

THE
European Magazine,
 For DECEMBER 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. And, 2. A VIEW of the SEAT of LORD DAER, at BLACKHEATH.]

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Gentleman who writes to us under the presumption that the articles signed H. R. are by Mr. Repton, may be assured that he is mistaken in his conjecture. The writer under that signature is not Mr. Repton, nor any ways connected or acquainted with him.

Our Correspondent L. T. may be assured we did not write the account of a certain Actor with any reference to his political sentiments, of which we had no knowledge until the receipt of L. T.'s letter. We believe the general opinion of his performance does not disagree with that we have given.

The *Wanderings of Fancy* in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 5. to Dec. 12, 1795.

	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans								
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.				
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
COUNTIES upon the COAST.																													
Effex	93	0	40	0	34	425	10	39	3																				
Kent	86	3	42	6	33	725	5	35	6																				
Suffex	80	5	00	0	33	224	0	36	0																				
Suffolk	82	3	49	4	32	425	10	35	10																				
Cambrid.	80	8	00	0	30	119	6	37	11																				
Norfolk	79	1	46	19	30	325	9	37																					
Lincoln	83	8	46	0	36	623	4	41	6																				
York	79	8	48	3	34	624	6	46	8																				
Durham	72	10	00	0	36	122	8	00	0																				
Northum.	78	1	47	2	31	522	11	00	0																				
Cumberl.	78	0	52	4	33	623	6	00	0																				
Westmor.	86	8	53	0	33	623	8	00	0																				
Lancash.	87	11	42	1	38	626	10	39	0																				
Chefhire	86	3	00	0	44	930	4	00	0																				
Glouceft.	86	6	00	0	34	825	0	48	8																				
Somerfet	97	0	00	0	36	1022	4	40	0																				
Monmou.	73	7	00	0	35	823	2	00	0																				
Devon	95	0	00	0	34	519	9	48	0																				
Cornwall	66	8	00	0	29	718	0	00	0																				
Dorset	93	5	00	0	33	223	10	42	0																				
Hants	96	8	00	0	35	528	1	48	6																				
WALES.																													
N. Wales	78	8	00	0	34	818	6	00	0																				
S. Wales	79	4	00	0	34	016	0	00	0																				

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.			
21-29	51	43	S. W.	5-29	76
22-29	47	41	S.	6-29	11
23-29	41	40	N. W.	7-29	30
24-29	36	42	N. W.	8-29	52
25-29	30	43	S. W.	9-29	17
26-29	32	39	W.	10-29	98
27-29	47	34	W.	11-29	96
28-29	50	38	W.	12-29	91
29-29	31	41	W.	13-29	62
30-29	36	44	W.	14-29	51
				15-29	55
				16-29	57
				17-29	51
				18-29	47
				19-29	43
				20-29	47
				21-29	46
				22-29	50

DECEMBER.

1-29	45	40	W. N. W.	5-29	76	41	W.
2-29	51	42	W.	6-29	11	39	W. N. W.
3-29	69	41	S. W.	7-29	30	38	W.
4-29	73	40	S. W.	8-29	52	40	N.
				9-29	17	41	S. W.
				10-29	98	39	N. W.
				11-29	96	40	S.
				12-29	91	41	S. E.
				13-29	62	40	S.
				14-29	51	39	S.
				15-29	55	42	S.
				16-29	57	44	S. S. W.
				17-29	51	41	N. W.
				18-29	47	43	W.
				19-29	43	41	S. W.
				20-29	47	45	W.
				21-29	46	43	S. W.
				22-29	50	47	S. S. W.

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

ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

FEW writers have rendered such essential services to their country as the Gentleman now under our consideration, whose life has been devoted to the most useful pursuits, but whose reward has not been equal to what might have been expected from the liberality of an opulent nation, and the advantages derived from his labours.

From an account published by himself in a moment of depression, in a very useful work, entitled, "Annals of Agriculture," we learn, that he was born at Bradfield, and descended from a good family, which had resided on that spot very near two hundred years, none of whom, except his father, had any thing to depend on but his land. He was a younger brother. About the year 1761 he began his farming pursuits upon the lands he at present occupies. "Young, eager, and totally ignorant," he says, "trusting to a bailiff who, I conceive now, merited no confidence, either for honesty or skill, it was not surprising that I squandered much money under golden dreams of improvements; especially as I contracted a thirst for experiment, without the knowledge of what an experiment demands, and which a series of proofs alone can give. In a few years a declining purse, with some domestic disputes, from the mixture of families and the prudent caution of one of the best of mothers, to whose memory my heart would be dead were it not to beat with a more than grateful remembrance, all together induced me to remove from Bradfield."

He then hired Sampford Hall, in Essex, but before he had taken possession, was obliged to relinquish his agreement, from a disappointment in the loan of some money he had expected. Failing

in this plan, he travelled about in search of a proper farm, and in the course of his journeys laid the foundations of some of his Tours. He at length fixed in Hertfordshire, where he resided nine years, making a great number of experiments, which have since been published.

Mr. Young then returned to Bradfield, and his mother died soon after. By her death he came into possession of the estate he at present holds; and his loss of so excellent a parent he has regretted in very pathetic terms, such as do honour to his feelings as a man.

The writings of our author were at first extremely successful, which induced him, as he candidly acknowledges, to write and print a great deal too much and too fast; being however in a good measure led to this by numerous applications from various persons, requesting him to give that attention to certain subjects, which ought to have been more coolly considered. When we consider the number and variety of Mr. Young's works at the time he refers to, his observation will excite but little surprize. Many of these works, however, are intitled to praise in some respects, and he himself excepts from his own censure his Tours, which have stood, and he trusts will remain, on a sounder foundation. "To them," he says, "I may, with a vanity perhaps somewhat excusable, assert, that the agriculture of this kingdom owes much; and that many of the improvements now practised with the greatest success, may be dated from the publication of those journals, so often plundered rather than quoted, without a mark or atom of acknowledgement."

In the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and
A a a 2 1779

1779, he went his journies to Ireland, and resided at one time more than a year in the county of Cork, arranging and letting part of the estate of Lord Viscount Kingsborough. Of the account of these journies he says, "I have not much apprehension; though the success in relation to profit was nothing, yet it will stand its ground, and, I trust, merit, in some small degree, the most flattering encomiums it has received in many parts of Europe." In consequence of that work 40,000*l.* a year was saved to the public in the bounty on the inland carriage of corn, as Parliament immediately adopted his ideas.

In 1784 he began the "Annals of Agriculture," a work of great merit as a repository of authentic and valuable information on the agriculture of this and other kingdoms. This work is still continued, and we cannot but agree with the author, that it may be cited as a proof of culpable inattention in country gentlemen, in clergy who farm, and in opulent tenantry, that they do not give better encouragement to such a work.

On an invitation from Mons. Lazowski to accompany him and Count de la Rochefoucauld to the Pyrenees, Mr. Young was induced to make his first journey into France in the year 1787. He returned to England in the winter, and continued some time in London, attending to the Wool Bill, then before the Parliament. He then made his second tour, and in 1789 finished his travels. In the course of this journey, to use his own words, "I was greatly tempted to settle in France. In a fine part of the Bourbonnois, which possesses a climate equal to any in that kingdom, I met with a compact enclosed estate, of near 4000 acres, situated on the great road from Paris to Lyons, and near Moulins, the capital of the province; the chateau and offices complete and well-built; the garden excellent; twenty acres of vineyard, the wine, both red and white, so good, that I wished for them in my cellar at Bradfield; fish-ponds formed by streams banked in the vales, so considerable as to yield the chateau a constant supply, and a revenue of forty guineas a year, by sale to Paris; but above all the rest the whole estate, consisting of turnip-land adapted to a profitable Norfolk course for sheep; though yielding at present to the proprietor for his half share of the produce no more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, notwithstanding he is at

the expence of providing all the live stock. I could have made the purchase without money, by a rent-charge for ever of 500*l.* a year; timber to a considerable value (very fine oak), the furniture of the chateau, and the cattle of the whole estate, 900 sheep, seventy cows, and eighty oxen, &c. all given into the bargain. I have not a doubt but that I should in five years have quadrupled the annual value; but the Revolution and the state of the kingdom were too much in my head; my family would have been alarmed, and probably unwilling to go to France. I left the province, therefore, but convinced that I was turning my back on one of those opportunities that rarely present themselves. Living in ease and even affluence in a fine climate could not but in my mind form an agreeable prospect, when contrasted with the narrow, cramped, and anxious situation to which I was doomed on my return to England."

The next year we find Mr. Young oppressed with illness, acquired in a farming expedition, and writing the account from which the foregoing particulars are extracted, and in a frame of mind not well disposed to view his situation with any degree of satisfaction. Since that period he has published an account of his "Journies through France," a work uniting usefulness and entertainment, and which we believe has succeeded better than he apprehended in his desponding moments. He has also been appointed Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and has published some very reasonable and satisfactory pamphlets on the French Revolution, which, we trust, have been attended with great advantage to the public. In consequence of these exertions he has, as might be expected, been very liberally abused by the abettors of faction. If no other benefit had resulted from his "*Example of France a Warning to Britain,*" than being unquestionably the origin of the Yeomanry Cavalry at present established in the kingdom, it would by this alone be entitled to respect.

