

European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. HENRY OWEN. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of the REV. RICHARD POLWHELE.]

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L O N D O N :

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and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Political Essays of a personal nature we decline publishing. ANTI-PIT is therefore left for its Author. Politics of the day in any shape are not the most acceptable communications to us.

We shall always be glad to hear from J. F. His last favour will be soon printed. Several Poems are received, and under consideration.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 8. to Nov. 14, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	90	0	37	0	36	2	27	10	39	•	Kent	89	7	41	0	33	0	23	5	37	7	Suffex	83	8	00	0	32	0	23	0	34	0	Suffolk	87	9	40	2	33	3	25	0	36	6	Cambrid.	86	10	44	6	31	1	21	7	38	9	Norfolk	79	8	39	4	31	3	24	1	00	0	Lincoln	85	3	49	6	34	7	22	6	45	9	York	77	2	48	2	33	1	23	3	45	6	Durham	74	2	00	•	34	0	20	10	00	•	Northum.	76	2	44	8	30	5	22	7	00	0	Cumberl.	78	8	50	0	33	0	21	9	00	0	Westmor.	85	5	51	0	32	8	26	5	00	0	Lancash.	88	3	00	0	39	3	26	2	50	0	Cheshire	80	0	00	0	40	8	26	9	00	0	Gloucest.	89	3	00	0	32	11	21	11	40	1	Somerfet	96	8	00	0	33	5	30	0	37	10	Monmou.	74	5	00	0	32	6	23	0	00	0	Devon	97	4	00	0	31	11	21	0	46	2	Cornwall	65	5	00	0	29	8	17	0	00	0	Dorset	87	5	00	0	31	3	22	3	42	0	Hants	97	4	00	0	33	3	34	0	50	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

WALES.

N. Wales	74	0	00	0	34	8	18	0	00	0
S. Wales	71	3	00	0	31	11	15	7	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.			
28-29	57	48	—	7-30	20
29-29	52	49	—	8-30	26
30-29	50	49	—	9-30	36
31-29	47	50	—	10-30	44
			W. S. W.	11-30	52
			S.	12-30	53
			S. W.	13-30	10
			W. S. W.	14-30	04
				15-29	96
				16-29	94
				17-29	68
				18-29	30
				19-29	41
				20-29	56

NOVEMBER.

1-29	35	49	—	15-29	96	43	—	N. W.
2-29	34	46	—	16-29	94	44	—	W.
3-30	00	42	—	17-29	68	45	—	W.
4-30	02	39	—	18-29	30	47	—	S. W.
5-29	83	48	—	19-29	41	48	—	S. W.
6-30	04	49	—	20-29	56	44	—	N. W.

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

DR. HENRY OWEN.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

DR. HENRY OWEN was, we believe, a native of Wales, and was born about the year 1719. Where he received his education we are not informed, but at a proper age he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where, on the 14th of July 1743, he took the Degree of Master of Arts. Intending, it may be presumed, to follow the profession of Physic, he proceeded to the Degree of B. M. the 17th Oct. 1746, and finally became D. M. March 29, 1753. Whether he ever practised as a Physician, we have not heard. His preferments in the Church were but few, and those not equal to his merit as a Divine. In 1750 he was presented to the Rectory of St. Olave, Hartstreet, by private patronage, and had also the Vicarage of Terling in Essex. In 1776 he received from Dr. Barrington, now Bishop of Durham, then Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, the living of Edmonton. On the 3d September 1760, he married Miss Mary Butts, daughter of the Bishop of Ely, and after a long and lingering illness, died the 14th October 1795, leaving one son, the Rev. Henry Owen, to whom he had some years resigned the living of St. Olave's, and four daughters.

Such are the outlines of the life of a gentleman who certainly is entitled to a more ample memorial; one who to very extensive and profound literature added the most amiable manners, the strictest attention to the duties of his station, and the most exemplary conduct in his several relations, both public and domestic. We should have been glad to have presented our readers with a more detailed account of so excellent

a person; but this it may be presumed will be executed hereafter by some one who may be possessed of more enlarged information, and more intimate acquaintance with one who deserved well of the world, both as a scholar and member of society.

Dr. Owen's works are as follow :

1. *Harmonia Trigonometrica, or A Short Treatise on Trigonometry*, 8vo. 1748.
2. *The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained*, 8vo. 1755.
3. *Observations on the Four Gospels, tending chiefly to ascertain the Times of their Publication, and to illustrate the Form and Manner of their Composition*, 8vo. 1764.
4. *Short Directions to Young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for Holy Orders*, 8vo. 1766.
5. *An Enquiry into the present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament*, 8vo. 1769.
6. *The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained, in a series of Sermons, preached at Bow in 1769, 1770, and 1771, at Boyle's Lecture*; 2 vols. 8vo. 1773.
7. *Critica Sacra, or A short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism*, 8vo. 1774.

This was criticised in a work entitled "Critica Sacra examined, or an Attempt to shew that a new Method may be found to reconcile the seemingly glaring Variations in parallel Passages of Scripture, and that such Variations are no Proofs of Corruptions," &c. 8vo. 1775.

8. Supplement to *Critica Sacra*; in which the Principles of that Treatise are fully confirmed, and the Objections of Mr. Raphael Baruh are clearly answered, 8vo. 1775.

9. *Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneleos cum Editione Romana à viro Clarissimo Joanne Ernesto Grabe jam olim factâ, nunc demum summa cura edita*, 8vo. 1778.

This ancient and beautiful MS. was said to have been brought into England in the reign of Henry VIII. by two Greek Bishops. Queen Elizabeth made a present of it to Sir John Fortescue, from whom it descended to the Cotton Library. Walton says, that there were five volumes of this MS. containing the whole Pentateuch, but that the four last came into the hands of a Frenchman, who never returned them to the owner. This valuable MS. was nearly destroyed by the fire which so greatly damaged the Cotton Library in 1731.

10. *Critical Disquisitions*; containing some Remarks, 1. on Masius's Edition of the Book of Joshua, and, 2.

on Origen's celebrated Hexapla, 8vo. 1784.

11. A brief Account, Historical and Critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. To which is added A Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, &c. 8vo. 1787.

12. The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated, 4to. 1789.

Besides these, Dr. Owen published in 1785, "*Xenophon's Memorabilia*," left unfinished by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jesus College, Oxford; and in 1766, "*Rowland's Mona Antiqua*." He was also author of "*A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple, printed in The Origin of Printing*," 8vo. 1776; and "*Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's two Expeditions into Britain, in 'Archæologia' II. 159*;" and contributed very liberally to Bowyer's Conjectures on the New Testament, a copy of which prepared for a new edition, he is said to have left to be hereafter published.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

T. ALLEN, in 1756, published a Print, engraved by P. C. CANOT, of a capital Ship of War. It is called THE GREAT HARRY* (built in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, in the year 1514, and by negligence burnt in 1533), and is said to have been drawn from the original of Hans Holbein; but from an omission, somewhat unfair, it is not mentioned where the Picture is preserved.

Mr. TOPHAM, in his illustration of an ancient Picture in Windsor Castle, representing the embarkation of King Henry, preparatory to his interview with the French King, Francis the First (*Archæologia*, Vol. VI. Art. xxiv. p. 268), has offered some doubts, not easily to be obviated, which controvert the notion that this is a print of the Great Harry: a decisive opinion

cannot be, however, formed what may be the Ship exhibited, till it can be ascertained, whether the Engraver has given a faithful resemblance of the picture referred to.

The Print was published by subscription, and in the Proposals, which were, as it may be presumed, advertised in Newspapers, and circulated in handbills, Allen might suggest the authority for his assertion, that the picture was really painted by Holbein. A copy of the Print, on a reduced scale, was inserted in the London Magazine of June 1756.

Intelligence concerning the original Picture will be acceptable to many persons, and the communication of it will much oblige the Inquirer.

Your's, &c.

S. D.

AN ESSAY IN PRAISE OF THE FIRESIDE.

THE antient poets, who are generally supposed to be the greatest masters of thought, attributed their happy ex-

ercise of it to their great patron the Sun; and that they might enjoy its kind influences with more purity, we

* The proper name of this Ship was *Harry Grace a Dieu*. An original Drawing of it is still preserved in the Pepysian Library, in Magdalen College, Cambridge. (See *Archæolog.* as above).

find them quitting the smoke and riches of the city for some country retirement, where they might temper the directer rays with cooling breezes, shady groves, purling streams, and melody of birds; where they might behold nature without disguise, and copy her without interruption; where they might at once earn their laurels and gather them.

Our northern poets think themselves warranted to follow those great originals, who yet, from the difference of climate, &c. seem to stand in little need of such cooling refreshments. It would make one smile to see them beyond even poetical fiction invoking the gentle gales, while they are shivering under the bleak north-east, or at best, when

Lull'd by soft zephyrs through a broken pane.

I have often wondered why our writers should not sometimes lay the scene of their poems, where in reality they took their rise. The Fireside is surely capable of the most surprising imagery, by being diversified (if the poet pleases) with serpents, crackers, rockets, and the like short-lived gay creation of combustibles. These, Mr. Addison has somewhere observed, are abundantly capable of fable and design, and to our modern poets no less full of moral. Those that have not Italian fancy for fine prospects, and latent ruins, may by this means perpetuate their names (like the wiser Dutch) in some over-glowing night-piece. I myself, methinks, am enamoured with my subject, and ready, with Sir John Denham, to make it an example of just writing as well as the theme:—For lo! my chimney affords me

“ A happy temperature of heat and light,

“ Warm without rage, and without glaring bright.”

But I confine not my observations to the poets alone, I appeal to composers of all denominations whether a brisk fire, and a clean swept hearth, has not brightened their imaginations, produced ideas like a kind of hot-bed, and made them amazed at their own fecundity.

The robust, the busy, or unthinking part of the world, perhaps, are little sensible of the attractives of the hearth; but the men of speculation, the only men

of authority in the point before us, look upon it as their most comfortable retreat. Wearied with the fatigues, or, what is worse, the impertinences of the day, they retire to their own home, as the mind does into her own breast, and solace themselves in the most cheerful part of it. Disguise and restraint are here laid aside, and the soul, as well as the body, appears the more beautiful for its dishabille. That quintessence of earthly happiness, which in warmer climates was expressed by sitting under one's own Vine, is with us more sensibly felt by one's own Fireside.

But the fireside is not only a friend to a bachelor in solitude, it is noted to a proverb to be always so in company; it brings us to a nearer converse with one another, by which means it promotes reconciliation between enemies, and mirth and society between friends. There is a sort of fullness in the tempers of Englishmen and Americans, which the fire softens as it does metals, and renders them fit for use. How often has there been a room full of visitants, who could not furnish out an hour's conversation, for no other reason but because they were at too great a distance from one another? The same assembly, brought into closer order, has proved excellent company; it has reminded me of the dogs in a chace (I hope I shall be pardoned the comparison), who open with less frequency when they spread round the field at first setting out, but when the game is started, and they have all one point in view, they run united in full cry. While I am speaking in praise of a sedentary life, I am not afraid to draw comparisons from the pleasures of the most active. The fireside dispels the gloominess of the brow, and throws upon the countenance not only the ruddiness of youth but its cheerfulness. Here I have seen a gay semicircle of ladies resemble the beauties of the rainbow without its tears; and at other times a galaxy of white aprons more enlivening than all the blue in the brightest sky. United with that sex by the fireside, how serene are our pleasures, and how innocent! We have laughter without folly, and mirth without noise: Thereby, reflecting the beams of the *funny bank* before us, we make the chimney corner, I will not say, in Cicero's expression, the *forge* of wit, but in our modern philosophical term, the *focus* of it.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIMENTS TRIED BY THE BOARD OF
 AGRICULTURE IN THE COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS SORTS
 OF BREAD, NOVEMBER 10, 1795.

No. I.

STATEMENT OF THE WEIGHT, PRICE, &c.

OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES MADE USE OF IN THE COMPOSITION OF BREAD, EXHIBITED BEFORE THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER 10, 1795.

	Price per Bushel.	Total Price of each.	Weight of the Grain.	Weight per Bushel.	Weight of the Flour.	Weight of the Bran.	Value of the Bran.	Value of the Flour per lb.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>cwt. qr. lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>cwt. qr. lb.</i>	<i>cwt. qr. lb.</i>		
Three Bushels Wheat - -	13 0	1 19 0	1 2 8	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 14	0 0 19		
Three Bushels Barley - -	5 6	0 16 6	1 0 26	46	1 0 4	0 0 17		
Three Bushels Buck-wheat -	6 0	0 18 0	1 0 27	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 9	0 0 16		
Three Bushels Indian Corn -	7 6	1 2 6	1 1 18	53	1 0 20	0 0 26		
Three Bushels Rye - - -	6 6	0 19 6	1 1 22	54	1 0 17	0 1 0		
Three Bushels Rice - - -	23 0	3 9 0	1 2 16	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 13	0 0 0		
Three Bushels Oats - - -	4 0	0 12 0	1 0 3	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 14	0 1 13		
Three Bushels Beans - - -	5 6	0 16 6	1 2 5	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 18	0 1 8		
Three Bushels Boiling-pease	10 0	1 10 0	2 2 17	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 1	0 1 0		
Three Bushels Potatoés - -	2 6	0 7 6	1 2 8	58 $\frac{1}{2}$				

No. II.

LIST OF THE VARIOUS SORTS OF BREAD EXHIBITED BEFORE THE BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE, NOV. 10, 1795.

SORT OF BREAD.

No.

UNMIXED BREAD.

Price per lb. at
the rates speci-
fied in Table
No. 1.

1. Best wheaten bread.
2. Standard wheaten.
3. Household.
4. Barley bread.
5. Oat bread.
6. Rye bread.

MIXED BREAD.

WHEAT THE BASIS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 One-third wheat, | One-third rice, | One-third potatoes, |
| 8 One-third ditto, | One-third beans, | One-third ditto, |
| 9 One-third ditto, | One-third pease, | One-third ditto, |
| 10 One-third ditto, | One-third maiz, | One-third ditto, |
| 11 One-third ditto, | One-third rye, | One-third ditto, |
| 12 One-third ditto, | One-third barley, | One-third ditto, |
| 13 One-third ditto, | One-third buck, | One-third ditto, |
| 14 One-third ditto, | One-third oats, | One-third potatoes, |
| 15 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds rice, | |
| 16 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds beans, | |
| 17 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds pease, | |
| 18 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds oats, | |
| 19 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds barley, | |
| 20 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds rye, | |
| 21 One-half ditto, | One-half rice, | |
| 22 One-half ditto, | One-half barley, | |
| 23 One-half ditto, | One-half rye, | |
| 24 Two-thirds ditto, | One-third rice, | |
| 25 Three-fourths ditto, | One-fourth rice, | |
| 26 Two-thirds ditto, | One-third barley, | |

BARLEY THE BASIS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 27 One-third barley, | One-third rice, | One-third potatoes, |
| 28 One-third ditto, | One-third beans, | One-third ditto, |
| 29 One-third ditto, | One-third pease, | One-third ditto, |
| 30 One-third ditto, | One-third maiz, | One-third ditto, |
| 31 One-third ditto, | One-third rye, | One-third ditto, |
| 32 One-third ditto, | One-third buck, | One-third ditto, |
| 33 One-third ditto, | One-third oats, | One-third ditto, |
| 34 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds rice, | |
| 35 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds beans, | |
| 36 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds pease, | |
| 37 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds oats, | |
| 38 One-third ditto, | Two-thirds rye, | |
| 39 One-half ditto, | One-half rice, | |
| 40 One-half ditto, | One-half rye, | |
| 41 Two-thirds ditto, | One-third rice, | |
| 42 Three-fourths ditto, | One-fourth rice, | |

No.

OATS THE BASIS.		
43 One-third oats,	One-third rice,	One-third potatoes,
44 One-third ditto,	One-third beans,	One-third ditto,
45 One-third ditto,	One-third pease,	One-third ditto,
46 One-third ditto,	One-third maize,	One-third ditto,
47 One-third ditto,	One-third rye,	One-third ditto,
48 One-third ditto,	One-third buck,	One-third ditto,
49 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds rice,	
50 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds beans,	
51 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds pease,	
52 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds barley,	
53 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds rye,	
54 One-half ditto,	One half rice,	
55 One-half ditto,	One-half rye,	
56 Two-thirds ditto,	One-third rice,	
57 Three-fourths ditto,	One-fourth rice,	
58 Two-thirds ditto,	One-third barley,	

Price per lb. at
the rates speci-
fied in Table
No. I.

RICE THE BASIS.

59 One-third rice,	One-third beans,	One-third potatoes,
60 One-third ditto,	One-third pease,	One-third ditto,
61 One-third ditto,	One-third maize,	One-third ditto,
62 One-third ditto,	One-third rye,	One-third ditto,
63 One-third ditto,	One-third buck,	One-third ditto,
64 One-third ditto,	One-third oats,	One-third ditto,
65 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds beans,	
66 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds pease,	
67 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds oats,	
68 One-third ditto,	Two-thirds rye,	
69 One-half ditto,	One-half rye,	
70 Two-thirds ditto,	One-third barley,	

M I L T O N.

MILTON'S "PAR. L." B. 4. V. 256.

—"And without thorn the rose,"

THIS, some one has observed, is an Italian conceit. Bentley has expunged the whole line, as unfit for a serious poem. "But it should be remembered," says Newton in his note, "that it was part of the curse denounced upon the earth for Adam's transgression, that it should bring forth thorns and thistles.—Gen. iii. 18. And from hence the general opinion has prevailed, that there were no thorns before; which is enough to justify a Poet in saying the rose was without thorns." The following extracts from Basil will serve to corroborate the Editor's remark. Milton read the Fathers. Some few references to Basil have been made by Peck; but this obvious imitation has escaped him:

—τὸ ῥόδον τότε ἄνευ ἀκάνθων ἦν, &c.

—rosa tunc spinis carebat; postea
verò pulchritudini floris adjunctæ sunt
spinæ; ut afficeremur mœrore, odoris
suavitati propinquo; memores *delicti*,
propter quod spinas et tribulos damnata
tellus protulit.—Hom. 5. *De Germina-
tione Terræ.*

A similar observation occurs in his Third Oration, *De Paradiso*. Milton's hemistich and these passages from Basil, when compared together, manifest a striking coincidence of thought and expression. The Father and the Poet have with equal seriousness asserted, that the rose was originally without a thorn; but that, since the Fall,

Surgit amari aliquid, quod in *ipsis flori-
bus* angit. LUCR.

E.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Extracts from Lady FANSHAW's Memoirs, which you have occasionally inserted in your Magazine, have given rise to some expectation that the Noble Owner of the MS. will gratify the public wish for the printing the whole of it. The merit of this Lady's Husband, SIR RICHARD FANSHAW, deserves to be more known, and therefore I send you the following Character of him, extracted from "A Sermon preached in Madrid, July 4, 1666, S. N. occasioned by the sad and much-lamented Death of his late Excellency SIR RICHARD FANSHAW, Knt. and Bart. of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and his Ambassador in Ordinary to that Court, where falling sick of a violent Fever, June 14, 1666, he ended his Life the 26th day of that Month, in the third Year of his Negotiation in that Place, and in the 59th Year of his Age. By HENRY BAGSHAW, M. A. Student of Christ Church, Oxon, and his late Excellency's Chaplain in that Embassy. 4to. 1667." This Character seems to have escaped the notice of Sir Richard's Biographer, in the New Edition of the Biographia Britannica.

I am, &c.

G. H.

SHALL I here represent before you his birth, his learning, his travels, the reverence of his age, and the like? These were all ornaments that belonged to him, and yet the least of his praise.

The nobleness of his birth was a good he little valued, nay, he strove to hide it with dignity acquired, as desiring to be begotten anew by virtue, and thence receive his honour, which the fortune of birth lazily bestows.

His learning, as it was great and choice, so he used it only as a servant to higher ends; bare knowledge he never doated on, nor wit, which his knowledge was set off with, but as they both conduced to practice; the one as the weight, the other as the edge of his actings.

His travels, considered in themselves, were common to him with others; but the management of those travels was peculiar to him, and may therefore give him a property in fame; for they were so many victories over the times, and the vices of those kingdoms he lived in. The knowledge he had of the world's frauds never biased his soul, nor could his sight of sin in its several shapes bend him from noble designs; who was such a follower of virtue, that he learned from bad customs a stricter practice of it; such a lover of truth that he (who was master of foreign languages) yet taught those languages to speak it. A strange current this! that has passed through several lands, and yet received no taint from the soil, nor ever travelled from his own nature.

Lastly, the reverence of his age, and the dignity of gray hairs; these were a grace indeed to his person, but a grace

of itself not to be prized, for it is an effect of time, which folly as well as wisdom may partake of; but in him age created respect, because it shewed a head that crowned it; it was like an old monument that has noble acts written upon it, and so becomes honourable for that history. Therefore, passing by these qualities, give me leave to go higher, and consider him in a three-fold capacity; as a Subject, as a public Minister, as a Christian.

1. As a Subject. Still times may prove happy to a state, but not glorious to a liver; they are dead calms, wherein the courage and fidelity of the subject cannot move; but Heaven had ordered a trial of his loyalty in such an age wherein loyalty seemed a crime, when rebellion looked gay with success, and sacrilege had Providence to gild it; yet ran he then constantly the hazards of his Prince, and triumphed in an afflicted cause, as seeing Heaven's justice through the blackness of its course, earth's since through its prosperous usurpation. Such services (without worldly hopes to allure) could have only pure conscience for their principle; and it was the bare right of his master, joined with a love to the owner, made him digest all the misfortune. Flattering arts and cunning practices were far from the temper of this person, who had a breast large and open, made indeed to hide his master's secrets, but not to dissemble his own principles; whence he manifested them in the lowest extremes, sticking to the crown when it lay in dust, and following the sun in its eclipse, which the multitude adores for its beams. When he had

thus

thus recommended his duty, none could justly envy him in his Prince's height, that he should partake of that influence.

2. As a public Minister, which office he began betimes, and rose by steps to the highest honours of employment, yet he never altered his course in his manage of affairs; justice and integrity were notions fixed and rooted in his soul; no bribe could enter that room, for it was before richer filled, and honesty kept the key; so that with the same truth he tied himself to the business of his Prince, as he did to his fortune. What trust he had in the world three Courts can witness; how well he managed it they may equally proclaim; for the general good was his aim, and thither he directed all his endeavours. I need not mention the care he had of his charge, for that was a work of his nature; nor the exactness of his performance, for that was an ordinary effect of his wisdom; but give me leave to declare the clearness of his designs in all his undertakings, who never studied self to enrich, but self to command. His whole treaty of commerce had nothing of private traffic, for his soul was above wealth, and he nobly shewed it when he threw it away to preserve kingdoms. To the peace of crowns he made his flight in this embassy, and not to merchandize; peace, the great gift of Heaven, and the noblest copy man has left him for imitation. It was this endeared his labours abroad, and with this he thought to magnify his master at home, when the world should see (by that mediation betwixt States) the goodness of our King, as in war they had felt the greatness of his power. And what could be more honour to a Prince than the glory of saving with one hand, when the other conquered; of settling dominion in Princes when he had broke it in States? The first work this one Minister endeavoured, the latter a whole fleet served in*; but though that good design of his for uniting kingdoms (which he so lately ventured to procure with his own danger †,) be now frustrated by the prejudices of obstinate men, yet the fruit is not to himself; God looks to him as

a peace-maker, and has accordingly bestowed his reward.

3. As a Christian. What the graces of Christianity are the Apostle describes. "The fruit of the Spirit," says he, "is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, faith, temperance; against such there is no law ‡." And it were easy for me to make out how in all these he excelled. Love ruled in him as the moving principle, and joy as the attendant of his good actions; peace was his end; long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness were his constitution; temperance his habit, and faith in his God a grace that sanctified all. In his last sickness (that came upon him with a severe face, like Death's Herald, and therefore required as severe a welcome) that faith and patience he had long before exercised, did then eminently shine. No groan, no complaint was heard to come from him, though he had a fire raging within, and physicians as executioners without him; executioners I mean in their tortures, though not in design; and when the fatality of his fever was told him, with what composedness of spirit did he resign himself up to the Almighty! With what indifferency of eye did he look on, nay part with his dearest friends! for his thoughts were carried upward to higher relations; and drawing near his last (for I was an eye-witness of all passages to his end), how readily did he make a good confession, professing openly he died in the English faith, which no son of our Church has more cordially espoused; in the assurance of everlasting life, which no martyr has more fully received; and then, giving himself up wholly to prayers, he breathed away the whole time in such calmness of devotion, that you would think he was never versed in business of state, but only practised how to die.

God knows I have not studied to devise him a character; and you well know he needs none. Indeed the time and the place, as well as the subject, will not allow a fiction; the time is a time of seriousness, and not of acting; the place is that of a Minister before God, and therefore a place for truth,

* In the Dutch War, 1666.

† In his voyage this year to Portugal, 1666.

‡ Gal. v. 22, 23.

and not for flattery; the subject is a subject of worth, and not of title; so that neither I can make, nor ought he to wear the vain dress of a counterfeit fame.

One thing I have omitted in this poor description, which is the considering him in his domestic government; in the constant chasteness of a conjugal love;

in the goodness of a father's care; in the sweetness of a master's rule; but I have purposely omitted it, as knowing it is too tender a theme both for you to hear, and me to enlarge upon; and it would only serve to widen the wound which the intention of this sermon is to close.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent's Explanation of ἐπι σφύρα κάλπον ἀνεΐσαι, in the 15th Idyllium of Theocritus, is an original, but surely not a just one. As I understand the passage, the women say, that "After having borne the image of Adonis to the shore, they shall begin the dirge with their hair loose, their garments flowing down to their ancles, and their bosoms open." Thus all the interpreters of Theocritus understand the passage. Toup and Warton have both noticed the context: they have made no objection to the common version. Neither the attitude of bearing, or of washing the body, or *ειδωλον*, is here meant to be described; but *the posture* in which the mourners were supposed to stand while singing, immediately after they had performed the rites of bearing and lustration. And why should "the garments of the women be girded up? Instead of being girded up they were rather rent, and thus rendered loose and fluttering, as Juvenal represents Polyxena's: "Ut primos edere plenus Casandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla." Your Critic says, "It was not the custom to appear splendidly attired." No—nor is there any splendor in the dress before us. This as well as the "scissa palla" of Polyxena, might have been very coarse and homely. To suppose the women to be chanting their funeral song, while they were actually stooping down, and washing the image, seems extremely ridiculous. The expression of a woman's lap or bosom being let down to her ancles," is doubtless too absurd for our Sicilian Poet. I

cannot but think, therefore, that the vulgar translations are sufficiently faithful to the original. Polwhele's version is as follows:

—————" Ere the morn
Shall dry the dews that gem the thorn,
His image to the shore we'll bear,
With robes unzon'd and flowing hair—
With bosoms open'd to the day,
And warble thus the choral lay."

Thus much, Mr. Editor, for the knotty passage before us. Before, however, we dismiss the subject of the death of Adonis, you will permit me to introduce from Polwhele's Bion a description of some of the ceremonies attending his imaginary funeral.

"Tho' fix'd in death its pallid features frown,
That visage with the flowery chaplet crown.
Alas! no flowrets boast their glowing pride:
With him their fragrance and their colour died!
Shade him with myrtles—pour the rich perfumes—
No—perish every sweet—no more Adonis blooms.
His pale corse cover'd with a purple vest,
Behold he lies! And lo, the Loves distress
Shear their bright locks, in agony of woe,
And spurn the useless dart, and break the bow!
Some quick unbind his buskin'd leg, and bring
In golden urns fresh water from the spring;
While others gently bathe the bleeding wound,
And with light pinions fan him, fluttering round."

M.

OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE POPULATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES,

THE inhabitants of a State constitute its real strength, and the increase or decrease of their number furnishes one of the surest criterions to judge of its prosperity; as the former will inevi-

tably take place in every country that affords encouragement and protection to industry, and the latter, wherever insecurity damps exertion, or unfavourable circumstances produce such a dis-

proportion between the price of labour and of the necessaries of life, as renders subsistence difficult, and impedes the acquirement of competence. Whatever may be the state of particular countries in these respects, the general increase of the human species is little doubted, though it would appear much more evident were it not counteracted by the destruction of wars, epidemic diseases, and other adventitious evils. Of those countries in which the increase of population is undeniable, America is perhaps the most striking instance of a rapid progress in this respect. The first colony that settled within the present boundaries of the United States, consisted of only about 100 persons, who went over from this country in the year 1606; and though many others soon followed, the difficulties they had to encounter were so great, that in 1614 the number of settlers remaining did not exceed 400, which small number has progressively increased in the course of 180 years to *four millions*. Such an uncommon increase is the more remarkable, in this instance, as by an account published some years since of the births and burials of Boston, it appeared in that town the number of the burials exceeded that of the births, and consequently that the inhabitants could not increase without an annual supply of persons born elsewhere. This circumstance would furnish a presumption, if more direct evidence could not be obtained, and the fact was not generally admitted, that the rapid advance of population in the United States has been in a great measure occasioned by emigration from other countries; which is still more fully confirmed by the result of the enumeration which took place in 1791. According to the returns then made, the total number of white males in the several districts of the United States (exclusive of the S. W. and N. W. territories) was 1,598,944, and of females 1,541,261, the former being to the latter in proportion of 1000 to 964. It is well known that in all considerable places where similar accounts have been taken, the number of living males has been found less than that of the females: the exceptions to this general observation are very few, and only in such instances as may be easily accounted for from particular local circumstances; therefore, the contrary appearing in the American States, evidently proves that the population is considerably af-

fecting by persons removing thither from other countries; it being well known that the proportion of females who emigrate is very small in comparison with the number of males. Several American writers, observing the rapid increase of the population of their country, and perhaps not sufficiently considering or being willing to allow how much it is owing to the constant accession of natives of other countries, have endeavoured to shew, that the probabilities of life are higher in the United States than in Europe, and consequently instances of considerable longevity more numerous. This is the principal design of Mr. W. Barton's "Observations on the Progress of Population, and the Probabilities of the Duration of Life in the United States, read before the American Philosophical Society the 18th March 1791." How far the arguments contained in this Essay are well founded, will appear from a slight examination of the principal evidence produced in support of them. This consists of two tables of the probabilities of life in Philadelphia, and similar tables for the town of Salem, a sea-port containing about 8000 inhabitants. The 1st Table for Philadelphia is formed from the Registers of two congregations (among whom the annual number of deaths was only 145) from 1755 to 1790. For twelve years during this period the bills could not be obtained, which certainly seems to imply some negligence in the manner of keeping them, and authorises a doubt respecting the accuracy of those that were preserved; the bills for two other years the Author thought proper to omit, as being years of extraordinary mortality among children. The 2d Table is formed from the same bills for four years only. The Tables for Salem exhibit evident proof of their defects, by shewing such an irregularity in the decrements of life as was never observed in any considerable place, where registers have been kept tolerably correct. These are certainly very slender and unsatisfactory data to draw any inference from respecting the probabilities of life in the country at large, or even in the city of Philadelphia itself, containing so large a body as 42,000 inhabitants; but even upon the supposition that the tables are correct, the comparison of them with the other tables given with them, is not much in favour of Philadelphia. *E. g.* it appears by Table 1, that out of 1000 born in this city, 445 die under the

the age of three years; whereas according to Count de Buffon's Tables, only 420 die in Paris, and 413 in London, under this age; and according to Dr. Halley's Table for Breslaw, no more than 290. From the Philadelphia Table it also appears, that out of 1000 births 368 attain to more than 20 years of age; but from Buffon's Tables 433 live beyond this age in Paris, and 436 in London; and by the Breslaw Table 523 exceed it in that city. Dr. Price's Table for London is probably nearer the truth than that of Count Buffon; but as Mr. Barton in several parts of his Essay appears partial to the calculations of Halley and Buffon, it is but right that his Tables should be compared with their's in this respect. However, even by Dr. Price's Table it appears, that at most of the ages above twenty the mortality is not so great in London as in Philadelphia; so that even if it were admitted that America could furnish more

numerous instances of great longevity than any other country (which is very doubtful), still it would appear highly probable, that the sum of existence enjoyed by the inhabitants *en gros*, is but little, if any thing, more than in most other countries. The same inference may be drawn from the great proportion of inhabitants under sixteen years of age; a circumstance by no means favourable to the supposed longevity of Americans; for unless it can be proved that the annual number of births is increasing, and is greater than in a country of equal population in Europe, this fact must result from a greater mortality in the advanced ages; but as the former is the most probable, it would be improper to adopt the latter conclusion, unless it should be warranted by more correct accounts of the births and burials in America than have hitherto been published.

J. J. GRELLIER.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXIV.

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

[Continued from Page 240.]

ANTHONY A. WOOD.

WHY doth solid and serious learning decline," says this laborious Antiquary, "and few or none followe it now in the University?"

"Answer. Because of Coffee-Houses, where they spend all their time, and in entertainments at their Studies and Coffee houses, are become places for Victuallers. Also great drinking at Tavernes and Ale-houses, spending their time in common chambers (*whole afternoons*), and thence to the Coffee house.

"Prices of Wines, set and appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, according to which they are to be sold rateably in all measures:

"Canary Wines, Allicant and Muscadel, one shilling and eight-pence the quart, and no more.

"Sack, and Malagoes, one shilling six-pence the quart, and no more.

"French Wines, one shilling the quart, and no more.

"Rhenish Wines, one shilling six-pence the quart, and no more.

"JOHN FELL, Vice-Chanc.

"October 21, 1667.

"Prices of Wines set forth by the Vice-Chancellor, 19 February 1673.

"1. Canary Wines, Allicant and Muscatells, two shillings the quart and no more (before for several years at 2s. 2d. to the great resentment of all, who to make even money, would either spend more, or give the drawer the rest. This price was raised upon pretence of carriage).

"2. Sack and Malaga, one shilling ten-pence the quart, and no more.

"3. French Wines, one shilling the quart, and no more.

"4. Rhenish Wines, one shilling six-pence the quart, and no more.

"RA. BATHURST, Vice-Chanc."
See the Life of Mr. Anthony A. Wood, written by himself.

LE CHEVALIER BAYARD.

This brave and generous Frenchman being asked what legacy a father should leave to his children, replied, "La vertu & la sagesse, qui ne craignent ni pluie, ni vent, ni tempête, ni force d'homme." Valour, replied he, and Prudence, which neither are afraid of rain,

rain, nor of wind, nor of the tempest, nor of the power of Man.

It is said of Bayard, that he assaulted like a Grey-hound, that he defended himself like a Boar, and that he ran away like a Wolf (who always retires from his pursuers with his face towards them).

His device was a Porcupine, with this motto,

“Vires Agminis Unus habet.”

One who has the power of a whole troop.

This was given to him in consequence of having singly, and by himself, prevented two hundred Spaniards from passing a bridge.

He was mortally wounded at the battle of Biagras in 1523; and as he was reclining with his back towards a tree, and stedfastly looking at the pommel of his sword, the celebrated Constable of Bourbon came up to him, and with tears in his eyes was pitying his unhappy fate. The Chevalier *sans peur sans reproche*, for so indeed was he deservedly named, calling his dying eyes upon him, said, “It is you, my Lord, who are to be pitied, who have taken up arms against your King and against your Country. Recollect, that all who have acted as you have done, have perished by a tragical death. Think of this, my Lord, and receive in good part the last words of a dying man.” Having said this, he expired. His prophecy respecting the Duke of Bourbon was very completely fulfilled.

FERDINAND KING OF ARRAGON,

according to the author of “Le Comines Espagnol,” never signed any Treaty without this mental reservation, “The advantage for myself; the danger and the expence for my Allies.” Some wise Nations have occasionally made Treaties, by which the advantage has been to no one, and the danger and the expence have been incurred by themselves only.

MR. POPE.

Lord Bolingbroke shewed the first Lord Bathurst Mr. Pope’s Essay upon Man, and asked him what he thought of it. “It is not Mr. Pope’s,” replied he; “it is not at all in his way.” “Why no,” said Lord Bolingbroke, and shewed him the Sketch in prose in his own hand-writing. Lord Bolingbroke gave him the philosophy and the reasoning of it, which perhaps Mr. Pope never perfectly understood, however beautifully he has illustrated it by exquisite

powers of imagery, and by beautiful verses. The Philosophical Letter of Lord Bolingbroke, printed at the end of his Letter to Sir William Wyndham, appears in some degree to have been the Sketch of the philosophical work. The venerable Peer thought very highly of what Lord B. shewed him, and used to say, that the Letter to Sir W Wyndham contained a very accurate account of the politics of the Pretender and of his adherents.

LORD STRAFFORD.

Archbishop Laud, in the History of his own Troubles and Trial, says, that the day before Lord Strafford suffered, his brother-in-law, Mr. Denzel Hollis, sent to him to let him know, that if he would employ his power and credit with Charles the First to take Episcopacy out of the Church, his life should be spared; and that Lord Strafford sent word for answer, that he would not buy his life at so dear a rate.

CHARLES.

“February 1, Sunday, 1623,” says Archbishop Laud, “I stood by the illustrious Prince Charles at dinner. He said, amongst other things, that if he were necessitated to take any particular profession of life, he would not be a lawyer. “I cannot,” said he, “defend a bad cause, nor yield a good cause.” “May you ever, most serene Prince,” adds the Archbishop, “hold this resolution, and succeed in greater matters, forever prosperous.”

ANDREWS, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, is styled by Archbishop Laud, in his Diary, a most worthy Prelate, the light of the Christian world. “When the House of Commons,” says the Archbishop, “were making Remonstrance to the King, one head of it was, Innovation of Religion. Therein they named my Lord of Winchester and myself. One of the House stood up and said, “Now we have named these persons, let us think of some causes why we did it.” Sir Edward Coke answered, “Have we not named my Lord of Buckingham without shewing a cause, and may we not be as bold with them?”

LADY JANE GREY,

on passing the altar of a Roman Catholic chapel with Lady Wharton, and observing her to make a low curtsey to it, asked her, whether the Lady Mary

Mary was there or not? "No," replied Lady W. "but I make a curtsy to Him that made us all." "Why," quoth Lady Jane, "how can He be there who made us all, and the Baker made him?" "This her answer," says Holingshed, "coming to Lady Mary's (afterwards Queen of England) ears, she did never love her after."

When Sir Thomas Pope, as Lieutenant of the Tower, was leading Lady Jane to the scaffold, he desired her to give him some small present which he might keep as a perpetual memorial of her; she gave him her Table-book, where she had just written three sentences on seeing her husband's headless body carried back to the Tower in a cart. They were written, one in Greek, one in Latin, the other in English. The following lines were found in the Tower, written with a pin by this excellent woman:

"Non aliena putes homini quæ obtinere possunt,

"Sors hodierna mihi, tunc erit illi tibi.

"JANE DUDLEY."

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

This accomplished Courtier of Charles the First's time was pestered with a learned and fantastical (tho an ingenious) woman for his wife. To his friends he used to say, "A wise woman is a very foolish thing, I assure you." A sensible woman is surely an excellent thing; by a *wise* woman, the Duke must have meant a learned one. Juvenal, in speaking of the defects of the Ladies of his time, makes a woman of learning, or at least who thinks herself so, more troublesome and disgusting than all the rest. He says,

"Illa tamen *gravior*, quæ cum discumbere cæpit,

"Laudat Virgilium, perituræ ignoscit Elizæ

"Committit vates ac comparat."

But how much harder is the husband's fate,

Link'd to a learn'd and sentimental mate,

O'er Scotia's beauteous Queen who drops the tear,

And thinks her expiation too severe,
The grace of Pope with Dryden's fire compares,

And Handel's strains with Piazzi's gentler airs.

Learning generally sits awkwardly

upon a woman, as she in general acquires it in an irregular way. She is too apt to make a great parade of the little she can most commonly know, and any raw and *sejune* notions and opinions she may have taken from books, she has not that opportunity of correcting, nor of fairly defecating, that men, who mix a good deal with the world, possess, and hence that happy tenacity of opinion to whatever has once entered into their heads. Dr. Johnson used to say, that a man in general was much better pleased when he had a good dinner upon his table, than when his wife talked Greek; and I suppose he will have most husbands of his way of thinking.—"There is this disadvantage," said the Doctor, "in our women's affectation of knowledge, they make a competition between husband and wife for that which should be peculiarly the husband's province."

Swift seems to have had no great opinion of the understanding of the Ladies when he says, "A few sentences of sense spoken by a woman, have the same effect in astonishing us, that a few words spoken by a parrot have. A woman," adds he, "has never understanding enough to forgive a man for being a friend to her, that is, when he endeavours to correct her opinions, combat her prejudices, and moderate her passions." The celebrated Dr. Franklin used to say, that the best and the most serviceable friend a man could possibly have, was a Frenchwoman of a certain age who had no design upon his person." This was certainly true of the French Ladies under the *ancienne regime* of that country. If they happened to know any thing, they were certainly less pedantic and troublesome with it than the women of some other countries. They had greater knowledge of the world, and were much better-humoured, and were not so set up by the little they knew.

DR. FREIND.

It has been observed of English Physicians, that they have been, in general, the most elegant and polite scholars that Europe has of late produced. How beautiful is the Latinity, and how exquisite the sentiment of the following passage, in one of Dr. Freind's Treatises respecting the condition of Women: "Miserâ profectò videtur, & iniqua Fæminarum conditio, ut quæ humani generis *conservatrices* à Naturâ destinatæ sint eadem morbis maximè

obnoxia effingerentur. Quamcunque enim vitæ rationem sequantur, paucæ sunt quibus contigit doloris experts, & illibata sanitas quippe, si conjugio fruantur, ex eo ipso fonte leporum, amari aliquid surgit, & larga, saltem rædia (si nihil asperius), secum affert graviditas. Si cœlibi vitæ se tradunt, vix ita sibi, cavere possunt, quin morbo aliquo laborent, ob id ipsum, quia non sunt gravidæ."

The following remarks on one particular method of practice amongst our modern Physicians, are made with great classical elegance in the Preface to the new Pharmacopeia, which is in general attributed to the pen of the present learned President of the College of Physicians of London.

"Timore ac fugâ *Venenorum* miserè laborarunt Antiqui, quorum tamen non nisi perpauca admodum, iis innotuisse pro comperto habemus. Nostri temporibus *alia* est, & longè dissimilis venenorum fortuna neque enim ab iis tanquam profus inimicis, abhorrere videtur Medicina, sed ea ad portas suas traducere, & opem eorum *faciam* & adjutricem exposcere."

FREDERIC II.

KING OF PRUSSIA.

When M. Le Grange, the celebrated Modern French Mathematician, had completed his Tables of the Libration of the Moon (a great desideratum in Astronomy), the King said to him, "Oh, Monsieur Le Grange, quelle difficulté vous venez de vaincre! Vous avez réglé une dame dont la conduite a toujours été très déréglée."

DR. FRANKLIN.

This celebrated Philosopher's advice to a young Nobleman beginning his political career was, "Never to ask for any thing, to take whatever was given him, and never to resign." Of the celebrated Philippic pronounced against him at the Privy Council, Mr. Dunning used to say, that he had never heard more rancorous and more low-bred abuse in any Pyepowder Court. Dr. Franklin used to say of himself, that he had the misfortune when he was in England to be called an American, and when he was in America he had that of being called an Englishman. Had our idiotic Ministry paid the least regard to this great man's representations, our American buhness would have been settled without loss

of blood, of treasure, and of reputation. This was most certainly the late Mr. Charles Townsend's opinion.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

told Mr. Lowndes, of the Treasury, that he had never been in company with any man from whom he could not get some information. Dr. Johnson used to say, that some Baronet told him that this great man commenced a clamorous Infidel, but that on examining the evidence for Christianity, in a more advanced life, he had become a confirmed believer, as his writings evince.

LORD TREASURER OXFORD.

At Eyewood, near Kington, Herefordshire, there is the best portrait of this Minister that is to be seen. He is painted in his night-cap and gown. It appears to be the work of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and has much of the tone of colouring and strength of expression that one admires in his famous converted Chinese. Near it hangs a portrait of the Marquis de Guiscard, who attempted to assassinate this Minister at the Cockpit. He is dressed completely à la Française. It has, I believe, never been engraved. At Eyewood also there is a portrait of Mr. Auditor Harley, the Treasurer's brother, with this inscription upon the roll of paper he has in his hand, "Public Accounts passed before the year 1717 for 136,000,000l." At the bottom of the picture is inscribed, "In the same year the Auditor was prosecuted for the sum of three shillings and four-pence, taken by one of his Clerks through inadvertency; *Antiquâ Virtute & Fide.*" So that Party has been ever consistent, the successful one ever endeavouring to depress that which is not in power.

ANN, COUNTESS OF DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

Of this extraordinary woman Dr. Donne says, that she knew every thing from flame-silk to predestination. She is painted in the Castle of Skipton upon Craven, a castle which belonged to herself, and which she enlarged, as standing in her study, surrounded by her books. Plutarch's Lives, Comines's Memoirs, Dr. Hickes on Providence, and Cornelius Agrippa on the Vanity of the Sciences, made a conspicuous figure amongst them.

ACCOUNT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

BY DR. GILLIES, AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF GREECE."

[FROM SEWARD'S ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, &c.]

(Concluded from Page 235.)

THE whole territory of the Republic extends about thirty miles in circumference. It is of an irregular oval form, and its mean diameter may be estimated at six English miles. The soil, naturally craggy and barren, and hardly fit for goats, yet actually maintains (such are the attractions of Liberty) upwards of seven thousand persons; and being every-where adorned by mulberry-trees, vines, and olives, supplies the materials of an advantageous trade, particularly in silk, with Rome, Florence, and other cities of Italy.

In extent of territory, St. Marino, inconsiderable as it seems, equals many Republics that have performed mighty achievements and purchased immortal renown. The independent States of Thespiæ and Plataea were respectively less extensive; and the boundaries of the modern Republic exceed those of Ægina and Megara; the former of which was distinguished by its commerce and its colonies in Egypt and the East; and the latter, as Lyfias and Xenophon inform us, could bring into the field, besides proportional bodies of light troops, 3000 hardy pikemen, who with the service of Mars united that of Ceres and of Bacchus; extracting from bleak hills and rugged mountains rich harvests and teeming vintages.

The remembrance of our beloved Republics of Greece, ennobled by the inestimable gifts of unrivalled genius, endeared to us St. Marino even by its littleness. In this literary enthusiasm, we could willingly have traversed every inch of its diminutive territory; but politeness required that we should not subject Bonelli and his friends to such unnecessary fatigue; and the changeableness of the weather, a continual variation of sun-shine and cloudiness, the solemnity of dark magnifying vapours, together with the velocity of drizzly or gleamy showers, produced such unusual accidents of light and shade in this mountain scene, as often suspended the motion of our limbs, and fixed our eyes in astonishment. From the highest top of St. Marino we beheld the bright summit of another and far loftier moun-

tain, towering above, and beyond, a dark cloud, which by contrast threw the conical top of the hill to such a distance, that it seemed to rise from another world. The height of St. Marino (we were told) had been accurately measured by Father Boscovich, and found to be nearly half a mile above the level of the neighbouring sea.

Almost immediately after returning from our walk, dinner was served at the Convent; for the politeness of Father Bonelli had prolonged his stay abroad far beyond his usual hour of repast. Speedily after dinner we were conducted by the good Father to the *Conversazione* of another Lady, also his relation, where we had the honour of meeting the *Capitaneos*, or Consuls, the *Commisario*, or Chief Judge, and several distinguished Members of the Senate. Recommended only by our youth and curiosity, we spent the evening most agreeably with those respectable Magistrates, who were as communicative in answering as inquisitive in asking questions. The company continually increasing, and Father Bonelli carefully addressing all new comers by the titles of their respective offices, we were surprised towards the close of the evening, and the usual hour of retirement, that we had not yet seen *Il Signor Dottore* and *Il Pedagogo Pubblico*, the Physician and Schoolmaster, whom Mr. Addison represents as two of the most distinguished dignitaries in the Commonwealth. A short acquaintance is sufficient to inspire confidence between congenial minds. We frankly testified our surprize to the Father. He laughed heartily at our simplicity, and thought the joke too good not to be communicated to the company. When their vociferous mirth had subsided, an old gentleman, who had been repeatedly invested with the highest honours of his country, observed, that he well knew Mr. Addison's account of St. Marino, which had been translated more than once into the French and Italian languages. Remote and inconsiderable as they were, his ancestors were highly honoured by the notice of that illustrious traveller,

who, he understood, was not only a classic author in English, but an author who had uniformly and most successfully employed his pen in the cause of Virtue and Liberty. Yet, as must often happen to travellers, Mr. Addison, he continued, has, in speaking of this little Republic, been deceived by first appearances. Neither our Schoolmaster nor Physician enjoy any pre-eminence in the State. They are maintained indeed by public salaries, as in several other cities of Italy; and there is nothing peculiar in their condition here, except that the Schoolmaster has more, and the Physician less to do than in most other places, because our diseases are few, and our children are many. This fallily having been received with approbation by the company, the veteran proceeded to explain the real distinction of ranks in St. Marino, consisting in the *Nobili*, *Cittadini*, and *Stipendiati*, Nobles, Citizens, and Stipendiaries. The Nobles, he told us, exceeded not twenty families, of which several enjoyed estates without the territory, worth from three to eight hundred pounds a-year sterling: That, from respect to the Holy See, under whose protection the Republic had long subsisted quietly and happily, many persons of distinction in the Pope's territories had been admitted *Cittadini Honorati*, Honorary Citizens of St. Marino, particularly several illustrious houses of Rimini, and the forty noble families of Bologna. Even of the Venetian Nobles themselves, ancient as they certainly were, and invested as they still continued to be with the whole sovereignty of their country, many disdained not to be associated to the diminutive honours of St. Marino, and to increase the number of its citizens; and that this

aggregation of illustrious foreigners, far from being considered as dangerous to public liberty, was deemed essential, in so small a Commonwealth, to national safety.

Left the conversation might take another turn, I drew from my pocket Mr. Addison's account of St. Marino, which, being exceedingly short, I begged leave to read, that his errors, if he had committed any, might be corrected, and the alterations noted which the country had undergone in the space of seventy years, from 1703 to 1773.

The proposal being obligingly accepted, I read in Mr. Addison, "They have at St. Marino five churches, and reckon above five thousand souls in their community." Instead of which I was desired to say, "They have in St. Marino, ten parishes, ten churches, and reckon above seven thousand souls in their community. Again Mr. Addison says, "The Council of Sixty, notwithstanding its name, consists but of Forty persons." That was the case when this illustrious author visited the Republic; but the Council has since that time been augmented by Twenty members, and the number now agrees with the name. These circumstances are important; for from them it appears, that while the neighbouring territory of Rome is impoverished and gloomed by the dominion of ecclesiastics, of which, in the words of Dr. Robertson, "to squeeze and to amass, not to meliorate, is the object *;" and while the neighbouring cities of Tuscany are accused of shamefully abandoning their privileges and their wealth to the Grand Duke, who, parsimonious in the extreme as to his own person and government, is thought solicitous of seconding by his heavy

* See Robertson's Charles V. Vol. I. Sect. iii. p. 157. The Doctor adds, "The Patri-mony of St. Peter was worse governed than any other part of Europe; and though a generous Pontiff might suspend for a little, or counteract the effect of those vices which are peculiar to the government of Ecclesiastics, the disease not only remained incurable, but has gone on increasing from age to age, and the decline of the state has kept pace with its progress." On reading over this passage a doubt arises whether it ought not to be expunged, as unjustly severe. Considered in one view, the dominion of the Popes was naturally prejudicial to Society; but an evil becomes a good, which prevents evils greater than itself. The authority of Popes restrained the alternate tyranny of paramount Kings and feudal Barons. Religion, in its least perfect form, was a check to headstrong passion, and a restraint on ruffian violence: and should it be admitted, that the temporal government of Ecclesiastics had tended to depress the industry and populousness of their immediate dominions (a position which would require a very complex and elaborate investigation to substantiate), yet this local depression would be compensated and overbalanced by the distinguished merit of the Popes, in the preservation, advancement, and diffusion of learning, civility, and elegant arts; to which Rome in barbarous ages, offered the only, or the safest, asylum; and of which she still exhibits the most inestimable models.

purse the wild projects of his brother the Emperor Joseph, the little Republic of St. Marino, on the contrary, has been increasing its populousness, confirming its strength, and extending the basis of its government. For these advantages it is indebted to its mountainous situation, virtuous manners, and total want of ambition; which last mentioned qualities, as ancient history teaches us, are far from being characteristic of Republican government; though a Republic that is without them, can neither subsist happily itself, nor allow happiness to its neighbours.

In the Republics of Italy (St. Marino alone excepted), the people at large are excluded, by the circumstance of their birth, from any principal share in the sovereignty. Instead of one Royal Master, they are subjects of 600* petty Princes; and their condition is far less eligible than that of the subjects of Monarchies; because the latter cannot be collectively degraded by the rank of a Monarch, which, excluding comparison, is superior to envy; and are individually intitled to aspire, by their talents and merits, to the exercise of every magistracy, and to the enjoyment of every preferment and every honour which their King and country can bestow. The Republic of St. Marino, on the other hand, like several Commonwealths of Antiquity, and like some lesser Cantons of Switzerland, for the greater are universally moulded after the rigid Italian model, contains what is found by experience to be a due mixture of popular government among so simple a people, and in so small a State. The Council of Sixty is equally composed of *Nobili* and *Cittadini*, Patricians and Plebeians. This Council, which may be called the Senate, conducts the ordinary branches of public administration; but the *Arengo*, or Assembly of the People, containing a Representative from every house or family, is summoned for the purpose of elections and on other important emergencies: it has always approved the decisions of the Senate. In choosing Senators and Magistrates, the respect of the citizens for hereditary worth commonly raises the son to the dignity before held by his father. Indeed most professions and employments descend in

lineal succession among this simple people; a circumstance which explains a very extraordinary fact mentioned by Mr. Addison, that in two purchases made respectively in the years 1100 and 1170, the names of the commissioners or agents, on the part of the Republic, should be the same in both transactions; though the deeds were executed at the distance of seventy years from each other.

Notwithstanding the natural and proper influence of wealth and birth and merit, the liberties and properties of individuals are incomparably more safe in St. Marino than they can ever possibly be under the capricious tyranny of a leveling Democracy; and the people at large have the firmest security, that their superiors will not abuse their just pre-eminence, since all the Plebeians of full age are trained to arms, and commanded by a sort of military tribune of their own choosing, whose employment is inferior in dignity to that of the *Capitaneos* or Consuls, yet altogether distinct from the jurisdiction of those Patrician Magistrates. This important military officer is overlooked by Mr. Addison, who has also omitted to mention the Treasurer of the Republic. The business of the latter consists in collecting and administering the public contributions, and in paying the *Stipendiati* or pensionaries, whose salaries, as may be imagined, are extremely moderate; that of the *Commisario* or Chief Judge, amounting only to sixty pounds a-year. His income is considerably augmented by the *sportulae* or fees paid by the litigant parties; so that his whole appointments fall little short of one hundred pounds per ann. a sum which in this primitive Commonwealth is found sufficient to support the dignity of a Chief Justice.

