combined on the present occasion.

“Of the great number of persons of both sexes who were privy to the concealment and escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, several of whom discovered the King by accident, and without having been entrusted with the secret, it is probable that some were no great faithful to Royalty, yet every one was faithful and zealous to assist the unhappy Prince in his escape, altho' death was denounced against all who concealed him, and a great reward proclaimed to those who should arrest him. Thirty thousand pounds of reward was offered by Government to any one who should deliver up the Prince Pretender, or give information where he was concealed, when he was lurking in the Highlands of Scotland after the battle of Culloden. The wealth of the Indies would not have bribed the poorest Highlander in Scotland to have done what would have rendered him in the eyes of his countrymen and in his own for ever infamous. And many who were enemies to the cause of that unfortunate

fortunate person, rejected the idea of stopping him in his flight, or betraying him into the hands of his pursuers.

“It will be said, that the cases are different, and it must be acknowledged that they are so. In the two last-mentioned certain death attended the fugitives if stopped, which was not to be apprehended in the other. Nobody could have stopped Charles the Second or the young Pretender from a good motive; their armies were dispersed, and there was no reason for preventing their escape, except to have them put to death, and to get the reward. Louis, it will be said, was flying to raise a civil war, and to plunge the nation again into slavery. Yet after every allowance of this kind, it will be thought that humane and well-disposed villages would have been more affected by the affliction of the Royal Family than by such remote consequences. They saw the King and Queen in an agony of dread at the thoughts of being detained, which it might have been expected would have damped the inclination to arrest and carry them back to Paris. The fact was, it did not: the whole country shewed eagerness and activity to both; which is a strong proof of the mistake of those who strenuously asserted, that however much the Revolution might be liked by the Parisians, it was hated by the people at large. And the disposition of the inhabitants of this particular part of France might have indicated to the Parisians, who invaded it by the same quarter soon after, in the hopes of being joined and assisted

by the natives, what kind of junction and assistance they had reason to expect.

“It was imagined that the preventing the escape of the Royal Family would have precluded many evils which otherwise were likely to happen. It is hardly possible, however, to conceive that more mischief and misery could have taken place in any supposable event than has actually happened. The person, indeed, to whom the most dreadful portion of those calamities is to be imputed, was a Member of the Constituent Assembly; but his influence there was small, and there was little probability that such a pale, emaciated, weakly being as Robespierre was to become the giant of the Revolution, and have it in his power to gratify a thirst for blood as insatiable as that attributed to any monster of the same race recorded in history or fable.”

From these extracts, we trust our readers will acquire an idea of the spirit and sentiment which runs through the whole of this Work. The Author claims the merit of impartiality, and it cannot reasonably be denied, although it may insulate from him the goodwill of the victor of both parties. He reviews the Revolution of France according to the principles of the English Constitution; principles which have been recognized by the successful experience of many centuries, and which there is no cause to change, from anything very lovely or attractive which has yet appeared in the wisdom of the French Government.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R LXXI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES I

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 29.]

MARTIN LUTHER.

THIS extraordinary person says in his “Colloquia Mensalia; or, Table-Talk,”—“More and greater sins are committed when men are alone than when they keep themselves in fellowship. When Eve in Paradise walked alone, then came the Devil and

deceived her. Whoever is amongst men, and in honest company, is ashamed to sin, or, at least, he has no place or opportunity to do so. When King David was alone, and idle, and went not out into the wars, he fell into adultery and murder; and I have myself found, that I never fell into more
fin

fin than when I was alone. Solitari-
neſs inviteth to melancholy, and a per-
ſon alone hath often ſome heavy and
evil thoughts; ſo hath he ſtrange
thoughts, and conſtrueth every thing
in the worſt ſenſe. Melancholy is an
inſtrument of the Devil, by which
he accompliſhes his wicked purpoſes.
The deeper a perſon is plunged into
that ſtate, the more power the Devil
hath over him. To live in an open
public ſtate," adds Luther, "is the
ſafeſt. Openly and amongſt other per-
ſons a man muſt live civilly and honeſt-
ly, muſt appear to fear God, and do
his duty towards men.

"Whoſoever hath money," ſays
Luther, "and depends entirely up-
on it, can never ſucceed or proſper.
The richeſt Monarchs have had bad
fortune, and have been deſpoiled and
ſlain in the wars; whiſt, on the con-
trary, poor and wretched Monarchs,
that have had but little ſtore of money,
have fared better. When the Prince
Ele&tor George begins to be covetous,
that is a ſign of his ſpeedy death.
When I ſaw Dr. Goad begin to count
his hams and ſauſages that were hanging
in his chimney, I told him that he
would not live long; and when I begin
to trouble myſelf about brewing, malt-
ing, &c. then I ſhall not live long,
but ſoon die.

"When the Deity," ſays Luther,
"intends to deſtroy kingdoms and
States, he taketh from them their wiſ-
dom: he leaveth them no wiſe and
honeſt counſellers; that is, he blinds
them, and afterwards he bereaveth
them of their power and ability; they
go on in blindneſs and ſecurity, and at
laſt periſh."

Luther's "Table-Talk" was put
together by Dr. Aurifaber, the Dr.
Goldsmith of his time, who was a
pupil of his for a few years before that
intrepid Reformer died.

BISHOP GIBSON.

In a MS. Letter of this learned
Prelate to Dr. Charlett, Maſter of
Univerſity College, Oxon, dated Sep-
tember 17, 1700, he ſays—

* It has been ſince publiſhed with this title: "The Hiſtory and Fate of Sacrilege,"
and with this motto, "Eſt homini laqueus ſacra verere Dei."

† The late learned Antiquarian, Dr. Rawlinſon, was ſo conſcious of this, and of the
connection between the Saxon and Engliſh languages (of the latter of which the firſt is
the ſoul and groundwork), that he eſtabliſhed a Profeſſorſhip of the Saxon Language at
Oxford. The nomination to this uſeful and too neglected Inſtitution, till his time, takes
place in the next Term, that of November.

"We have noe news of any kind,
except, I forgot to tell you, that the
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has got
the better of the Players at Sturbridge
Fair, who evaded Queen Elizabeth's
Statute againſt Vagabonds by calling
themſelves his Majeſty's Servants:
And whether he did it by a prohibition
againſt their acting, or againſt the Scho-
lars going, I do not know.

"Yeſterday a Bookſeller was with
me, to talk of reprinting Spelman's
Remains, which it ſeems is very ſcarce,
and bears an immoderate price. I en-
couraged him to go on. And he talks
of adding ſome other pieces of his, par-
ticularly "De non temerandis Eccle-
ſiis," "De Sepultura," and "Of Sac-
rilege*," which I think alſo to be
very right, as it will be a means to
convey theſe uſeful and valuable tra&ts
into more hands.

"I have long meditated a new edi-
tion of the Saxon Laws; 'tis a thing I
have long deſigned, and upon that occa-
ſion, in ſome meaſure, to lay open the
Saxon Government in all its parts.
But how can I pretend to do this
without having ſome inſight into the
preſent Laws? many of which (as they
are derived from thoſe of the Saxons)
ſee they contribute a great light towards
the true underſtanding of them. Be-
ſides, 'twill be no little pleaſure to ob-
ſerve the affinity between theſe Saxons
and preſent cuſtoms, in which matters
our Common Lawyers are generally
too much in the darke. You have
heard me alſo mention the Life of Sir
Henry Spelman: One principal part
whereof muſt be to prove, what that
learned Antiquarian always inſiſted
upon, that this method of ſtudies was
the true foundation of Common Law,
and that Coke and the reſt run upon
many viſible and even ſcandalous errors
for want of it †."

GENERAL DUMOURIER.

The following anecdote, related by
this extraordinary perſonage, ſhews of
what uſe the love of reading occaſion-
ally may prove to a military man. Du-
mourier went into an engagement with

a volume of Pascal's Provincial Letters in the pocket of his great-coat. A musquet ball struck the book, made its way through half the leaves, and there stopped. On his return to Paris, Dumourier gave the book to a Jesuit, Father La Tour, a man of wit, and told him that it was a miracle of Port Royal*.

In speaking of the two great parties that lately divided Paris, he says, "The one attached themselves to a King as to a Divinity; the other vowed an eternal hatred to all Kings, and, from fear of having any Kings, gave themselves the most execrable Tyrants. Between these two extremes, a troop of scoundrels, more or less bold, endeavoured to exalt themselves, and in changing sides, skirmished naturally upon the wings of the larger and of the wilder parties. These ephemeral heroes rose and fell as it happened. Liberty was their watch-word; in the minds of the populace, it meant Licentiousness. Then the scoundrels of the second order, who wished to dispossess the former of their authority, added to it the watch-word of Equality. The People too, in their turn, had their scoundrels, who imagined that Equality would serve to raise them above the aristocratic Bourgeois. The Jacobins then imagining that it was now their turn to govern, cried out *The Republic*, which has produced anarchy.

"It is impossible," continues this acute writer, "to make the French Nation ascend by these reasonable gradations, what it descended with the rapidity of a mass of stone which is rolled from the top of a mountain down a steep precipice. The serpent will recoil upon itself. Its tail, which is anarchy, will be thrust down its throat, which is despotism. Such is the wretched circle of a bad Government. It is so, that extremes touch each other, and that contraries are cured by contraries.

"My valet-de-chambre Baptiste," says Dumourier, "for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Jemappe, was

presented with a sword by the President of the National Convention. He had likewise the fraternal embrace, and the honours of the sitting. These marks of regard did honour to the Nation itself, and are indeed the marks of true Equality, which then alone really exists when every citizen of a Nation is admissible to the dignity and the rank *which he has deserved*. All other Equality can exist only amongst hordes of Savages, who are unacquainted with property, with arts, and with the distinctions of Society."

At the end of the first chapter of his Life, just published at Hamburgh, and written by himself, he says, speaking of the love which the French Nation have always had for their Sovereigns, and particularly for Louis XV. "Yet this same people, with a barbarous joy and the most atrocious injustice, has since murdered his grandson, who had none of his vices, and who resembled him only in his weakness of mind. Was this people then under subjection when it committed this crime that has so much disgraced it? No. It was Sovereign, and it abused that glorious title.—Has it been free since that shameful event? No. It trembles, entirely crouching to the guillotine; and it bends its neck under the disposition of five or six hundred persons, the very refuse of the Nation. In what manner then will this new species of despotism end? *In having a King*, after having suffered all the calamities, more or less long, of an absurd anarchy."

"All the Nations of Europe," says this intelligent writer, "had an interest, more or less direct, in endeavouring to cause a cessation of the troubles of France. But a false manner of seeing them, or an erroneous system of politics, deluded them all. The exaggerations too of the French fugitives † from France gave unfaithful and deceitful accounts to those Courts who had received them under their protection."

Dumourier thus concludes the Me-

* The Jesuits and the Port Royalists were declared enemies; the latter, to gain the victory over their antagonists, pretended to work miracles. The greatest, however, of which they had to boast, was the Provincial Letters, a work written with such power of irony, such force of reasoning, and such knowledge of the subject, that it has ever remained unanswered and unanswerable.

† The ancient Greeks had a proverb among them, of which we have experienced the truth but too sensibly and too lately, "To be like an Exile."

moirs of his own Life: "My successes have given me much regret and affliction, as they have only served to discover the wickedness, the avarice, and the barbarity of monsters, who

have perverted and disgraced a Nation estimable till then; a Nation which must return from its errors; but, alas! how can it efface its crimes!"

CAPTAIN COOK.

The following Letters, relative to this great Navigator, have been printed in America, and are transmitted to us from that Country for publication in *The EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*.

Dr. BELKNAP's LETTER to Dr. KIPPIS,
AUTHOR OF BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

Boston, April 4, 1795.

REV. SIR,

HAVING read with great pleasure some of your writings, and having heard that you bear the character of great candour and goodness, as well as of indefatigable industry in searching after truth, it gave me very sensible mortification to find in your Life of CAPTAIN COOK an unmerited reproach cast on the Congress of the American States.

After reciting an order issued by the late Dr. Franklin, acting as Ambassador from America in France in the year 1779, when Captain Cook was expected to return from his last voyage of discovery to Europe, in which order the Doctor recommended to American cruizers, in case they should meet Captain Cook at sea, to treat him not as an enemy, but as a friend, and assuring them, "that in so doing they would not only gratify the generosity of their own dispositions, but obtain the approbation of Congress;" you remark as follows: viz.

"In the confidence which the Doctor expressed, with respect to the approbation of Congress, he happened to be mistaken; as the Members of that Assembly, at least the greater part of them, were not possessed of minds equally enlightened with that of their Ambassador. He was not supported by his masters in this noble act of humanity, of love to science, and of liberal policy. The orders he had given were instantly reversed; and it was directed by Congress that especial care should be taken to seize Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred. All this proceeded from a false notion, that it would be injurious to the United States for the English to obtain a

knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

The unqualified assurance with which you have introduced this assumed fact to public view is the more extraordinary, as you might have been induced to suspect it, by enquiring of American gentlemen whom you have seen in England. Dr. Adams, the Vice-President of the United States, whilst he resided in London, could have undeceived you; and I am assured that you had frequent opportunities of conversing with him. By the favour of this Gentleman during the last Session of Congress, and by information received from Gentlemen who were Delegates to Congress in the years 1779 and 1780, I have it in my power to produce the most satisfactory evidence, that the American Congress did not disapprove "the noble humanity, love to science and liberal policy of their Ambassador;" that they did not "reverse the orders which he had given;" and that they did not issue any "directions to seize Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred;" and therefore that there is no ground for your reproachful charge against them, and the people whom they represented, as if they "were not possessed of minds equally enlightened with that of their Ambassador;" or that they "entertained a false notion, that it would be injurious to the United States for the English to obtain a knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

The following papers, containing the detail of my evidence, are respectfully submitted to the public; and I trust will produce conviction in your own and in every candid mind, that you have been misinformed with respect to

what you have published as a fact. The originals are deposited in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society,

I am, SIR,

With much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JEREMY BELKNAP,

Corresponding Secretary of the said Society,

Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D.

[FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 2d was brought to me this morning, and I thank you for your attention to the reputation of our country.

I have shewn your letter to Mr. Henry, Mr. Ellsworth, and other Members of Congress in 1779 and 1780, and there is not one who remembers anything like the account which Dr. Kippis has given.

I will take other measures for ascertaining facts, and transmit the result to you as soon as I can. Dr. Franklin's recommendation to American ships of war to respect Captain Cook, as far as I remember anything of it, was universally approved and applauded by all Americans without exception.

I have often been a delighted hearer of Dr. Kippis in his pulpit, and have often met him in company at my own house, and at the tables of other persons, and never without a high opinion

of his candour as well as his information. He has written nothing, I believe, but what he honestly thought to be true; but he has been misinformed. I will do all in my power to enable you to undeceive him, and disabuse the public.

I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

[FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE delivered your Letter to the Secretary of State, and he has caused the Records to be searched; and the result is the Report inclosed. I shall send you more on this subject; in the mean time you will preserve this.

With great regard, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

Department of State, Jan. 23, 1795.

I HEREBY certify, that I have carefully examined the Records in the Office of the Department of State, and find no mention made therein of or concerning the directions issued in March 1779 by Dr. Franklin, then in France, to all Commanders of armed ships in the American service, &c. as stated in Dr. Kippis's Life of Captain Cook.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN,
Chief Clerk.

[To be continued in our next.]

P O E T R Y.

E P I S T L E

From the Rev. Mr. WALLER in Town
to the Rev. Mr. WIDDITT in the
Country.

WAND'RING in Heysham's * coasts
marine,
Or strolling down to Conder-green*,
Dear Widditt, have you never catch'd
A goose and gunner fairly match'd?
With trusty fowling-piece in hand,
At ev'ry step he makes his stand,
Will doff his hat, make his congee,
Nay, scruple not to bend the knee,
In hopes to coax the thoughtless stranger,
And blind her of her proper danger.

But after all it ends in jeer,
The d—l a bit the goose draws near;
But flits, and darts, and tantalizes,
And feeds your hopes with vain surmizes,
Then flaps her wings and shrieks "adieu!"
To all such silly gulls as you.

Just so knew I a priested spark,
That oft-times shot, but mis'd his mark;
Had frequent booty in his eye,
And charg'd his expectations high;
Stoop'd to no artifices mean,
But kept his name and surplice clean;
Kept company with men of letters,
No sycophant, yet knew his betters;
Thought much of rank, of merit more,
Nor doff'd his hat to every wh—e;

* On the sea-coast near Lancaster.

ODE TO LOVE.

Admir'd a coronet or mitre,
 Yet thought that virtue might shine brighter;
 With'd Sh—dan was in the stocks,
 But lik'd the plainness of Charles Fox;
 Like a fair marksman aim'd his way,
 And was too proud to poach for prey;
 But had at least a right to game
 As much as others one could name;
 Yet still when he would hit a place,
 It ended in a *wild-goose chase*.

May 1795.

AN ELEGY.

TO EMMA IN THE COUNTRY.

FROM empty joys, from Folly's noisy
 train,
 And all the gaudy pageantry of Pride,
 My EMMA flies, to tread the verdant plain,
 Where sweet content and heavenly peace
 reside.

But say, my Emma, 'midst your calm re-
 treat,
 As thro' the woods you meditating stray,
 Does no fond thought your anxious Lover's
 meet,
 Does no fond wishes in your bosom play?

Though doom'd for ever from your sight to
 dwell,
 Where Folly haunts and peace-destroying
 Strife,
 Where Malice lurking in his gory cell,
 Saps from the tender bud the springs of
 life!

Did but one sigh escape your feeling breast,
 But one fond tear, for your lost Edwin's
 fate,
 That sigh, that tear, would lull my soul to
 rest,
 And waft it smiling to a happier state.

When from this frame the fleeting breath
 has fled,
 Releas'd from care and all its gnawing
 pains,
 Will Emma's tears embalm her Edwin dead,
 And warm the sod that hides his poor re-
 mains?

Then to the world his constant passion tell,
 How much he lov'd, and how stern For-
 tune frown'd;
 How chill'd by griping penury he fell,
 And friends prov'd false, and cares beset
 him round!

Then o'er my grave shall weeping lovers bend,
 And breathe the sigh of pity for my fate,
 With you shall mourn my sad untimely end,
 And to the village train my cares relate.

EDWIN.

O Mighty Ruler of the heart!
 Who pain or pleasure canst impart,
 So full of wishes, fears, and sighs,
 And who the slightest glance can prize,
 Or tremble at a fancied frown,
 From whence dost thou thy empire own?
 Thou, whose veriest nothings tease,
 And as very nothings please;
 High paramount o'er all confes'd,
 The peerless Lord of every breast;
 Whence does thy magic influence flow?
 To what dost thou thy empire owe?

The liquid lustre of an eye,
 The lips that with the cherry vie;
 A cheek, altho' the peach's bloom
 To rival it may not presume;
 The lilies, virgin-pure, that deck
 The delicate high-polish'd neck;
 Or the bewitching charms that ay
 Around the heaving bosom play;
 Or all the graces that combine
 In gait, or mien, or form to shine;—
 However fair, however gay,
 Can these have stole my heart away?

The voice, tho' melody attune,
 Tho' every Muse bestow her boon,
 And Nature speak while Beauty sings;
 The hand that from the trembling strings
 Can bid the stream of Music roll
 In sweet accordance to the soul;
 Such airy foes could ne'er prevail
 When they the guarded heart assail,
 Where stern Philosophy commands,
 And musters all her steady bands:—
 'Tis strange,—'tis passing strange, I own;
 And yet, alas! my heart is gone!

The eye will lose its dewy light,
 November's wind the cherry blight;
 And blast the fragrant peach's dye;
 All soil'd the lily then will lie;
 Age the fair bosom will disarm,
 And strip the form of every charm!
 It can't be these;—for well I know
 They lately came and soon will go!
 But Love's sweet flower no fading knows,
 And, Spring or Winter, ever blows.
 What else it was I cannot say;
 But something stole my heart away!

But, O my Delia, now I see,
 'Twas all, 'twas more than all in thee!
 The brightest beauties meet the eye,
 Tho' they be thine—ev'n they must die!
 But my true love shall them survive,
 And with thy deathless virtues live:
 They no decay, no end shall know,
 They with my love and years shall grow,

Enroll'd by loud-recording Fame !
When Heaven these virtues all its own shall
claim,
Rising with them, immortal and divine,
My love, my Delia, ever shall be thine.

R. J^m*s*N.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK.

THE
SEVENTH IDYLLION OF MOSCHUS;
OR, AS SOME WILL HAVE IT, OF BION.

Ἐσπερος, τῆς ἑρατῆς χεῦσεον Φάος Ἀφρο-
γενείας, καὶ ἀλλ.

O VESPER, Star of sweet delight !
Dear Vesper, Harbinger of Night !
Though fainter than the lucid moon,
Yet clearer than the stars thy boon,
Hail, lovely beam ! shed thy kind ray,
While o'er the plain I hold my way,
To where the shepherd train convene
In festive mirth upon the green.

Thy ne'er-decaying light be mine ;
For but at times the Moon will shine ;
This night in beauty though she rise,
The next her waning splendor dies.

Nor yet to steal, nor to betray,
Nor hurt the Pilgrim on his way,
My footsteps o'er the dew's I bend,
And, lit by thee, thus lonely wend :
Love is my errand o'er the plain ;—
Sure love should meet with love again !

R. J^m*s*N.

THE
FIFTH IDYLLION OF MOSCHUS.

Τῶν ἄλλων τῶν γλαυκῶν ὅταν ἄνεμος αὐτρεμα
βαλλε, καὶ ἀλλ.

WHEN gentle gales in silence creep
O'er the blue surface of the deep,
The mind's accusom'd vigour fails,
And tranquil listlessness prevails ;
Nor more with eagerness pursues
Ev'n the sweet labours of the Muse
But if the Tempest's thunder roar,
And foaming billows lash the shore,
I, from the tumult of the main,
Fly to the woodland and the plain ;
There, safe from danger, void of dread,
I court the thick impervious shade,
Where, whether humming soft and low,
Or blustering loud, the wild winds blow ;
The while they shake the vacant wing,
The bending pines in concert sing ;
The heart a conscious pleasure knows,
And every sound endears repose.
What ills the fisher's life deform !
His house the sport of every storm ;
Toiling on the unstable main
Precarious sustenance to gain :

But soft and sweet I sleep at ease,
Beneath the leafy plane, the breeze
Whistling the while around my head,
Amid the reeds, and through the shade ;
And some bubbling rannel near,
Ever murmurs in mine ear,
As tripping through the glade it goes,
Dear to retirement and repose.

R. J^m*s*N.

TRIBUTARY STANZAS,

Addressed to LADY ANN FITZROY on her
Philosophy as well as Philanthropy while
a Prisoner at Quimper. Her Benevolence
to the Prisoners will be ever recorded on
the Tablets of Gratitude.

By WILLIAM SWORDS, COMEDIAN,
Late of the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden
and Hay-Market.

I.

WHEN old Evander at a Tyrant's nod
Was close immur'd within the dun-
geon's walls,
No friend 't assist him—"None (says he)
"but God ;"

Then loud for pity and for aid he calls.

II.

His dear Euphrasia, lovely pious maid,
By tender supplication saw her fire,
His aged body on the ground was laid,
For want of succour ready to expire !

III.

Nature with duty prompted her bright mind,
She sooth'd his anguish and appeas'd his
care ;
Each noble virtue in her soul was join'd :
Though in a dungeon nought she knew
of fear.

IV.

So FITZROY nobly in soft pity's cause,
With tender zeal did ease affliction's smart ;
Parents will bless her, infants list applause ;
Mine flows spontaneous from a feeling
heart.

AN ANTIENT CATCH.

From a MS. of the time of Queen Elizabeth,
in the British Museum. (Vespasian, A.25.)

FYLL the cuppe, Phylippe, and let us
drynke a drame,
Ous or twyfe abowte the howse and leave
where we began.
I drynke to yow, sweteharte, soo much as
here is in,
Besyeringe yow to followe me, and doo as I
begyn :
And yf yow will not pledge [me], yow shall
bere the blame,
I drynke to yow with all my harte, yf yow
will pledge me the fame.

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

No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS Treaty consists of twenty-eight Articles :

The first Article establishes peace and friendship between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES.

In the second, his Majesty consents to withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the Treaty of Peace to the United States. The evacuation is to take place on or before the 1st of June 1796.

The third article allows to his Majesty's subjects and the Citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories of the two parties. The country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company is excepted. Vessels belonging to the United States are not to be admitted into the ports of his Majesty's said territories, nor British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The navigation of the Mississippi, however, is to be entirely free. Goods and merchandize shall be conveyed into the territories of his Britannic Majesty by American citizens, and into the territories of the United States by British subjects, subject to the regulations established by both parties.

The fourth article relates to the ascertaining of the extent of the Mississippi to the northward.

The fifth article alludes to the doubts that have arisen relative to the river St. Croix, and agrees to refer these doubts to Commissioners.

The sixth article allows British subjects the power of recovering debts due to them by American citizens previously to the peace; which debts have not been recovered hitherto, on account of some legal impediments. The United States agree to make full and complete compensation to the creditors who have suffered by those impediments. The amount of the losses and damages is to be ascertained by five Commissioners—two to be appointed by Great Britain, two by the President of

the United States, and one by the other four.

When the five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act, respectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz. I, A. B. one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said Commission, provided that one of the Commissioners named on each side, and the fifth Commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the Commissioners then present; eighteen months from the day on which the said Commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized, in any particular cases, in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The award of the said Commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive.

The seventh article allows indemnification, by the British Government, to such of the citizens of the United States as have suffered, during the late war, by irregular and illegal captures. The United States also agree to indemnify British subjects for irregular and illegal

illegal captures taken by American ships during the war.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers, and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the Commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimants in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the same Commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said Commissioners may be directed.

The eighth article refers to the two former, and settles the mode of paying the amount of the losses.

The ninth article permits the subjects of each country to hold lands in either country, and to sell and devise them in the same manner as if they were natives.

In the tenth article it is agreed, that in case of a war, no money belonging to individuals shall be sequestered or confiscated.

The eleventh article establishes a perfect liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the two Countries.

The twelfth article allows the Citizens of the United States to carry the produce of the United States to the West-Indies, in vessels of not more than seventy tons burthen. The Citizens are also allowed to carry away the produce of the islands to the territories of the United States alone.— This article is to continue in force for

two years after the present war; where further regulations are to be made.