It will afford but little encouragement to public spirit to hear from Mr. Young the following complaint, which we hope he will not have cause to persevere in, and with which we conclude this account. "When I adopted agriculture as the pursuit of my life, and as a mean of effecting better things than the culture of a little farm would allow, I should have been instructed, for I was too young to know it, that it being a
merely

merely useful art, absolutely unconnected with the decoration or with the pleasures of human life, nothing could ever be done in it. Instead of really and actively attempting to accomplish what I have aimed at, if it had been my good fortune to have been able to present such a series of labours in tolerable colours by means of the pallet, or composed good music, the taste of the age would have convinced me of the propriety of my choice. Arts so agreeable secure patronage and fortune;

but to do what others only describe is the road to neglect and indigence. But much better than all this, had I been born and educated behind the counter of some grocer or draper in a borough town, where legislators are elected by a few votes, my merit would then have been conspicuous and acknowledged, and the fair gale of prosperity would have blown steadily in my stern.'

At a future time we shall present our Readers with a list of Mr. Young's Works.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO the account of Dr. OWEN inserted in your last Magazine, may be added the following particulars.

He was the son of a gentleman of genteel estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Mount Caddareddris, near Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth, where his son Henry was born, in the year 1716. He was brought up at Ruthen School, Denbighshire, and entered Jesus College, Oxford, at the age of 19. He practised as a Physician three years, when neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue the profession. He was early in life Chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, by whom he was presented to the Living of Terling in Essex, which he resigned in 1760, upon obtaining the Rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street;

soon after which period he became Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, now Bishop of Durham, from whom he received, in 1775, the Vicarage of Edmon-ton. He died October 15, 1795, leaving one son, Henry Butts Owen, to whom he had resigned the Living of St. Olave's, April 1794, and five daughters.

I am, &c.

G. H.

To this Correspondent's letter we shall add, that it is intended to publish by subscription, Three Volumes of Dr. Owen's Sermons, for the benefit of his family: A subscription, we doubt not, which will be liberally patronized both by the friends of the deceased, and the public at large.

THE SEAT OF LORD DAER AT BLACKHEATH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

NO part of the Environs of London exhibit more beauties than Blackheath, where the Seat of which we have given a VIEW is situated. It partakes of the advantages both of population and solitude; and at the same time that its vicinity to Greenwich affords it the conveniences of a town, the Park

and the Heath present the scenes of rural life in great perfection. Blackheath has the great Kent road to France running through it, and displays a continual succession of pleasant objects to the attentive observer from various parts of it.

The MANOR that the UNIVERSITIE of OXFORD used in Creating the Right Honorable Sr. CHRISTOPHER HATTON, Kt. of the Honorable Order of the GARTER, LORDE CHAUNCELLOUR of ENGLAND, Maister of Arte, and so CHAUNCELLOUR of the said UNIVERSITIE, 1588. By R. BANCROFT.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

UPON Thursdays, the 3d of October, in the afternoone, about two of the clocke, the Vice Chancellour, with divers of the Heads of Oxford, the Proc-

tors, and other Regents, to the number of 24, came into Mr. Flower's lodging, within Ely Place, in Holbourne, my Lorde then walkyng in his gallerye.

After

After they had there made them redie, the Vice Chancellor, in his scarlet gowne, with three Bedells before hym cam forth, accompanied with 8 Doctores in scarlet gownes lykewise: the two Proctores in their regent-hoods, Mr. Case likewyse in his regent-hoode, and divers other Graduates, some with Bachelers of Divinities hoods cast over them as in tyme of disputation, and some with Masters of Arts hoods, worne after the usual manor. Thus furnished; the Bedells, the Doctores, the Proctores, and the rest of the Graduates passed thorough bothe the Courts to the Bishop's Hall, all of them bare headed, my Lorde beholding them at his gallerie windowe. When they cam into the gallerie about 20 foote (my Ld. being walkyng with Mr. Whoolley, and turned toward them at the farther end,) they stood styll: His Lordship, when he cam within 6 or 7 yards of them, putt off his hat, and tooke the Vice Chancellor, the Doctores, the Proctores, and Mr. Case by the hands one after another in verye kynde sorte, bidding them welcome. Then his Lordship turned backe, and placed hymseife in his chaire, where usually he syteth, by the syde, about the myddelt of the length of the gallerie, whereunto they all approaching, Mr. Case made an oration in Latine. The effect of it was, howe the Universtie of Oxford had chosyn his Lordship Mr. of Arte; and in the ende thereof he desired my Lorde to gyve hym his hande, and presented hym to the Vice Chan. and the rest, representing the state of the Universtie as one woorthie for his wysdome, honour, and other vertues, to receive that degree.

My Lord sat all the while that Mr. Case did so present hym, and then the two Proctores, speakyng both together, used these wordes: "Dabis fidem te observatum privilegia et consuetudines Academiae Oxoniensis." My Lorde made no answer hereunto, but his silence being taken for his consent, the Vice Chancellor beganne his oration, wherein, first, in the ordinarye terms (his Lordship sitting styll in his chaire without any further ceremony) "Ego auctoritate mihi concessa ab Academia Oxoniensis. &c." he admytted hym Master of Arte. Then he proceeded to signifie how the Universtie had chosen his Lordship for their Chauncellour, with the reasons that

moved them thereunto, wch. being verye well amplified, he signified that the Universtie had sent their choice and election, comprehended in a publique instrument which he shewed in his hande, and gave it to the Orator to be redd: Here the Vice Chan. stayed the cours of his speache, and the Orator redd the graunte and choice of his Lordship to that office, being written in parchment, and sealed with the Universtie seal; wch. redd, he, kissing the same, gave it unto my Lord. Then the Vice Chan. proceeded with his oration, and declared howe the Universtie most humbly beseeched his Lordship to accept of their choice, signifying, that, in that poynte, he would not use many wordes, for that the whole Universtie had joyntlye written a letter unto hym to that effecte, which he having in his hand kissed and gave it to his Lordship, desiring him to redd it. Here my Lord opened the letter, and redd it to himself, and the Vice Chan. stayed agayne the course of his speache.

The letter being redd, the Vice Chan. goeth forward, and declared that the office whereunto they had chosen his Lordship, being duly executed, comprehended in it some fourespecial points, Faythfullness, Justice, Wysdome, Authority, wch. he affirmed to be signified by foure things there present (appointing to a stoole before covered with damaske, whereupon did lye a bounche of keys, a book, two seals, and one of the Bedell's staves.)—The three first poynts being principall vertues, he sayd, they assured themselves to fynde them in his Lordship, and therefore he gave hym, First, The keys of all the treasure, and evidences of the Universtie, upon the assurance of his fayth. Secondly, The statute-booke, in assurance of his justice. Thirdly, Their seales (one of which they use in passing of leafes, one other used for matters of learning), in assurance of his wysdome, alluding to the place in the Epistle, "Ad Quintum fratrem sit annulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, sed testis tuae."

Then he turned hymself to his company, as to the Universtie, signifyinge that syth they had found a man unto whom they had committed, for his fayth, the keys; for his justice, the statutes; and for his wysdome, the seals; now it was fit she should gyve hym authority, and therewithall he tooke up

one of the Bedel's staves, which laye upon a stoole before hym, and delyvered it as virgam, or symbolum autoritatis. He sayd, there was wrytten about the rounde ball of it two woords which comprehended the effect of his charge, "Scientia mores;" whereupon he brieflie dilated howe his Lordshp. was to mayntaine learning, and punish the disorders, and so delyvered the staffe unto him; wch. done, he drew towards an ende. He gave his Lordshp. great thanks for acceptance of the decree of office, and pronouncinge hym the High Chancellor of Oxford, he finished his oration.

My Lord looked not for such solemnitie, but seeing howe the case stoode, he framed himself to answer the effecte of all that had been said. His speache was in Englyshe, and he beganne with debaselyng hymselfe, howe he was unlerned, and nothing worthie of the great commendation or credit which they had mentioned and bestowed upon hym; notwithstanding he rendered most heartie thanks to the whole Universitie for their great good wyll and favour towards hym, and to everye one of them whoe were present for the great paynes and kyndnes shewed by so learmed and grave a discourse of speech, and promised, that what he wanted in respect of abilitie he would supplye by the employment of all his authoritie to doe them good, and by his good will and favour towards them. He signified, that if there were any let herein, it should proceede rather from ignorance of their state then of any want in hym. Here he beganne to take already like a Chancellour upon hym, and said he could not choose but with greif declare upon them, that if reports were trewe, their Universitie was fallen veray greatly thorough many great abuses from the olde and honourable reputation which heretofore it hath had. His Lordship mentioned howe Colledges made havocke, and decayed their ancient revenues, as though they imagined they should never any men of their deserts succeed; then howe ther was great contempt amongst them in the Bachelors of Divinity, of the Doctors, of the Masters of Arte, in the Schollers of the Bachelors, and thereby (the abuse being knowne) in the Commonwealth when they came abroad, almost of them all in

general; howe in his tyme there was noe such abuse; howe everye man was knowne by his habite appropriated unto his degree, &c.; howe he understoode of manye other disorders not for there to be mentioned: all which enormities, he protested, that syth they had layd that charge upon hym, he thought hymselfe, in conscience, bound to see redressed. He desired them to let hym know from tyme to tyme what abuses beganne to grow amongst them, assuring them, that as he would be most careful to encourage, defende, and preferre the good and diligent Student, so he would be severe to the contrarye; hopyng, that altho' thereby he should offende some, yet the best sorte would accepte his dealyng therein in veraye good parte. He shewed that the quiet estate of the whole realme did greatlie depende upon the good government of the Universities. This was amplified to the ende his Lordship might conclude, that his Majestie having made hym a man of state, whereby he found divers inconveniences of our Universities factions, and they now having chosen hym their Chancellour, he might, with the better approbation, be careful for their good reformation.