The laws of St. Marino are contained in a thin folio, printed at Rimini, entitled, "*Statuta Illustrissima Republicae*;" and the whole history of this happy and truly illustrious, because virtuous and peaceable, community is comprised in the account of a war in which the Commonwealth assisted Pope Pius II. against Malatesta, Prince of Rimini; in the records of the purchase of two castles, with their dependent districts, in the years 1100 and 1170; and in the

* In the shop of an eminent bookseller and publisher of an ancient and celebrated Republic of Italy, I was explaining to a young Patrician the nature of an English Circulating Library. Why don't you, said he, turning to the Bookseller, introduce such an institution? The other replied, *Sono troppo principi*—We have too many princes.

well-authenticated narrative of the foundation of the State above fourteen hundred years ago by St. Marino, a Dalmatian Architect, who, having finished with much honour the repairs of Rimini, retired to this solitary mountain, practised the austerities of a hermit, wrought miracles, and with the assistance of a few admirers built a church and founded a city, which his reputation for sanctity speedily reared, extended, and filled with inhabitants. In the principal church, which, as well as that of the Franciscans, contains some good pictures, the statue of this Saint and Lawgiver is erected near the high altar. He holds a Mountain in his hand, and is crowned with three Castles; emblems which, from what has been above said, appear fitly chosen for the arms of the Republic.

Mr. Addison observes, that the origin of St. Marino must be acknowledged to be far nobler than that of Rome, which was an asylum for robbers and murderers, whereas St. Marino was the resort of persons eminent for their piety and devotion. This observation appears to me to be erroneous in two respects, decorating with unfair honours the one Republic, and heaping unmerited disgrace on the other. If piety founded St. Marino, with this piety much superstition was intermixed; a superstition unfriendly to the best principles of society, and hostile to the favourite ends of nature, preaching celibacy, and exacting mortification, the hideous offspring of ignorance and terror, detecting men as criminals, and trembling at God as a tyrant. But Rome, according to the only historian* who has circumstantially and authentically described its early transactions, was an expansion of Alba Longa, itself a Grecian colony, which, according to the immemorial and sacred custom of its mother-country, diffused into new settlements the exuberance of a flourishing population produced by the wisest and most liberal institutions. According to the same admirable historian, the manly discernment of Romulus offered an asylum not merely for robbers and murderers, but for those who were threatened with murder or robbery, who spurned subjection, or fled from oppression; for amidst the lawless turbulence of ancient Italy, the weak needed protectors against the strong, the few against the

many; and Rome, at her earliest age, already systematically assisted the weakest party; thus adopting in her infancy that politic heroism, that was destined, by firm and majestic steps, to conduct her manhood and maturity to the fair sovereignty of contenting Nations.

Both in their origin and in their progress, Rome and St. Marino form the natural objects, not indeed of a comparison, but of a striking contrast; and compressed as is the latter Republic between the dominions of the Pope and those of the Grand Duke, to whose subjects St. Marino is bound to allow a free passage through its territory, its citizens would deserve ridicule or pity, did they affect the character, or imitate the maxims of these magnanimous Senators, who, for the space of more than two centuries, swayed the politics and controuled the revolutions of the world. Convinced that their independence results from their insignificance, the Senators of St. Marino smiled, when we read in Mr. Addison, "These Republicans would sell their liberties dear to any that attacked them." We had not the indelicacy to desire them to interpret this smile; or to make ourselves any comment upon it, being persuaded, that, precarious and shadowy as their liberty is, their rational knowledge and their virtues have enabled them to extract from it both substantial and permanent enjoyment, and make them live happier here, amidst rocks and snows, than are their Tuscan and Roman neighbours in rich plains and warm vallies.

To the inhabitants of this little State, the *Arengo*, the Council, the different offices of magistracy, innocent rural labours, and military exercises equally useful and innocent, supply a continual succession of manly engagements. Hopes and fears respecting the safety of their country awaken curiosity and excite inquiry. They read the gazettes of Europe with interest; they study history with improvement; in conversation their questions are pertinent and their answers satisfactory. Contrary to what has been observed by travellers of other Italians, the citizens of St. Marino delight in literary conversation; and Mr. Addison remarks, that he hardly met with an unlettered man in their Republic. In speaking of Beccaria's book on Style, then recently published, one of

* Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

the Senators said, that it was a treatise on style in a very bad style, abounding in false ornaments and epigrammatic gallicism. Another observed, he wished that fashionable writer, who had been commented on by Voltaire, an author still more fashionable and more pernicious than himself, would confine himself to such harmless topics as rhetoric and style; for his book on Crimes and Punishments was calculated to do much serious mischief, at least to prevent much positive good; because in that popular work he had declaimed very persuasively against capital punishments, in a country long disgraced by capital crimes, which were scarcely ever capitally punished.

The love of letters which distinguishes the people of St. Marino makes them regret that they are seldom visited by literary travellers. Of our own countrymen belonging to this description, they mentioned with much respect Mr. Addison and Il Signor Giovanni Symonds, now Professor of History in the University of Cambridge. We were proud of being classed with such men by the honest simplicity of these virtuous Mountaineers, whom we left with regret, most heartily wishing to them the continuance of their liberties; which, to men of their character, and theirs only, are real and solid blessings.

For let it never be forgotten, that the inestimable gift of civil liberty may often be providentially withheld, because it cannot be safely bestowed, unless rational knowledge has been attained, and virtuous habits have been acquired. In the language of the wisest man of Pagan antiquity, a great length of

time is requisite to the formation of any moderately good Government; because that Government is always the best, which is the best adapted to the genius and habits of its subjects*. The institutions which suit the well-balanced frame of mind of the Mountaineers of St. Marino, who, breathing a purer air, seem to have divested themselves of many of the grosser and more earthly affections, might ill accord with the softened tenants of the Capuan Plains; since, according to the same penetrating searcher into the secrets of human nature, "the inhabitants of the Fortunate Islands, if such Islands really exist, must either be the most virtuous or the most wretched of men." Aristotle hardly knew the inhabitants of the British Isles; but let us, who know ourselves and our good fortune, confide in the assurance, that this incomparable Author would no longer entertain the above geographical doubt, were he to revive in the eighteenth century, and to visit the British dominions under the government of George III. As we have long been the happiest of Nations, let us cherish the hope, that the causes of our happiness are, morally speaking, inalterable. The character of our ancestors, uniting, beyond all people on earth, firmness with humanity, gave to us our Government; and the preservation of our Government, as it now stands, under a Prince who is at once the Patron and the model of those virtues on which alone National prosperity can rest, forms the surest pledge for the stability of that character, which has long adorned, and we trust will ever adorn, the envied name of BRITON.

M E C H A N I C S.

N

INVENTION of a DRAG to prevent the Accidents which so frequently happen to HORSES drawing LOADED CARTS down STEEP HILLS.

BY MR. JOSEPH KNEEBONE.

In a Letter to Mr. MORE, Secretary to the SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, &c.

[From the Thirteenth Volume of the "Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts," &c just published.]

FROM the great advantages which the public have derived from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, it behoves every individual to contribute to-

wards the further progress of those improvements which have in a great measure been laid open by the liberal donations of this Society.

Permit me then, Sir, to present you

* Aristotle, Politics, B. 6.

a model of a simple contrivance, invented for the safe and effectual stopping of carts, or any two-wheeled carriages, in descending steep hills, so as to take off the great burthen from the back of the shaft-horse, and to permit the carriage to descend with the greatest ease and safety, and which it will do in the most mountainous country, with as much ease as on a plain. This simple and useful contrivance, called here a Dog, or Wheel drag, was invented by Joseph Kneebone, a poor cordwainer, of this place, who, being obliged for some time to undertake the business of a carter, was frequently distressed in descending steep hills; and, after a variety of contrivances, he was at last so fortunate as to complete the machine here described, which on every occasion has never failed to answer the desired purpose. I have seen it tried in a variety of instances; and within these six months its use has become general, particularly among farmers, where nothing but real and striking advantages can induce them to a change of custom, and which I presume is a mark of its great utility.

This contrivance may be applied to any kind of roads, and is not subject to the inconvenience of locking poles, which on rough roads, or deep ruts, are very apt to overturn carts by the sudden resistance they meet with.

Should the Society think this invention worthy their attention and patronage, the inventor, who is a poor man, with a large family, will be much obliged for any reward which they may think proper to confer on him: and I shall feel myself very happy in having an opportunity of preserving and presenting to the public, a contrivance so admirably calculated to remove the danger and inconvenience of loaded carts in descending steep hills.

In order to make the description of this Wheel-drag more intelligible, I have sent you a model, made of mahogany, and likewise an imperfect drawing, with references to its different parts.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD MOYLE.

Marazion, Dec. 26, 1794.

Mr. Moore.

The Society having thought proper (after examining the model above alluded to) to request Mr. Moyle to obtain for them a Drag at large, the following letter was received from that gentleman, in answer to one written to him; and a trial having been made of the Drag in London, the Bounty was given to Mr. JOSEPH KNEEBONE, and both the Model and Drag are reserved in the Society's Repository, for the use of the public.

SIR,

ON the receipt of your favour of the 16th ult. I desired the smith to make a complete Drag for a two-wheeled carriage, according to the form of those in use in this neighbourhood: he has accordingly finished it in a very workmanlike manner, and which I have sent off by this day's waggon. The smith informs me, that enlarging the wheel, or increasing the length of the shoulders, gives the Drag great advantages, by making it less liable to be choaked with mud, and by giving it a facility to adapt itself to hills of little or considerable steepness, which it does readily, by placing itself less or more forward. It does not appear that any great weight is applied to the wheel; and for that reason, wheels made of cast-iron, with spokes, will answer equally well, are lighter, and less expensive.

The wheel is only seven inches diameter, and the shoulders in this Drag are much longer than those in the wooden model, for the reasons before given. I hope it will be sufficiently wide to receive the London wheels, which should lie easy, without pressing against its upright sides. By frequent use, the part on which the greatest pressure is applied will be worn away, so as to injure the machine; but in order to prevent that, it is necessary to shoe it at its first outlet, by fixing on a plate of iron (steel I should imagine better) by means of two holes in its bottom, which will always receive a similar piece, when it may be wanted, so that the Drag is easily kept in good repair.

It is probable that many improvements may be made in this machine, especially in the size and construction of its wheel. Suspecting that your wheels may be wider than ours, I have had this Drag made wider in its instep, its neck longer and stouter, and in consequence its body of a greater length, which, with
the

the chain and additional shoe, make it weigh eighty pounds, being twenty pounds heavier than any made here before.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

RICHARD MOYLE.

Marazion, Feb. 2, 1795.

THIS is to certify, that we have lately made use of, and applied to our carts, a Wheel-drag, invented by Joseph Kneebone, of Marazion in Cornwall, for the effectual stopping of two-wheeled carriages in descending steep hills, and for taking off the increased weight thrown on the shaft-horse's back in all descents.

This inventor, which is simple and easily applied, answers the above intentions in the completest manner, so as to enable us to convey as much weight down the steepest hill as on a level, and with as much ease to the shaft-horse.

We apply the Wheel-drag, on the brow of the hill, to the near-wheel, fastening it to the shaft by a chain, to prevent the wheel from passing over it, in case of great obstacles; and we have never observed that deep ruts, or loose stones, in any manner lessen the advantages which this contrivance is calculated for. Instead of a loaded cart running on the heels of the shaft-horse on descending hills, this Drag, by supporting and elevating the wheel, places it on a level, so as to oblige the horse to draw a small burden; and in some instances, it is even necessary to link the chain-horse to the dragged wheel side, by which means a weak horse may be placed within the shafts without any risk or danger. After the cart is descended to the bottom of the hill, the drag is taken off, and hung at the under part of the tail of the cart, by two hooks passing through the holes in the shoulders, 1, 2.

JAMES TAMBLYN,
 THOMAS ROSKILLEY, } Farmers
 ROBERT KESKEYS, } and
 Carters.

Description of the CUT of Mr. JOSEPH KNEEBONE'S WHEEL-DRAG for Two-wheeled Carriages.



a. a. a. A piece of wrought iron, curved to the exact form of a cart-wheel, with the thickest part at *b*, on which the weight of the cart rests.

1. 2. 3. 4. are shoulders which keep the wheel within the Drag, and should be about four inches high.

C. The wheel made of solid iron, nearly as wide as the Drag, seven inches in diameter, runs on its axis at *D*. has a strong shoulder, and standing forward resists the sudden jolts of rough roads.

E. The chain to be fastened to the near-shaft, to keep the Drag properly under the wheel, which from jerks might be apt to pass over the Drag, and leave it behind; this is a proper precaution, though seldom wanted if the Drag is well constructed.

In the shoulders *1. 2.* are shewn holes, by which the Drag is hung on hooks, at the under part of the tail of the cart, when out of use.

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

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

[Continued from Page 248.]

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

BURNET, p. 572. ON Algernon Sydney's trial he observes, "that Finch aggravated the matter of the book, as a proof of his intentions; for he said, *Scribere est agere.*"

SWIFT. And yet King George made him Earl of Aylesford.

BURNET, *ibid.* "When Sydney charged the sheriffs who brought him the execution warrant, with having packed the jury, one of the sheriffs wept. He told it to a person from whom Tillotson had it, who told it to me."

SWIFT. Abominable authority!

BURNET, p. 577. "So that it was plain that after all the story which they had made of the Rye-house Plot, it had gone no further, and that a company of seditious and inconsiderable persons were framing among themselves some treasonable schemes that were never likely to come to anything."

SWIFT. Curfed partiality!

BURNET, p. 579. "The King (Charles II.) had published a story all about the Court, as a reason for his severity against Armstrong, that he had been sent over by Cromwell to murder him beyond sea; and upon Armstrong's conviction, tho' the King promised he would not reveal it during his life, yet now looking upon him as dead in law, he was free from that promise."

SWIFT. If the King had a mind to lie, he would have waited till Armstrong was hanged.

BURNET, p. 585. "Finding the difficulty of discovering any thing, and in confidence, I saved myself out of these difficulties by saying to all my friends, that I would not be involved in any such confidence; for as long as I thought our circumstances were such

that resistance was not lawful, I thought the concealing any design in order to it was likewise unlawful.

SWIFT. Jesuitical!

BURNET, p. 586. "Baillie suffered several hardships and fines for being supposed to be in the Rye-house Plot, yet during this he seemed so composed, and ever so cheerful, that his behaviour looked like the revival of the spirit of the noblest Greeks and Romans."

SWIFT. Take notice, he was *our Cousin.*

BURNET, p. 587. Speaking of Baillie's execution, he says, "The only excuse there was ever pretended for this infamous prosecution was, that they were sure he was guilty, and that the whole secret of the negotiation between the two kingdoms was trusted to him, and since he would not discover it, all methods might be taken to destroy him."

SWIFT. Case of the Bishop of Rochester.

BURNET, p. 588. "Lord Perth wanting to see Leighton, I wrote so earnestly to him that he came to London; and on his coming up was amazed to see a man of seventy years of age look so well and fresh, as if time seemed to stand still with him; and yet the next day both speech and sense left him, and he continued panting about twelve hours, and then died without pang or convulsion."

SWIFT. Burnet killed him by bringing him up to London.

BURNET, p. 589. "There were two remarkable circumstances in Leighton's death. He used often to say, that if he were to chuse a place to die in, it should be in an inn, it looking like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all an inn, and who was weary of the

the noise and confusion of it. He added, that the officious tenderness of his friends was an entanglement to a dying man, and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance. He had his wish.

SWIFT. Canting puppy.

BURNET, p. 590. "Stearne Archbishop of York died this year (1684), in the 86th year of his age. He was a four ill-tempered man, and minded chiefly to enrich his family."

SWIFT. And yet he was thought to be the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*.

BURNET, p. 596. "Being appointed to preach the sermon of the Gunpowder Plot (1684), at the Rolls Chapel, I took for my text, "Save me from the lion's mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorn."—I made no reflections in my thoughts on the lion and unicorn, as being the two supporters of the King's escutcheon, for I ever hated all points of that sort as a profanation of Scriptures."

SWIFT. I doubt that.

Speaking of the suspicion of Charles II. being poisoned—"Needham called twice to have the stomach opened, but the surgeons seemed not to hear him; and when he moved it a second time, as he told me, heard Lower say to one that stood next him, "Needham will undo us, calling thus to have the stomach opened, for he may see they will not do it." They were diverted to look to somewhat else; and when they returned to look upon the stomach, it was carried away, so that it was never viewed. Le Fevre, a French physician, told me, he saw a blackness in the shoulder, upon which he made an incision, and saw it was all mortified. Short, another physician, who was a Papist, but after a form of his own, did very much suspect foul dealing, and

he had talked more freely of it than any of the Protestants durst do at that time*."

SWIFT. A physician told me, who had it from Short himself, that he believed him to be poisoned.

BURNET, p. *ibid.* concluding the character of Charles II.—"His person and temper, his vices as well as his fortunes, resemble the character that we have given us of Tiberius so much, that it were easy to draw the parallel between them. Tiberius's banishment, and his coming afterwards to reign, makes the comparison in that respect pretty near—his hating of business, and love of pleasures—his raising of favourites and trusting them entirely, and then his putting them down and hating them excessively—his art of covering deep designs, particularly of revenge, with an appearance of softness, brings them so near a likeness, that I did not wonder much to observe the resemblance of their faces and persons. At Rome I saw one of the last statues made for Tiberius after he had lost his teeth; but bating the alteration which that made, it was so like King Charles, that Prince Borghese and Signior Dominica, to whom it belonged, did agree with me in thinking that it looked like a statue made for him."

SWIFT. He was certainly a very bad Prince, but not to the degree described in this character, which is poorly drawn and mingled with malice, very unworthy an historian:—the style is likewise abominable, as is the whole history of observations trite and vulgar.

BURNET, p. 651. "Goodenough, who had been Under-Sheriff of London when Cornish was Sheriff, offered to swear against Cornish, and also said, that Rumsley had not discovered all he knew. So Rumsley, to save himself and Goodenough, swore against Cornish, and he

* The following note is added in a loose sheet of paper to the original: When the Duchesse of Portsmouth came over to England in the year 1699, Mr. Henley, of Hampshire, hearing that she had talked much of King Charles being poisoned, was desirous of having it from her own mouth, of which she gave him the following account: "That she was always pressing the King to make both himself and his people easy, and to come to a full agreement with his Parliament; and he was come to a final resolution of sending away his Brother, and calling a Parliament; which was to be executed next day; after which he fell into that fit of which he died." She was entrusted with the King's secret, and spoke of it to no person but to her Confessor—but the Confessor, she believed, told it to some one, who seeing what was to follow, took that wicked course to prevent it.

was seized on, tried, and executed in a week."

SWIFT. Goodenough afterwards went to Ireland, practised the law, and died there.

BURNET, p. 654. "The Archbishop of Armagh (1685) had continued Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was in all respects so complaisant to the Court, that even his religion became suspected."

SWIFT. False!

BURNET, *ibid.* "And yet this Archbishop was not thought thorough-paced;—so Sir Charles Porter, who was a zealous promoter of every thing the King proposed, and was a man of ready wit, and being poor, was thought a person fit to be made a tool of, was declared Lord Chancellor of Ireland †.

SWIFT. False and scandalous.

BURNET, p. 669. "Solicitor-General Finch † had been continued in this employment only to lay the load of this judgment upon him (the prosecution of Lord De la Mere). He was presently after turned out, and Powis succeeded him, who was a compliant, young, aspiring lawyer."

SWIFT. Sir Thomas Powis—a good dull lawyer.

BURNET, p. 672. "Intimations were every where given that the King would not have the Dissenters or their meetings disturbed. Some of them began to grow insolent upon this show of favour."

SWIFT. The whole body of them grew insolent and complying to the King.

* Michael Boyle, who, when Archbishop of Dublin, was made Chancellor soon after the Restoration (1665), and continued in that office to January 1686, during which time he was raised to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

† Notwithstanding this character of Sir Charles Porter, King James did not think him thorough-paced enough to carry on his views in Ireland; accordingly, he remained in office but one year, and was succeeded as Chancellor by Sir Alexander Fitter a man every way qualified to stretch both Law and Gospel to Court purposes.—EDITOR.

‡ The first rise of Finch was owing to the talents he shewed in the House of Commons (1701), in offering an alteration to the clause abjuring the Prince of Wales, so that it imported an obligation not to assist him. This he pressed with such unusual vehemence, that he resumed it *seventeen times* in one Session, contrary to all the rules and practice of the House of Commons. He was called up to the Upper House next year, along with Gower, Granville, and Seymour, who were all made Barons, to strengthen the majorities in that House, where the numbers ran so even the preceding Session, that objects of the greatest consequence were frequently carried only by one or two voices. Towards the latter end of the Queen's reign, she created twelve new Peers on a similar occasion.

BURNET, p. 675. "Sancroft lay silent at Lambeth. He seemed zealous against popery in private discourse, but he was of such a timorous temper, and *so set on the enriching his nephew*, that he shewed no fort of courage."

SWIFT. False as hell.

This charge of avarice against Sancroft seems to be by no means founded, as it is very improbable that a man who loved money beyond the bounds of moderation, would give up the revenues of the Archbishopric of Canterbury for conscience sake. But the cause of Burnet's dislike to Sancroft, perhaps, will be found in another part of his History, where he states the Archbishop's demurring to his (Burnet's) consecration—his words are as follow: "When I waited on the Queen, on my promotion to the Bishopric of Salisbury, she said, she hoped I would now put in practice those notions with which I had taken the liberty often to entertain her. All the forms of the Congé d'Elire and my election were carried on with dispatch, but a great difficulty was in view—*Sancroft would not see me, and he refused to consecrate me*. So by law, when the mandate was brought to him, upon not obeying it, he must have been sued in *præmunire*, and for some days he seemed to venture that; but as the danger came near he prevented it, by granting a commission to all the Bishops in his province, or to any three of them, in conjunction with the Bishop of London, to exercise his metropolitan authority during pleasure. Thus he did authorize others to consecrate me, while yet he seemed to think it an unlawful act."

BURNET, p. 681. "The Episcopal Clergy were in many places so sunk in sloth and ignorance, that they were not capable of conducting their zeal; but the Presbyterians, though smarting under great severities, expressed on all occasions their unconquerable aversion to popery.

SWIFT. Partial dog!

BURNET, p. 690. Speaking of King William's character, he says, "he had no vice but one sort, in which he was very cautious and secret."

SWIFT. It was of two sorts—*male* and *female*—in the former he was neither cautious nor secret.

What Burnet himself alludes to, no doubt, was King William's connection with Mrs. Villiers, but his expressing it in so mysterious a manner, we have always thought, has aided the malice of the King's enemies, in imputing to him a vice of a heinous nature. As to Swift's observation, we are to trace it to the King's neglect of him after the death of Sir William Temple, and partly to those Tory principles which biased his political character through the best part of his life.—EDITOR.

BURNET, p. 691. "In a conversation with the Prince of Orange at the Hague (1686), when I told him my opinion of toleration, he said, "that was all he would ever attempt to bring us to, for quieting our contentions at home."

SWIFT. So, it seems the Prince even then thought of being King.

BURNET, p. 692. "The advice I gave the Princess of Orange when Queen of England, was to endeavour to get the power of King to the Prince for life, for this would lay the greatest obligation on him possible, and lay the foundation of a perfect union between them, which had of late been a little embroiled."

SWIFT. On account of Mrs. Villiers, now Lady Orkney; but he proved a *darned husband for all that*.

This character of Swift's cannot be fairly inferred from the general conduct of the King; on the contrary, the Queen upon all occasions bore testimony

of her very great affection towards him, inasmuch that she absolutely refused the crown except the Prince was joined with her. After the King's death too, it was discovered he constantly wore upon his left arm a black ribband, to which was affixed a ring, containing some hair of his late Queen; a circumstance which being unknown before to any of his attendants, could not be supposed to be an act of hypocrisy.—EDITOR.

BURNET, p. 693. "Penn, the Quaker, was a talking, vain man, who had been long in the King's favour, he being the Vice-Admiral's son."

SWIFT. He spoke very agreeably, and with much spirit.

BURNET, p. 695. "Cartwright was promoted to Chetter. He was a man of good capacity, and had made some progress in learning. He was ambitious and servile, cruel and boisterous, and by the great liberties he allowed himself, he fell under much scandal of the *worst sort*."

SWIFT. Only sodomy.

He was afterwards nominated to Salisbury, but *he fled*, as 'tis stated in the Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, probably on a charge of the crime imputed to him by Swift.—EDITOR.

BURNET, p. 697. "In all nations the privileges of Colleges and Universities are esteemed such sacred things, that few will venture to disturb them."

SWIFT. Yet in King George's Reign Oxford was insulted with troops for no manner of cause but their steadiness to the Church.

BURNET, p. 701. Speaking of King James's proceedings against the Universities, and that several of the Clergy wrote over to the Prince of Orange to engage in their quarrel, he adds—"When that was communicated to me, I was still of opinion that this was an act of despotic and arbitrary power; yet I did not think it struck at the whole, so that it was not, in my opinion, a lawful case of resistance."

SWIFT. He was a better Tory than I, if he spoke as he thought.

(To be continued occasionally.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S P

TO have encouraged genius in its earliest dawn, is to have deserved well of the public; but to have fostered such an one as that of Captain Cook, the Navigator, is a circumstance not to be omitted in the memoirs of any man whose life is thought worthy to be recorded; yet the Biographer of Admiral Graves, in your September Magazine, has omitted to say how considerable a share he had in bringing Capt. Cook's splendid abilities into public notice. Let me supply the defect from the "Biographia Britannica," and in so doing state what is also forgotten, that the Admiral was a second time appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Sir Hugh Palliser was indeed his first patron, got him appointed a master, and employed him in some very difficult business in the River St. Lawrence, at the famous siege of Quebec in 1759, from whence he went in Lord Colvill's ship to Newfoundland, "where," says Dr. Kippis, "he manifested a diligence in surveying the harbour and heights of the place, which arrested the attention of Captain (now Admiral) Graves, commander of the Antelope, and Governor of Newfoundland. The Governor was hence induced to ask Cook a variety of questions, from the answers to which he was led to entertain a very favourable opinion

of his abilities*. His opinion was increased the more he saw of Mr. Cook's conduct, who, wherever they went, continued to display the most unremitting attention to every object that related to the knowledge of the coast, and which was calculated to facilitate navigation. Mr. Cook returned to England in 1762. Early in 1763, after the peace with France and Spain was concluded, it was determined that Captain Graves should go out again as Governor of Newfoundland.—The Captain obtained an establishment for the survey of its coasts with some difficulty. In considering the execution of the plan, Mr. Cook appeared to Capt. Graves to be a proper person for the purpose, and proposals were made to him, which he accepted."

This led to his subsequent appointment to the command of the Endeavour, on the famous voyage of discovery.

Y.

P. S. By the way, I do not see that Dr. Kippis has noticed Hawkesworth's omission of the mention of Providence in one of Captain Cook's wonderful escapes—an omission which gave such just cause of offence at the time to all serious persons.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F o r N O V E M B E R 1795.

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

Philosophical Sketches on the Principles of Society and Government. 8vo.
Elmsley, Strand. 1795.

THIS little political tract is written, as becomes a work that proceeds from *alma mater academia*, with elegance, accuracy, and moderation. It shews very successfully, that Politics is not so simple and self-evident a science

* From this statement it should seem, that the notice he took of Cook was not in consequence of any previous recommendation, but from his own observation of his ability.

as some noisy and blundering zealots assert; that there is required much previous instruction to comprehend it; much sagacity to trace the probable consequences of its regulations; and no less vigour and skill to apply them for the benefit of mankind. It evinces theoretically, what four years of melancholy experience has in a neighbouring kingdom demonstrated in practice, "That a mere perusal of a treatise of Government will not qualify a man for a Statesman, any more than the recital of a line in Homer will constitute him a scholar. There are various intermediate steps, there are innumerable remote connections, with which he must be familiarly acquainted; and without which he may indeed exercise his reason on the subject, but it will serve, like an *ignis fatuus*, to deceive and mislead him."

These Sketches are divided into Two Parts: the first treats of *Society*, the other of *Government*. *Society* is considered in six Sketches, and *Government* in the remaining nine. The first six Sketches discuss very briefly, but clearly, *A state of Nature*; *A state of Association*; *The necessity of attending to the distinction between Power and Right*; *The origin and necessity of Laws*; *Rights particularly*; and *the necessity of securing by some mode the enjoyment of Rights*.