In the thirteenth article his Britannic Majesty consents to admit American vessels into the British ports in the East Indies. This consent, however, is not to extend to the carrying on of the coasting trade in the East-Indies.

The Citizens of the United States are not to reside or go into the interior parts of the East India Settlements. They are not to export, in time of war, stores or rice from the East-Indies; they may touch at St. Helena for refreshment.

The fourteenth article relates to the liberty of Commerce and Navigation between the dominions of his Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States in America.

The fifteenth article states, that no higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than the duties paid by other nations. No higher duties shall be paid upon importation or exportation than the duties paid on the importation or exportation of similar articles the produce of other nations.

The sixteenth article relates to the appointment of Consuls for the protection of Trade.

The seventeenth article relates to vessels being captured or detained, on suspicion of having enemy's property on board. Such property alone is to be taken out; such vessels are to be permitted to proceed to sea with the remainder of their cargo.

The eighteenth article decides what articles the term *contraband* can be applied to.

The nineteenth article provides for the security of the respective subjects and citizens, and for the preventing of injuries by men of war.

The twentieth article relates to the refusal of the respective parties to receive pirates into any harbours or towns, and to the seizure of goods and merchandize taken by pirates.

The twenty-first article provides, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of hostility against each other, and shall not accept commissions from foreign States or Princes, to commit hostilities.

The twenty-second article prevents acts of reprisal, without due notice.

The

The twenty-third relates to the treatment of ships, officers, and crews, in the respective ports of the two powers.

The twenty-fourth article provides, that privateers of nations at enmity with either of the two Powers, shall not arm their ships in the respective ports of the two Powers, or sell what they have taken.

The twenty-fifth allows the ships of war belonging to the said parties, to carry the ships and goods, taken from their enemies, whithersoever they please.

In case of war between the two nations, the twenty-sixth article permits the merchants and others, of each of the two nations, to reside in the dominions of the other, and to continue their trade.

The twenty seventh article agrees that the two powers shall respectively deliver up persons charged with murder and forgery.

The twenty-eighth, alluding to the preceding articles, states, that the first ten articles shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles (the twelfth excepted) shall be limited in their duration to twelve years. The treaty is to be binding and obligatory as soon as it is ratified.

The treaty is signed **GRENVILLE,**
JOHN JAY.

No. II.

OFFICIAL COPY of the TREATY between the KING of SPAIN and the REPUBLIC of FRANCE.

THE French Republic and his Majesty the King of Spain, equally animated with a desire to put a stop to the calamities of the war which now disunites them, strongly convinced that there exists between the two nations respective interests which demand a reciprocal return of friendship and good understanding, and wishing, by a solid and durable peace, to re-establish that desirable harmony which had for a long time been the constant basis of the relations subsisting between the two countries, they have charged with this negotiation, viz. the French Republic, Citizen Francis Barthelemi, their Ambassador in Switzerland; and his Catholic Majesty, his Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King and Republic of Poland, Don Domingo d'Yriarte; who, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed to the following Articles:

ART. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

II. In consequence, all the hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; and none of them shall, from that period, furnish against the other, in any quality, or under any title, any aid, or contingent, either in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores, ships, or other articles.

III. Neither of the contracting Powers shall grant a passage through their territories to any troops at war with the other.

IV. The French Republic restores to the King of Spain all the conquests which she has made from him in the course of the present war: the conquered places and territories shall be evacuated by the French troops within fifteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

V. The fortified places, of which mention is made in the preceding article, shall be restored to Spain, with the cannons, warlike stores, and other articles belonging to those places, which shall have been in them at the moment of the signing of this Treaty.

VI. All sorts of military contributions, requisitions, and payments shall entirely cease from the date of fifteen days after the signing of the present pacification: all the arrears due at that period, even bills and promissory notes, given for these objects, shall be of no effect: what shall have been taken or received after the above-named period, shall be gratuitously restored, or paid for to the amount of its value.

VII. There shall immediately be named by both sides Commissioners, for the purpose of adjusting a treaty of limits between the two Powers: they shall as much as possible take as the basis of this treaty with respect to the territories which were disputed before the present war, the tops of the mountains which are the sources of the rivers of France and Spain.

VIII. Neither of the Contracting Powers can, at the expiration of a month after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, maintain on their respective frontiers more than the number of troops they had usually been accustomed to have stationed there previous to the present war.

IX. In exchange for the places restored by the 4th Article, the King of Spain, for himself and his successors, gives up and abandons to the French Republic all right of property in the Spanish part of St. Domingo,

mingo, one of the Antilles: a month after the ratification of the present Treaty shall be known in that Island. the Spanish troops shall be in readiness to evacuate the places, ports, and establishments which they at present occupy, in order to give them up to the troops of the French Republic as soon as they shall arrive to take possession of them; the places, ports, and establishments, of which mention is made above, shall be delivered up to the French Republic, with the cannons, warlike stores, and articles necessary for their defence, which shall be in them at the moment when the present Treaty shall be known at St. Domingo. The inhabitants of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, who, from inducements of interest or other motives, shall prefer removing with their property into the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, shall be able to do so within the space of a year from the date of the Treaty: the respective Generals and Commanders of the two nations shall concert the measures necessary to be taken for the execution of the present Article.

X. There shall be respectively granted to the individuals of the two nations restitution of the effects, revenues, and property of all sorts, detained, seized, or confiscated on account of the war which has subsisted between the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty; and likewise the most speedy justice with respect to the particular claims which these individuals may have in the States of the two Contracting Powers.

XI. In the mean time, till there shall be a new Treaty of Commerce between the Contracting Parties, all correspondencies and commercial relations shall be re-established between France and Spain on the footing on which they stood before the present war.

All French merchants shall be allowed to pass into Spain, there to resume their commercial establishments. They shall make new ones according to their convenience, submitting, in common with all other individuals, to the laws and usages of the country.

The Spanish merchants shall enjoy the same privileges, subject to the same conditions, in France.

XII. All the prisoners respectively made since the commencement of the war, without regard to the difference of number and rank, comprehending the seamen and marines captured on board French or Spanish vessels, or those of other nations, as well as in general all those imprisoned on either side on account of the war, shall be de-

livered up within the space of two months at latest, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, without any appeal on either part, discharging, however, the private debts which the prisoners may have contracted during their captivity. The same mode shall be adopted with respect to the sick and wounded, immediately after their recovery or cure.

Commissioners on either side shall be immediately appointed to proceed to the execution of the present Article.

XIII. The Portuguese prisoners making a part of the troops of Portugal, who have served with the armies and on board the ships of his Catholic Majesty, shall be in like manner comprehended in the above-mentioned exchange. It shall be the same with respect to the French troops taken by the Portuguese troops in question.

XIV. The same peace, amity, and good understanding, stipulated by the present Treaty between France and the King of Spain, shall take place between the King of Spain and the Republic of the United Provinces, Allies of the French Republic.

XV. The French Republic, wishing to give a testimony of amity to his Catholic Majesty, accepts his mediation in favour of the Kingdom of Portugal, the King of Naples, the King of Sardinia, the Infant Duke of Parma, and the other States of Italy, for the re-establishment of peace between the French Republic and each of these Princes and States.

XVI. The French Republic, sensible of the interest which his Catholic Majesty takes in the general pacification of Europe, consents likewise to accept of his good offices in favour of other Belligerent Powers, who shall apply to him, in order to enter into negociation with the French Government.

XVII. The present Treaty shall not have effect till after having been ratified by the Contracting Parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of a month, or sooner, from the date of this day.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, and of his Majesty the King of Spain, in virtue of our full powers, have signed this present Treaty of Peace and Amity, and have put to it our respective seals.

Done at Basle the 4th of the month of Thermidor the third year of the French Republic (22d July 1795.)
(Signed) FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY,
DOMINGO D'YRIARTE.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

THEIR Lordships were employed this evening (in a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the Chair) in hearing Counsel on the claim of Mr. Stapleton to the Barony of Beaumont. After which they adjourned the further hearing of the cause till

TUESDAY, JUNE 16;

when their Lordships heard Counsel again, and adjourned the further hearing to a future day.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Loan Bill was read a second time, and committed for Friday; on which day the House was ordered to be summoned, on the Motion of the Duke of Grafton.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The Prince of Wales's Establishment Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and their Lordships to be summoned for that day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Bill for preventing the removal of poor persons before they become actually chargeable to the parish was read a third time, and agreed to.

The Earl of Lauderdale gave notice, that, antecedent to the second reading of the Bill on Monday, for settling an Establishment for the Prince of Wales, he should move for the attendance of the Judges, to whom he wished to put some questions relative to the Prince's claims to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority.—Ordered.

IMPERIAL CONVENTION.

On the question, That the Bill for guaranteeing the Loan to his Imperial Majesty do pass,

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that he did not rise to make any personal reflections; he merely rose to speak a few words against the measure. After what had been the result of the Subsidy in the instance of his Prussian Majesty, he was aware what was the public idea of Continental Alliance. The people would naturally argue whether or not they were likely to receive

any more co-operation from the Emperor than the King of Prussia. Putting then the faith of the Emperor out of the question, he would argue only on his ability, and would ask, if it be probable that he can, at this time, and in his present circumstances, make any exertions of consequence?

The Duke of Grafton followed his Grace in a short but animated speech. He thought, that by assenting to the measure their Lordships were losing their own characters, and betraying their duty to the public. In fact, he would say, they were sacrificing the country, if they did not give the Bill a direct refusal.

Lord Grenville was much surprised, at this period of the session, when the subject had been discussed over and over, to hear such opposition. It would be intruding on their Lordships' attention unnecessarily to repeat the same arguments again; and therefore he should content himself by merely adverting to one or two points. A Noble Duke (Norfolk) seemed to think, that because all the advantage we expected was not had from the Prussian Treaty, we were to take it for granted, that the result of the Imperial convention would be the same. Such an argument could not be listened to in that House; for then there were an end to all treaty, all Continental Alliance. To another Noble Duke (Grafton) he would merely say, that he before had on this subject a great majority of the House on his side; and the advantages to be gained by Continental Alliances, he hoped, many Noble Lords in that House did not want to have proved to them.

Lord Lauderdale rose in reply to Lord Grenville. He could not help feeling surprised at the stile and manner of the Noble Lord's speech. He remembered, that, on a former debate on this subject, the Noble Lord said he would decline going at large into the question; and now he put the House off in the same way, by merely telling them, that the business had been already discussed. He now took it for granted, that his eloquence had sealed the

the business with their Lordships. Lord Lauderdale then went at length into all the consequences of the war and the conduct of our Allies. He asked, Who was this Emperor we were about to give such confidence to? A Sovereign, who has signified to the world his own duplicity, and told that he is not to be trusted. Yet Ministers were determined to guarantee a Loan on the faith of this King, who had published to the States of Europe his own infidelity. He did not see, from his former assistance in the zenith of his power, that he was to be relied on. The creditors, it was true, were indemnified, but the risk and ultimate loss fell on the public. Here his Lordship calculated the impolicy of the insurance, and argued that there was only the promise of the Emperor for paying the instalments, while the people of this deluded nation were pledged to the whole amount. The Emperor had borrowed money already, and he had not paid it yet; why was not this money deducted? But he would, for the sake of argument, admit his fidelity, and argue on the score of his capacity and interest. When he saw the whole of the Low Countries in the hands of the French, when he lately lost the fortress of Luxembourg, that it would cost him more than the Loan to recover, he must doubt his ability to prosecute the war. When now the unfortunate son of Louis XVI. is no more, he must question whether or not he would think it expedient to continue his military operations. What then could induce Ministers to press upon him this Loan he did not see. It must be their blind obstinacy. Though they were frustrated in all their measures, baffled in all their designs; though the same inefficacy was the result of their total incapacity in conducting the affairs of this country, still they purposed to pursue the same plans, the same path to losses and disgraces. If he looked to every quarter of the Empire, he saw examples on examples of their fatal inexperience and wretched insufficiency to the great trusts they held. The conquests in the West Indies were lost by their not sending any reinforcements, though they said they sent twenty-four thousand troops. A Bill for the relief of the Merchants and Planters in the Islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's was shortly to be brought into that House—a Bill destructive to

the principles of the Constitution—and he would do all that in him lay to hinder it passing into a law. The present Ministers had precedents, and precedents of fatal misfortunes of their own making. He could not pass over the manner in which Lord Grenville treated the argument of his Noble Friend (Norfolk). He asked, was there an end to be put to Treaty because of the failure of the Prussian subsidy? All the Noble Duke meant was, that the instance of his Prussian Majesty ought to be a lesson of caution how we make Continental bargains: and he was free to say, and to think, that it will end all the same as bad. But if Noble Lords allowed themselves to argue in such a way, what perversions and exaggerations might not be urged as truth and fair discussion! The Noble Lord contented himself with saying to the House that it was his opinion, and hinting at the majority his opinion would have. For three years he (Lord Lauderdale) heard this sort of plea, and saw its unhappy effect. He knew from experience what had been the result of his opinion before; and he must now think his opinion absurd; and that, as usual, inefficiency and disappointment will be the consequence of absurdity and ill-concerted measures. His Lordship, after adverting to all the failures of Ministers, voted against the Bill.