In the ende he redilyvered to the Vice Chancellour, even in the same termes, the keys to his fayth, the booke for his instruction in the execution of justice, the seales to his discretion, and the staffe as an ensign of his authoritie.

Then, forasmuch as he had delyvered all back againe which he had receyved, saving the letters patent of his office, he desired them that he might have a copie of their statutes, and farther information from them hereafter upon a general consultation to be had amongst them, the Heads and Masters, of such imperfections, disorders, and declinations as they should synde to have drawn them from their auntient, laudable, and flourishing estate. And so, with manye thanks, and divers promises howe, notwithstanding his great troubles by reason he was Lord Chancellour, he would accommodate hymselfe unto their assayres, he made an ende of his speache unto them, and bid them all verye lovinglie farewell.

R. BANCROFT.

AN ACCOUNT of the LIFE of ABBE SIEYES,

MANUEL JOSEPH SIEYES was born at Frejus, in the department of Var, the 3d of May 1748. He was the 5th child of his parents, who had two more after him. His first studies commenced in the house of his father, under a preceptor; who, at the same time, took his pupil to the College of the Jesuits, to receive public lessons with the other children of the town. The Jesuits took notice of this scholar. They proposed to his father to send him to their great seminary at Lyons, one of the best establishments for education they had in France. It was at the time of the commencement of that quarrel which, in its consequences, produced the abolition of that Society. The father of Sieyes resisted the advice of the reverend fathers, and the bishop of the place, who joined them. He sent his son to finish his classes at the College des Doctrinaires, at Draguignan, a town of some note in the same department.

Sieyes saw the greater number of his companions leave the college, to enter into the schools of artillery or military engineering. He longed to follow the same course, and wrote to his parents with all the ardour of youthful passion. In answer he was recalled home: he was destined to the ecclesiastic state. The Bishop of Frejus had seduced his father with the promise of speedy advancement. This induced him to consider the weak state of health of the boy, which seemed to justify the project. Young Sieyes was sent to Paris, to the seminary of St. Sulpice, to go through the courses of philosophy and theology.

He was then in his fourteenth year; but in a situation so contrary to his natural disposition, it is not extraordinary that he should have contracted a sort of savage melancholy, accompanied with the most stoic indifference as to his person and his future situation. He was destined to bid farewell to happiness; he was out of nature; the love of study only could charm him. His attention became strongly directed to books and the sciences. In this manner passed, without interruption, ten years of his life, till the expiration of what, in the Sorbonne, is called the course of licence.

During this long interval, he had not attended to the theological and pretended philosophical studies of the university of Paris, more than was necessary to pass the ordinary examinations and theses. Urged by his disposition, or perhaps in compliance with the mere want of entertainment to fill his time, and exert his activity, he ran through, without distinction or regularity, every department of literature, studied the mathematics and natural philosophy, and endeavoured to initiate himself into the arts, particularly music. An involuntary inclination, nevertheless, led him to meditation. He was much attached to works of metaphysics and morality; and has often said, that no books had ever afforded him more lively satisfaction than those of Locke, Condillac, and Bonnet. In them he saw men having the same interest, the same instinct, and busied upon one common object.

His superiors had, according to their custom, inspected his reading and his writings. They had found among his papers some scientific projects of considerable novelty. They consigned in their register the following note: "Sieyes shews a disposition of some strength for the sciences; but it is to be feared, that his private reading may give him a taste for the new philosophical principles." They comforted themselves, however, by observing his decided love of retirement and study, the simplicity of his manners and his character, which even then appeared to be practically philosophical. "You may make him, they once wrote to his bishop, a canon, as he is a gentleman, and a man of information. But we must advise you, that he is by no means fit for the ecclesiastical ministry."

Sieyes, having finished his licence in the Sorbonne, neglected the formality of the doctor's bonnet, and entered the world at the age of twenty-four.

Part of the year 1773 and 1774 was employed in cultivating music, then at the period of a revolution at Paris, and partly in refuting the system of the Economists. He made, or supposed he had made, in those years, important researches concerning the irregular proceedings

ceedings of the human mind, in philosophy, metaphysics, language, and intellectual methods.

He departed in 1775 for Brittany, with a bishop who was going to be installed; and who, in order to carry Sieyes with him, had procured him the *Brevet de joyeux avènement* on his cathedral. A short time after taking possession of his canonicate, he was at liberty to return to Paris. He was indebted for this to one of the titles or brevets given at Versailles, by virtue of which the revenues of his benefice could be received at Paris. An opportunity presented of changing his situation. He became successively vicar general, canon, and chancellor of the church of Chartres. In the midst of these mutations there is nothing worthy of remark, except his extreme care to avoid interfering in any ministerial duty. He never preached; he never took confession; he avoided all the functions, and all the occasions which might hold him forward manifestly as a clergyman.

At that time the clergy of France was divided into two kinds or classes of individuals: the ecclesiastics preachers, and the ecclesiastics administrators. Sieyes was at most of the second class. He was deputy to the States of Bretagne, for the diocese where he had his first benefice; and on this occasion we may remark, that nothing could equal the indignation he brought from this assembly, against the shameful oppression in which the noblesse held the unhappy third state of the people.

At that time he had a permanent administrative employment at Paris. He was counsellor commissary nominated by the diocese of Chartres to the superior chamber of the clergy of France.

When the Provincial Assembly of Orleans was formed, Sieyes had some reputation for his administrative knowledge. He was nominated a member, not by the advice of the Minister, but of those already elected. He gave proofs of some capacity for business, and a patriotic disposition: so that he was strongly invited by the assembly to take the presidency of the intermediary commission.

He performed the functions for a short time.

On the day when the chambers were exiled to Troyes, Sieyes gave the advice to go instantly to the palace, to arrest and hang the Minister who signed orders evidently arbitrary, illegal, and proscribed by the people. But his advice did not prevail.

It was during his leisure in the country, where he was in the habit of passing two-thirds of the year, that he composed, in the summer of 1788, towards the end of the ministry of Cardinal Loménie, his *Vues sur les Moyens d'Exécution dont les Représentans de la France pourront disposer in 1789**, with this inscription, calculated to shew his intention: "We may elevate our desires to the extent of our rights; but our projects must be measured by our means." This pamphlet was delivered to the printer, and was advancing towards publication, when, on his return to Paris, he thought fit to suspend its appearance. The political question which interested and employed the minds of all France, seemed already to have changed its nature; it was forced to yield to the modifications which the pretensions of the different classes had urged. It was no longer the whole nation, desirous of asserting its rights against the absolute power of royalty; it was the nobility, ever ready to form combinations; who, taking advantage of the reunion and displeasure of the Notables, had no other aim than that of urging their own interests against those of the people, with the hope, likewise, of causing the Minister to confirm their account, as well as their new pretensions, simply by putting him in fear. This was the circumstance which led Sieyes to write his *Essai sur les Privilèges* †, and immediately afterwards, his work entitled, *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-Etat* ‡. It is easy, by comparing these two publications with the former, to shew how different, though not opposite, their spirit is to that in which he traced his *Vues sur les Moyens d'Exécution*. These three pamphlets appeared immediately following each other, at the end of 1788, and the beginning of 1789.

* Views of the Executive Means which are at the Disposal of the Representatives of France, in 1789.

† Essay on Privileges.

‡ What is this Third Estate?

The *Tiers-Etat* of Paris, which the Ministers had thought fit to convene very late, had to nominate twenty deputies to the States General. It was agreed by the electoral assembly, that neither a noble nor a priest should be eligible. After the nineteenth scrutiny, the vote of exclusion was rescinded, and the majority of votes, at the last ballot, were in favour of the author of *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers?*

The States General were assembled, and several weeks were consumed in vain disputes respecting the verification of the powers. The public, all France, expected, with impatience, the first efforts of the representatives of the people. Sieyès dared to cut the cable which still confined the vessel near the shore.