The first four Sketches of Part the Second treat of *The different modes of securing the enjoyment of Rights*: the next four of *The necessity and nature of Delegation*; *of the incompetency of simple Delegation*, and *of its Remedies*; and *of the Objections to such Remedies*: and the last states *A final Remedy for any farther Incompetency*.

That our readers may be enabled to form some judgment of the principles on which our Author reasons, and of his manner of supporting them, we will extract from his work the whole of the first Sketch without mutilation or criticism.

"OF A STATE OF NATURE."

"Upon taking a view of animated

beings, the property which appears most conspicuous in them, is energy, or the capability of exertion. This property, which is original and inherent in all animals, resulting from their peculiar conformation, I denominate power. Life, and the several limbs or parts of an animal, which form and constitute the animal itself, I term the *natural* possessions of the animal, as contradistinguished from those which are *acquired*, and retained by virtue of its energy or power. The talons of an eagle are an example of the *first* kind of possessions, and whatever is held within those talons affords an instance of the *second*.

"*Right* consists in the permission to exercise *power*. In the most simple acceptation of the word, it is that which belongs to any being; that which he can claim under the guarantee and authority of some superior power.

"Right is distinct from possession: a being may possess what he has no right to, and have a right to that which he does not possess.

"Right is always *relative* to, and respects, some other being or set of beings*.

"From these premises the following conclusions may be drawn.

"First, that right is not a *natural* endowment of any being.

"Secondly, that it is *acquired*, and results from the situation with respect to one another, in which the beings who possess it happen to be placed: in other words, that it is the offspring of Society.

"To ascertain the truth of these conclusions, it will be necessary to take a view of animals in the two different conditions—a state of Nature, and a state of Association.

"*A state of Nature*, considered with respect to animals in general, is the condition in which they exist, so long as their actions are solely or principally under the guidance of instinct. As applied to man in particular, it may be defined, that state in which he existed previously to the construction of artificial laws: or, which is precisely

* "There is no such thing as *absolute* right: considered with respect to the Deity, the term is not in strictness applicable; his attributes are all powers; and, with regard to created beings, it must be always *relative*, since those beings themselves are entirely dependent upon the Deity, forming a part only of the great system of creation, and have nothing therefore *absolutely* belonging to them."

the same thing, that state which preceded the institution of society*.

“According to the preceding definition, a state of nature was a state of universal liberty.—Man, in common with every other form of existence, had the full liberty to do whatsoever he had the power to accomplish.

“The *liberty to act* was unlimited; but as one being had equally the liberty to prevent an action, that another had to act, the *action itself*, in any individual, became proportionably limited, and was only as the surplus of the exertion over and above what was necessary to overcome the obstacles to the action.

“The action would therefore be directly as the power; but the power being at all times a varying quantity, could never be estimated one moment forward; the liberty itself was consequently precarious, and even liable to total annihilation. It was a liberty to act, provided nothing prevented the action from taking place: now a liberty to act without the means of removing the obstacles which may prevent an action, is at best but *ideal* liberty, and resembles that of a man who has obtained leave to walk in a garden, but is in the mean time, and without his knowledge, deprived of the key to unlock the door.

“Everything in the state of nature was common to all; where then was the right of individuals to anything? It may be said perhaps, that animals, in such a state, would have a right to the possession of their own limbs, &c.; but I reply, that whatever be the nature of the supposed right which one animal might have to its limbs, every other animal would, in a like acceptation of the term, equally have a right to the same; and that the existence of equal rights, in different individuals, at the same time, and respecting the same thing, involve an absurdity; as, in mechanics, equal forces, acting in opposite directions, destroy each other.”

“Has the mistletoe, for instance, a less right to the juices of the oak

than the oak itself has? Has the fly a less right to the blood of the horse than the horse itself? Where every being has a right to every thing, no being can have a right to any thing.

“Could a fly claim a right to its limbs, when entrapped in the nets of a spider? or could a spider claim a right to the fly, if a bird was determined to seize them both? Could any savage claim a right to a district from which a stronger savage had driven him away?

“What right have you, he would say, to drive me from my possession?

“What right have you, says the other, to that possession?

“Chance, replies the first, led my steps thither; it belongs to me, because I inhabit it: and land belongs to the first occupier.

“What is the right of the first occupier? replies the other. If chance first led you to this spot, the same chance has given me the force necessary to drive you from it. Which of these two rights deserves the preference? Would you know all the superiority of mine? Look up to heaven, and see the eagle that darts upon the dove: turn thine eyes to the earth, and see the lion that preys upon the stag: look towards the sea, and behold the gold-fish devoured by the shark. All things in nature shew that the weak is a prey to the powerful. Force is the gift of the gods; by that I have a right to possess all that I can seize. Heaven, by giving me these nervous arms, has declared its will. Begone from hence, yield to superior force, or dare the combat*.

“Right then, being equal in all, existed really in none; but possession, whether *natural* or *acquired*, was always liable to be transferred to the strongest.

“The whole, therefore, resolves itself into *Power*; and I conclude that, preceding *Society*, *Right* had no existence, and consequently that it is not a *natural* endowment of any being.”

We have extracted this complete

* “It is curious to observe, however, that this identity holds true with regard to Man only. Various animals live constantly in a state of society, and require no other laws than those which nature has ordained; Man, on the contrary, is compelled to form laws and regulations peculiar to himself, and consequently to emerge from a state of nature, ere he can form an association sufficiently regular and extensive to deserve the title of Civil Society.

* “*Helvetius*.”

Section from our Author's Disquisition, as well because it is a fair specimen of his manner of explaining and establishing his system, as because it shews incontrovertibly the true value of that plenitude of privileges, with which Man is said to be vested by the charter of nature. To hear some men reason, one would be led to conclude, that to be freed from the shackles of civilized society, is to be equal to Kings and Princes: whereas in truth it is to be a slave and, what is the most anxious species of bondage, a slave without knowing one's master.

To the first animal a man meets with stronger or more vigilant than himself, his possessions, his liberty, his life become a prey. Happily *this state of nature* is not the *natural* condition of man. Providence has not intended us this injury. We are all born in some social condition; even a slender horde of families, a migratory crew, can subdue many kinds of calamity, which would overwhelm the isolated individual. To break these bonds, which strengthen infinitely more than they restrain; to seek this *ideal* state of nature, in which, were he able to possess it, no human being could probably survive a month, is worse than folly and madness; it is deliberate and malignant depravity. Yet is the perpetration of this cruel violence attempted by all who endeavour to subvert one Government, without substituting immediately another to succeed it; and as this is in fact impracticable, those are really guilty of the same crime who aim at any other changes in a State than such as are progressive and gradual. France stands forward a bloody witness of this fatal truth. She is far more savage than a *state of Nature* to her de-luded inhabitants; is armed with the irresistible force of millions only to oppress; and leaves as a helpless spoil to the wild tenants of the forest, the regions on which she ceases to frown.

Having given so copious an extract from the first part of this work, which treats of the theory of Rights, we have room only for a short account of the second part, in which the Rights themselves are examined.

Our Author divides the inhabitants of a country into three classes: those which have little more than *natural* possessions; those which have, moreover, *moveable acquired* possessions;

and those which have *acquired immovable*. Here he shews very justly, that opposition to a favourite opinion of French philosophers, which they have lately found it necessary to modify, that every man is not equally concerned in the general interests of the community: The man who has little more than *natural* possessions, which he can remove at pleasure, is not equally interested with him who has also a portion of acquired property; nor is the interest of this last equal to his who has besides a quantity of *immovable* possessions or land. The desire of happiness is doubtless the same in all three, and the acquisition of it of equal importance; and for that very reason, since the means are different in each, and as they are not equally acquainted with them, nor equally interested in their application, it becomes necessary to render the interference of different individuals unequal. Opinions should be weighed, not numbered; and to gather the sense of a civilized nation by numerical estimation is not only erroneous, but destructive. For as the possessions of one class are always coveted by the individuals of another, there is a constant tendency to anarchy and violence, which nothing but the balance of power, maintained in equilibrio between those who have some property and those who have none, can repress and controul.

In the ninth Sketch our Author considers briefly the merits of the French Constitution; that which was formed by the Constituent Assembly of 1789, and accepted by the nation in 1791. The defects he finds in it, considering it abstractedly, and without any reference to the trial it experienced, are, first, that it rests upon what are called Rights in a state of Nature, which have been proved already to have no existence; secondly, that the Aristocracy, which alone has any interest in the preservation of the Constitution, is destitute of the means of supporting itself, and must sooner or later be absorbed in the general mass; thirdly, that the Constitution allows more liberty than it can guarantee and ensure, and thus sets its own existence at hazard, whenever the demands on liberty exceed the power of supply. Our Author refers lastly to experience, and to the mournful events which succeeded the Revolution, and concludes his examination with this animated apostrophe.

“Where,

“ Where, it may be now asked, are the Members of the Constituent Assembly? — that combination of talents which so justly excited the admiration of Europe! Where is the liberty they promised to their country? Where is the happiness they looked to for themselves? Banished from their country, whose interest they espoused! or murdered by their countrymen, whose cause they stood forward to promote! they furnish us with a dreadful instance of the fatal effects of committing power into the hands of those who are unacquainted with its nature, and unaccustomed to its use.”

Magna petis, Phaëton, & quæ non viribus
 istis
 Munera conveniant.

In considering the necessity and nature of *Delegation*, this writer maintains, in opposition to the common opinion, that dividing the principal interests of a nation into the *personal*, the *commercial*, and the *landed*, the proportion of deputies or advocates for each ought *not* to be directly as the importance of that interest, joined to the number of individuals concerned in it; *but*, if the importance of the interest be the same, directly as the difficulty of preserving it. For, says he, as the purpose of the deputation is to carry into effect the immediate objects for which they associated, in order to preserve equally all the interests, it is necessary to render the power of every interest as equal as possible; and, by proportioning the number of advocates, to give such *artificial* strength to one, as shall enable it to oppose the *absolute* strength of others.

Hence our Author infers, that *personal interest*, though it claims the principal care of society, ought to have no separate advocates in its favour. For as every one is equally interested in its preservation, it is necessarily and fully represented by the deputies from the other interests; and therefore to allow them this privilege would be *superfluous, useless, and unsafe*. Our Author infers farther, that, dividing

the deputation between the *commercial* interest and the *landed*, care should be taken that the preponderating influence be at all times in favour of the latter; because their possessions are not *moveable*, and their whole happiness must center in promoting the welfare of their own nation.

The twelfth Sketch states the incompetency of *simple Delegation*, and shews incontestibly, that the stability of the laws, resting solely in that case on the opinion of the majority of the existing members, one single majority, however obtained, may pave the way for the total overthrow of the Constitution. There is neither safety in such a state of things, nor quiet and security. The only effectual remedy, as he thinks, to these evils, is a limited Aristocracy; the advantages of which he first states, and then very dispassionately considers the objections to it under the three heads of *the danger, the folly, and the injustice* of such an establishment. To these he replies with equal truth and acuteness; and having erected his Aristocracy upon a solid basis, employs his last cares to secure it from decay and dissolution. This he does in the concluding Sketch, by the appointment of a Supreme Magistrate, who, furnishing the civil mechanism with intellect, and combining in one the interests of every part, directs and regulates the movement of the whole.

In reviewing compositions like this now before us, we are led to conclude with Mr. Hume, that *Politics may be reduced to a science*, which in the reasonings and conduct of too many at present seem a *philosopher's stone* or a *perpetual motion*, the pursuit of wild theorists or artful projectors. Those vain attempts in chemistry and mechanics contributed, however indirectly, to the advancement of the sciences which supplied their materials; and in political disquisitions and exertions, to possess moderation in temper, and discretion in change, if it be not the same thing, is better than to realize *the idea of a perfect Commonwealth*.

Letters, containing a Sketch of the Scenes which passed in various Departments of France during the Tyranny of Robespierre, and of the Events which took place in Paris on the 28th of July 1794. By Helen Maria Williams. Vol. III. London. Robinfons, pp. 233.

THE most prominent feature in the two last volumes of Miss Williams, on the Anarchy of France, is, the enormity of those atrocities which were committed by so many of the French nation. That horrid feature is in this volume still more marked. The gloom is aggravated. The storm falls with more tremendous fury. It is the tyranny of Robespierre that darkens the sky, and convolves the elements in ruinous fermentation.

“The cities of Paris and Lyons, and the department of the Vendee, were not the only scenes of horror which France exhibited during the tyranny of Robespierre. Alas! there was scarcely a valley of that desolated country “ whose flowrets were not bruised with the “ tread of hostile paces!” Robespierre could not have so long maintained his iron sceptre, had he not found, to use the words of Shakespeare,

“ Slaves that took his humours for a war-
“ rant

“ To break into the bloody house of life ;

“ And, on the winking of authority,

“ To understand a law.” —

“ While Carrier ravaged the country of the West, and Collot d’Herbois laid the opulent city of the East in ashes, Le Bon hung like a destroying vulture over the North, feasting his savage soul with the sight of mangled carcases ; and Maignet consumed the lovely villages of the South in the flames of a general conflagration.

“ At one time eight hundred persons of both sexes, and of different ages, from fifteen to fourscore, were precipitated into the river. Where the love of life discovered itself in these unfortunate victims, by clinging to the barges, when in the struggle their hands became untied, the murderers amused themselves with cutting them with their sabres, or knocking them on the head with their poles. Some of those victims were destined to die a thousand deaths ; innocent young women were unclothed in the presence of the monsters ; and, to add a deeper horror to this infernal act of cruelty, were tied to young men, and

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both were cut down with sabres, or thrown into the river : and this kind of murder was called a republican marriage.

“ But noyades were not the only mode of murder : the fusillades were introduced at Nantz, as they had been practised at Lyons. Men, women in a state of pregnancy, boys, and girls, were killed with the bayonet, or shot without discrimination, and without the formality of a sentence.

A young married woman of rank, who was put into the fusillades with her husband, although she received three balls in her body, was found alive the next morning by those who came to throw the dead into the pits. She had sufficient strength to implore their mercy, and they had the humanity to refer her case to the commissary. The commissary at first ordered the sentence to be again put in execution ; but, falling at his feet, she represented the injustice and cruelty of making her undergo a second death, and that the unskilfulness or negligence of the executioners ought not to subject her again to punishment. The commissary was softened, and consented that her life should be spared, provided that she would become a sick nurse in the hospitals, where the person who related the anecdote to me saw her employed.”

In the character of critics, we cannot certainly approve the extreme floridity, the Asiatic swell of Miss Williams’s style and manner ; nor can we help observing, that her descriptions would have had a better effect had she contented herself with simple attention to facts and circumstances, and had been more sparing of her own sentiments and reflections. Females in general affect a greater colouring and tinsel ornament in their style than men, as they do in their dress. How interesting, yet how simple, the narrative of Robinson Crusoe, and the story of Joseph and his brethren in the Sacred Scriptures ! Yet with all this defect in style, this is a very interesting Volume, and excites the attentive mind to various

T t

reflections

reflectious humiliating to human nature, but most to the French nation. It is possible that some exaggerations may have slipped into the reports that came

to the ears of Miss Williams, but we have not a doubt of her veracity, or the sincerity of her intentions.

Considerations on the Practicability and Advantages of a more speedy Communication between Great Britain and her Possessions in India, with the Outline of a Plan for the more ready Conveyance of Intelligence over Land by the Way of Suez; and an Appendix, containing Instructions for travelling to India by different Routes in Europe as well as Asia. By John Taylor, Esq. Captain in the Honourable Company's Military Establishment at Bombay. Murray and Highley, pp. 84. 4to. Price 4s. 1795.

CAPTAIN Taylor having experienced the difficulties and delays which impede the conveyance of intelligence by the way of Bassora, was led to consider whether a more eligible route might not be adopted for the intercourse over land between Great Britain and India. In August 1789, he made the journey from England to Bombay, by the Great Desert, in charge of the Company's dispatches. With every exertion on his part to expedite the journey, such were the unavoidable procrastinations he had to encounter, that it required six months to complete it. The nature of these delays he particularly describes.

Soon after his return to India, and while the impression of the difficulties of the journey by Bassora was recent, he drew up "Some Considerations on the Propriety and Practicability of sending Dispatches from India, by the Way of Suez, and from India to England by the same Route." These were presented to Major General Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by an offer to make the attempt in one of the Company's cruizers. The General accepted the proposal, and an armed vessel belonging to the Company was detained on the coast of Malabar from November 1790, till February 1791, for the sole purpose of conveying the Captain to Suez with public dispatches. It happened, however, that no event occurred in that interval of sufficient importance to require a particular dispatch; and the season having elapsed, and new events given occasion to new cares and occupations, the execution of Captain Taylor's design was suspended.

The Captain's plan of communication between Britain and India, which he lays down in a very clear and intelligible manner, and recommends by many powerful considerations of humanity and of policy, appears to us to be as practicable as it would be advantageous; and, what is of more importance, to General Abercrombie, and also, we understand, to Colonel Capper, a celebrated Geographer.

The Appendix is not only interesting and useful to travellers, but contains a great variety of matter that cannot but appear curious, and furnish a very high degree of amusement to readers of all denominations.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

BY "Memoirs of the late War in Asia," we are informed, that this gentleman is a very meritorious officer in the service of the East India Company; and that, in the service of the Company and his country in general, he has suffered very much both in his person and property. He was commissary to the army on the Malabar Coast, under the Colonels Humberston and Macleod; and in that character, when there was great danger of mutiny for want of pay and provisions, by his own credit and ready money contributed very much to the integrity and preservation of the army. A claim for reimbursement or indemnification met with opposition, as usual in such cases, from the Company. A law plea ensued, which is not yet terminated.

Rosina, a Novel. In Five Volumes. By the Author of Delia. Lane, Leadenhall-street.

WRITINGS which exhibit scenes of human life with any degree of accuracy, in which suffering VIRTUE is finally rewarded, and VICE, tho' transiently triumphant, is punished and disgraced, merit approbation, inasmuch as they tend to improve the morality of the mind, and increase the rational sensibility of the heart. Of this description is the work at present under our review. The story, tho' simple, is highly interesting, and the incidents of it, which are numerous, are very classically arranged; the language is correct and elegant throughout, and in many parts not only beautiful but sublime. As a proof of this observation we shall extract part of a conversation between Rosina and Mr. Fitzosborne, who is endeavouring to persuade her to sacrifice her happiness to his interested motives, by consenting to a disagreeable and disgraceful union, merely because it was advantageous in a pecuniary point of view.

FITZOSBORNE. "Interest is the great stimulus of social life, the vivifying principle which gives energy to every exertion of genius, every effort of what men call virtue!"

"Virtue!" repeated ROSINA.

"Yes, bring it to the test. Would the soldier pursue a shining phantom of unsubstantial honour through scenes of danger and dismay, of carnage and destruction, were he to reap no spoil in the field of glory but the unprofitable laurel? When the churchman beholds the mitre just hovering in his view, though yet beyond his grasp, how vociferously does he declaim on the deformity of vice! how enthusiastic the reverence he expresses for the charms of virtue! Let the mitre drop on his head, his lips become sealed as if by a talisman. Whilst he lolls in the voluptuous apathy of state, virtue may be oppressed, vice may triumph, it matters not to him; his eloquence has attained its purposed point,—the mitre is on his head. When you hear the parliamentary orator thundering out his patriotic declamation, and, in a strain of prophetic lamentation, bewailing the calamity of his devoted country, do you imagine him to be really affected by those calamities, chiefly imaginary, and enumerated in the view of displaying his oratorical abilities, exciting tumults

amongst the populace, attracting the attention of the higher powers, and ultimately of rendering himself of consequence to be bought off? Pursue this illusive semblance of virtue, which dazzles with unreal splendor, trace it through every department of life, and you will find it equally empty and visionary in all. See, I throw new lights on your mind: I strip the world of its borrowed hues, and display it to your view in its native colours. Interest is the *primum mobile* of every thing and the woman who has understanding will consult her head in the choice of a husband, though she may suffer her heart to direct her in that of a lover."

Rosina for a time sat silent, and Fitzosborne fancied he had shaken her resolution, when, raising her eyes to him with a mild and steady air, she thus replied:

"If my words could do justice to my feelings, I could say much, very much, in opposition to that false and fatal causality invented to mislead the judgement, and warp the integrity of mankind.—But I am ignorant of the art of rhetoric, and my lights are few; yet I trust they are sufficient to guide me in the only path I wish to tread, the broad and open way of moral rectitude, which none can ever miss who wish to find it. Ill, indeed, would it become the friendless orphan, the child of calamity, to deny the existence of the principle to which she is indebted for every thing that is valuable, and every thing that is dear. Are we to suppose that virtue is annihilated because a phantom usurps her title in society? or, rather, does not that phantom, like other shadows, ascertain the reality of the substance? Oh! the madness of reasoning pride, to dispute the reality of that only permanent and substantial principle which shall survive the devastations of time, "the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds." The heathen sages, and you will allow them wisdom, enamoured of the charms of virtue, adored her lovely form with a fond enthusiasm, even when she revealed to their view no shining visions of future beatitude, nor excited their emulation by promised crowns of glory. To deny the existence of virtue is to deny the existence of God, for "God is LOVE," and love is virtue."

The facts and circumstances also are

frequently very happily illustrated, as in the following instance.

“ Lord RAYMOND possessed all that exterior polish, that shining varnish of manners, which is often the result of a conscious deficiency in point of intrinsic goodness. The man whose heart bears testimony to his integrity; whose honest and candid bosom knows “no thought but what the world may hear;” needing no artificial veil to conceal the sentiments of a soul which despises dis-

simulation, and needs it not, will sometimes, too little solicitous to form his manners, suffer them to roughen into an ungracious bluntness; for who will be at the pains of gilding a guinea, of which the specific value ensures general circulation? But he who utters a base and counterfeit coin, must necessarily embellish it with every external circumstance of allurements, which may contribute to establish its currency.

Man As He Is. A Novel; in Four Volumes. Lane.

THE materials and texture of this Novel are so superior to those of which this species of writing is in general composed, that we lament extremely having so long neglected to peruse it, and announce its merits to the public. The author, who possesses a sound, discriminating, and improved mind, has drawn his Characters, not from the mere suggestions of fancy, as is usual with writers of this class, but from a clear, distinct, and judicious view of their archetypes, as they exist in nature. In conformity to the title of his work, he has represented “*Man as he is*,” and seems to have taken Fielding and Le Sage for his models; but he has contrived to render his scenes contributory to the purposes of virtue, morality, and happiness. The story is finely conceived, and the narrative of it so easy and artless, that it assumes the appearance of true history. The character of Sir George Paradyne, the hero of the piece, a rich, gay, generous young man, who acts entirely from the feelings of a sensible and virtuous heart, is as finely contrasted with the character of Mr. Bardoe, a gentleman who is guided only by the dictates of reason and experience; as the character of Miss Carlill, a lively, shrewd, and sensible Quaker, is with that of Cornelia Colraine, the heroine of the piece, and a

perfect model of female softness, delicacy, and good sense. There are other characters of a different complexion, in which the vices of unfeeling ambition, political profligacy, gaming, hypocrisy, and female depravity, are exposed in the misconduct of Lady Mary Paradyne, Lord Auchamp, Count Colliano, John Lake Fielding, and Lady Ann Brixworth, and by a strength of colouring rendered ignominious and detestable. In opposition, however, to this despicable and unhappy groupe, we must not forget to mention the character of Lindsay, which exhibits the most perfect description of real friendship and disinterested affection. The work contains a few *episodes*, the most beautiful of which is the story of *Miss Zoporo*, the unfortunate offspring of a Transylvanian General, who bravely fought and died in attempting to defend the liberties of his oppressed country. This lovely, spirited, and sensible female, after experiencing a series of affecting misfortunes, is happily restored, by the virtuous exertions of Sir George Paradyne, to the protection of her uncle, an Austrian Baron, then at the Venetian Court; and affords a useful lesson of the happy effects which are frequently produced by a steady perseverance in the paths of piety and virtue.

ON POPE'S HOMER.

[See page 192 of this Volume.]

MY DEAR F.

I WAS well aware that no observation in so popular a work as Fitzosborne's Letters, could have escaped your notice. The critique, extracted from this entertaining collection, on that passage in the first book of the *Iliad* I was tempted to send you, not as new, but only as an introduction to the remarks which fol-

low. If, while the subject was before me, by that association which usually attends a man in his literary rambles, various other passages from different authors were brought to my recollection, which drew me on insensibly, in the freedom of epistolary correspondence, into a wider field of critical discussion than was at first intended; while you are

are amused with what I write, every thing I wish is gained.

What the learned Fitzosborne, an advocate equally zealous as able, has reluctantly given up, you will not, you say, undertake to vindicate. In the verses cited at the close of my letter, you seem to wish that Pope had furnished *Thetis* with some less exceptionable epithet than *bated* for the skies. Should we not rather wish, that he had followed the example which his master had set him, and compleated the verse without the interposition either of *skies* or *epibet*?

The remark of Mr. Wood has in it, you think, more of smartness than of sound criticism. Hector might set out with haste and precipitation, yet, when he approached the lines of the enemy, when *near the foe*, it might be neither improbable nor indecorous that he should then moderate his pace, and advance with more deliberation.

When I consult the original, I find, as I expected, this candid observation perfectly well-founded, and correspondent with your usual taste and judgment; yet Pope can, I fear, avail himself but little of your well-meant exertions in his favour. By omitting the words ΕΞ ΜΕΣΣΟΝ ΙΩΝ, he has suppressed a material circumstance, without which the sentence will hardly bear the interpretation you give of it. By this injudicious omission he breaks the regular train of progressive action, so pointedly marked by Homer; and engages Hector in a military manœuvre, at a time and in a situation in which he could not possibly perform it. Hector was now either at the back of the lines, or inclosed within them, discoursing with Paris; who, on the appearance of Menelaus, had fled thither for security, ΚΑΘ' ὀμίλον ΕΔΥ. Upon hearing his brother's spirited resolution, Hector hurries into the midst between the two armies; and then, what then he was in a situation to do, checks his men by the usual signal. All this is very intelligible, and fully justifies the enlarged sense in which you understand the passage. We have to regret, that Pope's mutilated version will not support this favourable explication.

The other plea which you urge so powerfully in your favourite's defence, I have as little inclination as ability to controvert,

—Opera in longo fas est obrepere somnum.

If this be allowable in an original au-

thor, a translator has far stronger claims to the same indulgence. The original author has his attention continually kept alive by the vigorous efforts of invention. He is at liberty to vary his entertainment by culling at pleasure from the store-house of his imagination such materials as are most agreeable to his taste, most capable of ornament and pleasing description; while those which appear less tractable, he is at equal liberty to reject.

—et quæ

Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquat.

The translator has none of these advantages. The materials which he has to work upon are supplied by the fancy of another, and may not always be so congenial with his own. These, such as he finds them, he must transmit unaltered, entire, and in due proportion, through the medium of another language, combined in the same order as they appear in the language from which he is translating. He is confined within the path marked out for him, which he is bound to keep without deviation, whatever alluring objects may on either side catch his eye, and solicit his attention. He has only to look forward through a length of way to the end of his journey; and it is well if, before he reach it, he do not find his strength and spirits at times oppressed with lassitude, and borne down by fatigue. If, under such circumstances, there be occasionally a few short passages less finished than the rest, they do not, you say, affect the general character of excellence universally allowed this admirable performance. Such little blemishes, scarcely discernible by the naked eye, do not at all obscure the transcendent brightness by which the great body of the work is illuminated.

I feel, my dear P—, and am very willing to allow the whole force of this reasoning; yet, methinks, it were to be wished that these *less finished* passages occurred less frequently. If I appear rather minute in noting them, you will impute my animadversions to the right cause. It is by no means my wish to depreciate Pope: I am only desirous of vindicating Homer, whom I was early taught with you to admire, and have since been long habitually accustomed almost to reverence; and cannot, therefore, be easily driven from the opinion, now grown inveterate in my mind, that what he has written is the
very

very best which could have been written, and in the very best manner, so that no sentence can be altered by addition, amplification, omission, different arrangement of the parts, or by any other means whatsoever, without losing proportionally so much of its strength and beauty.