The Earl of Mansfield was sorry that Lord Lauderdale introduced into that House a style of debate which, though supported by genius and talents, he could not consider as proper. His chief points were, that it was not safe to leave such an acquisition of territory in the hands of the French; that we undertook the war in the cause of order, society, and government, and as such it ought to be unanimously maintained.

The Earl of Guildford said, that if the war was undertaken for the sake of such great objects as order and humanity, then indeed, in the turn it has taken, we ought to prepare to bid farewell to these blessings; for all the great objects of the war failed. His Lordship then adverted to the arguments of Lord Mansfield in order, and concluded by voting against the measure.

Lord Hawkesbury spoke at length in support of the measure, and urged the efficacy and usage of Continental

Alliances.

Alliances. He asked, what it was enabled the Roman Republic to enslave the world, but that the Nations made no Alliances, no general stand against them.

The Earl of Derby argued with much force against the Bill. He saw no likelihood of co-operation or advantage from Allies that have been so faithless and inactive in the course of this chimerical and mad crusade. And the best way, in his mind, that Ministers could assert their reason would be, by leaving a mad system as soon as possible.

Lord Hawkesbury explained.

Lord Viscount Sydney spoke with great warmth against the nonsensical policy of no Continental Alliances. It was introduced at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht by the Swifts and Bolingbrokes of the day; and a more pernicious doctrine was never circulated by the wisest politicians. He adverted to the origin of the war; to the menaces of Monsieur Chauvelin; and quoted passages from The Life of General Dumourier, to shew that our neutrality was always highly honourable, and that we continued it so until the massacre of Louis XVI. forced us into hostile measures.

Lord Mansfield and Lord Guildford explained.

Lord Grenville said a few words by way of explanation. He complimented and supported the arguments of Lord Sydney.

Lord Lauderdale then made a very forcible and elegant reply, upon which the House divided;

Contents	-	-	33
Proxies	-	-	27
			—60
Not-contents	-	-	9
Proxies	-	-	3
			—12
			—
Majority	-	-	48

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to thirty-eight Bills, mostly private—amongst the public Bills were the Austrian Loan Bill, the Hair-Powder Licence Extension Bill, the Woolcombers' Bill, and others of inferior note.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that previous to the discussion of the Bill for fixing the Establishment of the Prince of Wales, it was proper

that the very important question of that Prince's right to the arrears of the proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority should be determined. In his idea, the opinion of the Judges relative thereto should be previously taken. He would not hazard an opinion on the question in a legal point of view, as he did not profess to be learned in the law; but in his view of the statute of Edward III. on which the question was said so much to depend, the Duchy appertained to the Prince in the light of "fee simple." On the whole, he fully considered the Prince as intitled to the proceeds of the Duchy during his minority, and regarded the objection, that it was allowed for the maintenance of the Prince's state and dignity during that period, as futile and inapplicable. Should his Motion for the attendance of the Judges be agreed to, what he intended was to propose the following questions to them:—1st. What was the nature of the Prince's estate in the Duchy of Cornwall?—2d. When did that estate vest in him?—3d. At what period was he entitled to the proceeds?—And 4th, Was the King to receive the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority, without rendering an account thereof?—His Lordship then moved, that the Judges do attend in their places on Wednesday next.

Earl Moira said, that he hoped his observations would induce the Noble Earl to withdraw his Motion. He fully agreed with him on the Prince's right to the proceeds of the Duchy during his minority; but the mode recommended by the Noble Earl was perhaps the worst that could be taken, as the opinion of the Judges in that House was the *dernier resort*, or appeal, in all questions of property. This idea plainly indicated the propriety of trying the issue precisely essential, and in this light the Court of Chancery appeared to him the proper place; and in case the decision there was not satisfactory, that House could be appealed to; whereas if that House was recurred to in the first instance, the advantage of further appeal would be entirely done away. He also observed, that the provisions of the Bill about to be considered did not at all involve or affect the Prince's claim to the property in question.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence

Clarence observed, that he perfectly agreed in principle with the Noble Lord who had just spoke, in the mode he had suggested, as the proper one for trying the question, should that measure be resolved on.—The question appeared to him of the greatest importance—property to upwards of 233,000*l.* was involved in it, and which, if now vested in the Prince, would render a great part of the provision of the Bill about to be considered entirely useless. His Royal Highness also observed, that he deemed the Bill so questionable in its nature, that he meant to intrude his opinions thereof on their Lordships in every stage of it.

Earl Lauderdale said, though he was not perfectly convinced by the arguments of the Noble Earl, as he well knew to what length the suits in the Chancery had sometimes run, and what peculiar inconveniencies would be incurred thereby in the present instance, he would therefore withdraw his Motion, which he did accordingly.

After some conversation between the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Bedford, Lord Grenville, and other Peers, the order for the second reading of the Bill was postponed to Wednesday, and an order made for its being printed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Counsel was finally heard on the case of Mr. Stapleton's claim to the Barony of Beaumont, after which

Lord Thurlow took a general view of the case, and proposed a question arising thereout, on which their Lordships are to decide.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

The order of the day being read for summoning the Peers on the second reading of the Prince of Wales's Establishment Bill,

Earl Cholmondely (Chamberlain to the Prince) rose, and read from a paper which he held in his hand to the following effect:—"I am authorized by his Royal Highness the Prince, to signify to your Lordships his acquiescence on the present occasion in whatever the wisdom of Parliament shall recommend."

The Duke of Clarence rose and observed, that however he must naturally approve of the main object of the Bill, yet there were several parts of its provisions, and even its principle in certain views, which he totally disap-

proved. The manner in which the business was introduced to Parliament had his hearty condemnation; and he informed their Lordships, that one of the stipulations made by the Prince on the occasion of his marriage was, that he should be perfectly exonerated: by this was understood an instantaneous exoneration, and not, as it now turned out to be, a gradual extinction of nine or ten years. If the Prince had been allowed his just rights in the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, his present embarrassed situation would have been prevented. He hoped his Royal Highness would seek for redress in the proper place, the Court of Chancery, where he trusted the result would be such as would supersede many of the absurd provisions of the present Bill. At the same time, his Royal Highness said, if a division took place in the present stage, he deemed it his duty to support it with his vote.

Lord Grenville, in defence of the Bill, observed, that Ministers deemed it their duty to mould the measure without reference to any individual opinion, or even to that of any set of men, but in such way as they thought most conducive to the real interest and honour of the illustrious person chiefly concerned. The amount of the income proposed was to such an increase as was on all sides allowed to be commensurate to the present times, and present circumstances of his Royal Highness, with a view to a married state and prospect of an increased family.—Pursuing this line of argument, and after vindicating the conduct of Ministers on the occasion, his Lordship concluded with moving, "That the Bill be committed."

The Duke of Bedford said, that he imagined his sentiments on the occasion would not be pleasing to any party. When the Bill came to be considered in the detail, he would have as well to censure the extravagance of his Royal Highness as the conduct of Ministers towards him. In its present stage he would not oppose the Bill. He was not averse to the increase of his Royal Highness's income to 125,000*l.* per ann. the circumstances of the times required it; but he thought that part of the burthen of the debts should be discharged by a certain quarter closely connected with the Prince. In the Committee he would state his sentiments more fully.

The Earl of Lauderdale, on the same side, supported the above line of argument at considerable length, and with much ingenuity.

After which several Peers delivered their sentiments, when Lord Grenville's Motion for the commitment of the Bill was put and carried.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Prince of Wales's Establishment Bill; and Lord Wallingham having taken the Chair,

A long and desultory debate, or rather conversation, and for the most part explanatory, took place between several Peers, chiefly on the principle of the Bill, rather than to any of its provisions or detail. After which the different clauses of the Bill passed the Committee without observation or amendment: and the House being resumed, received the Report, and ordered the Bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

The Report of the Committee of Privileges, which sat on the business of the Beaumont Peerage, was presented. It stated that the Claimant, Mr. Stapleton, had not made good his title to the Barony of Beaumont. The Report of the Committee was confirmed by the House.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several public and private Bills; among the former were the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, the Amended Seamen's Bill, the Woolcombers' Bill, and the Bill for prohibiting for a limited time the Distillation of Spirits.

The Prince of Wales's Bill was read a third time and passed, as were several others which lay on the table.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgements.

The encouragement which my Allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in supporting and augmenting my Naval and Military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquility on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy with whom we are contending without indulging an hope, that the present circumstances of France may in their effects hasten the return of such a state of order and regular Government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers.

The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight.

Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet, under the able conduct of Lord Bridport; and I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleets and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary War."

Then

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

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is his Majesty's Royal will and

pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THE Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the Petition of the Planters, &c. of the Islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's was brought up and agreed to.

The Bill to guarantee the Emperor's Loan was read a third time, and passed.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Bill for providing an Establishment for his Royal Highness, and for the discharge of his debts. Several of the amendments made by the Committee were read and agreed to.

On the reading of the Amendment relative to the appropriation of the sum of 16,250*l.* for the Princess of Wales,

General Smith proposed, that it should be only 15,000*l.* on which a conversation took place between Mr. Fox, Mr. Powis, Mr. Curwen, and Lord Morpeth; after which the House divided:

Ayes	-	-	81
Noes	-	-	12

Majority	-	69
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Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the late losses sustained by the Planters of Grenada and St. Vincent's being read, the Resolution for granting them the aid of one million and a half was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Joddrell in the Chair, to which the different accounts and expences of the British East-India Settlements were ordered to be referred.

Mr. Dundas then rose and said, that he would reduce to as narrow and simple a statement as possible the subject he had now to speak of, which was in itself of a nature complex and extensive. This he hoped he could easily do, as the accounts he had to bring forward, though various and numerous, were by no means perplexed. With-

out further preface, therefore, he would proceed to state the result, which he hoped would give a full idea of the situation of our East-India interests.

In the first place he would state the Revenues and Charges of the different settlements abroad, and he would then state the situation of the Company at home.—The statement of the Bengal accounts was naturally the first that offered, and with the Revenues and Charges of that settlement he would begin.

BENGAL.

Agreeable to the custom, he would therefore state, that the average Revenue of the three years, from 1791 to 1793-4 were $\text{£}5,425,317$

The estimated amount of the Bengal Revenues for 1793-4 — — 5,432,768

The actual amount in that year was — — 5,871,946

The actual produce therefore exceeded the estimate — 439,178

Mr. Dundas then accounted for the causes of this excess; and next proceeded to state the Charges on the Bengal Establishment, which were estimated at — — 3,238,346

The actual amount of the Charges — — 3,331,978

Excess in the Charges — 93,632

Mr. Dundas then accounted for this excess, which he principally attributed to a donation to the army; and then shewed, that, deducting the excess of the Charges from the excess of the Revenues, there would remain the sum of 345,546*l.* as a distinct surplus.

And the nett Revenue for 1793-4 would be — 2,539,968

The Revenues of the year 1794-5 had been estimated

at — — 5,080,609

The Charges at — — 3,278,634

Leaving a nett Revenue of 2,301,972

Mr. Dundas saw no reason to apprehend that the produce would be less next year than it had been the last. He then entered on the Revenues and Charges of

MADRAS,

MADRAS.

Of this Settlement, he said, it was impossible to give the average of three years, because there was no three years that could be properly put on an average.

The estimated Revenues of Madras for the years 1793-4, were	— — —	2,232,077
The actual amount was	—	2,110,089
Less than the estimate		121,988

The causes of this decrease were accounted for by a failure of payment of the Nabob of Arcot, and other failures, which Mr. Dundas specified.

The Charges then followed, which for the year 1793-4 were estimated	— — —	1,701,298
They amounted to	—	1,999,376

More than the estimate		298,078
The actual account therefore below the estimate would be		420,066
The Revenues for 1794-5 were estimated at	— —	1,855,317
The Charges at	— —	1,782,247

Excess of the Revenue 73,070

BOMBAY.

The Estimates of Bombay could not be averaged, for the same reason that prevented the average of those of Madras;

The estimated Revenues of which Settlement were for 1793-4	— — —	277,898
The actual Revenues	— —	312,364

Above the Estimate	—	34,466
The estimated Charges were		690,139
The actual Account	—	783,791

More than the Estimate	—	87,652
The actual account therefore, after every deduction, would be found to be worse than the estimate	—	53,186

This also was attributed to the donation to the army, &c.

The Revenues for 1794-5 were		354,883
The Charges were estimated at		757,551

The Charges above the Revenues	— —	402,668
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BENCOOLEN AND THE ISLANDS.

The Revenues of Bencoolen on the average of three years, were

The supplies from Bengal to the Islands of St. Helena, &c. were estimated for 1793-4 at	— —	77,000
The actual amount has been		66,358

The estimated Supplies for 1794-5,	— —	104,632
The general state of the Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for 1793-4, was		8,294,399
The general state of the Charges was	—	6,189,504
The excess of the Revenue beyond the Charges	—	2,112,895
To this sum was to be added		458,043

Making in all — £2,130,846 applicable to Investments, Payment of Commercial Charges, &c.