He thought it became him to endeavour to put in practice the principles which had made him known, and procured him the trust he possessed; opinions which became every day more decidedly those of the people at large. No man has more openly and decidedly shewn his manner of thinking, and the principles of his conduct. He spoke with success to the National Assembly, on the 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, and 23d of June. But our present intention is not to give a detail of such objects as come under the province of history.

We may distinguish the political career of Sieyès into three intervals; from the opening of the States General to that of the Convention. The first dates from the day wherein he uttered these words:—They wish to be free; but they know not how to be just.

These words escaped him—and they were received by the ear of Passion. Hatred and the spirit of faction was earnestly disposed to preserve them: and falsehood added its commentaries. Under their united efforts, that which was improperly called his influence disappeared. In the suspicions exhibited around him, he observed the work of calumny. His determination was soon made; to neglect the remarks of folly; to profit by this mistrust, by diminishing his labours; to appear seldom in the tribune, for which, in other respects, he found himself little suited; but he continued to work usefully in the committees, and the more so, as he did not there meet with a kind of obstacle he found it impossible to combat; namely, that of treachery, applauded and supported by those very

men who have the greatest interest in unmasking it.

In this manner he bore a more or less considerable share in the great labours and important questions which occupied the Assembly, though it is proper to say, if for no other purpose than that of accuracy, that none of his plans were adopted without mutilation, and a mixture of other matter, more or less foreign to the object. A part of his projects and memoirs has remained behind, if it be not lost, among the papers of the committees, and by himself they are scarcely ever remembered.

This composed the second period of his political life, less active, less public, but often as laborious as the former, and which ended in June 1791.

After a certain length of time, Sieyès had reason to suspect the preparatives for a coalition of certain parties. They spoke of the necessity of a second chamber, in the English mode, rendered more perfect according to a French fashion, which, they said, "ought necessarily to be the portion of the minority of the noblesse," because they were the effective cause of the Revolution."

Already had certain members of the Assembly, far from being leaders of the intention, but acquainted with all the intrigues, made a motion to divide the legislative body into two sections; a motion admitted by many good deputies, but very different from the nobilitary project of two chambers, though calculated to facilitate its admission during the heat or the wandering of debate. It became Sieyès to consider the proceeding with anxiety; Sieyès, who had first held out the distinction of orders in a state as a political monster, and had placed among the social principles, the unity and equality of the people, and the unity and equality of its legislative representation.

He addressed himself to various chiefs of the parties, to clear up his doubts. They had the duplicity to assure, and to swear to him, that no wish was entertained to impair or diminish the principle of equality. He was not convinced, and therefore adopted the design to compel them to exhibit their sentiments in more open day. He composed, with another, a project of a declaration to be voluntarily subscribed, the object of which was, in fact, no more than the oath of equality decreed fifteen months before by the legislative body, subsequent to the 10th of August 1792. It contained besides an engagement to main-

maintain the unity and equality of the representation charged to vote the law ; and that in all cases, not excepting that of the motion already made for two sections, if decreed by the Assembly. It is to be remarked, that Sieyès received, on all hands, the highest encouragement, and the most pressing instances to the speedy accomplishment of his design.

The writing here mentioned was scarcely gone to press, before these men procured a copy. A most virulent defamatory libel was put into the hands of a dangerous ignorant man, Salles, who was charged to commence the attack, by reading it at the Jacobins. It was previously adjusted, that this was to be received with the most violent applause. Such measures being taken, then followed a manœuvre of the most extraordinary kind of calumny on the one part, and gross ignorance on the other. The declaration was not yet published, a few proofs only having been first intrusted to those only who had engaged to collect signatures, when Sieyès was solemnly denounced on the 19th June, 1795, from the tribune of the Jacobins, as having formed the counter-revolutionary project, 1st, Of reviving the nobility ; 2d, Of instituting two legislative chambers ; and, 3d, Of having inundated the 83 departments with a formulary for signature for this criminal purpose. As a proof of this, a copy of the still unpublished declaration was presented, a declaration composed, *ex professo*, against the two supposed projects. But it was the supporters of the nobility and of the two chambers who managed this denunciation, and conducted all the detail of this strange hostility ! It must be especially remarked, that the King was to take his flight the following day, in the night between the 20th and 21st, and that the masters of this Jacobin convulsion were accomplices in that act. Time, which has unveiled the whole of this manœuvre, has equally discovered the intention of the coalitionary leaders. They supposed they could much more effectually insure the success of their odious designs, if they could sacrifice Sieyès, or at least render him so far suspected, that it should be impossible for him to gain attention at the first eclat of this meditated flight ; for they were well acquainted with his opinion of the absurdity of acknowledging, as a representative, any one who should not have been freely elected by the body represented. This accounts

for the precipitation in denouncing a work not yet published, and the page of the libel, where too early mention is made of sending it into the departments. This anecdote, the development of which to the Jacobins, in the midst of studied rage, lasted three days, was so disgusting to the few impartial honest men of that society, that they returned thither no more. In its detail, as well as in the disavowals, both successive and combined, of many of those who signed, and of some others who were not in the secret, it exhibits a mass of little vile passions, a combination of wickedness and treachery.

As to Sieyès, he was not aware of his danger. He prepared to reply. On the day after the 20th June, he had already annexed, in print, to the calumniated declaration, a narrative of the extraordinary scene which had passed at the Jacobins.—He was about to publish this, but the general inquietude on the 21st June ; the delusion of the public, so easily led to act upon the nearest and most striking objects, the great mass of incidents and abominable attempts, still little known, which filled that and the following days ; the small, and almost imperceptible number of deputies who had remained faithful and pure ; and, lastly, the unsteady, shamelets, and utterly unprincipled reign of the famous revising coalition, inspired Sieyès with his ultimate determination. It was to shut himself up decidedly in a philosophical silence.

Here ended, as we have already remarked, the second period of the career of Sieyès.

From this moment, during the whole sitting of the legislative assembly till the opening of the convention, he remained a complete stranger to all political action. This is the third interval, and presents nothing remarkable, except his peaceable contempt for the suppositions of which he has not ceased to be the object. But to return to the facts :

At the first formation of the department of Paris, he was elected administrator and member of the directory. The sketch of the useful operations he performed in this situation, is no part of the object of this writing, any more than the account of his speeches or writings in the constituent assembly.

It was also proposed to make him bishop of Paris. He saw that he was urged to this place by enemies as well as friends : but his opinions alone made it his duty not to accept it. At the

moment of election, he wrote to the electoral body, to acquaint them with his intended refusal.

The constituent assembly had scarcely closed its sittings, before he resigned his place in the department, and retired into the country, about a league from Paris.

He had been on a visit to a friend, at the distance of more than sixty leagues from Paris, and was still there when he heard of the events of the 10th of August. This great event gave him no surprize. It was naturally to be expected. He wrote to Paris, that if the insurrection of the 14th of July was the revolution of the French, that of the 10th of August might be called the revolution of the patriots: but, at the same time, he asked, whether the legislative body had seized the government, and proposed to direct the same without participation, till the new convention should meet.

The events at the end of August and beginning of September prove that the legislative body wanted strength. It durst not seize the reins of government.

The hopes of Sieyes for the public welfare had been re-animated, though, in truth, they ought to have been depressed. He waited in expectation of the early sittings of the Convention, and proposed to retreat, during the winter, to a place still more remote than his residence at that time.

In the midst of these reflections, he learned that he had been chosen deputy to the Convention by three Departments. This was without his knowledge, for he had no personal acquaintance in either of the three. Neither his disposition nor his inclination could lead him to a post in which he no longer considered himself as enabled to serve his country. But the circumstances of the times did not admit of a refusal, which would surely have been misinterpreted. He therefore slowly proceeded to Paris, where he arrived, Sept. 21st. From the objects, from the figures, which on all sides claimed his attention and astonishment, as well as from the discourses he heard, he might, without dereliction of mind, have thought himself transported by magic to an unknown country at the extremity of the earth.

He found himself a stranger to all he met, and particularly so to the men in

power, with whom his unhappy fate seemed to command him to become intimate. He applied to observation, while they urged the enterprize they had formed to vanquish and destroy the Convention, already degraded by their presence.

Several times he endeavoured to be useful otherwise than by simple assiduity at the sittings.—Among his perfectly ineffectual attempts, we may quote his report of the 13th of January 1793, upon the provisional organization of the administration of war, a report at first received with the silence of inquisitive curiosity, afterwards calumniated and ridiculed, and at last rejected by all parties.

He laboured to organize a new establishment for public instruction; which must not be confounded with the incurable madness of fixing dogmatically, and legislatively decreeing the materials of instruction.

His plan was at the time it appeared the shortest, and is still the most complete of any which have been presented. The Committee of Instruction, after having adopted, charged one of its members, to whom the Assembly was well disposed, to report the same from the tribune.

It was not ill received. The Convention adjourned the discussion to a near day. The reporter, in conformity to the prudence of the times, thought proper previously to submit it to the assembly called *La Reunion*; where, after some slight amendments, there remained no difference of opinion, excepting on the manner of passing it, whether *in toto*, or article by article.