Under these impressions I am tempted to send you, with my remarks, one or two more of these *less finished* passages. One in the first book I wish particularly to notice, as it tends so strongly at once to confirm and justify what I have this moment advanced. It is about the middle of the speech which appeared in my last to open so inauspiciously.

ἔπει εἰσὸς ὈΜΟΙΗΣ ἐμίμωρε τιμῆς
ΣΚΗΠΤΟΥΧΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, ὅτε Ζεὺς
κυδος ἔδωκε. 278

Him awful majesty exalts above
The powers of earth, and scepter'd sons of Jove.

You, from that intimate acquaintance with the Greek language which you are known to possess, will at once see how distant this interpretation is from Homer's meaning. Observe also how much the argument suffers by this unfortunate perversion of the sentence; so as to reflect, it must be confessed, very little credit on the great master of persuasive eloquence. Nestor is endeavouring to dissuade Achilles from contending with Agamemnon. Why? because he argues the king, who bears the sceptre, who is also invested by Jupiter with glory, is allotted *not an equal*, i. e. a greater share of honour than whom, not than other kings, but than you and oibe & subject to his supreme authority. Notwithstanding, therefore, he goes on to say, your extraordinary courage, and high birth, Agamemnon is superior from his sovereign command.

Εἰ δὲ σὺ καρτερός ἐσσι, δεῦρ δὲ σε γέινωτο
μητρῶν,
Ἄλλ' ὄγε φερέτερος ἐστίν, ἔπει πλεονεσχί
ἀνασσει.

Whether Agamemnon was superior to other kings or not, was a consideration of very little consequence to Achilles, and not likely much to affect his mind. That his station, as sovereign commander, made him superior to Achilles himself, was immediately to the purpose which the speaker was anxiously labouring to obtain. Pope does not seem to have understood that ΣΚΗΠΤΟΥΧΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, *this scepter-*

ed son of Jove, was Agamemnon himself. He was probably betrayed into this mistake by the custom of his own language. With us, when one object is said to be *not equal* to another, it is usually meant that it is *inferior*. But equality is as much disturbed by the *superiority* of the object compared, as by its *inferiority*: and it is agreeable to the usage of the Greek language to express superiority by that form: of which construction, in the course of your extensive reading, you must have met with numerous examples. I will content myself with bringing one to your recollection from Sophocles. It is in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*.

Οὐ μὴν γ' ἴσην ἐτίσεν
820.

He paid in return *not an equal*, i. e. a greater penalty; or, as the last elegant translator has very happily rendered it, contriving at the same time, with admirable address, to retain the Greek Idiom,

———But from this hand received
Unequal recompense. POFTER.

Pope, however, has on this occasion something to plead in excuse of his erroneous interpretation. By some strange fatality almost all the other translators have concurred in the same misapprehension of the meaning: even the learned Clarke, in his Latin version,

Quia nunquam ullius similem atque hic sortitus
est honorem

Scepteriger rex, &c.

Though, in order to press the sentence into this foreign service, he is forced, you will observe, to supply certain words from his own imagination, as *ullus—atque hic*, not found in the original.

Shall I own to you, I was malicious enough to hope that Pope's reputed rival had shewn himself more a master of Homer's language. If fortunately he had, you must have allowed him, in this instance at least, an ovation, if not a triumph. But, alas! he has no claim to any such distinction. His sense is the same with Pope's, his diction much inferior:

The king of forty kings, and honoured more
By mighty Jove, than e'er was king before.

TICKELL.

Dryden's translation is so loose, that it is no easy matter to appropriate the English to the Greek. He seems, however, so far as we are able to assort his
lines

lines by the text, to give the same meaning with Pope :

Nor thou, brave champion, with his power contend,
Before whose throne e'en kings their lower'd
sceptres bend.

So also Chapman,

— Since no king, that ever Jove allowed
Grace of a sceptre, equals him.

CHAPMAN.

Hobbes understood his author better than the rest ; and by distinguishing, in conformity with the text, the *king* from the *subject*, he has done more justice to the argument of the venerable orator. But not contented with placing his king, where he ought to be, in a superior rank, he advances a step beyond the limits prescribed ; and, by his quaint expression, appears to give *the man whom Jove has crowned*, agreeably to a doctrine which, however, he was generally thought not much to favour, a participation even of divinity itself :

Forbear the king, Pelides; for the man
Whom Jove has crown'd, is made of Jove
the limb. HOBBS.

It is not without regret we observe the last translator, who professed that fidelity to his author was the first object of his design, has not kept clear of this manifest blunder :

— for never king

Had equal honour from the hands of Jove
With Agamemnon, or was thron'd to high.

COWPER.

Should you ask, after this, what the French translators have done ? The love of my country glows so warmly in my breast, that I do not feel myself at ease to see, in any competition, the palm

borne away by a foreigner. I am, therefore, no ways displeas'd to find Madame Dacier one of us :

Car de tous les Roys qui ont porté le sceptre,
& que Jupiter a eslevez à cette gloire, il n'y
en a jamais eû de si grand que luy. DACIER.

But another of that nation has given a translation of the Iliad in verse. and he, it must be confess'd, has rendered the passage, if with less spirit, certainly with more truth and fidelity than Pope, and the majority of English translators :

Le Roy, qui nous commande, est plus puissant
que vous. M. de ROCHEFORT.

I beg you will observe I say *majority* of the English translators, for I have one in reserve whom I am now happy in bringing forward to vindicate the national honour : the one I mean is plain honest Ogilby, whose version gives a very faithful copy of the original :

He, upon whom that title Jove bestows,
And once a sceptre wields, no equal knows.

It is somewhat of a curiosity to see Ogilby set in competition with Pope. Will it not appear more extraordinary if the contest be decided in his favour ? and yet, so far as this short sentence is considered, can we in justice deny him the preference ?

Pope is known to have often more than consulted Ogilby. It is to be lamented that he did not in this place, as he has condescended to do in many others, copy his predecessor's example more closely. Whatever may be your opinion of the foregoing remarks, you will, I am sure, concur with me in this sentiment ; under which assurance I repose myself for the present :

Χαίρειτ'· εγω δ'· υμῶν και ες υστερον.

O. P. C.

ACCOUNT OF MR. BAKEWELL, OF DISHLEY.

ROBERT BAKEWELL, the most successful and celebrated Experimental Farmer ever known in England, was born at Dishley, in Leicestershire, about the year 1725 or 1726. His grandfather and father had resided on the same estate since the beginning of the present century ; and his father, who died about the year 1760, had always the reputation of being one of the most ingenious and able Farmers of his neighbourhood.

Mr. Bakewell, having conducted the Dishley Farm several years before the decease of his father, began, about forty years since, that course of experiments which has procured him such extensive fame. He originally adopted a principle, *à priori*, of which all the experience of his future life evinced the propriety. Having remarked that domestic animals, in general, produced others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived he had only

to select from the most valuable breeds such as promised to return the greatest possible emolument to the breeder; and that he should then be able, by careful attention to progressive improvements, to produce a race of Sheep, or other animals, possessing a maximum of advantage.

Under the influence of this excellent notion, Mr. Bakewell made excursions into different parts of England, to inspect the various breeds, and to ascertain those which were best adapted to his purposes, and the most valuable of their kinds.

His next step was to select and purchase the best of all the sorts wherever they could be found; and this selection, the result of several years experience, was the original stock from which he afterwards propagated his own.

This excellent ground-work was alone fostered to its present unrivalled perfection by the persevering ingenuity and industry of Mr. Bakewell: like the immortal Newton, what his genius had conceived, he happily possessed the patient industry to execute.

About the year 1760, Mr. Bakewell sold his sheep, by private contract, at not more than two or three guineas each. Some time after he began to let some of his rams, and for a few seasons received only fifteen shillings and a guinea a-piece for them; but as the fame of his breed extended itself, he advanced his prices, and by the year 1770 was enabled to let some of his rams for the season for twenty-five guineas. Since that time the prices and credit of his stock have been progressively increasing; and of late years single rams have been let for the season for the enormous price of FOUR HUNDRED GUINEAS and upwards. It is a fact which has no former example, that one ram, called the Two Pounder, produced in one season the sum of eight hundred guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total—the produce of a single ram—of TWELVE HUNDRED GUINEAS!

Every branch of the Agricultural Art is more or less indebted to the fortunate genius and original mind of Mr. Bakewell. He directed his attention however the most successfully to the improvement of the sheep known by the name of the Dishley or New Leicestershire; to long-horned cattle, and to strong horses of the black breed, suitable

to the harness for the army. The improvement of pigs, and the cultivation of the best winter food for cattle had latterly engaged his attention; and he had proved himself useful to the public by introducing into practice the flooding of meadows. The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bones and flesh, the lightness of the ossal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight and value. Mr. Bakewell improved his black horses by an attention to the form which is best adapted to their use. His stallions have been let for the season for one hundred guineas and upwards. About ten years since, he exhibited his famous black horse to the King and many of the Nobility in the Court-yard of St. James's. His long-horned cattle have been characterized by properties similar to those of his sheep, viz. for the fineness of the bone and flesh, the lightness of the ossal, and the disposition to fatten. In a word, no competitor ever had the temerity to vie with him in his horses and cattle; and his sheep continue universally unrivalled, notwithstanding the competition excited at various times by motives of interest or envy.

In this place it may be worth while to insert the following statement of the prices given at two leading auctions, for stock bred from Mr. Bakewell's. These great prices, as well as the prices which these articles always maintain, are the most indubitable proofs of the high opinion which the best and most interested judges entertain of Mr. Bakewell's merit.

The first sale which we advert to was that of Mr. Fowler, of Rollwright, in Oxfordshire. This Gentleman had commenced his breeding speculations with a couple of cows and a bull which he hired of Mr. Bakewell. After his death, one article of his live stock, the horned cattle, sold for a value equal to that of the fee simple of his farm! Fifteen head alone of bulls and cows sold for two thousand four hundred and sixty-four pounds, or at the rate of one hundred and sixty-four pounds each!

The other auction was that of Mr. Paget, at Ibsstock. Mr. Paget had been many years the intimate friend, and, in the Breeding Society, a very eminent and successful colleague, of Mr. Bakewell.

Bakewell. The sale of his stock was therefore looked up to with much eagerness by the public. At this sale, one bull fold for the sum of four hundred guineas, (and a sixth share of the same has since been sold for one hundred,) and a two-year old heifer for eighty-four ! Two hundred and eleven ewes and theaves fetched three thousand three hundred and fifteen guineas—on the average seventeen guineas each ; and one lot of five ewes was sold for three hundred and ten guineas !

Such was the respect paid to Mr. Bakewell in his life-time. To conclude that he was sufficiently rewarded, would be to withhold his due, if we consider the money and honours that are bestowed on projects far less beneficial than his. Perhaps, at some future period, the civic crown and public monuments will be awarded to such characters in preference to the more doubtful claims of the Warrior and the Statesman.

Mr. Bakewell, at the time of his death, was verging on his 70th year. As he had never been married, his business devolves to Mr. Honeyborn, his nephew ; and it is a fortunate circumstance for the public, that this Gentleman is possessed of genius and enterprize similar to that of his predecessor. In person, Mr. Bakewell was tall, broad set, and, in his latter years, ra-

ther inclined to corpulence. His countenance bespoke intelligence, activity, and a high degree of benevolence ; his manners were frank and pleasing, and well calculated to maintain the extensive popularity he had acquired : his domestic arrangements at Dishley were formed on a scale of hospitality to strangers, that gained him universal esteem ; of the numerous visitants induced by curiosity to call at his house, none ever left it without having reason to extol the liberality of its owner. Many interesting anecdotes are related of his humanity towards the various orders of animals ; he continually deprecated the atrocious barbarities practised by butchers and drovers ; shewing, by example on his own farm, the most pleasing instances of docility in the animals under his care. In fine, without the introduction of unmeaning panegyric, Mr. Bakewell was exactly such a character as every well-meaning man would wish to be. His vices were few, and without name ; his virtues such as most men ought to imitate ; and his utility of such extensive consequence, as to be a proper object of emulation to all men.

He departed this life on Thursday, October 1, 1795, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the philosophical fortitude that ever distinguished his character.

MEMOIRS OF THE REVEREND RICHARD POLWHELE, AND A LIST OF HIS PUBLICATIONS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IT seldom happens that the Lives of Literary Men afford much entertainment. The dates of publications are, generally, the epochs of such lives. In tracing our biographical sketches of living Authors, we are commonly obliged, from the nature of the subject, to be unamusing. For to connect in a regular series, what has been already scattered before the public eye (as a clue to the future Biographer) is all we profess to do. We endeavour, indeed, to stamp authority on our narrative, by recording with exactness the writer's birth, and a few such minutiae. It is

true, the memoirs of many an Author might be rendered interesting, by the education of particulars from the shades of privacy. But, as we never wish to draw forth the frailties of a fellow-creature from their obscure abode, so we presume not to panegyricize those virtues which, exercised in retirement, are frequently observed through a fallacious medium, and thus dimly seen, are, of course, erroneously reported.

That the Rev. RICHARD POLWHELE, the subject of this Memoir, was born in the year 1760, the only son of Thomas * Polwhele, Esq. of Polwhele, in

* Thomas Polwhele, Esq. was the only son of Richard Polwhele of Polwhele, Sheriff of Cornwall, 9th of George I.—William of Worcester (who made his tour into Cornwall in 1478), mentions the Castle of Polwhele, then in ruins. It appears from Browne Willis, that in the Parliament of Westminster, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary 1557, John Polwhele of Pol-

Cornwall—that he was educated at the Grammar-School of Truro (near which town his patrimonial estate, Polwhele, is situated)—that in the year 1778, he was entered a Commoner of Christ's Church, Oxford, where he regularly kept his terms till he was admitted a Student in Civil Law—that he took Deacon's Orders in 1782, and after serving the cure of Lamorran in Cornwall for a short time, formed a matrimonial connection with a Miss Warren, with whom he removed to Kenton near Exeter—that he served the curacy of Kenton about ten years, within which time he composed the greater part of his numerous publications*—that he schemed, and in part executed a History of Devonshire during his residence at Kenton—that, in consequence of his wife's decease, he removed with his children to Truro, and thence returned soon after to the neighbourhood of Exeter, resuming the cure of Kenton, and the proceeding with his History—that feeling, we suppose, the irksomeness of his widowed state, after the experience of conjugal happiness, he

married Miss Tyrrel, a daughter of Captain Robert Tyrrel—that he then undertook the cure of Exmouth, which he quitted on being presented by Bishop Buller to the vicarage of Manaccen in Cornwall, where he has been a short time settled. With this outline, and nothing more, a friend of Mr. P. has been so obliging as to furnish us, tho' not till after repeated solicitations. We have collected, however, from other quarters, a few circumstances that ought on no account to be omitted. But the above facts cannot be illustrated in a more pleasing manner than by a recurrence to Mr. P.'s own works.

We have observed, that Mr. P. was educated at Truro school. Before he left this seminary he composed and published, among other poems, "The Fate of Lewellyn," and "The Genius of Karnbre;" from the former of which we shall present our readers with a few extracts..

Where Tamar's winding waters flow,
And the green skirts of Cornwall lave,
While trees, that kiss the stream below,
Dark from the clefts their umbrage wave,

whele, Esq. represented the County, together with John Arundel de Langheron.—In the Long Parliament John Polwhele was a Member for Tregoney in Cornwall, his Colleague Sir Richard Vyvyan, Knight. One of the Cornish Topographers observes, this place gives name to a family of eminence that flourished here before the Conquest. At this time Drue de Polwhele was Chamberlain to William the Conqueror's Queen, as appears by a grant from her to the said Drue, which runs thus: "Drogoni de Polwhele camerario meo." The Polwheles were allied to the noble families of Edgecumbe, Godolphin, and Mohun. Extract from a Note to Polwhele's History of Devonshire, Vol. II. p. 168.

* The following are all Mr. Polwhele's Publications that have come to our knowledge.

1. The Fate of Lewellyn; or, The Druids' Sacrifice, a Legendary Tale.
2. The Genius of Karnbre, a Poem.
3. The Spirit of Frazer to General Burgoyne, an Ode.
4. The Death of Hilda, an American Tale.
5. An Ode to Mrs. Macaulay on her Birth-day.
6. † The Castle of Tintadgel; or, The Captive Princess of Denmark, an Ode.
7. † The Isle of Poplars, an Ode.
8. Pictures from Nature, in Twelve Sonnets, and the Lock Transformed, an Elegy.
9. The First Book of the English Orator, a Didactic Poem.
10. The Second and Third Books of the English Orator.
11. The Fourth Book of the English Orator, with Notes on the whole.
12. The Idyllia of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, and the Elegies of Tyrtreus, with Dissertations and Notes.
13. In Two Volumes, 8vo. Discourses on different Subjects.
14. In One Volume, 4to. Poems.
15. A Discourse, preached December 30, 1792.
16. Second Edition of Discourses, with two additional Sermons, and an Essay.
17. Second Edition of Theocritus, &c. in Two Volumes, 8vo.
18. In Two Volumes, 8vo. Poems by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall.
19. The First Volume of Historical Views of Devonshire, in 8vo.
20. The Second Volume of the History of Devonshire, in folio.
21. Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Rack, in Collinson's Somerset.

† Published among Rack's Essays,

Lewellyn

Lewellyn led a rustic life,
 Tho' noble was his warrior-blood;
 Far from the world's ignoble strife,
 The swain had "leisure to be good."

* * * * *
 Haunt of illustrious Chiefs, on high
 Dunheved rais'd his cloud-capt head,
 Now ruins strike the pensive eye,
 Where many a Cornish Hero bled;
 Where once proud battlements arose,
 Now the huge fragments mould'ring fall;
 Where mourn'd their doom the captive foes,
 Now nods the ivy-mantled wall.

* * * * *
 Lewellyn, heedless where he went,
 O'er trackless wilds his way pursued;
 And still the moon red glimmerings sent,
 The lurid welkin, blood-imbrued.
 The phantoms of the troubled day
 Fast crowding upon memory's breast,
 Their sorrow-painted forms display,
 Nor leave one little pause of rest.

It is remarkable, that in "The Fate of Lewellyn," Mr. P.'s first production, the verse is much more melodious than in his "English Orator," almost his last; but in "The Legendary Tale" Mr. P. was writing to the ear only. The first seven pieces mentioned in our list below, were all composed before Mr. P. left school; and the eighth piece was the production of Mr. P.'s leisure hours at Kenton. From this it appears, that for a long interval Mr. P. had dropt his poetical pursuits. It is certain, that, unallured by the Muses, Mr. P. had the resolution to adhere closely to his academic studies whilst an under-graduate at Oxford.

The beauties of his situation at Kenton awakened, we conceive, his dormant imagination, which first appeared in *Sonnets*, then in a poem entitled the

English Orator, and afterwards in *Translations from the Greek Poets*. The following sonnets may not be unacceptable in this place.

TO HIS WIFE, WRITTEN IN 1784.

"For thee, whose love I value more than life,
 Whose charms the balm of heart-felt bliss inspire,
 For thee I reassume my humble lyre;
 Here, in this shade, far distant from the strife
 Of scenes, where Fashion's pamper'd voracities rise
 In Dissipation's revel, quench thy fire
 O Muse! and blast the hallow'd name of WIFE,
 'Mid the dark orgies of impure desire.
 For thee, tho' ne'er my unambitious strain
 May soothe th'unfeeling world, I yet awhile
 Tune the rude shell; and, haply, not in vain,
 If (sweet reward of every anxious toil)
 My simple song have still the power to gain
 From LAURA but a fond approving smile.

TO THE SAME IN 1784

Amid this scene of varied beauty plac'd,
 Where Nature's wild simplicity, refin'd
 To prospects that might charm e'en *Mason's*
 mind,
 Veils the fair art which lives in *Courtenay's*
 taste;
 Let us, My LAURA, no vain wishes waste;
 But, to the humbler lot of life resign'd,
 Be ours, when Evening's pensive shadows haste
 O'er the dark trees and paler lawn, to bind
 Contentment's modest wreath around the brows
 Of wedded love; that sighing oft, renews
 The memory of its fondly storied vows;
 Or, smiling on the day o'erpast, reviews
 Each joy, the wife—the mother can impart,
 To rivet in esteem the husband's heart!"

These Sonnets seem to prove, that in Mr. P.'s bosom the domestic passion was not cold*.

* In the Devon and Cornish Poems we meet with the following Sonnet, in the same strain:

TO HIS INFANT DAUGHTER MARIA.

"Ah, my dear babe! thou smilest on the tear
 That hangs upon thy mother's fading cheek;
 Eager, as thou wert wont, her voice to hear,
 But her heart swells with grief too full to speak.
 'Tis for thy brothers, in the same cold bed,
 She weeps. O'er *one* the wintry storm hath past:
 And there, *another* rests his little head
 Fresh pillow'd; but they feel not the keen blast!
 O'er their pale turf the whistling winds may sweep,
 Unconscious of the tempest they repose;
 There, undisturb'd, sweet innocents! they sleep,
 From human passions free, from human woes.
 Yes, dear *Maria*, they, my babe, are free
 From ills that wait, perhaps, in store for thee."

A passage in the fourth book of the *English Orator* hath been judged a pleasing illustration of a part of the Author's Life.

“ In those avenues, that erst
O'erarch'd a BACOT, (proud to embower
such worth—

Such virtues in their venerable shade)
There, musing oft on future scenes, he
form'd

The prospect of ideal good to flow
From his impassion'd preaching. Nor un-
mark'd

His decent fame, nor unreview'd his charge;
That, not at distance from his natal spot
Beyond the woody Tamar, Fancy trac'd;
And, as she spread the glowing tint, it seem'd
No fairy picture: For young Hope reliev'd
With golden rays each figure Fancy drew.

'Twas then, with honest independence flush'd,
Oft would he cry: “ Ye visions, though so
fair,

“ Perhaps ye promise vainly! for the mask
“ Of dark deceit, too often worn for you,
“ Shall never hide one generous feeling! Far
“ From this untainted bosom be the lure
“ That leads through Flattery's maze the
cringing crew.

“ If my sincerer aims be frustrate all,
“ Whilst the corrupt, the versatile ascend
“ To rich preferment, thro' the path whose
“ dust

“ I would disdain to tread—or, treading,
“ shake

“ Indignant from my feet; if every wish
“ Urg'd by no mean ambition, should arise
“ Unfancion'd; then, not forrowing, would
“ I hail—

“ Then would I hail thy bowers, paternal
“ seat!

“ Where I might yet retire, and “ eat my
“ bread

“ In privacy and peace!” There might I
“ rest

“ My slumbering hopes of honour undif-
“ turb'd

“ By those who, prone to adulation, pour
“ With a deceitful smile the cold applause.

“ Happy (the hollow sycophant unknown
“ To those pure shades) as there, where
“ dawning age

“ First weav'd its wayward fancies, I review
“ Through the dim veil of years, each mel-
“ low trace

“ Of childish joy and youthful bliss serene.
“ There, where the veteran umbrage of
“ the beech

“ O'erhangs the cress'd brook, that gurg-
“ ling laves

“ Its wreathed roots, or the long-waving
“ limes

“ Have darkened their broad shadows, may
“ I oft

“ Attune the pastoral song; or, pondering
“ o'er

“ The ruthless times when Cromwell's host
“ opprest

“ My loyal fathers, hail in many a tone
“ Pensive and deep, the visionary forms

“ Of ancestry, that with majestic air
“ Swim by the moonbeam thro' the glim-
“ mering trees.”

To a third edition of the *English Ora-
tor* (entitled *Poems, &c.*) were added,
“ An *Address to Pennant*,” an “ *Ode on
“ the Susceptibility of the Poetical Mind*,”
“ An *Epistle to a College Friend*,” &c.
&c. From the *Epistle* we cannot with-
stand the temptation of extracting the
concluding lines:

“ E'en now, tho' wedded love on pure
“ esteem

“ Shed the sweet influence of its ardent
“ beam;

“ Tho' praise from cold extinction guard the
“ fire

“ That feebly glows, and trembles o'er my
“ lyre;

“ Yet, as my former days in prospect rise,
“ I mourn full often with regretful sighs

“ The contrast of civilities that mark
“ The affected tribe who feel no friendly
“ spark—

“ Who with contempt or apathy behold
“ The brightest talents unattached to gold!

“ Here too, within these walls I oft recur
“ To scenes that quick the sense of sorrow

“ stir;

“ Where, watching at each gleam his vital
“ fire,

“ I saw my little innocent expire;

“ While Care, intruding on my anguish, fills
“ My bosom with a store of meaner ills;

“ And Prudence, ailing her mechanic part,
“ Deadens the fine emotions of the heart!

* * * * *

“ Ah! be it ours to fly so mean a tribe,
“ Nor the cold maxims of the world imbibe;

“ To bid no generous sentiment expire;
“ And yet, tho' distant, breathe Affection's

“ fire;

“ And while beneath this low sequester'd
“ thatch,

“ I scorn the false opinions that attach
“ Th' ignoble great to many a vain pursuit,

“ And mark of all their toils the bitter fruit;
“ Whilst here, undazzled by a poet's fame,

“ I fondly cherish the connubial flame,
“ And rear my little offspring, fond to trace

“ The mother's features in the suckling's face;
“ And hold the sweet compassion doubly dear

“ That drops o'er woe the solitary tear;
“ O may

“ O may my GREVILLE, since his spirits
 “ glide
 “ With fervid impulse in a stronger tide,
 “ The christian patriot's pure ambition feel,
 “ A bright example of unerring zeal.”

With respect to the *Versions* from *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, and *Tyrtæus*, we should not, at this distance of time from their publication (since it is now sufficiently clear that they are universally approved), omit a circumstance which may convey some notion of the Author's facility in composing; namely, that they were *all finished within six months*, together with the *Dissertations* and *Notes* *. *Two Volumes of Discourses*

were the product also of Mr. P.'s leisure-hours at Kenton. But we must not neglect to mention the *Devon and Cornish Poets*, of which Mr. P. was the Editor. They are a collection of Pieces written by Gentlemen chiefly resident in Devonshire and Cornwall; most of whom, indeed, live in Exeter and its neighbourhood; and have the pleasure of enjoying, at stated meetings, at the Globe Inn, in Exeter, (a society truly enviable)

“ The feast of reason, and the flow of soul!”

Of this society, Mr. P. was one of the first members.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 19.

MR. COOPER, who had only performed in the country, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of Hamlet. In this part the late Mr. Henderson first displayed his talents to an admiring public, and the same was chosen by Mr. Kemble for his first essay on the London stage. To both these gentlemen the choice was favourable, and they each shewed the force of their minds in conceiving the character, and their powers to exhibit it with propriety and effect. The present candidate, Mr. Cooper, has been less successful. His person, countenance, and voice, promised more than he had ability to execute. His action, deportment, and pronunciation, were in many parts exceptionable; and he appeared rather to repeat what he had been taught, than to enter into the character with feeling. He would evidently have shewn more prudence in selecting some other part for his first appearance.

20. THE DEPENDENT, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The success this gentleman has lately experienced in his dramatic efforts, should have imposed on him more caution than he has shewn in obtruding this hasty abortion on the public. It had little plot, incident, or originality of character, to recommend it; the methodist preacher being adopted from Ezekiel Daw in his own no-

vel of “HENRY.” Insipidity seemed to pervade every scene; and though the performers exerted themselves in its favour, their efforts were without effect. The repetition of the piece was not permitted.