Of this gross sum there had been applied

At Bengal	— —	1,402,038
At Madras	— —	404,648
At Bombay	— —	328,348
At Bencoolen	— —	12,618

£2,147,652

The estimated Revenues at Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, for 1794-5, were		7,790,807
The Charges	— —	5,923,063

£1,867,744

Mr. Dundas next stated the debts due to the Company in India, then the assets, by which it appeared that the assets had increased — 73,804

The Company's affairs were therefore better this year by — 625,747

The affairs of the Company at home he next considered, where he found an excess beyond the estimate — 157,500

From the general result of the comparison of the last and present year's accounts, the Company's affairs appeared to be better with respect to debts and assets — 1,412,249

Mr. Dundas, after expressing his sanguine hopes that the prosperity of our Indian settlements would yearly increase, intimated his intention of meliorating the state of the Indian army, and making provision in certain cases for its officers. He then concluded, by moving several resolutions founded on the above statements.

A conversation of some length, in the way of explanation of certain parts of Mr. Dundas's statements, took place between Sir F. Baring, General Smith, Colonel Wood, and Mr. Hussey. After which a string of resolutions, founded on the statements of his Budget, were moved by Mr Dundas, to the amount of between twenty and thirty, and were severally agreed to by the Committee.

The House then resumed, and ordered the Report of the Committee to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The Vice Chamberlain informed the House, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased, in consequence of the Address of the House, to give directions that a monument be erected to the memory of General Dundas.

The Report on the Bill for permitting the importation of India Goods in ships not British built, was brought up, and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. Alderman Curtis proposed a clause, "provided that such ships have been built within the British settlements," which was also agreed to, and the Bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Question being put, That the Bill for granting the aid of a million and a half to support the credit of the Merchants and Planters concerned in the Islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, be read a second time,

Mr. Fox rose, not, he said, to discuss the principles of the Bill, but to restate what he had before observed concerning the inadequate defence allowed to the West-Indian Islands; he contended, that no such number of troops as that of twenty thousand, mentioned on a former occasion by the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Dundas), had ever been sent out to reinforce Sir Charles Grey, who, he would again assert, had not a sufficient force allowed him for the accomplishment of the object (the conquest of the Windward Islands) upon which he was sent.—Mr. Fox again repeated, that were it not for the late period of the Session, he would persevere in urging an inquiry into the neglect of Ministers in the defence of the West Indies, a subject which it was by no means his intention to relinquish.

Mr. Dundas, in reply, confessed, that it might have been more desirable to have a larger force sent out, but he would at the same time assert, that the force committed to the conduct of Sir Charles Grey was, in the judgment of every person consulted, perfectly adequate to the object and end proposed.

Mr. Sheridan could not see why the inquiry hinted at by his Hon. Friend was now impracticable; were it to take place, he would prove that not 20,000 men, not 1000, no, not even one man, had ever been sent to rein-

force Sir Charles Grey, from the time he sailed from England, till his departure from the West-Indies.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Dundas, the Bill was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On the third reading of the Bill for providing an establishment for the Prince of Wales, and making a provision for the discharge of his debts.

Mr. Hufsey objected to the whole of the Bill, as tending to lay an additional burthen on the people, from which they would have been relieved, had his plan of the sale of the Crown Lands been adopted.

Mr. Fox never expected to see the Crown Lands well managed, or made productive, unless for the purposes of undue influence. He commended the plan proposed by Mr. Hufsey, and expressed a hope that he would not abandon it.

The House then divided, Ayes, 54; Noes, 10; Majority, 44.

The House proceeded to nominate Commissioners for conducting the affairs of liquidating his Royal Highness's debts, &c. when the following Gentlemen were appointed: The Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Household, Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Robinson, Surveyor General of the Crown Lands.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

Sir John Sinclair moved, That the Board of Agriculture do lay before the House a Copy of the Minutes of their Proceedings respecting the Draining of Land.—Ordered.

The House in a Committee went through the Bill to prevent future Princes of Wales from contracting Debts; which was reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Rose gave notice, that he should move to-morrow an Address to his Majesty, praying him to give directions for the issuing of a sum not exceeding 1000*l.* to reward Mr. Elkington, who had made discoveries in the draining of Land; and another Address for a reward to the Commissioners who had bestowed much time and labour in inquiring into Woods and Forests.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the mode of making low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, and other grain.—Ordered.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Bill for raising one million and an half on Exchequer Bills, to support the credit of the Grenada and St. Vincent's Merchants, &c. was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rose moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct to be issued to the Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the Woods and Forests, such a sum as he may think proper for their diligence and attention, and that the House would make it good, &c.—Ordered.

The Bill for preventing future Princes of Wales from contracting debts was read a third time and passed.

The Bill for settling a jointure on her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

The Bill to prohibit Distillation from grain, &c. was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

There being only twenty-seven Members present at four o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House till tomorrow.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

A message was received from the Lords, informing the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for preventing Distilling, and to a Bill for preventing any future Princes of Wales from contracting debts.

Mr. M. Robinson gave notice, that he would early next session move for the expulsion of such Members as should become Contractors in any Foreign Loan.

General Smith also gave notice, that early in the next session he would renew his motion relative to the Arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall; nor would he desist from it as long as he had the honour of a seat in that House, but urge it every session, till some final decision was pronounced on the subject.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer came down with a Message from the Lords, signifying that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for regulating the Prince's establishment, and the payment of his debts; as also to the Princess's Jointure Bill.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

The Speaker came down to the House about one o'clock, where, with a few Members, he waited till a quarter before four, when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and delivered a message from the King, demanding the attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers, where they heard his Majesty's Speech on the prorogation, as given in p. 125.

Thus ended the Fifth Session of the present Parliament.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 30.

LETTERS, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique,
April 17, 1795.

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 15th of March, I informed you of the insurrection at Grenada, and that orders were sent to Barbadoes to make detachments from thence immediately on the arrival of the convoy, which took place accordingly, and I am now extremely con-

cerned to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the failure in our attempt, on the 8th instant, to dislodge the enemy from the eminence on which they had taken post; for the particulars of which I beg to refer you to the inclosed copies of letters from Captains Rogers and Watkins; and for the situation of the Colony, to the former's subsequent Letter by Colonel Webster.

Captain Sawyer has taken a sloop under St. Lucia, with arms, ammunition, and provisions, from Guadaloupe; and Captain Watkins acquaints me he

has captured a privateer and a schooner with arms and ammunition, under Spanish colours.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Quebec, Grenada, April 9, 1795.

SIR,

I WAS in great hopes every day since the arrival of the two regiments under Colonel Campbell, to have announced to you the total subjugation of the French and Rebels in this island; but such vast quantities of rain have constantly been falling until yesterday morning, as to preclude the possibility of carrying on any military operations in the mountainous part of this island. It having been judged absolutely necessary to assault the enemy's camp the first favourable moment, and willing to give every assistance in my power from the Navy, to insure, if possible, success, Captain Watkins, of the Resource, became a willing volunteer on the occasion. A corps of 150 men was selected by him from the Resource, and volunteers from the transports, with whom Captain Browell served as a volunteer. Inclosed I send you Captain Watkins's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortune. I have not yet seen a return from the army, though I understand the loss amounts to, in killed and wounded, 100. Every tongue is loud in praise of the gallant conduct of Captain Watkins in this unfortunate affair; and I want words to express a just sense of my obligations to him for the great zeal and exertion he has so eminently displayed ever since his arrival here. Captain Browell's behaviour has been highly meritorious, and the service is much indebted to his exertions and example. I beg leave to assure you no relaxation of exertions with the Navy will take place.

(Signed) J. ROGERS.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

*Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique,
April 19, 1795.*

SIR,

WITH much satisfaction I inclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, giving an account of a successful expedition at St. Lucia; and I hope, before the Packet leaves St. Kitt's, to send an-

other account of that Colony being restored to peace; which the General, Sir John Vaughan, and myself, conceive will have a very good effect at St. Vincent's and Grenada.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Blanche, Carenage, St. Lucia,
April 18, 1795.*

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, that I have just arrived at this place (for the purpose of returning their boats to the transports) Vieux Fort, which town and its vicinity, I have the satisfaction to inform you, the enemy abandoned the day before yesterday, and which was immediately taken possession of by Brigadier-General Stewart and his Majesty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh from the place where had disembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French sloop and schooner, and an American brig, partly loaded with produce.

My stay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not sufficient to enable me to transmit to you an account of the stores and ammunition found there; but I understand that there was in the church and other large buildings a considerable quantity of provisions and some produce.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday, in my way here, I had the good fortune to capture a small privateer, which for the present I use for a tender. I am now getting under weigh to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpose of co-operating with the Brigadier-General in his future plans; and I hope very shortly to be able to inform you, that Souffriere, which is the principal post of the enemy, is once more reduced to his Majesty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again restored to this Colony.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

*Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique,
April 25, 1795.*

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, relating a successful expedition at St. Lucia, I mentioned my hopes that the next account would be that the Colony was restored to peace, &c. but have

have now the unpleasing task to request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, received this morning, giving an account of our having failed in the expedition against Souffriere, and that General Stewart was returning to Vieux Fort. We have no other account than Captain Sawyer's Letter, which was brought by Lieutenant Barrett, who understood our loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Blanche, Choiseul, St. Lucia,
April 23, 1795.*

SIR,

IT is with much concern I relate to you that the enemy, with a force infinitely superior to any Brigadier-General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yesterday, on their march to Souffriere, and, after an engagement which lasted seven hours, compelled them to retreat to this place. I am sorry to observe our loss has been very considerable.

We are now embarking the troops, with which the General proposes to return to Vieux Fort, which place, he thinks, his present force is equal to maintain.

As Negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to assist the soldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly sent Lieutenant Barrett on shore, with twenty seamen and ten marines, for that purpose. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expresses, in the strongest terms, his approbation of Lieutenant Barrett's conduct in this instance, as also that of the seamen and marines under his command.

(Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Seton to Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent's, May 8, 1795.

THE enemy having appeared yesterday on the height above Calliaqua, to the number of seven or eight hundred, I requested Captain Carpenter, with his Majesty's ship Alarm, to move round to Calliaqua Bay, which he im-

mediately complied with. They had sent two insulting messages to Captain Moleworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to surrender at discretion. Being informed that they had, within these few days, been considerably reinforced from Guadaloupe, and suspecting from their number and apparent confidence that some attempt would be made against the town of Kingston, I sent a party under Captain Hall of the 46th regiment, consisting of one subaltern, thirty-three rank and file of that regiment, forty militia, and forty of the corps of Rangers, with five of the Royal Artillery, and a fourteen pound field-piece, to take possession of Dorsetshire Hill yesterday forenoon. About one o'clock this morning they were attacked by a body of about three hundred French and Charibs: our party made a vigorous resistance, but, owing to the enemy's great superiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the post on Sion-Hill, leaving the field-piece spiked. Knowing that the town must be inevitably destroyed by the enemy, if they kept possession of that hill, I thought it necessary to use every exertion to dislodge them; and concluding that no time was to be lost in attempting it, I immediately detached sixty rank and file of the 46th regiment, under the command of Captain Forster, one hundred of the corps of Rangers, and forty militia, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton of the Rangers, to attack the enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the spike during the short time they had it in their possession, and had been joined by upwards of one hundred French and Charibs immediately after Captain Hall's party retreated. Our troops attacked them with great spirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by several discharges of grape-shot from the field-piece, and notwithstanding the enemy were in such force, in less than half an hour they retook the field-piece, and got complete possession of the Hill, the enemy flying on all sides. In the two attacks there were three privates of the Royal Artillery wounded; three rank and file of the 46th regiment killed, nine rank and file wounded; Captain Forster and Ensign Lee slightly wounded; three privates

of the Militia killed; Captain Rofs and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the enemy, twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Charibs were found dead on the Hill, and two Frenchmen and two Charibs taken prisoners; but it is believed their loss in all was twice that number, as many of them were seen at some distance carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

Total return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Actions of the Troops under the command of Brigadier-General Stewart, in the Island of St. Lucia.

One Captain, 29 rank and file killed; 4 Captains, 4 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 2 drummers, 127 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Captain Waugh, of the 68th regiment, killed.

Captains Malcolm, of the Royal Rangers, Nesbitt, 9th regiment, Riddle and Whelan, 61st, wounded.

Lieutenants Grant and Moore, 61st, wounded.

Ensign Butler, 61st, wounded.

Lieutenant Malor, 68th, wounded.

Mr. Loireau, Assistant Engineer, wounded, April 15.

One Volunteer killed, April 22.

Two sailors wounded, April 22.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 28.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in North America, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Halifax, June 22.

ON the 7th of January I sent the Oiseau and Argonaut to cruise, and on the 11th the Argonaut returned, bringing with her the French corvette L'Esperance which she took on the 8th. No. II. is a Copy of Captain Ball's letter to me, mentioning the circumstance of her capture. As I found the Esperance completely fitted and in good repair, and being much in want of a vessel of the kind, on the 31st of January I sent her and the Lynx to cruise. These vessels took a privateer from Charleston, named Le Cockade Nationale, mounting fourteen guns and six swivels, and carrying eighty men. They also retook the ship Norfolk, of Belfast, and brig George, of Workington.

The former they sent to Providence, and the latter to Halifax.

The squadron retook an American ship called the Ceres, laden with Dutch property from Amsterdam to Surinam, which had been captured near the port of her destination by a French privateer from Baltimore, and sent her to Halifax.

COPY.

Argonaut, Lyn-Haven Bay, Jan. 12, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 8th inst. Cape Henry then bearing E. S. E. about eighteen leagues, I captured a French Republicán ship of war called the Esperance, mounting twenty-two guns (six and four-pounders), and 130 men, commanded by Monsr. de St. Laurent, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

She is a very complete vessel, and sails well. She had been out fifty-six days from Rochfort, and was bound to the Chesapeake.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Rear-Admiral Murray, &c.