The following day, or the next day but one, the name of Sieyes was mentioned, together with the plan of instruction. It was earnestly demanded in certain groupes, whether Sieyes was the author; and, upon the affirmative answer, the dispositions were immediately changed. They pretended to mistrust his views and intentions. The plan was perused, and re-perused, with a ridiculous earnestness, not unlike that of the monkey inspecting a looking-glass. By repeated examination, assisted by the keenness of suspicion, doubts and difficulties were first raised, and soon afterwards it became an indubitable fact, that this sketch contained a complete system of counter-revolution and federalism. The reporter was severely taken to task, for having dared to present,

sent in the tribune any thing which had not been written by a member of the Mountain. It was considered in the same light as if he had been entrapped. The affair soon became of importance; it was treated in a revolutionary way; those who sought for an opportunity, imagined they had found it; the word *order* is given; the new patriots, on the 30th of June, ran to hear a truly delirious oration of Hassenfratz against Sieyes. The journals repeat the declamation, but refuse to admit the plan itself. The former day, upon the formal demand of Robespierre, in the Convention, this project was rejected with a high hand, and without discussion. The Committee of Public Safety, at length, did not fail to exclude Sieyes from the Committee of Public Instruction, where he had been placed by a special decree of the Convention.

At this time obstacles of another nature, and truly insurmountable, came forward*. Sieyes, more insulated than ever, found it necessary to confine himself, with the utmost strictness, to the line of his duty.

His fortune, at the commencement of the Revolution, consisted in benefices and pensions to the amount of seven or eight thousand livres annually; in three small portions of annuities on the Hotel de Ville at Paris, making together the sum of eight hundred and forty livres; and, lastly, in various sums lent on security, which comprehended his patrimony, and savings for nine or ten years. The total, at that time, amounted to the principal sum of forty-six or forty-seven thousand livres. The article of savings had for its motive the design of retiring to the United States of America, as soon as he could form a capital sufficient and transportable; its basis consisted in the simplicity of his manner of living, joined to the facility of entering into no expence during two-thirds of the year, which he passed in the country with his Bishop, at a few leagues distance from Chartres.

After the decrees which put the property of ecclesiastics into the hands of the nation, Sieyes concluded that he should soon be reduced to his own private and independent property. He had at that time renounced the design of quitting his country. He therefore collected all the portions of his personal capital, in order to found upon it his future title to independence, by securing to himself at least the strict necessities of life. With

this view he purchased, of one of the most established commercial houses, an annuity of one thousand crowns, at nine per cent. by a principal sum of about thirty thousand livres. The contract was signed before notaries, at the beginning of the year 1791. The remainder of the same capital increased, by a small addition, to the sum of fourteen thousand livres, was entrusted to one of his brothers, to be invested in landed property, at the distance of more than two hundred leagues from Paris. The last decrees respecting the indemnities of antient incumbents having reduced the ecclesiastical revenue of Sieyes, like those of all others, to one thousand livres, he offered the same to his country in the tribune of the Convention, on the 20th of Brumaire, in the second year of the Republic [Nov. 10, 1793]: so that the fortune of Sieyes consists, if he is to be credited, in one life annuity of three thousand livres, and another of eight hundred and forty livres, besides the sum before-mentioned entrusted to his brother.

The caution which Sieyes had hitherto used had preserved him amidst the destruction both of friends and enemies, and seems to have imposed on him a resolution to avoid any situation of responsibility, which could not but be held with danger. From the time, therefore, that he publicly gave up the emoluments of his ecclesiastical preferments, we hear nothing of him until after the fall of Robespierre, when he was in some measure forced into public notice, and compelled to take a share in the administration of affairs. He has since come forwards on the formation of the new constitution, with a proposal which has been rejected, and has lately been named one of the five sovereigns of the new monarchy of France, which elevation he has also declined. A person who has had so great a share in the transactions of the last seven years in France is not likely, at the present period, to be spoken of with a temperate regard to truth: by one party he will be vilified and abused; by the other he will be elevated above the point of humanity. To time, therefore, we leave him, with a wish that the horrid scenes which have lately degraded that unfortunate kingdom may never be repeated, and that the perpetrators and advisers, whoever they may be, who have hitherto escaped, may yet meet with condign punishment.

* Jusque datum Secleri. Lucian.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE WHEELER TO THE
REV. DR. WILLIAM DERHAM.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

Rev^d. S^r,

8ber 19, 1710.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the favour of yours of the 18 ult. and instead of receiving one from you had need of making an apology for my deferring to answer yours so long, which was occasioned by multiplicity of business, and the distance I am from our library of the church of Durham, where only I could peruse my account of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the Apocalips.

Concerning w^{ch} I can only tell you, that so many of them as I saw is certainly true; w^{ch} are, Theatyræ, Smyrna, and Ephesus: as to the other four, Pergamus, Philadelphia, Laodicea, and Sardis, I do verily believe to be as true, having received the account of their present state from Sir Paul Ricut, then Consul of Smyrna, who, with severall other ingenious merchants, made a tour to find out those, and the truth of their situation, and very obligingly imparted to me their journal, containing their remarks on them and divers other of the antient cities of Asia Minor, the substance of which is the latter end of my third book. Mr. Faulkener was one of them, who is yet, or was lately, living in London; I think in Aldermanbury; an ingenious and good man, full of humanity.

I have divers times had occasion to assert the truth thereof in my public discourses; the matter of fact being certainly so. I cannot say but some things might be added to the account in respect to the antiquities there mentioned, but I have not for many years past considered those my memoirs. I had thoughts to have put out a new edition of the whole, it being then well received by the publick, and is long since out of print; but my thoughts have been long ago diverted from it by other more serious studies. So that nothing further occurs to my present thoughts to send you on that subject. If what you find there may be serviceable to your designe, private or publick, to the setting for [forth]

the praise and glory of God, I cannot deny my attestation to the truth. And if ever I am so happy to meet you at London, you may be sure it will be a satisfaction to me to conferre with you, and renew the acquaintance I had with you.

As to your kind offer to make me a Fellow of that ingenious and learned body the Royal Society, I very much thank you; but I am so great a distance from London that I cannot hope for the enjoyment of the honour not to be any advantage to them; being now in my declining age, retired into the country and unfit for much curiosity; being very certain that more thoughts of the other world to come than this will be most proper and profitable to

S^r,Your affectionate brother,
and humble serv^t,

GEO. WHEELER.

These to the Rev^d. Dr.*
WILL. DERHAM, Rector
of Upminster, near Rumford
in Essex.

SIR GEORGE WHEELER was born at Breda in 1650, his parents being then exiles in the cause of Royalty. In 1667 he became a Commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Hicckes; but before he took any degree he went on his travels. On his return he presented the University with some antiquities, and in 1683 had the degree of M. A. conferred on him. He then took orders, and in December 1684 was installed Prebend of Durham. He was also successively Vicar of Whitworth and Merrington, of Basingstoke, Rector of Winston, and in 1709 Rector of Houghton le Spring. He was created Doctor of Divinity, by diploma, May 18, 1702, and died the 18th of February 1723-4; leaving, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Higgins, who died in 1703, a numerous issue. He was buried in the Cathedral of Durham, where there is a long Latin epitaph to his memory. He travelled in com-

* Sir George Wheeler mistook Dr. Derham's title. He did not become a Doctor until the year 1730.—EDITORS.

pany with Dr. James Spon, of Lyons; and in 1682 published an Account of his Journey into Greece in Six Books, folio. Also, in 1689, An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians, from the Churches of Tyre, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, described by Eusebius;

and Ocular Observations upon several very antient Edifices of Churches yet extant in those Parts, with a seasonable Exhortation. 8vo. the work mentioned in the above Letter. Also, "The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Economicks." 8vo.

EDITOR.

REFLECTIONS ON PREJUDICE.

AMONG the various errors into which human nature is liable to fall, there are some which people of a true understanding are perfectly sensible of in themselves, yet, either wanting a strength of resolution to break through what, by long custom, is become habitual, or being of too indolent a temper to endeavour an alteration, still persist to act in contradiction to the dictates of even their own reason and judgment.

What we call prejudice, or prepossession, is certainly that which stands foremost in the rank of frailties—It is the great ringleader of almost all the mistakes we are guilty of, whether in the sentiments of our hearts, or the conduct of our actions.

As milk is the first aliment of the body, so prejudice is the first thing given to the mind to feed upon. No sooner does the thinking faculty begin to shew itself, than prejudice mingles with it, and spoils its operations: whatever we are then either taught, or happen of ourselves to like or dislike, we for the most part continue to like or dislike to our life's end. So difficult it is to eradicate, in age, that tendency we imbibed in our youth.

It is this fatal propensity which binds, as it were, our reason in chains, and will not suffer it to look abroad, or exert any of its powers: hence are our conceptions bounded; our notions meanly narrow; our ideas, for the most part, unjust; and our judgment shamefully led astray.

The brightest rays of truth in vain shine out upon us, when prejudice has shut our eyes against it: we are rendered by it wholly incapable of examining any thing, and take all upon trust that it presents to us.