22. Miss GOTT, from Dublin, appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of Alicia in *Jane Shore*. This lady's conception of the character was, on the whole, such as the most discerning critic might with propriety commend, and her expression throughout was forcible and impressive; the only abatement was, that in some instances she seemed deficient in the management of her voice, which we doubt not a little attention will correct. In the parting scene with Hastings, and that with *Jane Shore*, she displayed a sensibility and spirit not unworthy the most celebrated veteran. Her person is rather tall and graceful; her features thin, with an expressive eye, and bear a resemblance to those of Mrs. Siddons, whose manner of acting she seems to have adopted. Her action was judicious, and by time will be rendered excellent. In fine, she promises to be a considerable acquisition both to the Manager and to the public.

NOV. 7. SPECULATION, a Comedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

* We have good authority also to say, that the Fourth Book of the English Orator (more than a thousand lines) was composed within a fortnight.

Tanjore	Mr. Lewis.
Alderman Arable	Mr. Quick.
Project	Mr. Munden.
Jack Arable	Mr. Fawcett.
Sir Frederick Faintly	Mr. Claremont.
Captain Arable	Mr. Middleton.
Cecilia	Miss Mansel.
Lady Cath. Project	Mrs Davenport.
Emmeline	Miss Wallis.

The scene is laid in London and its vicinity.

The plot is far from being systematic; the following are the prominent features of it, as far as we could collect them: Sir Charles Tanjore dying, leaves Emmeline, an only daughter, with a fortune of 5000l. per annum, under the guardianship of Project, an unprincipled speculist, who ultimately failing in some very extensive fraudulent plans, is arrested and lodged in the King's Bench. Emmeline forms an early attachment for Captain Arable, to whom she is about to give her hand in marriage, when the union is broken off in consequence of some family quarrel. He goes abroad; and she is so much affected at the cruel separation, that she contracts an illness, which is followed by a fever and mental derangement. Recovering, however, Project, who has applied part of her fortune to his own purposes, keeps her confined under various pretexts, with an intention of forcing her to marry his cousin; until at length, by means of Cecilia and Jack Arable, she escapes. Alderman Arable, an agricultural speculist, has long been imposed upon by Project; but being at length convinced of his villainy, sends him to prison for having embezzled the fortune of his niece Emmeline, and bestows her hand on Captain Arable, the

object of her choice, although he had previously intended her for his own son Jack Arable. Tanjore, after having dissipated an ample fortune at the gaming-house, is sent to India by Sir Charles; but failing in his pursuits, and escaping from prison there, he returns to England penniless. He is the principal means of exposing the dishonesty of his cousin Project to Alderman Arable, and thereby gains his esteem. Being sent to the King's Bench prison for the amount of a taylor's bill, he gets into the same apartment with Project, each of whom depends on the other for the means of liberation—the latter, until this time, supposing Tanjore to have come home from India immensely rich. Before matters are properly explained, a curious scene takes place between them, which is terminated by the Alderman releasing Tanjore, and leaving Project in the *college*, as it is wittily termed.—A rich relation of Tanjore's now returns from India, who effectually relieves him from his embarrassments, and marries his sister Cecilia, with which, and the union of Emmeline with Captain Arable, the whole concludes.

Such is the outline of a piece, on the merits of which we confess ourselves under some difficulty to form a decisive opinion. It abounds in farcical incidents, which rapidly succeed one another with very little attention to consistency or nature: but if Reason wanders ungratified, Risibility meets with ample indulgence; and in most of our popular modern comedies the currency of the latter is accepted in lieu of the sterling value of the former.

This Piece was received with great applause.

P O E T R Y.

A N E L E G Y

SENT TO MRS. — AND HER SISTER.

“*Flebilis indignos, Elegia, solve capillus.*”

“*Ab nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit?*”

YE wrinkled beldams! whose bleach'd summits shew,
Like Alpine heights beneath eternal snow;
Who cheerless, graceless, still thro' life despis'd,
No youth e'er courted, and no maiden priz'd*;

* No youth e'er, &c.

Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ.

Tho' as Golconda's mines your bags infold
The costliest gems, with hoards of uselefs gold,

Ye nature ne'er with fatal charms endow'd,
Why then of virtues, never tempted, proud?
O! could my muse your frozen bosoms move
To spare the martyr of impericus love!
Ye both would weep o'er frail Fidelia's tomb,
Sweet lovely flow'r destroy'd in early bloom!
Much-injur'd Shade! to thee this verse is due
From him who all thy gentle graces knew;

CATUL.

Who

Who tender, watchful, smooth'd thy dying
bed,
Wip'd thy cold sweats, and pillow'd soft thy
head ;
Who, kneeling near thee, took thy last com-
mand,
Felt the faint pressure of thy feeble hand * ;
Mark'd the last glimmer of thy closing eye,
Heard thy last pray'r, " and learn'd of thee
" to die ;"
Kiss'd thy pale lips when ceas'd thy lab'ring
breath,
And, jealous, woo'd thee from th' embrace of
death.
But thou art blest, still his a painful part !
Thy legacy to him———a broken heart !
If aught beyond a wish his verse can give,
Thy name, thy beauty, and thy worth shall
live † ;
Young Love shall frequent to thy tomb repair ‡
With flagging pinions, and disorder'd air ;
There the fell archer will indulge in woe,
His arrows scatter'd, and unstrung his bow :
Thus thy fond bard, his anguish to assuage,
Culls a fair flow'ret from the classic page ;
Pillfers for sad conceits the Roman verse,
And braids with Fancy's wreaths thy sable
hearse.
Foolish attempt! his heart to nature true,
In secret mourns thee lost, and sobbing sighs
adieu !!!

O R E S T E S.

V E R S E S

WRITTEN BY THE LATE EARL OF
CHATHAM.

[From "SEWARD'S ANECDOTES," in which
Work it was for the first time printed.]

TO THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD GREN-
VILLE TEMPLE, LORD VISCOUNT
COBHAM.

INVITATION TO SOUTH LODGE *.

From "Tyrrbena Regum Progenies," &c.

FROM Norman Princes sprung, their vir-
tues heir,
Cobham, for thee my vaults inclose
Tokai's smooth cask unpierc'd. Here purer
air,
Breathing sweet pink and balmy rose,

Shall meet thy wish'd approach. Haste then
away,
Nor round and round for ever rove
The magick Ranelagh, or nightly stray
In gay Spring Gardens glittering grove.

For sake the Town's hugh mafs, stretch'd long
and wide,

Pall'd with Profufion's sickening joys ;
Spurn the vain capital's infpid pride,
Smoke, riches, politicks, and noise.

Change points the blunted sense of sumptuous
pleasure ;

And neat repasts in sylvan shed,
Where Nature's simple boon is all the trea-
sure,

Care's brow with smiles have often spread.
Now flames Andromeda's resplendent fire,

Now rages Procyon's kindled ray,
Now madd'ning Leo darts his stellar fire,
Fierce Suns revolve the parching day.

The shepherd now moves faint with languid
flock

To riv'let fresh and bow'ry grove,
To cool retirements of high-arching rock,
O'er the mute stream no zephyrs move.

Yet weighing subsidies and England's weal,
You still in anxious thought call forth
Dark ills, which Gaul and Prussia deep con-
ceal,

Or fierce may burst from towering North.

All-seeing Wisdom, kind to mortals, hides
Time's future births in gloomy night ;
Too-busy care, with pity, Heaven derides,
Man's fond, officious, feeble might.

Use then aright the present. Things to be,
Uncertain flow, like Thames ; now peace-
ful borne

In even bed, soft-gliding down to sea ;
Now mould'ring shores, and oaks uptorn,

Herds, cottages, together swept away,
Headlong he rolls ; the pendant woods
And bellowing cliffs proclaim the dire dis-
may,
When the fierce torrents rouse the tranquil
floods.

They, masters of themselves, they happy live,
Whose hearts at ease can lay secure,

* Felt the faint, &c.

Te teneam moriens deficiente manu.

TIBUL.

† Thy name, thy, &c.

Semper bonos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

VIRG.

‡ Young Love, &c.

Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram

Et fractos arcus.

Adspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis.

OVID.

* A Seat of Mr. Pitt on Enfield Chase.

“ This day rose not in vain : let Heav'n next
“ give

“ Or clouded skies, or sunshine pure.”

Yet never what swift Time behind has cast,
Shall back return. No pow'r the thing
That was hid not have been; for ever past,
It flies on unrelenting wing.

Fortune, who joys perverse in mortal woe,
Still frolicking with cruel play,
Now may on me her giddy smile bestow,
Now wanton to another stray.

If constant, I carefs her; if she flies
On fickle plumes, farewell her charms!
All dower I wave (save what good fame sup-
plies),
And wrap my soul in freedom's arms.

'Tis not for me to shrink with mean despair,
Favour's proud ship should whirlwinds
tofs;

Nor venal idols sooth with bart'ring prayer,
To shield from wreck opprobrious dross.

'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere,
My light-charged bark may haply glide;
Some gale may waft, some conscious thought
shall cheer,
And the small sight unanxious glide.

WILLIAM PITT, 1750.

TO THE ELEGANT SOPHIA,

ON THE ARSUDITY OF SOME PART OF
FEMALE DRESS.

“ *Benedetto sia 'l giorno, e 'l mese, et l'anno,*

“ ————— *Ov'io fui giunto*

“ *Da duo begliocchi, che legato m'hanno.*

PETRARCH.

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.

HOR.

I N ancient Greece the maids for beauty
famed,

Were not of Nature's lavish gifts ashamed;
No coat of mail was by rough fingers laced,
And no rude force compressed the yielding
waist;

They o'er the shape a stole transparent flung,
Which to the feet in varied foldings hung;
Freely to move the well-turn'd limbs were
seen,

Graceful as Ida's or Olympus' queen,
Thro' which the rays emitted to the sight,
Fill'd the admiring gazer with delight;
A silken bandeau by the Graces wove,
Gently upheld *The Hemispheres of Love.*

But Fashion now usurps Dame Nature's
reign,
Triumphs awhile, and spoils her rich do-
main.

Yet though, bright nymph! I now her ab-
sence mourn,

To her dear rights Earth's parent shall return;
Aid her, Sophia! with thy fostering hand,
Remove the swelling breasts *depressive* band.
Those globes, sole rivals of *The Milky Way*,
From bondage freed, shall hail the welcome
day.

Let it again with artless ease be plac'd
To gird with amorous grasp thy beauteous
waist;

Then I'll consign thee to the tender care
Of guardian sylphs, congenial sprites of air.

Terwilsbury,

Oct. 14, 1795.

BURGESS.

TO EDWIN,

ON READING HIS TENDER ELEGY,

[IN THE MANNER OF HAMMOND]

ADDRESSED TO EMMA, IN YOUR MAGA-
ZINE FOR AUGUST LAST.

“ *Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.*”

W HILE am'rous Edwin's lyre, with melt-
ing flow,

Riots in all the luxury of woe,
Around his head the mild affections play,
And little Cupids lift his liquid lay;
When warmer passion strikes the trembling
wires,

Electric shiverings seize the young desires.
Blame not thy Emma, should she seem alone
Unmov'd, a frozen Niobe in stone:
The quick successions of her hills of snow
Shew that volcanic fire is hid below.
Severer morals have our sex refin'd,
Scarce to herself the virgin hints her mind.
Each art, each science opens far fairer fields
For man, and love to bus'ness frequent
yields:

Still idle woman silent, secret, sighs,
Thrown into shade like some pale flow'r she
dies;

To soft sensations offers no controul,
But courts the melting malady of soul.

Say shall imperial man, to whom 'tis given
To rule on earth, the delegate of heav'n,
Should he with whining plaints his pow'r dis-
grace,

Acknowledg'd sov'reign of a subject race?
Edwin! this nerveless folly timely shun,
Fly the elegiac Muse, or y-u're undone!
Let tuneful Hammond's fate thy caution
move,

Who bled a victim on the shrine of Love;
He wise at council, eloquent as brave,
Expir'd in vernal life—a woman's slave.

I could

I could a drug medicinal impart,
 Would drive this sickly languor from thy heart :
 To bubbling founts of bliss I'd bring my boy,
 And plunge his senses in a sea of joy ;
 Teach him that Hymen's laws yield pure de-
 light,
 When love and virtue tender souls unite ;
 Then lead to Learning's haunts, to mines of
 truth,
 And breathe o'er all his frame the purple
 bloom of youth.

A YOUNG WIDOW.

VERSES ON PHEBE,

[At MINESTEED, in the NEW FOREST.]
 FROM HER LOVER AT RICHMOND.

THAT Cupid has wings we have often
 been told,
 By moderns as well as by poets of old ;
 And that twang'd from his bow his unerring
 dart
 Strikes home to each bosom possess'd of a heart.
 No sex does he spare, for the maid and the
 youth
 Whose hearts are transfix'd, will vouch for
 this truth.
 His dominion I own : would he help me to
 speed,
 Let him lend me his wings to fly to Mine-
 steed ;
 There, embracing my Phebe, her sweet smil-
 ing face
 Will quickly the pain of long absence efface,
 Till panting and breathless our silence would
 own
 That the pains of true love lead to true joys
 alone.
 The wings of his godship I'd then throw away,
 For an age with lov'd Phebe would pass like a
 day.

ANACREON,

ODE XV.

"Ου μοι μέλει Γυγας, καὶ ἀλλ.

I CARE not for Gyges the Sardin King ;
 Gold has not a charm to me ;
 What riches or power to a Tyrant may
 bring,—
 Such never my envy shall be :
 But my beard I with odours delight to per-
 fume,
 While chaplets of roses around my head bloom.
 To-day is my care.—Who's fure of to-
 morrow ?
 To day, then, while yet it is fair,
 Let the dice and the bottle exclude every
 sorrow,
 And Bacchus exult over care :
 For should age or disease overtake us, you know,
 Then adieu all the joys from drinking that
 flow !

R. J*M**s*N.

ANACREON,

ODE XVI.

Συ μὲν λέγεις τὰ Θηβης, καὶ ἀλλ.

SOME sing of Thebes, and some of Troy ;—
 My own defeats enough employ
 My Muse.—Nor have or horse, or foot,
 Or fleet thus put me to the rout.
 Strange was the army, new the foe ;—
 'Twas eyes—eyes work'd my overthrow !

R. J*M**s N.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

THIS day his Majesty being in his
 robes, and seated on the Throne,
 opened the sessions of Parliament with
 the following most gracious Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is a great satisfaction to me to re-
 flect, that, notwithstanding many events
 unfavourable to the common cause, the
 prospect resulting from the general situa-
 tion of affairs has, in many important
 respects, been materially improved in the
 course of the present year.

" In Italy, the threatened invasion of
 the French has been prevented ; and they

have been driven back from a considerable
 part of the line of coast which they had
 occupied : there is also reason to hope that
 the recent operations of the Austrian army
 have checked the progress which they had
 made on the side of Germany, and frus-
 trated the offensive projects which they
 were pursuing in that quarter.

" The successes which have attended
 their military operations in other parts of
 the campaign, and the advantages which
 they have derived from the conclusion of
 separate Treaties with some of the Powers
 who were engaged in the war, are far from
 compensating the evils which they experi-
 ence

rience from its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of Peace, and the establishment of some settled system of Government.

“The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that Country, have led to a crisis of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue, but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquillity of other Countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any Treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negotiate for a general Peace on just and suitable terms, will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our Allies, such a Peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

“With this view I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West-Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

“I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

“The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this Country.

“The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval

force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

“I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged. I have directed copies of these Treaties to be laid before you.

“*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“It is matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require further additions to the heavy burdens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people. I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures; and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“I have observed, for some time past, with the greatest anxiety, the very high price of grain, and that anxiety is increased by the apprehension that the produce of the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distress, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future. Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of Parliament may adopt, on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.”

His Majesty having withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned during pleasure. In this interval intelligence was received of a most flagitious violation of the honour and dignity of Parliament in his Majesty's most sacred Person, on his return from the House of Peers. The Members of the Cabinet Council, and the High State Officers who were present, formed a sort of Council round

round the Woolfack, which continued with frequent interruptions occasioned by the ingress and egress of Messengers until six o'clock, when the House was relieved from a painful state of suspense by Lord Grenville, who moved, that before their Lordships proceeded to the business of the day, the bar should be cleared, in order to devise some means of detecting and bringing to justice the persons who had the audacity to insult his Majesty's most sacred person on his way from the House of Peers to St. James's Palace.

Strangers being immediately ordered to withdraw, and all the avenues to the House being cleared, a detail of the proceedings that occurred on this most extraordinary business cannot be furnished. It is however understood that Lord Grenville proposed that a Secret Committee should be appointed to enquire into, and report on, the evidence that should be laid before them on the subject of this outrage.

This proposition was resisted by the Earl of Lauderdale, who contended, that if grounds were laid before them to induce the House to institute an enquiry, that enquiry ought to be public; and although the Motion might be sanctioned by a recent precedent (the Secret Committee who drew up the Report on the persons indicted for High Treason last year), yet a public enquiry would be more satisfactory, and more conducive to the ends of justice.

After a debate of some length and much animation, it was agreed that the constables, &c. who had taken five or six persons into custody for their outrageous conduct in the Park on his Majesty's return from the House should be examined at their Lordships bar; which being agreed to, Mr. Stockdale, a bookseller in Piccadilly, Mr. Walford, a haberdasher in the vicinity of the Palace, Mr. Kennedy, an officer from Bow-street, and two other persons, severally underwent an examination.

A conversation then ensued on the mode of conduct that the House should adopt. The result was, that a message should be sent to the House of Commons, acquainting them that their Lordships desired a present conference on a subject which materially affected the safety of his Majesty, and the honour and dignity of Parliament.

The Messengers, on their return,

informed the House, that the Commons had acceded to the proposition for a conference, which took place accordingly in the Jerusalem Chamber. The result of this conference could not be learned; but the House, before its rising, was ordered to be summoned for the morrow, at half past three o'clock, to take his Majesty's Speech into consideration.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Their Lordships met at an early hour this morning, and made considerable progress in the business respecting the flagitious insult offered to his Majesty on the preceding day, as he was returning from the House of Peers.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's speech to both Houses of Parliament, and the same being read by the principal Clerk,

Lord Mount Edgcumbe rose to move an Address to his Majesty in return for his gracious communication. He began by reviewing the leading circumstances of the war, and remarked that the very defeats of the Allies had been favorable to us, for unless the military force of France had been so occupied, it would have been severely felt by this country. The defection of some of our Allies, he said, was of less moment than might have been expected, for no serious inconvenience could accrue from that defection, when we considered this country as separately at war with France, Our own operations had, upon the whole, been greatly if not uniformly successful. In the East and West Indies we had made many conquests, and still retained a decided superiority. His Lordship next adverted to the disposition expressed in his Majesty's Speech to receive such overtures, on certain conditions, as might be compatible with the accustomed relations of amity and peace; and this concession was, in his opinion, all that candour could expect or policy allow. In allusion to the West India expedition, he said he looked with a satisfaction much increased towards the successes he anticipated in that quarter. Our affairs were, upon the whole, so prosperous, that instead of unbecoming and imprudent condescension on our part, he recommended, in the language of the Speech, that we should be prepared for the alternative of war, and continue undiminished our activity and vi-

gour. This was the mode of conduct best calculated to produce a peace on terms safe and honourable to accept. He then entered into a minute investigation of the state of the French finances, which he contrasted with our own, and contended, that such was the rapid depreciation of assignats, that it would be impossible for them to continue the war on the same principle. The Noble Lord concluded by reading the Address he moved, which was, as usual, responsive of the sentiments contained in the Speech.

Lord Walsingham seconded the Address.

A message from the Commons acquainted the House that the Commons had agreed to the Address for a conference.

The question being put on the Address,

The Duke of Bedford rose to state his objections to the Address in its present shape, and to propose another exactly similar to the one which had been proposed in the House of Commons. His Grace said, it would be more consistent with the dignity of Parliament for the House to speak their own sentiments than to subscribe to a mere echo of the Speech, and happy should he be if their decision was a recommendation for a pacification. He then animadverted on the different topics contained in the Speech in an able and satisfactory manner. But as the remarks were in some degree anticipated by the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, we deem it unnecessary to follow his Grace in a detail of those remarks. He next arraigned the conduct of Administration, whom he termed wicked and corrupt, and conjured the House to draw aside that flimsy veil which was thrown over his Majesty, whose paternal care would induce him to exercise an act of the Royal Prerogative, which alone could save the Country from destruction. He concluded by moving an Amendment to the Address.

Lord Grenville, in a speech of two hours, combated the arguments that had been adduced by the Duke of Bedford, and concluded by giving his most decided negative to the Amendment.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his astonishment at the words that had been put into his Majesty's mouth, and delivered from the Throne; and

having passed a number of strictures on the Speech, proceeded to the topics that had induced him to attend the House on this occasion. The enormous price of grain was the subject he alluded to. Last January, when he read a paper, stating that the industrious poor of his neighbourhood could not procure other food than bread and water; and when he mentioned the excessive scarcity of provisions with which the country was about to be afflicted, he was branded with the appellation of Jacobin, who wished to arouse the populace against the Government of the Country. How far his predictions on the subject of scarcity had been realized, he left for others to determine. The poor, he said, in many parts of the country, were unable to procure even bread and water. The Government Contractors were always upon the watch, and bought up all the cattle and hogs that were formerly slaughtered for the use of the poor. Besides this, they were generally killed half fattened and before they had attained their full growth, which destroyed the breed, and extended the inconvenience to posterity. The consumption in fleets and encampments was much greater than if the men were dispersed in the country villages, exercising their respective trades. Peace, immediate peace, was therefore, in his opinion, the only remedy that could reach the root of the evil, and save the country from impending ruin. Next to this, he thought the sufferings of the poor might be alleviated by the equalization of labour; and he suggested the propriety of bringing in a Bill for that purpose, in order that every man's pay should be in proportion to the increased price of provisions. After reprobating in severe terms the conduct of Administration, the Noble Marquis concluded by giving his most hearty support to the Amendment.

A debate of considerable length ensued, which being merely a repetition of the arguments used in the House of Commons, we shall not lay it before our readers.

The speakers in favour of the Address were, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Hawkebury, Earl Spencer, and the Lord Chancellor.

In support of the Amendment, Lord Darnley, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Lauderdale.

The Duke of Bedford did not choose to

to take the sense of the House on his Motion, and accordingly withdrew it.

Earl Spencer gave notice, that on Monday next he should propose a Vote of Thanks to Admiral Lord Bridport for his meritorious services.

At half past one o'clock the House adjourned to

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

This day the House met at half past one, and proceeded to St. James's with their Address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

THE Speaker having read his Majesty's Speech, Lord Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleugh, rose to move an Address. His Lordship proceeded to take a general view of our resources, the extent of our commerce, and the successes which have attended our arms, both in the East and West Indies; which having gone through, he moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, for his most gracious Speech which he had been pleased to deliver from the Throne. [Here followed the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech.]

The Hon. Mr. Stewart, son of the Earl of Londonderry, rose to second the Address. It was not necessary to go back to the beginning of the war, in order to prove the desperate state of France; the present was sufficient to prove that the contest must be brought to a conclusion favourable to this country. Assignats and the system of terror, two great supporters of the French resources, were now almost exhausted. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into a calculation of the losses on the assignats, and the enormous expences of the French government. The present system, he maintained, would also be abandoned by them, as well as the system of terror. He concluded by seconding the Address.

Mr. Sheridan began with expressing his surprize that the word *satisfaction* should appear in the first line of his Majesty's Speech. He conceived it a mark of true religion, to be satisfied in the midst of distress and disappointment. The abstinence, the religion, the meekness, and piety of his Majesty's Ministers were generally acknowledged, but it was necessary to know on what their *satisfaction* rested. When the House is now assured from the Throne, that they are menaced with famine, how could the Minister have the assurance to use the word *satisfaction*.

Mr. Sheridan then expatiated on the wisdom of the Elector of Hanover in

making peace, and observed, that however averse the House might be to the introduction of Hanoverian troops, he ventured to pronounce it would have no objection to make an exchange and bring over his Majesty's Hanoverian counsellors. He then went into a long display of the catalogue of our misfortunes, to place the conduct of Ministry in the most contemptible light imaginable.

Mr. Sheridan then concluded a very animated speech with a declaration, that he would not vote a shilling for the supplies, except such as related merely to the Navy.

Mr. Jenkinson replied to Mr. Sheridan. He reverted to the origin of the war, which was first begun by the French. Their views of aggrandizement were founded on overturning the government of this nation, through the propagation of their opinions and political system.—He thought that these objects were to be opposed by every effort of our arms. At the period when hostilities commenced, the French system was ruinous, but now their constitutional ideas were somewhat altered. Instead of that unqualified democracy they at first professed, they now required of their electors a qualification of landed property greater than in England. He observed, that the proposed division of offices in the new French Legislature afforded a prospect of greater security, and removed in part our objections to peace, which would be still further lessened, when the new government now forming was fairly reduced to practice.

Mr. Jenkinson next adverted to an effect of the present war, which he considered of no small consequence. All ranks of his Majesty's subjects, except the most profligate among the rich, and the vilest among the vulgar, had stepped forwards to express their detestation of French opinions; for there could be no compromise with these opinions and the safety of the constitution. He then took a view of the internal state and distress

of France, where there are assignats now in circulation to the amount of 780 millions sterling, which are growing daily into such discredit, that one guinea in gold will purchase 50 guineas in assignats.

Mr. Fox declared, that after the very extraordinary Speech which he had heard from the Throne, he could not pass it over in silence. He wished to know how long his Majesty's Ministers were to build on speculations of terror and anarchy. Was it not sufficient to add 500,000l. sterling to the annual taxes to pay the interest of 100,000,000l. and to have brought on the scarcity of last year; but must Ministers, besides, insult the people, by telling them that their condition is better than it was last year?

With respect to the victory of the Austrians, it was not a victory of last year, but last week.

He then entered on those topics, the general defection of the Allies, and the expeditions to the Coasts of France, which he considered as conceived in the true spirit of madness and folly to reinstate the despotism of the Bourbons.

He maintained, that not one family in ten, in this country, could earn bread for themselves; and was this improving our situation? He believed that France was in distress, and that the dearth of provisions arose from the war alone; but had not the least doubt but this country was in a worse situation.

Mr. Fox then concluded a long speech by moving, that after the words of the proposed address—"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty," an amendment should be inserted, of which the following is the tenor: "To intreat his Majesty to review the events of the last three years, and the situations of the several Powers who had been engaged in war. That in this period, two of our most considerable allies had concluded treaties of Peace with the enemy, and one had entered into alliance with them. That in the West Indies the enemy had re-captured two islands taken from them, and had placed several of his Majesty's islands in extreme danger. That expeditions had been undertaken to the Coast of France, which proved shameful and abortive, and had disgraced the British name by the abandonment of those whom his Majesty's Ministers had assured of support. That such being the result of three campaigns, the House thought it their duty to in-

treath his Majesty no longer to listen to the opinion, that the governing Powers in France were incapable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity, but to look for indemnity only in the increased industry which peace would protect. And to declare to his Majesty, that if the existing Powers in France should, after the offer of a negotiation, attempt to carry on the war for their own aggrandizement, the House would give his Majesty such aid as, being assisted by the general energy of his people, would enable him effectually to repress the enemy, notwithstanding the weak and exhausted state to which the country has been reduced by his Majesty's Ministers."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that, during a period of discussion as difficult and important as had ever come before Parliament, the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him had never submitted to the House a proposition so pregnant with danger, and every sort of hostility to the interest of the country, as that which he had just offered. Never, he hoped, was a greater distinction to be observed than between the Address and the Amendment then under consideration; an Amendment with which the Right Hon. Gentleman had concluded a speech the most extraordinary, perhaps, that had fallen from him amidst the many extraordinary speeches delivered upon the subject of the war. In this Amendment a supposed degradation of the nation in its character as a political body, was stated to be the reason of a submissive desire for peace, as well as of a total renunciation of all pretensions to indemnity; and was referred to for the purpose of holding out the mockery of security and protection for industry. Such a proposition, any Member of that House was allowed by its forms to make, without personal responsibility [a loud cry of Hear! Hear! from the Opposition side of the House]; he could not, therefore, retort upon the Right Hon. Gentleman the threat of impeachment; but was he (Mr. Fox) the Minister of the country, and the author of a similar proposal, he would deserve impeachment as much as any Minister who ever disgraced its history.—Mr. Pitt then with a flow of eloquence and irresistible argument, greater than he ever before displayed in the House, combated the assertions of Mr. Fox, calling upon the House to judge, whether it became them,

them, as Statesmen, to announce their own weakness and inability to continue the contest, and to declare their readiness to negotiate, without so much as knowing who are to receive the declaration.—I have no hesitation, says Mr. Pitt, to declare, under what circumstances I should think it advisable for this country to treat with France. Whether the new Constitution may have been put into activity, or may have been postponed, we are yet ignorant: “But when once that Constitution has been put in activity, with such acquiescence of the people as shall enable the Legislature to speak as the Representatives of the French Nation, we ought to be ready to negotiate, without any objection to the form or nature of the Government.” Then, and then only, will be the time to discuss the terms upon which Peace ought to be concluded; whether they are such as we can honourably accept, or will afford a reasonable prospect of security. But if by any premature declaration of weakness—if by any want of fortitude to bear our own sufferings, overlooking the ten-fold pressure under which the enemy labours, we stoop to the humiliation now proposed; we must look to a much less satisfactory issue of the contest than I firmly expect, or than we might have obtained at different periods, or before other Powers were wanting to themselves in shrinking from the common cause. If we are true to ourselves, much may yet be accomplished. It will at least be said, that if any Power stood in the breach, saved the rest of Europe, and gave time to those principles which threatened universal ruin, to spend their fury, it was a country that enjoyed a mild and free Government.