HORSE-GUARDS, AUG. 1.

Dispatches from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 22d and 23d of June 1795, of which the following are Extracts, have been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

IT is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier-General Stewart was under the necessity of evacuating the island of St. Lucia on the 19th instant.

The natural strength of Morne Fortuse had encouraged me to hope that I should be able to maintain that post until the arrival of a reinforcement; but by the capture of Pigeon island when least expected, and the subsequent loss of the Vigie on the 17th instant, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, this evacuation was judged absolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiscovered by the enemy.

We are indebted to the great assiduity and uncommon exertions of his Majesty's ship Experiment, that the garrison was brought off with the loss of only a few sick, who were unavoidably left behind.

I have the honour to forward you by this opportunity some letters and papers, which

which will give you a full account of the success that has so happily attended his Majesty's arms in the island of Dominique.

The whole body of the enemy, amounting to 400, having consented to become prisoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that island.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Madden to General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22, 1795.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Captain Bathe having made a most judicious disposition of his detachment, so as nearly to surround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th instant the first encampment sent in a flag, requesting liberty to lay down their arms, which Captain Bathe assented to. The conditions have not been as yet reported to me. Captain Bathe on the 19th instant sent a flag to the second encampment, offering the same terms that had been granted to the first, which they immediately submitted to. I have now twenty-five officers prisoners here, two they call Generals, and two hundred and forty-nine rank and file. I am informed that Captain Bathe, who is still in Camp, has seventy-nine more with him. There are a number of them dispersed in two's and three's in the woods, that the English negroes are in pursuit of, and are hourly bringing some in. I am sending out small parties of militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different parishes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very soon to have to report to your Excellency that there is not a Brigand in the island.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Madden to General the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 27, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the invasion of and the rebellion in this island is now entirely settled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or prisoner, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parishes sent prisoners to Roseau, there to be disposed of by the Governor.

The enemy made a third and fourth expedition against this part of the island, but perceiving that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to

Maria Galante, firing a gun and shewing national colours.

HORSE-GUARDS, AUG. 1, 1795.

BY dispatches received from General the Honourable Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears, that in the island of Grenada the white French people, who had joined the Brigands, were daily surrendering themselves at the British out posts; that in the windward part of the island most of the Negroes had returned to their estates, and on some were made sugar; that a party of the Brigands, consisting of picked men, with their Chief Fedon at their head, had been routed with considerable slaughter by a detachment of his Majesty's troops under the command of Lieutenant Hinuber, of the 68th regiment. In this action Lieutenant Darling, of the 9th regiment, and four privates, were slightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton to General Sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent's, the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month the enemy's post of the Vigie had been carried by assault, and that the Commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are said to have lost in this affair 250 men. The loss of the British consisted of

KILLED.

Capt. Piguët, of the 60th regiment, and nine privates.

WOUNDED.

Captains Law and Fortier, of the 60th regiment. Lieutenant Tonson, of the 60th, one serjeant, and forty-six privates.

It is further stated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Charibs, were left throughout the island: and that Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, after this success, had advanced into the Charib country, and taken a post on Mount Young.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUG. 1.

DISPATCHES have been received from Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. dated La Pomone, at Sea, July 24, 1795, stating, that the Peninsula of Quiberon, with Fort Penthièvre, which had been taken possession of by the French regiments in the pay of Great Britain on the 3d of that month, was surprized by the enemy on the night of the 21st. It appears, that, owing to the detestable and treacherous

treacherous behaviour of some private soldiers belonging to some of the regiments above mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the Fort before any effectual disposition of resistance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about 900, together with near 1500 of the Royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed. A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, still on board the transports which accompanied the expedition. The squadron proceeded to the islands of Houat and Hedic, where the troops were landed.

BARCELONA, JUNE 30.

ON the 4th instant, the enemy attacked the Spaniards towards Rivas, and on the 7th near Besalu, but were repulsed in both places with considerable loss. On the 14th, at day-light, upon the appearance of some considerable bodies of the enemy, the whole Spanish line was got under arms, and quickly after General Urrutia, seeing the advanced posts to the right and left engaged, passed the river with the whole centre, except a reserve, on the bridge, just finished at Biscara.— This passage was opposed by a very smart fire of cannon howitzers, placed in advantageous situations, but the enemy were nevertheless attacked and driven from all the posts they occupied in about two hours, during a violent storm of wind, thunder, and rain, and pursued to within musket-shot of their camps. The whole of the Spanish line was formed in battle beyond the Hermitage of Pontos, and then retired and repassed the river, after having taken all the artillery which the enemy had with them, viz. one eight-pounder, one four and one Republican two-pounder, two six-pound howitzers, with their respective ammunition carts, the camp-kettles and messes, and a quantity of blankets and hand-barrows.— When the greater part of the Spanish troops had repassed the river, the enemy appeared again, and attacked those that were yet on the other side; upon which a second action took place, and was still more obstinately disputed than the former. The second action began about one o'clock; at three the French retreated precipitately, but the Spanish light troops pursued and harassed them till six,

when the whole army retired across the Fluvia.

Though no correct statement has been received of the loss on the side of the Spaniards in the action of the 14th, it may be computed, according to different accounts, to amount to thirty-six officers, and about seven hundred men killed and wounded. The regiment Fixo de Malaga is said to have suffered much, having borne, with great firmness, the fire of two of the enemy's batteries for a considerable time. The most considerable loss, on the part of the French, was on the right, where the Spanish cavalry passed the river, and attacked the division of the enemy, commanded by General Soret, encamped at Castillon, consisting of near six thousand men: they were thrown into confusion, and killed in great numbers by the Spanish horse, who made no prisoners: they left a number of their dead on the roads, but carried off the greater part of their wounded. All the spies and deserters agree in the report that the enemy lost about two thousand men.

According to the officer's report, 25,000 men had, in the evening of the 13th, taken the post which they occupied the next morning, in order to protect a general harvest of wheat in Lampourdan; 600 reapers were brought for this purpose out of Rouffillon, and the troops had orders to keep their position to the last extremity.

GENOVA, JUNE 30.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 24th inst. General de Vins had attacked and carried the different posts of the Madona del Monte, from which the French stationed on the heights behind Vado had attempted in vain to dislodge him; that two battalions of Thourn, and a division of Croats of Carlstadt, commanded by General Cantu and Lieutenant-Colonel Marquette, had attacked and driven the French from their strong entrenchments on the mountain of St. Giacomo; that two companies of the free corps of Julay had also carried the French entrenchments on the mountain of Settepani; that General De Vins, having driven the enemy from all those posts, had established himself on the sea-coast between Savona and Vado; and that on the night of the 28th the French had abandoned their intrenchments at Vado, and fallen back upon Finale, leaving behind them thirty pieces of cannon and two considerable magazines of provisions and forage.

It appears, that General Colli, at the head of the Piedmontese army, has attacked the French on the side of Ormea, and succeeded in driving them from several very important posts, particularly from that of Spinarda.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 4.

THE following are Extracts of Letters from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, bearing the dates against each expressed.

Fort-Royal, Martinique, June 23, 1795.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Vaughan having signified to me, on the 18th inst. the necessity of withdrawing the garrison of St. Lucia with all possible haste, I dispatched directly such ships as I could collect upon the spot, to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occasion pressing exceedingly, Captain John Barret, commanding his Majesty's ship *Experiment*, who was stationed at the mouth of the Careenage to co-operate with the garrison, at the desire of General Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ship and a transport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them safe out of gun-shot except some sick and some women, who were too distantly situated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, sent over to us the next day.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 26, 1795.

Since my Letter of the 23d instant, his Majesty's brig the *Drake* has arrived, whose Commander parted from the West-India Convoy in lat. 42. 52 North, and long. 11. 47. West, in a very hard gale of wind, which he thinks must have greatly dispersed the whole.

Since the *Drake* left Barbadoes, I have received a letter from Governor Ricketts, informing me of the arrival at that Island of a part thereof, and of the capture of some, a List of which I inclose. I am hastening forward two frigates, one of which I will send with all possible dispatch to windward of Desada, and the other off Bartholomew's, where the enemy send most of their prizes, to recover as many of their captures as may be.

List of Vessels Captured.

Blenheim, with troops.

Betsy, ditto.

Hanbury, with Government stores.

Aurora merchantman.

Vintrefs, ditto.

Montserrat, packet.

St. Pierre's Martinique, June 30, 1795.

The Packet which came here yesterday brought me a Letter from Captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me, that about forty sail of the convoy have reached that Island. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a list is inclosed in my letter of the 26th instant.

The *Marilda* frigate, which I had stationed off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, returned to me yesterday. Her Commander informed me that he had on the 28th fallen in with nine sail of ships going into that port, three of which were large frigates, and chased him off. These must be the same that have been cruising to windward of Barbadoes with the prizes they have made.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Spitehead the 29th of July 1795.

Captain Otway, of his Majesty's sloop *Thorn*, informed me, that, on the 25th of May, he captured a French ship of war the *Courier National*, of 18 nine and six pounders, and 119 men. That on his coming up with her, he immediately laid her on board, and, after an action of 35 minutes (during which two attempts were made to board the *Thorn*) the enemy struck. The *Thorn* had only five men wounded, and the French ship seven killed and 20 wounded. From Captain Otway's report, too much praise cannot be given to his Officers and sloop's company for their spirited conduct.

Rear-Admiral Thompson returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after seeing the convoy in safety to 24 deg. 8 min. North, and on his way back captured the *Perdrix*, a French ship of war of 24 guns.

Admiralty Office, August 4.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia,

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30, 1795.

SIR,

It is with peculiar satisfaction I transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, the inclosed Letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from Captain Towry, of his Majesty's ship the Dido, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th instant between that frigate, in company with the Lowestoffe, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the two French frigates named in the margin *, the termination of which contest by the capture of La Minerve, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the Dido and Lowestoffe.

I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Dido, Port Mabon, June 27, 1795.

SIR,

I THIS day dispatch the Fox cutter to communicate to you, that, in the execution of your instructions of the 22d instant, with his Majesty's ship the Lowestoffe under my orders, being, at daylight of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. E. we discovered and chased two French frigates. After some manœuvring they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine A. M. the Dido, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which falling twice on board, was at an early period much disabled from the loss of her bowsprit, foremast and main topmast: our mizen-mast being shot away, fore and main topmasts perfectly useless, we no longer kept to, at which time the Lowestoffe opened a well-directed fire. The enemy's second frigate then passing, and exchanging the opposite broadsides, his Majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when, fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the Lowestoffe was sent in chase. The French frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Lowestoffe, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The Dido, having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new topmasts, joined in securing

the prize, La Minerve, a new ship of 42 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck, and 330 men, a remarkable fast sailer. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemise of 36 guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able support of his Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and to testify that by Captain Middleton's good conduct, the business of the day was, in a great measure, brought to a fortunate issue. I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the Officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieutenant Buckol (First of the Dido), a most active officer, is among the wounded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck. Mr. Douglas, the boatswain, a deserting man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the Officers and people of the Lowestoffe, is also highly flattering.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners that the French fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this port, where I propose fitting jury masts in the prize, and proceeding to Ajaccio. Circumstances are, I hope, sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders. I remain, with respect,

Your's, &c.

G. H. TOWRY.

P. S. We cannot exactly estimate the loss in the French ship, but imagine it to be about 20. L'Artemise was also much hulled.

Admiral Hoibam.

List of the Killed and Wounded on Board his Majesty's Ships Dido and Lowestoffe.

DIDO.

Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, Boatswain, and 5 seamen killed.

Mr. Richard Buckol, First Lieutenant; Richard Willan, Clerk; John Henley, Quarter-Master; James Gregory, Boatswain's Mate; and 11 seamen wounded.

LOWESTOFFE.

Three seamen wounded.

G. H. TOWRY.

Dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Dido, Port Mabon, the 26th of June 1795.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

* La Minerve, L'Artemise.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Ratisbon, July 3. An extraordinary diet was held on Wednesday last, in which the remaining votes in the College of the Princes were given.

The Electoral Envoys went to the Council before ten o'clock, and those of the Princes assembled sooner than usual. A concludum passed in both colleges.

On the part of the Electoral college, an anxiety appeared, that their concludum should be adopted as the ground-work of the approbation of the Empire; but the same desire animated the college of the Princes; when, after much altercation on both sides, it was agreed, that the concludum of the Princes should be the basis of the approbation of the Empire.

On debating the whole in the college of the Towns, in which a few more votes were this day given, an uncommon and unexpected circumstance happened; which was, a resolution on the part of the college of the Towns, and from which they declared that they could not deviate, stating the necessity of their concludum being laid before his Imperial Majesty. This gave rise to great debates; but at last the college of the Towns acceded to the concludum of the two superior colleges, (*sub spe rati*;) and thus the concludum of the Princes was received and passed as the concludum of the three colleges.

Its contents are, "That his Imperial Majesty is requested, with the greatest speed, to make overtures of Peace to the French nation; the mode of which, and choice of place for holding a Congress, being left to him. It expresses a desire for the good offices of the King of Prussia; which he having repeatedly offered, they hoped he would efficaciously employ in the attainment of Peace."