This not only makes us liable to be guilty of injustice, ill-nature, and ill-manners to others, but also insensible of what is owing to ourselves; we run, with all our might, from a real and sub-

stantial good, and court a phantom, a name, a nothing. We mistake infamy for renown, and ruin for advantage: in fine, wherever a strong prejudice prevails, all is sure to go amiss.

What I would be understood to mean by the word prejudice, is not that liking or disliking which naturally arises on the sight of any new object presented to us. As for example: we may happen to fall into the company of two persons equally deserving, and equally strangers to us, and with neither of whom we either have, or expect to have, the least concern; yet shall we have, in spite of us, and without being able to give any reason for it, greater good wishes for the one than the other. But this is occasioned by that sympathy and antipathy which, I think it is very plain, nature has implanted in all created beings whatsoever.

This, therefore, is what we call fancy, and far different from that prejudice I am speaking of, and which indeed enters chiefly through the ears. When our notions of persons and things, which we of ourselves know nothing of, are guided, and our approbation or disapprobation of them excited merely by what we are told of them, and which afterwards we can never be convinced is unjust, and persevere in an opinion, which no proofs of merit or demerit can change; then it is that we may be said to be governed by that settled prepossession so dangerous to the world, and to our own characters, interests, and happiness; for the other is light, volatile, and of little consequence.

A very learned author calls this unhappy impulse "the jaundice of the mind," and I think there cannot be a more just comparison; for, as the poet says,

As all seems yellow to the jaundic'd eye,—
so we may truly add,
All takes from prejudice's taint its dye.

Could

Could we once divest ourselves of the prepossessions we have received, forget all the stories we have been told, and examine all things with the unbiassed eye of reason, how widely different from what they at present seem would most of them be found!

I am very sensible that this is a task extremely difficult, because the greatest mistake of all that prejudice makes us guilty of, is that of mistaking that enemy to reason for reason. We look on its dictates as the dictates of truth, and think we should sin both against reason and truth, if we were not strenuous in adhering to what we imagine is right.

We are all of us too apt to imagine we know ourselves, when, in fact, there is nothing in the whole world to which we are greater strangers. Hard as it is to be perfectly acquainted with the heart of a person we converse with, we can yet form, by his actions, his words, or even his looks, a more true judgment of it than of our own.

And how, indeed, should it be otherwise! Prejudice begets passion, and passion infallibly blinds our eyes, and shuts our ears against every thing that offers to contradict it.

That passion especially, which is excited this way, is infinitely of the worst sort; because all others, be they ever so headstrong and tenacious for a time, will at length grow cool, and by degrees subside; but prejudice keeps the fire of obstinacy eternally alive; and, finding fresh fuel for its support, renders it rather more strong than any way diminished, or less fierce by age.

Yet, blind as we are to this error in ourselves, how quick-sighted are we to discover, and how ready to laugh at it in other people! Applauding our own strength of reason, and vain of a superior sense of things, a person who is prejudiced, though he should happen to be on the side of truth, is the perpetual subject of our ridicule; and often it proves, that he who thinks himself most free from it, is in reality more guilty than the very man he condemns for it.

To be plain, the world is wholly governed by prejudice; and I think it scarce possible to find any one person whose better judgment is not, in a greater or less degree, perverted by it.

How vain, then, and impertinent, will some of my readers say, are any animadversions on it! Why any pains taken to decry and rail against an emotion which is inherent in our nature, and therefore not to be avoided?

To which I beg leave to answer, that it is only to the first impressions the soul receives that these indelible marks of partiality I have mentioned, and which we see every where, are entirely owing: the unhappy tendency is not, therefore, properly speaking, our own, but infused into us by others; and though, notwithstanding, it afterwards becomes so powerful as to put into subjection all those nobler faculties which are indeed the gift of Heaven, yet is it still but the depravity of human nature, not nature itself.

Parents who are possessed with a strong opinion of any thing themselves, are sure to instil it into the minds of their children, and so render prejudice hereditary; whereas, if the young mind were left to itself, reason would have room to operate; we should examine before we judged, and not condemn, or applaud, but as the cause deserved.

Whoever is intrusted with the care of youth, as parents are by nature, and governors, tutors, and preceptors, by commission from them, should, methinks, endeavour rather to calm than excite any violent emotions in their pupils: they should convince them, that nothing but virtue is truly worthy of an ardency of love or ambition, and that vice alone ought to be held in abhorrence.

This would be a laudable prejudice; a prejudice which would go hand in hand with reason, and secure to us that peace and happiness which all other prejudices are sure to destroy.

What sad effects have not many kingdoms experienced by the hereditary prejudice between two powerful families, who have hated each other, because their forefathers did so? as, for example, the Guelphs and Gibelins of Italy; the Marii and Metelli of old Rome; and the Barons wars of England.

D R O S S I A N A.
NUMBER LXXV.ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

[Continued from Page 304.]

MR. W. COLLINS.

A SINGULAR line of this great Poet, in a juvenile Poem which he made when he was twelve years old, on a Battle of the School Books at Winchester, is remembered,

“And every Gradus flapped his leathern wing.”

Mr. Collins's beautiful Ode to the Passions was set to Music by the late Dr. Hayes *, Professor of Music to the University of Oxford, so entirely to the Poet's satisfaction, that there is a letter extant of the Poet to the Composer, expressing his obligation to him for having so completely appropriated the sense to the sound, and offering him another Ode (an Ode to the *Music of the Grecian Theatre*), which he had just finished, to perform the same kind office to. Poor Collins died soon after he had written this letter, and the Ode has not been found amongst his papers.

Collins is buried at Chichester, in the county of Sussex, a county famous for its production of Poets—Orway, Collins, Hayley, Parsons. Their poetical talents have done honour to it.

REV. DR. FREE.

Dr. Free's definition of a Man was, an Animal that can demonstrate the three angles of a triangle to be equal to two right ones; wisely making the proper † application of the powers of reason which he possesses, to be the characteristic of his species; which is surely much better than to describe him from any corporal appearance, or configuration of parts, which he may chance to have in common with the cock, the pig, or the monkey. The Doctor's definition too completely quadrates with that of Aristotle, not a rea-

soning Being, but a Being capable of reasoning.

RICHARD RAWLINSON, L. D.

This great and laborious Antiquarian left by his will certain annual or fee-farm rents (see his will published in 1755), to found and maintain one Anglo-Saxon Lecture, or † Professorship, in the University of Oxford, for ever, which Professorship is to become vacant every ten years, and the several Colleges of Oxford are to enjoy it, one after another, upon every vacancy, and St. John's College (in which he was educated) is to have the first and every fifth turn. The election for the Professorship is to be in the Convocation of the University of Oxford.

The Doctor left a salary to the Keeper of the Museum at Oxford, but with great illiberality directed, that no *Scotchman*, nor any person educated in an University of Scotland, or in any school of that country, should ever have any emolument from him.

Doctor Rawlinson was a man of such great scrupulosity of mind, that he left ten guineas by his will as an equivalent for the monthly coffee he had received in the Common-room of the Hospital of Bridewell.

A Gentleman (as is but too often the case in public meetings) being too fond of haranguing in the Court-room of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, and having one day been more than usually tedious, was told by the Doctor, that he had much better pay his arrears due to the Charity, than take up the time of the persons concerned in the administration of it. “Doctor, Doctor,” replied the Gentleman very coolly, “do not let your zeal get the better of your good manners.”

* The Song, “Revenge his Trumpet took,” and the last Chorus, with the Overture, were particularly admired when the Ode was performed some years ago at Oxford.

† Quintilian says finely of Geometry, “Cum Geometria divisa sit in numeris & formas numerorum quidem. Notitia non oratori modo sed cuicumque primis saltem literis eruditi necessaria est.”

‡ The election took place last October. The candidates were, the Rev. Dr. Finch, and Mr. Mayo, of St. John's College. The latter Gentleman was elected.

RALPH BATHURST, D. D.
PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
OXON.

This excellent Governor of a College (according to the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Warton), although he maintained the most exact discipline in the Society over which he presided, his method of correcting chiefly consisted in turning the faults of the delinquents into ridicule, in which expedient he always effectually succeeded; and that all the young Students admired and loved him. He was remarkably fond of young company, and indefatigable in his *encouragement of a rising genius*.

"It was his opinion, that the acts of devotion * in Colleges are too *protracted for the conveniences of study*, on which account (in a morning particularly) he usually ordered *both the Lessons to be omitted*.

"Old men (continues his important and excellent Biographer) are apt to fall into particular and capricious humours. Dr. Bathurst delighted to surprize the scholars when walking in the grove at unseasonable hours; on which occasions he frequently carried a *subip* † in his hand (an instrument of academical correction then, about the year 1700, not entirely laid aside). But this he practised on account of the pleasure he took in giving so odd an alarm, rather than from any principle of approving, or intention of applying, an illiberal punishment.—*Life and Literary Remains of Dr. Bathurst*, by the Rev. Thomas Warton, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 8vo. Fletcher, Oxford."