After a few words from Messrs. Fox and Sheridan, in explanation, Mr. Wilberforce said, that he perfectly approved of the Address, which had been so ably supported by his Right Hon. Friend, of the wisdom of whose conduct he had been convinced by his eloquence that night.

The House divided about twelve, when there appeared

For the Amendment,	59
Against it,	240

Majority,	181
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FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

A new writ was moved for the bo-

rough of Rye, in the room of General Clarke, deceased.

Another new writ was moved for Haddington, in the room of John Hamilton, Esq.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the high price of Corn, Mr. Dudley Ryder in the Chair,

Mr. Pitt proposed a Resolution which passed the Committee, pursuant to which, leave was given to bring in a Bill for the continuation of an act passed last sessions to prevent the exportation of corn.

Mr. Hufsey suggested the propriety of a bounty on the growth of corn, as a remedy to any future scarcity of corn.

Mr. Pitt observed, that as to a bounty, it ought to be delicately touched upon; but, however, an investigation into the cause of the present scarcity should be made as soon as possible.

General Smirh spoke a few words on the same subject.

Mr. Fox wished to know when the prohibition on distillers ceased, as that had a considerable bearing on the business now before the House.

Mr. Hufsey said, he also had intended to speak a few words on distilleries. He wished to be informed whether it was designed to prevent their working after the expiration of the act, as the price of grain would be regulated accordingly.

The Report was then brought up, and the House was on the Tuesday following to resume the subject.

A Message came down from the Lords, purporting that they had sent to that Honourable House a copy of the minutes of evidence of witnesses examined respecting the personal insult offered to the King, and also an Address to his Majesty, expressive of their indignation at the base attempt made on his person.

The Address was read a first time by the Clerk at the table, and afterwards the minutes of evidence; the substance of which was, that Mr. John Walford, linen-draper and haberdasher, and Mr. Stockdale, bookseller, Piccadilly, John Watford Seare and Christopher Kennedy, Bow-street officers, had been witnesses of several disloyal expressions being used by divers persons on the day of the King going to the House of Peers. James Parker, footman to the King, who lives at Pim-

lico, said, that the ball which broke the glass of the State coach, came from a bow window near the Ordnance Office, Old Palace Yard.

The Address was then read a second time, and agreed to *nem. con.*

A Message was then sent down to the Lords, to notify the concurrence of the Commons to the Address.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Lord Stopford, at the bar, acquainted the House, that his Majesty would be pleased to receive their Address at half past two o'clock this day.

At two o'clock the House adjourned over to Monday, and immediately proceeded to St. James's to present the Address.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

The Speaker acquainted the House that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive both the Addresses, at St. James's, on Saturday last, to which his Majesty returned an answer, of which the following is an outline:—

“Gentlemen,

“I thank you for your loyal Address, in which you express so much concern at the attack made on my Person and Government. I shall use every endeavour to detect those persons who have been guilty of so daring an outrage, by which both the safety of my Person and the Constitution of these Kingdoms were so much endangered.”

The order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Speech, be-

ing moved, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Hobart in the Chair. A Motion was then made, That supplies be granted to his Majesty; which was agreed to unanimously, and the Report of the Committee to be brought up tomorrow.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose and said, that at no period of the history of these kingdoms was the military ardour of any Officer so conspicuously distinguished as that of Admiral Lord Bridport for the eminent services he had rendered this country on all occasions, but more particularly in his engagement with a detachment of the French fleet on the 3d of June last, and for the important victory gained over it on that day: he would therefore move, That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Lord Bridport; which was agreed to *nem. con.* He then moved, That the Thanks of this House be also given to Vice-Admirals Harvey, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Rear-Admiral Gardiner; which was also agreed to unanimously, and the same to be signified to them by Admiral Lord Bridport. He then moved, the Thanks of that House to be given to all the Captains and other Officers of that part of the fleet. And lastly, That the Thanks of that House be likewise given to the Seamen and Marines, and that the same be made known to them by their Captains.

Adjourned.

S T A T E P A P E R.

ADDRESS of GENERAL PASQUAL DE PAOLI to the CITIZENS of CORSICA.

DEAREST COUNTRYMEN,

I FLATTERED myself that, after my retirement from public affairs, I should have been enabled to contemplate in tranquillity the happy situation of Corsica, under the auspices of a great and magnanimous King, to whom we are so fortunate as to belong; but the false and malicious language held forth against my honour, and our common loyalty, in consequence of the popular commotions that have arisen in several parts of the island, obliges me to break my silence, not only that I may be enabled to confound the calumny issued against me, but to enlighten you on the subject of your real interests in so alarming a crisis, occasioned by the

secret machinations of some insidious individuals, the determined enemies of our present happy system.

In consequence of the general discontent, which, to my great grief, I see prevail against the subordinate individuals of our Government, some Remonstrances have been presented to the Representative of his Majesty. There is no doubt that, in so doing, you have availed yourselves of a right solemnly guaranteed by the Constitutional Act; and it cannot be denied that your complaints are grounded on facts that will not admit of any solid objection: if, therefore, they are expressed in conformity to the laws, and with due respect to the dignified character of the person under whose consideration they legally come, there can be very little doubt of your wishes being complied with.

You

You shall have my support, when I find your Remonstrances qualified by the regular legal terms; but I shall be the first to oppose them with my voice, and to shew my resentment, in union with all the loyal subjects of his Majesty, if they have any tendency to commute the national honour, in which case they cannot fail incurring the just indignation of our gracious Sovereign.

I must confess that I entertain some doubts as to the propriety of the manner in which your complaints have been urged; but I am, at the same time, persuaded, that, if you have mistaken the time and mode of delivering them, you will not forget the decency and due respect to which Government is entitled. I cannot, however, help apprising you, that there are among you many old, and even some new enemies of our liberty, who, notwithstanding we have frustrated their repeated efforts to oppose our union with the powerful British Empire, still flatter themselves that they may derive some consequence from the present circumstances, and therefore take advantage of them, with a view of dissolving the new bonds of friendship, so happily entered into, and depriving us of the blessing of our happy situation, in the attainment of which so much blood has been spilt; and I am perfectly aware that all their powers are now exerted in the desperate attempt. To their malicious instigations I must attribute the illegal proceedings which, I am informed, have occurred in some places, of which calumny is eager to brand me as an accomplice, and even a principal author, and to make me responsible for the consequences that may result from them; at the same time that the retribution of your intentions is perverted to turbulence and disloyalty towards our gracious Sovereign, for the purpose of prejudicing his Majesty against your application.

Dear Countrymen, it is in consequence of the confidence you have constantly had in me, and in which you generously persevere, that I am encouraged to address you with firmness at this important moment, and to entreat you to confute the calumnious assertions of your enemies, by pursuing a conduct worthy of yourselves, and deserving the favour of his Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to take upon himself the Government of our country under a free Constitution, and our own Laws, after having contributed with his forces to deliver us from an

enemy, who threatened our country with utter extinction.

The beneficence of his Majesty towards Corsica had been manifested long before his assumption of its Government; and I solemnly protest, that no person shall surpass the zeal and activity with which I shall be constantly animated in supporting his Royal prerogative in this kingdom; a prerogative which, by a happy combination, independent of his singular magnanimity, our gracious Sovereign cannot avail himself of but for the happiness of his people.

My efforts, however, to this important end will not be sufficient, if I am to depend on my personal strength only: but I rely, with the utmost confidence, that you will be constantly united to me in shewing to his Majesty, with loyalty both of sentiment and action, a faithful submission to his Government, and the high gratitude which the repeated instances of his Royal munificence have impressed in the hearts of all the Citizens of Corsica.

I therefore persist in earnestly recommending to you to be moderate, to be submissive to the laws made by yourselves, and to behave with due respect towards the Representative of that gracious Sovereign, from whose goodness so much is to be expected.

Wait with becoming patience until your Parliament is assembled, when only you will be authorized to present, with propriety, your Remonstrances in favour of the reform of the abuses against which you complain, and express the expediency of amending those laws which you do not conceive calculated for the actual circumstances of your Country.

For the success of your application, if it is just, and worthy of your character, you may rely with confidence on the wisdom and zeal of your Representatives, and on the justice and generosity of his Majesty.

I therefore confide in your loyalty, that, in spite of those who manifestly appear interested in calumniating your conduct, you will maintain inviolably your engagements, entered into by solemn oath, to be faithful to your Constitution and King; and, by your submission to the existing laws, and to his Majesty's Government, you will prove yourselves worthy of his further favour. I conclude, by wishing you a perfect and solid happiness.

PASQUAL DE PAOLI.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, OCT. 20.

His Majesty's Ship Fortitude, Oct. 12, 1795. Cape Finisterre, by account, bearing East about 16 or 17 leagues.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of Sept. taking the first spurt of an easterly wind after my letter written their Lordships of the 21st of the same month, when the wind was westerly.

In coming through the Gut in the night, his Majesty's ships Argo and Juno, with some of the ships, parted company, and, I conclude, by steering more to the northward than myself with the other men of war and body of the convoy, it being near dusk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the Fortitude was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M.: but, on the whole, their separation has turned out a most fortunate circumstance; for, with great regret, I am to inform their Lordships, that, on the 7th instant, Cape St. Vincent, by account, bearing S. 83. E. 48 leagues, the wind N. by W. standing on the larboard tack, I discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships, six of the line, two of which I judged to be of 80 guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chase to his Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which, had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line with the Bedford, Censeur, and Fortitude, determined, if possible, to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could.

Just as the ships under my command had formed, the Censeur rolled away her fore-top-mast; by which, having only a frigate's main-mast, she was rendered useless. The van line-of-battle-ship of the enemy then but long gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with the general opinion of my Officers, coincided with that of Capt. Montgomery, of the Bedford, to bear up, keeping very near

together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chase guns. I ordered the Lutine frigate directly to take the Censeur in tow, but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected.

Captain Gore, who commanded her, though in the disabled state his ship was in, not half manned (and but very little powder), made a most gallant defence; but being overpowered at last by two sail more of the enemy's line coming, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half past two o'clock.

The Bedford and Fortitude kept up their mutual fire from their stern chaces from all the decks; and about one hour afterwards the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates from the first employed themselves on that service.

When I first made the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and I believe many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did. For further particulars, I must refer their Lordships to Captain Turner, the bearer of these dispatches, who, with Captain Haggett of the Lutine, I must beg leave to recommend to their Lordships as very deserving Officers.

Had the enemy come to close action with the Bedford and myself, I am well assured every effort would have been used by Captain Montgomery, his Officers and ship's company; and more fully so, from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, for his Majesty's service, and our mutual support.

My Officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and I am sure would have fought the ship to the last moment, had the enemy come up. I flatter myself every thing was done, first to save the convoy, and afterwards his Majesty's ships; and I hope and trust my conduct in this unfortunate business will meet his Majesty's and their Lordships approbation.

I am, &c.

T. TAYLOR.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Peter Parker, Bart. dated Royal William, at Spithead, Oct. 17, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ships and sloop named in the margin* are arrived at Spithead. I have given Captain Taylor of the Fortitude leave to go to town to give their Lordships such particulars of the late action with the enemy, as they may be desirous of knowing.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Burgess to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Argo, off the Needles, Oct. 17, 1795.

SIR,

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Argo, under my command, together with the Juno, Lord A. Beauclerk, and thirty-two sail of the convoy, which left Gibraltar Bay on Thursday the 24th of September, under the Fortitude.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 24.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomone, Road of Isle Dieu, Oct. 17, 1795.

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that the Aquilon frigate arrived on the 4th inst. from Sir James Saumarez, with dispatches, and put to sea again the same day: At eleven A. M. on the 15th she returned, and informed me that there were two ships of Admiral Hervey's squadron in chase of the enemy. I immediately gave orders for the Concorde to weigh, and doing so with La Pomone, leaving five sail of transports in the charge of Lieutenant Bowling, of the Swinger gun vessel, and having cleared the south end of the Island, I discovered the enemy, with the Orion and Thalia in chase, and soon after perceived two other sail, which proved to be the Melampus and Latona; the Aquilon, who was the headmoit, being within gun-shot of the enemy, they doubled the Baleine Bank, and proceeded up the Pertuis D'Antioche to Rochfort, from which it was not possible to cut them off. I hauled to the wind directly, and discovered

two other sail in the N. W. steering in for the land; the whole squadron chased, and on our nearer approach found them to be a line-of-battle ship and a corvette brig; I endeavoured to cut them off from the land, and after several shot had been fired, the corvette brought-to, and proved to be L'Eville, of 18 guns, and 100 men; had been out 60 days, in company with La Forte, of 50 guns; Le Veriade, 36 guns; Tarteuf, 36 guns; and a lugger: They have, according to their report, taken 12 sail of West Indiamen; the two recaptures (Kent, of London, and Albion) by this ship and the Orion, were of the number of their prizes.

HORSE-GUARDS, OCT. 31.

A Dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 18, 1795.

I had the honour of informing you, in a former dispatch, that the Dutch were entrenched in a strong position at Muffenberg, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on their left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with high surf on the shore, but which the absolute necessity of the post rendered requisite that we should possess, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig and myself that it ought to be attempted.

For this service I secretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of seamen, about one thousand, under the command of Captains Hardy of the Echo, and Spranger of the Rattlesnake, and sent ships frequently around the Bay, to prevent suspicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th inst. a light breeze sprung up from the North-West, and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accustomed readiness and activity, instantly put the forces on shore in motion, and at the same moment Commodore Blanket, equally zealous, in the America, with the Stately, Echo, and Rattlesnake, got under weigh.

* Fortitude, Bedford, Lutine, Tishphone sloop.

whilst the gun-boats and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about 500 yards, to prevent their being interrupted.

About one o'clock the ships being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and, on approaching a second post of one gun and a royal mortar or howitzer, the effect was the same. On proceeding off the camp the confusion was instantly manifest, although the distance from the ships was greater than could have been wished, but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach.

The Echo led, commanded by Lieutenant Tod of the Monarch, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the America, which anchored in four and a half, then the Stately and Rattlesnake, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their lesser draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the sloops; but an increase of wind prevented the large ships from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the Commanders with great coolness, much to their own honour and their country's credit.

In a few minutes after the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their camp with the utmost precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces, and at four o'clock the Major-General took possession of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy sandy ground. To him I beg leave to refer, for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the sea ran so high that no person from the ships or gun-boats could venture to land.

In transmitting to you the proceedings of the fleet under my command, I shall at all times feel great satisfaction in doing justice to the merits of the several officers. To their judgment and good conduct in the present instance is to be attributed the immediate success which attended the attempt; it is therefore my duty to recommend to his Majesty's notice Commodore Blankett, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Tod of the Monarch, commanding the Echo, and Lieutenant Ramage, also of the Monarch, commanding the Rattlesnake, and Mr. Charles Adam, of the Monarch, Midshipman, who commanded the gun-boat. I am sensibly obliged to them, each individually, for their steady and correct discharge of my orders.

I must further beg leave to add, that it is universally agreed the Echo's fire was superiorly directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgments are also due to the officers and men for the general zeal and activity which appeared in every countenance, of which I was enabled to judge with more precision, as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to visit the other ships employed under his direction upon this service.

The America had two men killed and four wounded, and one gun disabled, being struck by a shot; the Stately, one man wounded. Some shots passed through the ships, but did not materially injure them.

I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoese ship, which intends touching at St. Helena, as he is now at Muysenberg.

I have enclosed a list of the Dutch ships detained in this Bay.

List of Dutch Ships detained in Simon's Bay, Aug. 18, 1795.

The ship Willemstadt en Boetzlaar, Captain St. Kooter, 978 tons, arrived May 10, 1795, from the Texel. Landed her cargo here.

De Yonge Bonifacius, Captain Jan Nicholas Croese, 488 tons, arrived June 24, from Batavia, laden.

Gertruyda, Capt. M. de Vries, 660 tons, arrived May 9, from Amsterdam. Landed her cargo here.

Het Vertrouwen, Captain Hilbrand Van Wyen, 890 tons, arrived Aug. 14, from Batavia, laden.

Louisa and Anthony, Captain Kersjin Hilbrand, 640 tons, arrived Aug. 14, from Batavia, laden.

DOWNING STREET, NOV. 11, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head Quarters, Weilmunster,
Oct. 18, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the 13th inst. the advanced guards of the Austrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Had-dick, have been in constant pursuit of the enemy on all the roads leading across the Lahn between Weilburgh and Nassau.

Nassau. General Warneck, with the reserve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could support the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumstances, whilst the main army advanced to the Camp of Weilmunster, between Udingen and Weilbourg, ready to cross the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left if they should attempt to maintain a position on that river.

The Marshal has taken every step that he judged best calculated to distress their army; but their retreat has been so precipitate, and the country through which they marched so extremely intersected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on some affairs with the best troops of the rear-guards of their different columns. In these the Austrians have taken several cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thousand prisoners, besides having killed and wounded considerable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raise the siege of Ehrenbreitstein to-day, and they seem determined to pass the Rhine, with the principal part of their army, at Neuweid (where they have bridges) as expeditiously as possible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne.

The Austrian advanced guards, supported by the reserve, are still in pursuit.

The enemy have destroyed a great quantity of powder and other stores, which they had not time to send away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters, Weilmunster,
O^r. 19, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the siege of Ehrenbreitstein is raised, and the enemy are crossing the Rhine as expeditiously as possible at Neuweid.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Army, Limburg, O^r. 26, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Wurmser has obtained a signal advantage over the

French in the neighbourhood of Mannheim, of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th inst. that part of the Austrian army which was stationed before Mannheim assembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmser in person, to attack the different posts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The disposition was very matterly, and the spirited manner in which it was executed answered fully to the wish and expectations of the General. After a severe action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, besides some cannon and several ammunition-waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impossible, and the Generals could not conduct their attacks with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumstance enabled the enemy to get off most of their artillery, and prevented the Austrians from following them into the place, as General Wurmser intended.

The Austrians had upon this occasion about thirty Officers and between six and seven hundred non-commissioned Officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General Officer, twenty-one Officers, and between five and six hundred non-commissioned Officers and privates taken prisoners: their killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 2000. In consequence of this victory Mannheim is closely invested, and the bombardment will be begun immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

*Head Quarters, Limburg, October
26, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has passed the Rhine, as well as all those troops who retired upon Neuweid.

From the reports of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Austrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy destroyed a great quantity

quantity of military stores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impossible to ascertain with any precision their number of killed and wounded, but it must have been very considerable, more especially as the peasants rose against them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occasion bear the most evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almost say no house, that has not ample reason to lament this invasion; for, however short its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places what could not be carried off was destroyed. Even women and children have been murdered; in short the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the clearest manner, are such as could only be perpetrated by men lost to every sentiment of humanity.

The Russian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the guards which they stationed at different places for the purpose of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French with expressions of resentment and contempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
 &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
 Mayence, October 30, 1795.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 18th instant the Austrian troops, under the command of Gen. Wurmsler, stormed the Galenberg, an entrenched height which formed an advanced post to the fortress of Mannheim. The possession of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches against the body of the place. To favour the assault of the Galenberg, a false attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuosity of the troops was such, that they stormed it without having orders to do so; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after spiking 13 pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
 Mayence, October 30, 1795.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yesterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation.

Your Lordship will recollect, that in the month of November last the French took a position upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, and the latter below the fortresses. This position completely invests the place on that side; and from the time they first occupied it, almost to the day of the attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and perfecting the most formidable intrenchments. These consisted of two lines. The first was composed of large detached works, closed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three distinct ranges of *trous de loups**. The second was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the same manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is usual in field works. Every possible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French Generals have been known to say frequently in private, that they considered this position as wholly impregnable.

Marshal Clerfaye, after having forced General Jourdan to repass the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the Camp of Wickert, about five English miles from Mayence; and in consequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very considerably, he, without waiting for those troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above described with fifty-two battalions of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was destined for this attack, consisting of thirty-two regular battalions, some light infantry, and twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garrison of Mayence, was formed into four divisions: one, of ten battalions and six squadrons,

* Round pits of considerable depth: each range was composed of several rows of those pits, placed irregularly and quite close together.

under General New; one, of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General Stader; one, of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Colloredo; and one, of seven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heilig Creutz, (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing) forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the position in immediate connection with each other, whilst the Waraldine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Slavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of six gunboats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpose of making a diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's center, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader, and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonstrations towards different points of the center, whilst two of his battalions and two squadrons, with a considerable proportion of heavy artillery, made false attacks upon Monbach and Gonsenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the position, for the same purpose as those who landed behind the right. General Werneck's division was to remain on the glacis of Mayence as a reserve.

It must be observed, that Marshal Clerfaye directed his real attack upon the most commanding, and by far the strongest part of the camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost accuracy, and in a very short time the battle was decided in favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary discipline and bravery. The general officers, finding that they could not advance on horseback on account of the *trous de loups*, dismounted, and entered the entrenchments on foot at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked; and although they certainly had some time to prepare for their

defence, from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumstance of surprize, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned without more resistance one of the most formidable positions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and six pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggon, and about two thousand prisoners, (among these two Generals and sixty other officers), are already brought into Mayence, whilst great quantities of stores of various kinds, collected for the purposes of the siege, have likewise fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 3000.

The Austrians had on this occasion between sixty and seventy officers, and about fifteen hundred noncommissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. Amongst the former were Lieutenant General Schmertring and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf crossed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took possession of Oppenheim.

The Marshal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are pursuing in all directions.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, Nov. 2. All the preliminary measures for the formation of the new Legislature have been gone through without difficulty or impediment. As late, however, as 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th they had not yet entered formally on business.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed in Paris; and Barras had, in consequence, resigned the command of the army of the interior.

The Duchy of Bouillon has been united to France.

In the last sitting of the Convention, on the 26th of October, which did not break up till 5 the next morning, Daunou announced, that a Republican division had sunk 24 Portuguese vessels, and 6 English, and taken an English brig, and another vessel of 500 tons coming from Brasil richly laden.

The last Acts of the Convention were decreeing,

decreasing, that the punishment of death shall cease at the general peace, and annulling all proceedings and accusations relative to the events of the Revolution. All those imprisoned on this subject shall be liberated, *if no charges exist against them respecting the late conspiracy*. All individuals accused of robbery or dilapidation may be proceeded against by a civil action for restitution only.

Those who oppose the putting of the new Constitution in activity; the fabricators of false assignats; the transported Priests, and the *Emigrants*, whether returned or not, are excepted from this amnesty.

The Convention then declared that its sittings were terminated (*i. e.* as a Convention); and it immediately formed itself into an Electoral body, for completing the 500 remaining Members.

At eight o'clock at night, on the 27th of Oct. the Electoral body had completed the nominations it had to make, amounting to 105. During the night the Appel Nominal took place, for determining those of the re-elected Members who were 40 years of age, and who were married.

The Verification of Powers was finished, without any difficulty, on the 28th; and the Deputies divided themselves into two Chambers, and retired to their respective Halls.

The Council of Five Hundred proceeded to form a list of 50 Candidates, from which were to be chosen the five Members of the Executive Directory.

Of 350 individuals imprisoned in Quatre Nations, accused of Terrorism, 320 were released, on account of the amnesty.

The Council of the Ancients, on the 29th of October, elected for its President Lareveillere Lepaux: Secretaries Lanjuinais, Baudin, Breard, and Charles Delacroix. It was chiefly occupied in appointing officers, and such other business. Among its Members are, Legendre, Duffault, Lacombe St. Michel, Vernier, Letournier, Thomas Lindet, Eschasseriaux, Goupilleau, Fourcroy, Merlin de Douai, and Johannot.

The Council of Five Hundred met on the same day, and was occupied on the same business. It elected Danou President, and Cambaceres, Thibadeau, Chenier, and Reubell, Secretaries.

In the last debates of the expiring Convention, it was admitted that *ten* times the quantity of assignats existing in 1790 were now in circulation:

and it was proposed to fix the *maximum*, or highest price of the necessary articles of provisions, at *twenty* times the value of them in that year. This was not, however, decreed, but provisions were left to find their own price; which will probably be much higher than the proposed *maximum*.

On the 3d the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxemburgh. A Regiment of Dragoons formed the escort of the Executive Power!!!

The Executive Directory has made a demand of three milliards, (about 150 millions sterling!) for ordinary and extraordinary expences. This was granted on the declaration of urgency.

On the 1st inst. the following were chosen Members of the Executive Directory:

Lareveillere Lepaux, Latourneur de la Manche, Reubell, Syeyes, and Barras.

Syeyes declined his appointment, and Carnot was chosen in his stead.

Lareveillere-Lepaux, having by his appointment to the Directory vacated his place of President of the Council of Ancients, Baudin was chosen to replace him in the Presidency.

The French Legislature has, amongst more serious subjects, not neglected to employ itself in regulating the *diffes* of the different functionaries, all of which they have decreed shall be of the growth and manufacture of the Republic.

THE COUNCIL OF 500.—A long white robe and blue girdle, with a scarlet cloak, all of woollen. The cap of blue velvet.

THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.—The same form of dress. The robe a violet blue, the girdle scarlet, the cloak white, and all woollen. The cap of velvet, the same colour as the robe.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.—Has two kinds of dress: one for its ordinary functions, and the other for assisting in the National festivals.

The ordinary suit.—A cloak dress, back and sleeves of a bright orange colour, lined with white, and richly embroidered with gold on the front and back.

A long white kersey waistcoat embroidered with gold. A white silk scarf fringed with gold, and black silk breeches.

A black round hat, turned up on one side, and ornamented with a bunch of tri-coloured feathers.

The sword worn in a shoulder belt on the

the waistcoat. The colour of the belt bright orange.

The grand suit.—A cloak dress of blue, and a cloak of scarlet over it.

Besides these, there are appropriate

dresses for all the Ministers, Judges, &c. and insignia of office for all the public functionaries of whatever description.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 29.

ON the occasion of his Majesty's going to the House of Lords, the Mall and the Parade of Saint James's Park, and Parliament-street, were completely choaked up with spectators. The crowd was by no means so great at the Coronation: and to see the King go to the House, there never were before more than a tenth part of the numbers of this day; for they at least amounted to 200,000. Several Noblemen and Cabinet Ministers passed thro' the Park from Buckingham house about two o'clock. The Earl of Chatham, Duke of Gloucester, &c. were hissed, and the Duke of Portland was very much hooted.