Vienna, July 12. On Friday last the Emperor and his fourth brother Prince Alexander were amusing themselves at the Imperial Palace at Luxembourg, near this city, with preparing fire-works, intended to celebrate the birth-day of the Archduchess Amelia, their sister, assisted by a page and an Hungarian chasseur. The Emperor had been some time superintending this business, when finding the room warm, he walked out for the benefit of the air. About twenty minutes after, some of the gun-powder caught fire, and

Prince Alexander had both his eyes blown out. He languished till seven o'clock the next morning, when he died; the page and chasseur were killed on the spot.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon, July 18.

"After having disembarked, our first operation consisted in arming a great number of Chouans; and the Generals Vauban, Boisberthelot, and Tintignac, each at the head of twelve hundred men, marched against Meucou, Landevan, and Aurai, whilst another corps of equal strength covered our left towards St. Barbe, Plonharnel, and Intel.

"Sir John Borlase Warren ordered the peninsula of Quiberon to be attacked from the sea side at all the defended points. His object was to secure some safe landing-place for the troops. The descent was covered by a corps commanded by the General in Chief, composed of Chouans, to which a detachment of two hundred English Marines gave the most warlike appearance. At the same time, Count d'Hervilly advanced by La Falaise, at the head of three thousand men. The Governor of Fort Penhievre demanded to capitulate; but this being refused, he surrendered at discretion, and the garrison, consisting of six hundred men, laid down their arms.

"Having received intelligence that the enemy were advancing against us with superior forces from L'Orient, Hennebon, Lomine, Josselin, Maletroit, and Vannes, our advanced posts received orders to fall back, which they did in the greatest order, and without the least loss.

"In the first sally we made from our entrenched camp, we had sixty men wounded, among whom are Messrs. de Chaneflour and de Fumilhai; the former died of his wounds, but the latter is now out of danger, Messrs. de Puiffaye and Consians had their horses wounded under them. Our second sortie was made with more order than the first; our loss was not considerable, but M. de Boisberthelot was wounded.

"On the 10th inst. M. de Tintignac, at the head of 3000 men, made a descent southwards of the Point of St. Jaques, opposite the Castle of Farfo, on which occasion he defeated a corps of 800 Republicans, 150 of whom were slain in the action. He afterwards penetrated

into the country, marching against Mulfbac and into the environs of Vannes; which obliged the enemy to detach from their left a corps of 600 men, who crossed the rivers of Aurai and Vannes, and threw themselves into the Isle of Rhins.

"M. de Tintignac fought six different actions, in every one of which he was victorious; he found also means of forming a junction with several bands of Chouans from the interior.

"In the night between the 15th and 16th inst. we attacked, 5000 men strong, the enemy's intrenched camp near St. Barbe, placed on an eminence about a league and a half distant from ours; all the intrenchments of which were bristled with cannon. We had already carried the first and second intrenchments, when a masked battery, the first of which enfiladed our corps, opened upon us and did great execution among our troops. M. d' Hervilly was wounded in the belly; but, notwithstanding, commanded the retreat with great presence of mind. It was effected without the least disorder, and covered by the gun-boats. The loss of the enemy was far more considerable than ours. Very unfortunately it so happened, that General Vauban, who had landed near Carnac, could not come up in time to take the enemy in flank, whilst General Tintignac harrassed them from another side."

After the affair of the 16th inst. no day passed without skirmishes. On the 20th General Hoche harrassed the advanced posts of the Royalists the whole day with constant firing, but the evening seemed to promise some repose. The regiment of Dresnay covered the left flank of the fort, and the fort itself was garrisoned by the regiment of Hervilly. M. de Sombreuil covered the right flank with two battalions, and defended the passage which the ebb tide forms on the strand. It was with great astonishment, that in the dead of night a great number of musket shots were heard in the fort; and at the break of day the tricoloured flag was seen hoisted in the same. The French seamen, who composed a part of the regiment of Hervilly, kept up a secret understanding with the enemy, massacred their Officers, together with about 150 soldiers, who remained faithful on their duty, and opened the gates of the fort to the detachment sent by Hoche.

Count Sombreuil now merely exerted

himself in saving as many individuals as he could. A considerable number of women and children, who had taken refuge in the Peninsula of Aurai, greatly increased the embarrassments arising from such a situation. The gallant Sombreuil chose the most favourable position to cover the embarkation, and maintained it with the utmost bravery, supported by the British gun-boats; which, however, on account of the low water, unfortunately could not approach the shore near enough to do great execution. About fifty of the brave warriors who fought around M. de Sombreuil, were able to effect their escape; all the others surrendered as prisoners of war.

The Bishop of Dol, seeing the impossibility of every one's being embarked, said to his Clergy, "Gentlemen, let us not embarrass the re-embarkation; let us go where our duty calls us;" and all, animated by his example, proceeded to the depot of the sick and wounded, and performed their ministerial functions. They are all taken.

The defection of the Comte d'Hervilly's regiment was a circumstance to be apprehended, and guarded against—it is true they had fought well under that Officer, but he was no longer with them; and it must be recollected that many of them were enlisted out of prisons in England, and who may be supposed, without any zeal for the cause they pretended to espouse, to have taken that method to free themselves from prison:—but the corps stationed on the Peninsula in general behaved well; considering the surprise they must have felt upon seeing the Republican flag flying upon the fort, which, till it was captured, they did not know had been attacked.

Paris Journals of the 6th and 7th of August contain the melancholy account of the execution, by military process, of the gallant and unfortunate Sombreuil, and the pious and respectable Bishop of Dol, with 14 others of the Emigrants taken at Quiberon. They were shot, and buried in a field near Vannes.

The following important Return of the effective force landed at Quiberon, and of the numbers who effected a re-embarkation, will put our readers in possession of the real loss of men in this expedition.

EFFECTIVE STATE OF THOSE WHO
DISEMBARKED AT QUIBERON.

Artillery Officers and Privates	500
Hector Corps	448
Du Drefnay	404
Royal Louis (d'Hervilly)	1400
La Chatre	284
Salm	
Damas	
Rohan	
Beon	
Perigord	1174
Chouans, or Peasants, in array	3298
Total	7508

TROOPS REIMBARCKED.

	Officers.	Privates.	Total.
Artillery	44	343	387
Hector			
Beon	19	55	74
Perigord			
Salm			
Du Drefnay	19	17	36
Damas			
La Chatre	12	85	97
Rohan	13	63	76
Chouans	3	1324	1327
Royal Louis	30	207	237
Total	-	-	2234

Gone over to the enemy, killed,
or taken prisoners - 5274

JULY 18.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Abbé Syeyes entered on a review of the New Constitutional Code. After doing justice to the labours of the Commission of Eleven, whose plan, he remarked, was the most advanced in wisdom of any he had yet seen, he proceeded to observe, that it was not without gross faults and omissions of a very dangerous tendency. There was no security for the Legislative Body, nor was the Executive Power well organized. He agreed that unity alone was Despotism, and that division alone was Anarchy. He opposed the division of the Legislative Body into two parts. If thus divided, it would be necessary to form a third to decide the differences which must unavoidably arise between them. Neither did he wish for unlimited powers in a single body, which should see the necessity of a law, and also propose and enact it of their own authority. He was of opinion, that

the Body which was to enact the law should be the most numerous—a circumstance decidedly opposite to the plan of the Committee. The divisions which he predicated from the separation of the Legislative Body, he illustrated by comparing them to two horses harnessed to the same car. Each would draw a contrary way, until a *Royal Coachman* was found necessary to make the machine advance. "But we," said the Abbé, "do not want such a *Coachman!*" He concluded by offering the following plan of a decree:

I. That there shall be, under the name of a **TRIBUNATE**, a Body of Representatives, consisting of three times the number of the Departments, with the special mission of watching over the safety of the People, and to propose to the Legislature the laws which it shall deem necessary. Its sittings shall be public.

II. There shall be, under the name of a **GOVERNMENT**, a Commission of Representatives, to the number of seven, whose business it shall be to cause the laws to be executed, and offer to the Legislature the necessary plans of regulation.

III. There shall be, under the name of a **LEGISLATURE**, a body of Representatives, to the number of nine times that of the Departments, who shall judge of the propositions made by the Tribunal and the Government, and who shall definitively enact the laws.

IV. There shall be, under the name of a **JURY OF THE CONSTITUTION**, a body of Representatives, to the number of three twentieths of the Legislature, whose business it shall be to decide on any attempts against the Constitution, and to say whether the acts of the Legislature are or are not contrary to its fundamental laws.

This discourse and plan were frequently interrupted by loud applauses.—They were referred to the Committee of Eleven, and ordered to be printed.

This plan has since been discussed, and rejected.

The Paris Papers of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of August contain the long-expected Report of the Committee of

Legislation upon the denounced Deputies. The Report exhibits a detail of abominations and cruelties, which, if we were to believe them implicitly, would be equally shocking to humanity and to common sense. We must recollect, however, that the accusers and the Judges in this case are bringing forward and deciding upon charges against opponents with whom they have long been in political hostilities, so that some exaggeration may be supposed to have

taken place. Enough however appears to shew how much France has suffered under a system of terror, as new in its character as dreadful in its operation.

In consequence of this Report, the Convention have ordered the Deputies Lequinio, Lanan, Lefiot, Dupin, Bo, Piorry, Maffieu, Chandron, Rouffieau, Fouche of Nantes, and Laplanche, to be arrested.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

THE following is a more particular and correct account of the late agreeable advices from St. Helena, than has yet been given to the Public :

The Sceptre Man of War, Captain Effington, of 64 guns, having arrived at that Island for the purpose of conveying home the first India fleet, which had then failed, and having brought the first news of the French being entire masters of Holland, Governor Brooke, with equal promptitude and resolution, determined on making an attempt upon the Cape of Good Hope ; and being warmly supported in his views by Capt. Effington, and by the whole garrison, as also by the Commanders and companies of the East India ships then in the road, who all offered their services as Volunteers on the expedition, it was determined that the expedition should be made by Governor Brooke in person, with the Sceptre and some of the Company's best-sailing ships there ; that these should be lightened in order to carry more guns and men ; that a body of seamen should be formed from the crews of the ships which should be left behind, to be commanded by Captain Pryce, of the Lord Hawkesbury ; and that three hundred of the Garrison should also be embarked in the squadron.

Every exertion having been made in getting the ships lightened, in watering the Sceptre, and in embarking the field-pieces, stores, and volunteers, the squadron put to sea in five days after the arrival of the Sceptre, having Governor Brooke on board ; but soon after quitting St. Helena, they fell in

with the Arniston East Indiaman, which brought the Governor's dispatches from England, as also Letters from Admiral Elphinstone, informing the Governor of the Admiral's force and his destination ; whereupon Governor Brooke returned to St. Helena, having first sent the Orpheus armed ship to the Cape to cruise for Admiral Elphinstone, to inform the Admiral of the force at St. Helena, and to offer it if wanted. At the same time the Swallow Packet returned from False Bay, and brought news that about twenty sail of Dutch homeward-bound East India ships were on the point of sailing, under the slender convoy of two frigates ; which made Governor Brooke resolve to keep the squadron at sea in order to intercept them.—Accordingly, the Sceptre, with the General Goddard and Man ship East Indiamen, and the Swallow Packet, remained cruising to windward, while the Governor exerted himself in getting the best sailing of the other India ships armed for such a service.

The fifth day of their cruise, the above squadron took the Julie, very richly laden ; which reported that she had parted from her convoy in a gale of wind off the Cape ; and, on the next day, they chased seven more sail, which the General Goddard, Captain Money, came up with in the night, and run in the midst of them ; but though fired upon by several of them, Capt. Money very prudently did not return it, but kept close to them the whole night, and at day-break, the Sceptre and other ships being also got up to them, the whole seven ships struck, and were carried into St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.

AT Dublin, Mr. Charles Fourdrinier, of Lombard street, London, to Miss Jenkin, of Dublin.

By special licence, at Paxhill-park, Suffex, the Earl of Winterton, to Mrs. Bodicoate, widow of the Rev. John B. of Weisterham, in Kent.

Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, in the county of Leiceſter, only brother to the Counteſs of Denbigh, to Miſs Harriet Rhudde, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. of Eaſt Bergholt; Suffolck.

John Willes, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Mr. Juſtice W. to Miſs Charlotte Floyer, only daughter of Charles F. eſq. of Portland-place.

At Edinburgh, Major Francis Stewart, of the 125th regiment, to Miſs Margaret Grant, ſecond daughter of Sir James G.

At Deptford, Capt. George Parker, of the royal navy, nephew to Sir Peter P. bart. to Miſs Harriet Butt, ſecond daughter of Peter B. eſq. of his Maſteſty's dock-yard at Deptford.

At Bulth, co. Brecon, Captain Frederick Jones, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Evans, daughter of John E. eſq. of Swynbarried, co. Radnor.

Mr. Thomas Slater, to his couſin, Miſs Anne Slater, both of Litchfield. The lady is about 30 years of age, and not more than 30 inches high.

Sir Rich. Bedingfield, bart. of Oxbridge-hall, to Miſs Jerningham, daughter of Sir Wm. J. bart. of Coſteſſey-hall, co. Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, Crauford Tait, eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Suſan Campbell, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. H. C. of Succoth, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

At North Berwick-houſe, John Cathcart, eſq. of Glenoch, to Miſs Gordon, eldeſt dau. of the late Lord Rockville.