Dr. Bathurst, in spite of the difference of age and distance of situation, from his eager desire to favour young men of talents and of merit, used frequently to visit Dr. Radcliffe, then a student at Lincoln College. At one of his visits,

* The prayers in the generality of Colleges are too long, and do not appear to answer the end for which they were instituted. Shorter forms of worship, lasting about ten minutes, as the Latin Evening Prayers at Christ Church, Oxon, might be made use of instead of the Prayers now in use; and they might be said three times a day, early in the morning, two hours after dinner, and at ten in the evening, except on Sundays and Holidays—Note of the Compiler.

† Milton was most assuredly castigated with a rod by his Tutor at Cambridge, as his brother Christopher told Mr. Aubrey, the celebrated Antiquarian. "The fathers and mothers," says this diligent Investigator, "lashed their daughters in the time of this bosom discipline, when they were perfect women. At Oxford (and I believe the like at Cambridge), the rod was frequently used by the Tutors and Deans. And Dr. Potter, I knew right well, whipt his scholar, with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the Inns of Court."—Aubrey's Papers in MS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

observing his young friend not to have many books, Dr. B. asked him where his study was. Radcliffe replied pointing to some phials, a skeleton, and an Herbal, "This, Sir, is Radcliffe's Library."

Radcliffe indeed possessed infinite natural sagacity. A student in Medicine not so liberally dealt with by his genius, must only read more than his happier organized fellow-student. In that honourable and salutary profession, as well as in Poetry, Horace's rule respecting the latter holds completely good:

"Ego quid studium sine divite venâ,
"Nec rursus quid profit video ingenium."

Dr. Bathurst in a copy of Verses he made on the Peace concluded between the Republics of Holland and of England, Cromwell being Protector of the latter, says finely,

"Gaudete cives! vestra sic agitur quies
"Potior triumphis. Mille post pericula,
"Et mille mortes, discite, O quot sint
mala
"Quæ sola compensare Libertas potest."

DAVID HUME

said well when he defined Man to be a *bundle of habits*. Every thing indeed in Man is habit, as the great and good Dr. Hartley shews in his celebrated Essay upon Man, and in which he most strongly recommends an early watchfulness in parents over the growing vices of their children. The childhood which the folly and carelessness of parents has not corrected in actions of petulance, idleness, and profusion, will be but too apt to produce fruits, in maturer age, suitable to the irritated and baleful flowers it has been permitted to put forth, without the extremest care and attention to itself, when it arrives at those years when it is, or should be, conscious of the wickedness and perverseness of its actions.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

Much has been said of the innovations caused in Church ceremonies by this learned Prelate. It has been said by a great Scholar and most excellent Historian, in Ecclesiastical no less than in Civil matters, that every ceremony of which he enforced the observation is to be found in the Ritual of Andrews Bishop of Worcester, who was styled the Antipapistical Prelate.

To some one who wished to push the Archbishop to stretch perhaps a little his ecclesiastical authority, he replied, "I will go so far as I am warranted by Law, and no farther."

ARCHBISHOP WAKE.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP WAKE TO MRS. SONE.

"MADAM, "April 22, 1718.

"It has always been the opinion of the Church of England, that Baptism rightly administered in all other parts by a Dissenting Minister, ought not to be rejected. If any person comes off from the Separation to us, we only bring him to the Bishop to be confirmed, and so admit him to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. And this I take to be the truth—The essence of the Sacrament consisting in the element and words of administration (which being duly attained), no accidental fault or defect can render the administration void or ineffectual. I wish this may be as satisfactory to the Lady concerned, as it is, without all question, the sense not only of our own, but of the ancient Catholic Church, and is firmly believed by

"Your humble servant,
"W. WAKE."

MR. GIBBON.

To this author's History may we not apply Henry Stephens's two lines in his Dedication of that of Herodian to our excellent Sir Philip Sydney—

"Qui titubantem vult Romam tandem-
que caducam
"Cernere, præ cunctis has legit Histo-
rias."

He that would Rome both fall'n and
falling see,
Acute and learned Gibbon, should read
thee.

RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

When the library of this able Debater was taken in execution some years ago; a presentation copy of the first vo-

lume of a certain "luminous Historian," as he has been called, was sold to an Attorney in the Temple. In one of the blank leaves before the title-page is written, *From the author*—"The author said, that it would never fare well with England unless six heads of the then Ministers (it was Lord North's Administration) were upon the table. N. B. The author ten days afterwards took a place under that Administration." This note shews how cautious persons should be of what they say before persons of retentive memories, or perhaps rather shews how despicable and how dangerous it is, upon a serious subject, to speak "till you have completely made up your mind upon it."

Mr. Fox was taken over to Paris when he was an Eton boy, before he had quite finished the course of learning pursued at that celebrated seminary. In that *then gay metropolis*, he indulged in all the fashionable vices and follies of it, but with that good sense and manliness of mind for which he has ever been distinguished. He soon found out, as he told his friends, that he had not Greek enough, and that he must return to Eton to procure it. This he actually did, after having burned his red heels and his *chapeau plume*. Mr. Fox, in his early career in the House of Commons, took a decided part in favour of the Articles of the Church of England. His speech on that occasion was said by the learned Dr. Balguy to be as fine a theological theme as he had ever met with.

DR. ROBERTSON,

the elegant and learned Historian of Charles the Fifth, was first known as a writer by a Sermon that he published on the Fullness of Time in which the Saviour of the World was born. The Doctor was no less distinguished for his eloquence than for his power of writing. His speeches in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland were extremely fluent and ready, and he possessed a command of temper which nothing could ruffle. He advised a celebrated Historian of our times and country, not to meddle with Religion in his second and future volumes, the Historian, however, did not take his advice, and he has polluted his page with sarcasms against Christianity and the ancient professors of it. He seems to be extremely happy when he can detect a Saint sleeping with his maid, or

a Bishop accused of having a bastard child; he appears to revel and be quite frisky in the narrative.

ARCHIBALD DUKE OF ARGYLE.

This country has many obligations to this Nobleman for his introducing the taste of exotic trees into this kingdom, those which himself planted at Whitton-house, near Hounslow, now the seat of Sir W. Chambers, having succeeded so wonderfully well. The Duke was a great Politician, and, like most of that profession, persisted in it till the last moment of his life. Not many days before he died, and whilst he was in a state of great languor, Mr. Pelham, the Minister, sent one of his gentlemen to know how he did. The Duke, willing to appear in tolerable health, sent out for a cold buttock of beef before he admitted Mr. Pelham's gentleman, and affected to eat some of it before him (tho' he had not ate anything solid for some time); and begged him to make his respects to his master, with many thanks for his kind enquiries, adding, "You may tell him yourself, Sir, how well I am; you see what I am about." The Duke was, like the present Mr. Dundas, the Minister for his country, that of Scotland. He made it a rule never to promise any person directly, and even if a place were given away in Scotland by the Premier of Great Britain without his recommendation, to write to the person as if he had received his situation by his means. A celebrated Patriot was asked what he thought of the talents of the Duke: "He has precisely those of a sharp Attorney," was the answer. He does not appear to have been a very reading man, though he had an immense collection of books. When some one thanked him for having done him the honour to subscribe to his book, "No particular thanks, Sir," said the Duke, "are owing to me on this occasion, I buy everything that is published." The magnificent Drawing-room at Whitton-house was built out of compliment to the first Duke of Cumberland, whom he had often invited to come to see him, and the Duke continually told him, that he had a room to receive him and his suite.

MR. TOWNLEY.

This ingenious gentleman was an Officer in the French army, and is

uncle to the celebrated and liberal Collector Mr. Townley, of Park-street, Westminster. He some years ago published, in French verse, in the style and manner of Voltaire's "Pucelle d'Orleans," a Translation of Hudibras. It is exquisitely well done. He has been singularly successful in being able to make the French acquainted with the spirit and genius of that witty and singular writer. Gil Blas was some years ago translated into Latin, by a Scotch Gentleman I think; I know nothing of the success of the Translation of that excellent writer, who more than any other appears

Reddere personæ scit convenientia
cuique;

and who, in consequence,

Primores populi arripuit populumque
tributum.

LORD BATH.

The letter that appeared some years since from Sir Robert Walpole to George the Second, is a mere fabrication. Lord Bath's friends well knew, that when they came into place he stipulated for a Peerage, and had always declared he would hold no office. There was then no occasion for Sir Robert to recommend to the King to do what he was always expected to do in Lord Bath's situation.

The behaviour of Lord Bath's friends to him when they came into place, was another instance to be added to those of the ingratitude of Politicians—they would not grant him a Lieutenant's commission for a *protégée* of his; and had it not been for the personal regard Sir Charles Wager had for this acute and eloquent person, he would have fared as ill in recommending to any naval appointment.

Lord Bath was accused and blamed for not paying the debts of his dead son. He had paid many thousand pounds for him in his life-time, and his sagacity but too well knew what little feeling either a spendthrift or his creditors have for a parent, whose kindness has been perhaps foolishly extended to pay sums which carelessness and profligacy have lavished, to comply with the demands which interested rascality is ever ready to make on such occasions.