About twenty minutes afterwards the King left Buckingham-house, and was violently hissed and hooted, and groaned at the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived opposite the Ordnance Office, when a small pebble, or marble, or bullet, broke one of the windows. In returning, the moment his Majesty entered the Park, the gates of the Horse-Guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed opposite Spring Gardens Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood-work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed closely round the coach, and his Majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the Horse-Guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the Park, and round by the Stable-yard, into St. James's Palace at the front gate, the bottom of St. James's-street. A considerable tumult took place when his Majesty was about to alight, and one of the horses in the state coach took fright, threw down an old groom of the name of Dorrington, and broke one of his thighs, but it proved fortunately a simple fracture. His other thigh was considerably bruised, but not dangerously.

A few minutes after his Majesty had

entered the Palace, the mob attacked the state coach with stones, and did it great injury. In its way along Pall Mall to the Mews, many things were also thrown at it. After a short time the King went in his private coach from St. James's to Buckingham-house; but on his way through the Park, the mob surrounded the carriage, and prevented it from proceeding, crying out, "Bread! Bread! Peace! Peace!"—The guards were however speedily brought up, and they protected the carriage till his Majesty got safe into Buckingham-house.

When his Majesty entered the House of Peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the Lord Chancellor,

"My Lord, I have been shot at!"

This alluded to the substance which had broke the window while passing the Ordnance Office.

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones, &c. at the King, and one of them was charged with having called out, "No King," and other such expressions. They were all examined at the Duke of Portland's Office; and, waiting the result of this business, nothing was done in the House of Lords till near six o'clock, when Lord Westmoreland, who rode in the carriage with the King, having previously moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw, stated the insult and outrage with which the King had been treated; and added, that his Majesty, and those who had accompanied him, were of opinion, that the glass of the coach had been broken by a ball from an air-gun, which had been shot from a bow window of a house adjoining the Ordnance Office, with a view to assassinate him.

The King, through the whole of the riot, displayed the cool magnanimity for which the family have ever been distinguished.—At the time that the glass of the coach was broken, he said to Lord Westmoreland—"That's a shot;" and, instead of leaning back in the carriage, or striving to avoid the assassin, he pointed to the round hole in the pane, and examined it. But this

was not all:—he went into his private coach, to go from St. James's to the Queen's House, in the midst of the wildest commotions of the multitude, thereby exposing himself, almost without guards, to their fury; and then it was that his Majesty's person was most imminently in danger.

30. Confident in the attachment of his people, notwithstanding the alarms of the preceding day, the King, accompanied by her Majesty and three of the Princesses, visited Covent Garden Theatre, and at their entrance were received with the usual burst of applause.—“God save the King” was sung twice, and by a considerable part of the House over-zealously called for a third time; this, in a corner of the gallery, provoked a few hisses, which however were soon over-ruled, and one or two of the most active of the turbulent party were turned out; after which the performance (*The Rivals*) went on.

Nov. 9. Mr. Ald. Curtis, the new Lord Mayor, was sworn into office at the Exchequer, Westminster-Hall, before the Lord Chief Baron. The day being uncommonly fine, the show was very brilliant both by water and land. The tide serving early, the Lord Mayor and his company returned to Blackfriars Bridge before three o'clock.

HURRICANE.

The memory of man does not recollect so violent a hurricane as that which was suffered on Friday morning, the 6th inst. Its continuance was happily short. It began about half past one, and had totally subsided before four o'clock. The squall came from the north-west, and was not accompanied by rain or hail. Its ravages were dreadful beyond description; trees were torn up by the roots, stacks of chimnies blown down in every corner of the metropolis, houses totally uncovered, and a number of buildings entirely demolished.

The following are a few of the particulars:

A house in Mead's-row, Lambeth, was blown down, and a lady, who slept in the first floor, (and who was to have been married that day), buried in the ruins; two of the servants were very much hurt. A child in the same row was also killed, by the falling of a stack of chimnies.

A house in another part of Lambeth was unroofed, by which an old woman lost her life. In St. George's Fields, a

young woman was killed, and another dreadfully maimed, by the falling of a house. A house in New Road, Fitzroy-square, and another in Conduit-street, were compleatly destroyed. A brew-house belonging to Mr. Huskisson, in the New Cut leading to Westminster Bridge, another in St. John's-square, and the Orchestra in the Apollo Gardens, are entire heaps of ruins.

The house of Sir John Sinclair, at Whitehall, is very much injured; the upper part fell into the street. The dwelling of a poor man at Somers town, by trade a bow and arrow maker, was swept away, and all his little property destroyed.

The brick wall at the south end of the Opera-house was blown down, and falling in the adjoining court, did considerable damage to the houses. At Limehouse Bridge a pile of deal boards was thrown down, and carried by the force of the wind to the distance of a hundred yards.

Several dwellings in Cornhill, Moorfields, the Borough, Shadwell, Wapping, &c. &c. also received very material injury.

Several large trees in St. James's and Hyde Park were blown down, and great numbers torn up by the roots in other places.

At Twickenham, also, several trees which stood before the house of Lord Dylart were blown down.

In St. James's Park and at Knightsbridge, similar accidents happened.

In Greenwich Park several trees fell a sacrifice. The effects of this hurricane at sea, we fear, have been of the most melancholy nature. In the River several tier of ships started from their moorings, and received much injury.

An immense torrent of rain preceded the storm.

In the late high winds, several of the colliers and other vessels were driven from their anchors in the Downs, on the Coast of France, where two or three of them went ashore; two or three others were so fortunate as to reach Calais harbour, by which their crews escaped perishing.

In the Temple many chambers were unroofed. A brick wall and handsome paling, with which the Bedford Fields had been lately intersected, and the upper part of one of the new houses building on the same site, were totally demolished. The paling seems to have been blown about the fields in sheets.

The

The King and Queen, who were at Buckingham Houfe, arofe from their beds, as did many hundreds of families; for the ftorm of wind was of that continuance, weight, and preffure, that fcarcely any fabrick feemed to be capable of bearing its force.

IN THE COUNTRY,

Many of the largeft and moft beautiful trees in the walks of King's, St. John's, and Queen's Colleges, Cambridge, were torn up by the roots. St. John's bridge has alfo been confiderably damaged.

At Brompton, Chatham, and Rochefter, the effects of the ftorm were feverely felt. The church of St. Margaret's, at the latter place, was much injured. The veftry-room chimney was blown down, and much of the tiling blown off.

At Norwich, one of the largeft trees in Chapel field was actually fnap in twain during the tremendous ftorm, and five others very much damaged. The demolition of chimnies, and the unroofing of houfes, were very general throughout that city. Alfo in the neighbourhood of Reading, a windmill on Bifhop's Hill was totally demolifhed. The mail-coach going to Ipfwich, was feveral times actually blown out of the road, and the guard obliged to difmount to lead the horfes.

Great damage was done at St. Albans; alfo to the buildings and walls of the Dowager Lady Spencer, and in and about Lord Grimfton's park.

At Birmingham the hurricane was much felt; two women were killed by a ftack of chimnies falling in Lionel-

ftreet; Mr. Barker's garden-wall at Summer Hill, 180 feet long, covered with choice peach and nectarine trees, was entirely thrown down to its very foundation; and the night coaches were greatly impeded and endangered upon all the roads by the falling of trees torn from their roots, &c.

Much damage was alfo done to the fhipping at Spithead, and in various parts along the coaft.

From Effex we are informed of the following particulars of a dreadful accident which occurred during the above hurricane:—A ftack of chimnies belonging to the houfe of the Rev. Dr. Waller, Archdeacon of that county, at Waltham-houfe, were blown down, and forced their way through the roof of the houfe, into the room where the Doctor was lying; the bricks drove a part of the roof with them, which fell directly upon him as he lay, and prevented him from making his efcape: nearly a cart load of bricks was lying upon him with fome large beams at one time; affiftance was procured him as foon as poffible, but the Doctor was unable (as we are informed) to rife; he was therefore obliged to be moved for the prefent: a furgeon was immediately fent for, and the bruises which he had received were hoped not to be mortal; he, however, languifhed till the Tuesday following, and then, to the irreparable lofs of his family and friends, died. Mrs. Waller had, providentially, juft before the horrid craih, jumped out of bed and left the room, fearing fomething of the kind might occur, to alarm the family.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Macclesfield, elected High Steward of the Borough of Henley-upon-Thames, vice the late Earl.

Abel Moyfev, efq. appointed deputy to the King's Remembrancer in the court of Exchequer.

Henry Blackftone, efq. of the Inner Temple, appointed by the Lord Chancellor his fe-cretary of decrees, injunctions, and appeals, vice Willis, dec.

George Marquis Townfhend, general of his Majesty's forces, appointed governor of the royal hofpital at Chelsea, vice Howard, refigned.

Field-marfhal Sir George Howard, K. B. appointed governor and captain of the Ifle of

Jerfey and Gouray, alias Montorgueil and Elizabeth, vice Conway, dec.

Lieut. gen. the Hon. Wm. Harcourt, appointed governor of Hull, vice Townfhend, refigned.

Major general Edmund Stevens, appointed governor of the garrifon of Fort William, in North Britain, vice Harcourt.

Lieut. col. the Hon. George John Ludlow, appointed lieutenant governor of the town and garrifon of Berwick, vice Stevens.

The Earl of Elgin appointed envoy-extraordinary and minifter plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, vice Lord Henry Spencer, dec.

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Docton

Doctor John Fellowes and Doctor ——— Cleghorne, to be physicians to the forces.

George Renny, esq. to be director-general of the hospitals, and to the forces in Ireland.

Lieutenant-general Morris, to be commander of the garrison of Plymouth, in the absence of the governor.

Major-general the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, commandant of Chatham Barracks, to be inspector-general of the recruiting service.

James Walker, esq. and John Archibald

Murray, esq. to be joint clerks of the pipe in Scotland, vice Lord Henderland, dec.

Dr. Ainslie, of Lincoln's-inn fields, the assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, vice Dr. Blane, resigned.

Arthur Murphy, esq. is reinstated a commissioner of bankrupts by the Lord Chancellor.

William M'Dowall, esq. of Garthland, member of Parliament for Glasgow, to be lord rector of that university for the ensuing year.

MARRIAGES.

AT Orwell park, Ipswich, the seat of the Earl of Beverley, Lord St. Asaph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, to Lady Charlotte Percy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Beverley.

Rev. George Cook, rector of Spodborough, Yorkshire, to Miss Anne Burward, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Burward, esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Lord Southampton's, in Stanhope-street, by special licence, Lord Viscount Duncannon, to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Lord Southampton.

At Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, eldest son of Lord Harrowby, to Lady Susan Leveson Gower, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

By special licence, at Mrs. Scott's, in Piccadilly, the Marquis of Titchfield to Miss Scott, heiress of the late General Scott, whose fortune has never been estimated at less than half a million. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Goodenough; immediately after which the couple set off for Bulstrode, which has been given to the Marquis by his father, the Duke of Portland.

Sir William Langham, bart. of Cottesbrook, Northamptonshire, to Miss Vane, only daughter of the Hon. Charles Vane, of Mount Ida, county of Norfolk.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Captain William Rutherford, of the royal navy, to Miss Richardson, of Queen-street, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Richardson, bart.

In Ireland, the Hon. Robert Leeson, younger son of the late Earl of Miltown, to Miss Grace Haad, of Lerry, county of Tipperary.

Sir John Riggs Miller, bart. to Lady Davenport.

Honoratus Leigh Thomas, esq. of Pall-Mall, to Miss Cruikshank, eldest daughter of William Cruikshank, esq. of Leicester square.

By special licence, at Sandwell, Staffordshire, Charles Duncombe, Esq. eldest son of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe-park, Yorkshire, and M. P. for the borough of Shaftesbury, to Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Thenford, the seat of Mr. Wodhull, Northamptonshire, Edward Wigley, esq. M. P. for the city of Worcester, and recorder of Leicester, to Miss Anna Maria Meyfey, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Watkins Meyfey, esq. of Shakenhurst in Boyton, Worcestershire, where the family have been settled from the time of Edward I.

By special licence, at Ham house, Surrey, by the Bishop of Diomore, the Rev. Herbert Croft, of Orchard street, to Miss Lewis, sister of Henry Grefwold Lewis, esq. of Malvern, Warwickshire, and to the lady of Wilbraham Tollemache, brother to the Earl of Dyfart.

At Galsbuice, near Glasgow, Francis Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor castle, Northumberland, to Miss Anne Campbell, third daughter of the Right Hon. Hlay Campbell, lord president of the Court of Session for Scotland.

Mark Pringle, esq. of Clifton, M. P. for Selkirkshire, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Chalmers, daughter of Robert Chalmers, esq.

Dr. Wm. Heberden, of Dover street, to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Charles Miller, esq. and niece to Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, architect, to Mrs. E. Clay, many years housekeeper to the late Joseph Duncombe, esq. of Sutton.

At Brunt-issland, in Scotland, Philip Darrell, esq. of Cale-hill, Kent, to Miss Poole, of Teddington, Middlesex.

George Watlington, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Charlotte Nevinston, youngest daughter of Charles Nevinston, esq. of Duke-street, St. James's.

By special licence, at the house of Mrs. Price,

Price, in Sackville-street, Dublin, William Evans Morres, esq. son of Clayton Bayly, esq. of Cowran, K.kenney, and grandson to the late Sir William Morres, bart. to Miss Savage, daughter of Charles Savage, esq. of Ardkeen, county of Down, and sister to Francis Savage, esq. knight of the shire for the said county, and niece to Crom. Price, esq. of Hollymount, M. P. for the borough of Monaghan.

At Sefton, Lancashire, Thomas Stonor, esq. of Stonor, Oxfordshire, to Miss Catharine Blundell, daughter of Henry Blundell, esq. of Ince Blundell, Lancashire.

George Bond, esq. of his Majesty's marine forces, to Miss Mary Payne, only daughter of William Payne, esq. of Deptford, Kent.

At Midgham, Berks, John Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, to the Hon. Isabella Henrietta Poyntz, one of the maids of honour to her Majesty, and third daughter of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham-house.

At Bath, by special licence, Francis Gregor, esq. M. P. for the county of Cornwall, to Miss Jane Urquhart, niece of General Morris.

At Landilo, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. Dornig Rasbotham, Fellow of Brazen-nose-college, Oxford, and of the collegiate church at Manchester, to Miss Barton, third daughter of the late George Barton, esq.

By special licence, Major-general Ross, to Miss Gunning, daughter of Sir Robert Gunning.

At Houghton-le-spring, Durham, Lord Mulgrave, to Miss Sophia Maling, daughter of C. T. Maling, esq. of West Henington, Durham.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Dromore, Samuel Ifted, esq. of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Barbara Percy, his Lordship's eldest daughter.

Capt. Samuel Maitland, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Isabella Anderson, of Blackheath, Kent.

Robert Dalrymple, esq. son of Admiral Dalrymple, to Miss Howard, of Knightbridge.

Sir Francis Henry Drake, bart. to Miss Ann Francis Mateby, daughter of Thomas Mateby, esq. of Great St Marybone-street.

Robert Burnett, esq. of Vauxhall, eldest son of Sir Robert Burnett, of Morden hall, Surrey, to Miss Ann Isherwood, of Alder-gate-street.

Mark Sykes, esq. high sheriff for York-shire, and eldest son of Sir C. Sykes, bart. of Sedmere, to Miss Masterman, only da. of the late Henry Masterman, esq. of Settrington.

At the Quakers Meeting-house, Norwich, Samson Hanbury, esq. of London, brewer, to Miss Agatha Gurney, daughter of Richard Gurney, esq. banker, of Norwich.

At Buxar in Bengal, Capt. Henry Hyndman, to Miss Sarah Blair, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Blair, prebendary of West-minster.

At Rainham, in Norfolk, Harrington Hud-son, esq. of Bessingby, Yorkshire, to Lady Ann Towshend, one of the daughters of the Marquis Townshend.

John Gibbons, esq. eldest son of Sir Wil-liam Gibbons, bart. of Stanwell-place, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of the late Richard Taylor, esq. of Charlton-house.

William Wilson, esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the late Captain Elliot, of Wombwell-hall, near Gravesend, Kent.

At Winchester, the Rev. Dr. Cole, pre-bendary of Westminster, and chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, to Miss Mary Black-stone, daughter of the late Sir William Black-stone.

Fred. Ritso, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mrs. Errington, of Devonshire-st. Queen's-square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JULY 17.

AT St. Helena, Thomas Chaloner, esq. of Gisborough, Yorkshire, a lieutenant in the navy.

AUG. 25. At Jamaica, the hon. Charles Hall, esq.

SEPT. At Jamaica, Henry Cornwall Lee, esq. capt. in the 83d reg.

OCT. 9. At Dunbarton, Mr. William Dixon, partner and manager of the glass-works there.

10. At Kensington, the Rev. Rice Harris, D. D. many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in Hanover square.

Mr. Thomas Were, of Finsbury square.

At Thorp, near Norwich, Mary Thurston, aged 101.

11. John Wace, esq. Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

William Long, esq. senior alderman of Canterbury.

At Langatock, Monmouthshire, Richard Lucas, esq.

12. John Irwin, esq. Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

At Chawley, in Berks, Richard Brown, the Old Shepherd, in the 110th year of his age. He was blind the last 10 years of his life.

Mr. James Blatch, late of Whitechurch, Hampshire.

At Chatham, in his 74th year, James Weatherall, esq. many years storekeeper of the Dock-yard.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Alexander Cuthbertson, merchant.

At Penryn, Cornwall, Charles Wych, esq. captain of the Worcestershire militia.

13. At Pentonville, Mr. Henry Hurtle, surveyor and builder, and many years a member of the Common Council of London.

Mr. Charles Sharp, perfumer, of Ludgate-hill.

14. The Rev. Dr. Henry Owen. (See p. 291).

At Brompton, Jeremiah Tinker, esq. late of Weybridge, Surrey.

The Rev. John Hall, aged 87, who had been 60 years Rector of Easthorp, Colchester.

At York, in his 65th year, Mr. William Peckitt, painter on glass.

Mr. James Sword, the younger, of Glasgow.

15. At Edinburgh, John Oliphant, esq. of Bachelton.

The Rev. G. Marsh, M. A. rector of Ford, near Berwick upon Tweed.

16. At Bedhampton, near Havant, Mr. John Lene, miller.

At Milbank, near Edinburgh, Mr. John Balfour, bookseller.

J. B. Norton, collector of the customs at Shoreham. He was murdered returning from Southwick.

At Kelfo, James Watson, M. D.

The Rev. Edward Sneyd, Vicar of Wolfstanton, Staffordshire, in his 64th year.

Rupert Leigh, Esq. of Cheadle, Staffordshire.

At Silverknows, near Cramond, in Scotland, Sir John Gordon, bart. of Earlston.

18. At Stafford, in his 84th year, the Rev. Joseph Dikenson, M. A. rector of Stafford and Fenny Compton, county of Warwick, and curate of St. Chad's and Cattle Church.

Thomas Stirling, esq. of Exeter, Colonel of the Royal Exeter reg. of foot.

At Syerstone, Nottinghamshire, Mr. William Fillirgiam, an eminent land surveyor, and agent to the Duke of Rutland.

19. Mr. Samuel Wildman, Prince's-street, Bedford-row.

On the dreary hills betwixt Festinlog and Ylpytty in Denbighshire, on his return 1802

from the former place, where he had been upon business, Mr. Richard Powell, Master of Ylpytty school. His body was found on the following Wednesday afternoon a considerable distance from the road; and it is supposed that night coming on, he being near-fighted, unfortunately missed his way, and through fatigue had lain down, when death overtook him, and put a period to his existence. His death will be severely felt by his aged mother, whom he had for many years years past maintained out of the small pittance acquired by honest industry. We may say of him, without the least tincture of flattery, that he was one of the greatest geniuses Wales has produced in the present century. As a Welsh Grammarian he was equal to most; and as a poetical writer his "Four Seasons" (for which he gained the Gwyneddigion's Annual Medal in 1793, although contested for by eleven able candidates) will be a lasting monument of his poetic skill. He was young in years, but old in the literary world; naturally of a serious turn, sober, inoffensive, and a firm friend to religion; latterly he has often been heard to say, that he never would write a single line that might tend to offend his merciful God; a resolution highly worthy of imitation by all.

Had restless Time, for once, but paus'd awhile,

And view'd the fav'rite son of Cambria's Muse,

In pity, when he found in him no guile,
Our plaintive bard he'd from grim Death excuse:

But he mov'd on, quite heedlessly, alas!
And laid him with'ring like the common grass!

One comfort's left, whilst friends his death deplore,

His works will live, till Time and Death's no more.

Bristol, Nov. 2, 1795.

RHAIADR.

20. Mr. Samuel Parsons Gower, late of Winchester.

21. William Southwell, esq. father of Sir Cecil Bishop's lady.

Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Essex street, in the Strand, in his 71st year.

At Sunning, Berks, aged 92, Mrs. Waller, sister of Dr. Terrick, late Bishop of London.

Lately, at Plymouth, Capt. Dawson, of his Majesty's ship Trompeuse, and nephew to Viscount Cremorne.

Lately, at Dublin, Charles Dillon, esq.

22. At Stirling, John Willet, esq. late of Calcutta, Bengal.

23. At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Pott, merchant.

24. In his 62d year, Mr. Thomas Brook, of York, one of the proctors general of the ecclesiastical court.

Mrs. Caslon, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Caslon, letter founder, in Chiswell street.

At Colkirk, in Norfolk, Mr. Henry Savory, a respectable farmer at Syderstone.

25. At Market Harborough, the Rev. Charles Allen, M. A. rector of Sutton St. Ann's, in Nottinghamshire, and vicar of Tugby, in Leicestershire.

26. Mr. Anthony Frederick Pollon, of the General Post-Office.
John Mount, esq.

At Billingham, Suffex, Thomas Betteworth, esq. of Tower-hill.

Lately, at his seat in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, Theophilus Clements esq. representative in Parliament for that county.

The Rev. Mr. Bentley, vicar of St. Giles's, Camberwell.

28. Mr. Gilbert Mair, writer, in Edinburgh.

Thomas Griffiths Lloyd, esq. at Trowcoed, Montgomeryshire.

29. At Edmonton, in his 88th year, Mr. David Langton, many years an upholder in Queen-street, Cheapside.

Lately, at Hull, Edmund Bramston, esq. banker.

30. Mrs. Hughs, King's road, Bedford-row.

31. At Sybill Heddingham, Capt. Marriot, aged 82.

Anthony Percy, esq. of Grays, in Essex, brother to the Bishop of Dromore.

At Kinfanns, in Scotland, the Rev. George Chapman, minister of that parish.

At Ayr, Mr. James Hutchinson, merchant, aged 84, formerly provost of that borough.

Nov. 1. At Stenhouse, Sir Michael Bruce, bart. in his 87th year.

At Thornton le Bean, Yorkshire, in his 44th year, the Rev. Edward Heber, M. A. vicar of Kirkby Warp and Friday Thorp.

Lately, at Quendon, in Essex, the Rev. Mr. Howard, vicar of Rickling, in that county, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

2. Mr. Joseph White, Newgate street.

3. At Bath, Dr. Sir John Hotham, bart. Bishop of Clogher.

The Rev. Henry Waring, rector of St. Luke, Old-street, and prebendary of St. Paul's.

4. Mr. T. Torriano, jun. of Michael's-place, Brompton.

At Hunmanby, Yorkshire, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, vicar of that place, and of Foulkston in the East Riding.

Lately, at Kidderminster, Mr. Symonds, surgeon and apothecary.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Paxton, of Yeldham, Essex.

6. At Wisbeach, in his 76th year, the Rev. Richard Otwin, rector of Tydd St. Giles's, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Francis Sharpe, an eminent musician, at Stamford.

Lately, at Baythorn Park, Essex, aged 74, the Rev. William Paxton, rector of Taplow, Buckinghamshire.

7. Mr. John Miller, of Wellhouse, in his 80th year.

Mr. John Stuart Taylor, surgeon, at Norwich, in his 25th year. He died just a month after his marriage.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. West, curate of Rippenden, near Halifax.

8. Mr. Hughes, of Guinfe, Carmarthen-shire.

9. At Frognal, the seat of Lord Sydney, the Hon. Mrs. Townshend, wife of the Hon. John Thomas Townshend, and sister to Lord De Clifford.

10. At Waltham house, Essex, Dr. Walter, archdeacon of Essex, and vicar of Kensington, in consequence of the fall of a chimney upon his bed, in the hurricane of the preceding Friday, by which he was so bruised as to occasion his death.

12. At Monmouth, Jacob Rudhall, esq. a captain in the Monmouthshire militia, and receiver general of that county.

Henry Price, esq. of Knighton, in Radnorshire, in his 74th year.

14. At Hammer-smith, Mr. Montague Grover, in his 74th year.

17. The Rev. Samuel Bishop, aged 63, head master of Merchant Taylors School, and rector of St. Mary Outwich, and of Ditton, in Kent.

Lately, at Jenningsbury, Hertfordshire, Thomas Bowly, esq. commissary general of musters.

Lately, at Bath, James Wilnot, esq. brother to Sir Robert Willmet, bart. of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

18. Thomas Linley, esq. one of the patentees of Drury-lane Theatre, an eminent musician, and father of the late Mrs. Sheridan.

19. At Portsmouth, in his 71st year, Thomas Dunkerley, esq. provincial grand-master of masonry.

Lately, Samuel Estwick, esq. Member of Parliament for Westbury, register of Chelsea Hospital, and agent for the Island of Barbadoes.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1795.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Conols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto
25 Sunday		67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68		83		18 15-16								8 pr.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.	4 pr.	5s. 6d. pr.	6l. 5s. 6d.
26 166	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					200		9 pr.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 pr.	5s. pr.	6l. 4s.
27		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$										3	4 pr.	3s. 6d. pr.	6l. 2s.
28		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 7-16								3	3 pr.		
29 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 7-16							4 pr.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 pr.		6l. 2s. 6d.
30		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1-16	8 7-16								2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 pr.	4s. 6d. pr.	6l. 4s.
31 Sunday																		
1 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 7-16							5 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 pr.	6s. pr.	6l. 6s.
2		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7-16							5 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 pr.	3s. pr.	6l. 7s.
3		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		86	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$				199 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 pr.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 pr.		6l. 6s.
4																		
5 168 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69		86	103	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 7-16		68 $\frac{1}{2}$									6l. 7s.
6		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 7-16							5 pr.		4 pr.		6l. 10s. 6d.
7 Sunday																		
8																		
9 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$					200		5 pr.	3	2 pr.	5s. 6d. pr.	6l. 14s. 6d.
10 167	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	19 7-16	8 $\frac{5}{8}$					200		4 pr.	3	3 pr.	6s. pr.	6l. 11s.
11		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	9 1-16	8 $\frac{5}{8}$					200 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pr.	3	4 pr.		6l. 10s.
12		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	19 1-16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$							3 pr.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 pr.		6l. 12s.
13		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	18 15-16	8 5-16							2 pr.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 pr.		
14 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	18 15-16	8 5-16								3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
15 Sunday																		
16 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 15-16	8 5-16		67			199 $\frac{3}{4}$			3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 pr.		7l. 10s.
17 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	19						200 $\frac{5}{8}$			3 $\frac{1}{4}$		10s. 6d. pr.	7l. 14s.
18 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 5-16		67 $\frac{5}{8}$						3 $\frac{5}{8}$		10s. 6d. pr.	7l. 16s.
19 166	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	18 15-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					199 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pr.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 pr.	9s. pr.	7l. 17s.
20 165 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	18 15-16	8 5-16								3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 pr.	8s. 6d. pr.	8l. 1s.
21		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	18 15-16									3 $\frac{3}{4}$		8s. 6d. pr.	8l. 1s.
22 Sunday																		
23		68 a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 13-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					199 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 pr.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
24		68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{8}$						200 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 pr.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		6s. 6d. pr.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Conols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.