At Effendon, Herts, Captain Grey, of the royal navy, third ſon of Sir Charles G. K. B. to Miſs Whitbread, daughter of Samuel W. eſq. of Bedwell-park, co. Bedford.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Mundy, eldeſt daughter of Edw. Miller M. eſq. of Shipley, co. Derby.

John Dalrymple, eſq. of the 3d guards, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Sir John D. bart. one of the barons of his Maſteſty's exchequer in Scotland, to Miſs Johnſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. R. A. J. of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

By ſpecial licence, Sir John Wrotteſley, bart. of Wrotteſley, co. Stafford, to Lady Caroline Bennet, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

At Wincheſter, the Earl of Banbury, to Miſs Charlotte Blackwell, ſecond daughter of the late Ebenczer B. eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

At Dublin, John Armit, eſq. ſecretary to the Board of Ordnance there, to Miſs Warren, daughter of Admiral W. M. P. for the borough of Callen.

At Auchinleck, in Scotland, William Bruce, eſq. jun. of Senhouſe, late of the iſland of Tobago, to Miſs Anne Cunningham, daughter of Sir William C. bart. of Robertland.

At Spring-grove, Hampton, Major Veſey, of the 7th foot, aid-du-camp to Prince Edward, to Miſs Reynet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R.

At Lambeth-palace, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Rev. Geo. Moore, eldeſt ſon of his Grace, to Lady Maria-Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

Sir George Cayley, bart. of Yorkſhire, to Miſs Walker, daughter of the Rev. Geo. W. of Nottingham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at St. Helena, Captain John Gale, of the Airy Caſtle Eaſt-India-man.

Killed in the engagement with the Rohillas, in October laſt, Captain John Mor-daunt, of the Artillery, in which he had ſerved upwards of 20 years.

JUNE 22. At Montroſe, Captain William Scot, of his Maſteſty's Navy.

23. At Montreal, John Campbell, eſq. of Glendarowell, in Argyleſhire, Scotland, Colonel in the army, and Superintendent

of Indian affairs in Lower Canada, aged ſixty-four.

29. The Rev. Lawrence Nihell, Titular Biſhop of Killfanora and Killmacdough.

30. At Martinique, General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Iſlands.

JULY 11. At Coats Hall, near Snaith, Yorkſhire, Colonel William Flint, long in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice.

John Pownall, eſq. Great George-ſtreet, Weſtmiſter.

At Norwich, William Deering, esq. many years Chamberlain of that city.

Lately, at Newtownards, Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rector of that place, and brother of Mr. Secretary Hamilton, of Dublin Castle.

12. At Bristol, Mrs. Bazely, wife of Captain John Bazely, of the Navy.

Lately, at Pounds, in Devonshire, — Denham, esq. of the Royal Hospital.

Lately, Mr. Day, Agent and Commissioner for the Sick and Hurt, in the Naval Department of Plymouth.

13. At Fasnacloigh, Ronard Stewart, esq. the younger.

Lately, in Corfica, Anlaby Grimston, esq. Aid du Camp to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of that kingdom.

15. Sir William St. Quintin, bart. at Scampton in Yorkshire.

Lately, in the County of Kilkenny, John Shaw, esq. Captain of the Hillsborough packet.

17. At Oxford, Mr. Daniel Turner, late Chief Clerk of the Reduced Annuity Office at the Bank.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Black, merchant.

19. At Dublin, Thomas James Fortescue, esq. Member of Parliament for the County of Lowth.

Lately, Thomas Coote, esq. late a Captain in the 34th reg. of foot.

Lately, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Hunvar, Attorney, of Congleton, Cheshire.

21. At Hackney, Mr. David Jennings, linen-draper, Cheap-side.

At Havre, aged 72, Mr. Miles Barber, formerly merchant at Liverpool.

22. At Clonbrock, in Galway in Ireland, The Right Honourable Lord Clonbrock, one of His Majesty's Privy Council.

23. On his way to Brighton, Peter Livius, esq. late Chief Justice of Canada.

Mr. William Marston, formerly upholsterer in Fleet-street.

24. Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of London Wall.

25. The Rev. William Romaine, Rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, in his 81st year. Mr. Romaine was a native of Hartlepool, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the Degree of M. A. October 15, 1737. In 1749, he succeeded Dr. Terriack as Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. In 1751 he was chosen Lecturer of astronomy at Gresham College, a place which he soon resigned. He afterwards became Rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, which he held until his death.

James Lee, at Hammer-smith, in his 36th

year. He was a Nurseryman, and published an Introduction to Botany, extracted from Linneus, Svo. 1760.

26. Lady Susan Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

27. At Little Ealing, Edward Wilmer, esq. brother of Sir Robert Wilmer of Derbyshire.

28. Mr. Cornelius Estridge, lighterman, of Bridewell precinct.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, John Richard West, Earl of Delawar, Viscount Cantalupe, and a Lord of the Bedchamber.

At Everton Hill, in his 68th year, Mr. James France, of Liverpool, merchant.

29. John Heathcote, esq. Member of Parliament for the county of Rutland, and F. R. S.

At Lymington, Dr. Adair Crawford, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, professor of Chymistry at Woolwich, and Author of "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies. Being an Attempt to resolve these Phenomena into a general Law of Nature," Svo. 1779.

At Leven Lodge, in the 96th year of his age, Joseph Williamson, esq. Advocate, one of the Principal City Clerks of Edinburgh, and Clerk to the Commission of Teinds.

Henry Kitson, esq. Alderman of Exeter.
Samuel Strode, esq. of Peamore, near Exeter.

31. John Margetson, esq. Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Bland Wollstonecraft, esq. Gloucester Square, Southampton.

AUGUST 1. Mrs. Trollope Browne, niece to the late Earl of Chatham, and mother of the Countess of Pomfret.

At Stowe in the Wold, Henry Hippeley Cox, esq. Member for the county of Somerset.

At New Cumnock Manse, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. James Young, in the 85th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

2. In Oxford Buildings, Bath, Colonel Chapman.

Lately, at the Naul Camp, in Ireland, Captain Colclough, of the Royal Irish Artillery.

4. Mr. William Goldsmith, bookseller. In a fit of insanity he shot himself through the head.

At Oxford, aged 48, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Head Master of Magdalen school, Chaplain of Merton College, one of the City Lecturers, and Rector of Lillington Lovel, in Bucks.

At Fort George, Scotland, Lieutenant-governor Sir Robert Sinclair, of Murkle, bart.

5. Mr. Richard Ray, Streatham, Surry. Wynn Johnſton, eſq. of Hutton Hall.

Admiral John Elliot, at Copford, Eſſex. He became a Captain the 5th of April 1757, and in the Eolus took the Belleſle, Monſieur Thurot, a French frigate, which had committed great depredations.

6. At Stamford Hill, in his 60th year, Henry Sandford, eſq.

Mr. William Avens, Clerk of Iſleworth.

7. At Bath, the Rev. John Watkin, B. D. Vicar of St. Giles, Northampton, and Rector of Cooknoe, in the ſame county.

At Southampton, Mr. George Adams, mathematical inſtrument maker in Fleet-ſtreet

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Saunderſon, merchant, late one of the magiſtrates of that city.

Nathaniel Matthew Knapp, eſq. of Little Linford, Bucks.

Lately, at Bath, the Right Hon. Henrietta Viſcounteſs Tracy, widow of the late Lord Tracy, and daughter of Peter Bathurſt, eſq. of Clarendon Park, Wilts.

8. Mr. Samuel Thompſon, muſic-feller, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Ladyfield, near Dumfries, Mr. Joſeph Forſyth.

— Prinſep, eſq. of Croxall, Staffordſhire.

9. At Liverpool, in the 73d year of his age, BENJ. HEYWOOD, eſq. the oldeſt merchant of that great commercial town. The following character of him we infer by the deſire of a gentleman of eminence in the literary world. In every relation of life, he was eſteemed, honoured, and beloved. As a HUSBAND and FATHER, he poſſeſſed all the tender and domeſtic virtues, and preſided, like an antient patriarch, over the increaſing generations of his houſehold, the guardian of their common weal, that revered bond of their union, and the beneficent ſource of their deareſt enjoyments. As a FRIEND and NEIGHBOUR, he conciliated the moſt ſincere attachment by his candour, frankneſs, and ſuavity of manners. To the reſpectable character of MERCHANT, he ſuperadded the liberal principles and endowments of a GENTLEMAN. In trade, his views were comprehensive; and his conduct, in the diverſified purſuits of it, was governed by that ſound judgment which condemns the meanneſs of cunning and impolicy of fraud; which elevates the mind above the influence of temptation; and dictates an inflexible,

uniform, and dignified integrity. As a CITIZEN, he loved the town in which he dwelt; and as a BRITON, that native land, where liberty, civil and religious, is held to be a ſacred and inalienable birth-right. For this birth right, during the ardour of his youth, he hazarded both his fortune and his life*. But juſt and amiable as theſe partialities may be deemed, they ſuperſeded not in his mind the more exalted ſentiments of general philanthy; and on trying occaſions he ſhewed himſelf ſuperior to local intereſts, or national prejudices, nobly evincing that he was the patriot of the world.

The lingering illneſs which terminated in the death of this excellent perſon was regarded by him, during the whole courſe of it, as almoſt inevitably fatal. Yet he endured the protracted languors of expiring life with cheerful reſignation; and met the ſlow approaches of diſſolution with that magnanimity which is inſpired by an approving conſcience, by well grounded affiance in God, and by the animating hopes of immortality.

The contemplation of ſuch a character, while it affords an inſtructive leſſon to mankind, is peculiarly ſoothing in its influences on thoſe who are bending under the weight of ſorrow for their loſs. Sweet to them will be the recollection of his virtues; and ſweeter ſtill, the pious confidence that ere long they ſhall be bleſſed with uninterrupted enjoyment of them in the regions of heavenly felicity, for ever and for ever.

Thomas Allenby, eſq. Walingham Place, Lambeth, in his 68th year.

10. At Inſpruck, James Guthrie, eſq. younger, of Cragie, Lieut. in the Royal Navy.

12. In Lothbury, Mr. Anthony Pearſe, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Nicholas Pearſe. He was killed by a fall from the top of the houſe, walking in his ſleep.

At Harwich, Samuel Cockerell, eſq. ſen. Alderman of that corporation, in his 82d year.

At Dublin, Henry Evans, eſq. of Hatton Garden.

13. In Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, James Tod, eſq. late of Bombay.

15. In the Fleet priſon, Mr. Richard King, ſurgeon, late of Wandſworth.

At Canterbury, Richard Harris Barham, eſq. one of the Aldermen of that corporation.

16. John Smith, eſq. of Cirenceſter, a Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Glouceſter.

* He was Captain of a corps of Volunteers who ſerved againſt the Rebels in the year 1745.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1795.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Contol	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. 1777.	5perCt. Ann.	Long Ann. 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irisa Ditto.
24	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$ a		82 $\frac{3}{4}$		19 $\frac{1}{8}$					196 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 dif.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	3 dif.		
26	Sunday																	
27		69	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 65 $\frac{5}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				197		3 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 pr.		
28	170	69	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 65 $\frac{5}{8}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	193-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			67 $\frac{3}{8}$	197		4 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 pr.		
29	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{7}{8}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 65 $\frac{5}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	73					5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	8s. 6d. pr.	16l. 14s.
30	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 67		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$		66 $\frac{3}{4}$		196 $\frac{1}{4}$		5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 pr.		
31	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 a 66 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$						5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 pr.	9s. pr.	
1	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 66 $\frac{3}{4}$		82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$				199		5 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	10s. pr.	
2	Sunday																	
3	169	68 $\frac{7}{8}$	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	9- $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$				197 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 pr.	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 pr.		6l. 14s.
4	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 70		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	1911-16	815-16				200 $\frac{1}{4}$		6 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.	10s. pr.	
5	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	19	815-16				200 $\frac{3}{4}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	10s. pr.	
6	172	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	19 $\frac{3}{4}$					200 $\frac{1}{4}$		6 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 pr.	10s. pr.	
7		70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	19 $\frac{3}{4}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$			201 $\frac{1}{4}$			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 pr.	10s. pr.	6l. 8s. 6d.
8		71 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 70	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	91-16						9 pr.	2			
9	Sunday																	
10	174 $\frac{1}{2}$		69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69 $\frac{3}{8}$	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	85	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	1915-16	9	70 $\frac{7}{8}$					10 pr.	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 pr.		
11		71	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69 $\frac{3}{8}$		85	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	131-16	70 $\frac{1}{2}$			202 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	5 pr.		
12	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	201-16	815-16				203		9 pr.	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 pr.	14l. 6s. pr.	
13	172 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69 $\frac{3}{8}$		85	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	9				202		10 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 pr.		
14		69 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1915-16	815-16							2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
15	Sunday																	
17	170	69	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{5}{8}$	99	1913-16	815-16						8 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 pr.		
18	170 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$			68 $\frac{1}{2}$		202 $\frac{3}{4}$		6 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 pr.		
19	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$				200			2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 pr.		
20	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	199-16	815-16						7 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 pr.		6l. 14s.
21	168 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{5}{8}$	99	199-16	815-16	68 $\frac{7}{8}$			198 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 pr.	2	4 pr.		
22		69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	199-16	8 $\frac{7}{8}$						8 pr.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 pr.		
23														3 pr.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			

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