ON THE CONVERSE AND COMMUNICATION OF OUR IDEAS TO THE WORLD.

*Illos juvat immemorata ferentes
Ingeniis oculisque legi, manibusque teneri.*

HORACE.

MORE noble employments do not engage the mind of man, than when he is busy in unfolding his latent powers towards the benefit and instruction of his fellow-creatures. On this account I esteem it no small calamity, when it falls to the lot of youth, whose minds have been enriched in the paths of literature, whose bosoms still glow with enthusiastic ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, to be cut off from the intercourse of rational society, and enchained either to the frivolous discourse of the unlearned, or abandoned to the ills of book-taught philosophy. That some advantages may appertain to both these situations I do not deny; but who will dare to contend, that the school for man does not exist in the broad basis of a general and unlimited intercourse with every rank of society? To establish my assertion, I will enter more fully into a consideration of the subject.

The end of our existence was evidently intended not for the benefit of ourselves alone, but that of our fellow-creatures. Of the truth of this I need only appeal to the feelings of the benevolent mind: he feels it not merely a duty his religion commands him to perform, when he is alleviating their distresses, but the genial flame of philanthropy insensibly warms his soul, and he imparts its cheering rays, not only from a conviction that he is doing what is right, but from an instinctive impulse of the heart. With such a state of mind may we reasonably suppose man was originally endued, 'till the baser passions first took root within him, and contaminated that innate goodness he originally possessed. From this nobler exercise of the mind the gradation is by no means small, nor the analogy inconsistent, when we consider the coincidence which there exists between his physical and mental faculties.

As we are not all endowed with an equal share of reason, as we do not all possess the same foresight, or the same feelings, the love of our friends, the love of our country, the love of fame, naturally call aloud for a communication of the superior knowledge we may enjoy. It is not to my purpose to enter

into the various methods each man will take to diffuse his knowledge, or the reasons which may induce him to counterfeit the real language of his heart, and mislead his fellow-creatures. It is enough to shew that we are all eager to convey instruction, and unwilling to let our intellectual faculties lie dormant. From this it evidently appears, that the use of our reason, as well as the fine emotions of the heart, were intended for the benefit of others as well as ourselves.

Let us next consider the advantages of thus communicating ourselves to the world. The tyranny and despotism Rome experienced under its last Emperors, promoted the total extinction of every spark of literature, art, and science, which it originally boasted; and at length plunged the whole of Europe into a state of Gothic barbarity. The spirit of improvement being thus extinguished, and its benefits destroyed, there remained no incentive to awake the mind, till that happy change in liberty took place, and the flame of Genius was again rekindled under the reigns of Charlemagne and our renowned Alfred. And although the feudal system tended to the production of another age of darkness, there still remained some whose minds were not wholly unacquainted with literature, or insensible to its utility. In this state of ignorance we might have remained to this day, had these expositors of literature, these projectors of art and science, suffered their different improvements to have been buried in their own breasts, or confined to the knowledge of a few; but we happily find the bright sun of literature set in our western hemisphere, but to shine in redoubled splendor.

Let us pursue it farther by considering the information we derive from the intercourse there exists between one nation and another. Not satisfied with a knowledge of the various productions his own country afford, the enterprising spirit will dare to explore the customs and manners, the arts and inventions other countries enjoy. Engaged in such an undertaking, an honest enthusiasm infuses a spirit of discovery within him, supports him in the midst of dangers, buoys him up with the advantages

advantages his fellow-citizens will receive; and when his resolutions begin to fail, when his spirits begin to droop, a greater name than patriots can boast, or conquerors aspire to, will again inspire him with fresh vigour in his undertaking, and in the end will crown him with laurels such as lovers of mankind richly deserve.

Nor can I believe that Columbus, in prosecuting his discovery of America, was actuated by any other motives than the benefits of his country, or that any thing short of this laudable and noble spirit of enthusiasm could have supported him in to great an enterprize. Human foresight cannot remove the veil from futurity, nor is it to be wished it could; and although the bloodshed, misery, and ruin, entailed on many innocent inhabitants of that country, is a scene the feeling mind cannot contemplate without the most lively emotions of pity and disgust; yet the enlightened minds many of the inhabitants now possess, contrasted with their former ignorance and superstition, and the advantages posterity have received, are such treasures as make Columbus and other discoverers, in my opinion, characters worthy of our utmost admiration, and well entitle them to the name of the patriots of mankind at large.

I will now descend from its grand advantages to those which are more relative to the public good of our own day, and result more nearly to ourselves as individuals. Was every man to make known the various projects and discoveries his own mind might suggest, in what lustre would philosophy and its appendages then shine. The noblest discoveries have originated from the most trivial incidents, and the greatest genius's have not disdained to attend to the lessons of their progenitors. Newton projected the laws of gravity from the fall of an apple, and rose to his sublimity of character on the foundation laid by Bacon and Boyle. And let me ask the man of genius, In what employment does he find delight more exquisite than when the mind is exerting its powers in all their unbounded and gigantic forms? This of itself is pleasure sufficient to compensate for the many solitary hours Genius must endure, and the many social enjoyments it must be debarred the felicity of enjoying; and yet even this, added to the approbation of a man's

own mind, is but a secondary enjoyment, and an imperfect sensation, however pleasing a one it may be. Man is not an insulated being, shut out from the pale of society, that the fulfilment of his labours should be completed in the rewards and satisfaction his own breast may image to itself. There is a chasm to be filled up: his fellow creatures demand a participation of his works, and in that reciprocation of ideas which there exists between man and man, must he look for the subjects of reward. His private speculations, if they proceed no further than his closet, tend no more to public utility than the natural benevolence of his own heart. How would the moral instructions of an Addison, the profound researches of a Johnson, and the benevolent intentions of an Howard, be depreciated, had they been confined to their own separate narrow sphere! In justification of such conduct he may allege the uncertainty of public favour and approbation; that the most perfect are not free from the machinations of envy and slander, and the thousand instances of the partial and biased opinion of the world. But this surely is not the doctrine the liberal and enlightened would inculcate—it is childish and futile.—It is not at all consistent with reason to suppose that among a multitude no person is to be found whom jealousy has left untaunted, and whose opinion is immaculate. There is not a single Mævius who does not blame the public for their blindness to the beauties of his works; and are not the works of Mævius worthy of obscurity?

It is in the service therefore of our fellow-creatures we ought to employ what superior faculties we enjoy. On this the very enjoyment of our lives depends; for without a friendship and connection with each other, what are the comforts of life? and by the ordeal of the public opinion, the usefulness of our endeavours must be tried. From this the selfish only will fly with precipitation, and the illiberal alone will fear to contend. Where is the man who will avow himself regardless of its favour? In vain does his fancied independent spirit buoy him up; the world he defies rises up in judgment against him, and weak indeed is his single arm against it,

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 D E C E M B E R 1795.

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

The History of Poland, from its Origin as a Nation to the Commencement of the Year 1795. To which is prefixed, an accurate Account of the Geography and Government of that Country, and the Customs and Manners of its Inhabitants. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Vernor and Hood.

I F the unjust dethronement of an eminently virtuous and once powerful monarch; the subjugation of a numerous and once patriotic people; the partition of a fertile and wide-extended country; and the fatal error of placing any reliance on the professions of amity made by rival and ambitious princes, can, amidst the present convulsions of Europe, still excite the curiosity, alarm the fears, or inform the understanding of a contemplative mind, these pains or pleasures will be amply gratified by the present historic detail of the most material and interesting events which accompanied the rise and fall of the Kingdom of POLAND. The present Work is the only one upon this subject now extant, under any regular division or connected series; and it is, indeed, as the Author observes, "a little remarkable, that, interesting as the affairs of Poland have been for some years past, no historical account of that country has been lately published, to enable ENGLISHMEN to trace the progress of its political state; and, by connecting causes and effects, to account for the phenomena there recently exhibited." The Author, who has executed his task with industry, spirit, and ability, has declined to prefix his name, and only assumes the title of Compiler; but he thereby verifies the observation, that "modesty is the companion of merit," for there are many works that bear the title of HISTORY which do not in any degree so well deserve that appellation.

The Volume is divided into Two Books; the first of which describes the Boundaries and Extent of the Kingdom; its Rivers and Lakes; Air or Climate; Name, Soil, and Produce, both Animal and Vegetable; its Population, Commerce, Finances, Taxes, and Military Force; the Arms of the Kingdom; the Titles of its Kings; the several Orders of its People; their Persons, Manners, Dreis, Customs, Diversions, and Religion; its Public Establishments, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; its Language and Learning; its Antiquities, Chief Cities, &c.; and its CONSTITUTION and Government. The Second Book treats of its respective Sovereigns in regular Chronological succession, from the family of *Leszke* to that of the unfortunate STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, whose existence as a King terminated with the captivity of the heroic KOSCIUSKO, and the subsequent capitulation of Warsaw. As a specimen of the style and manner in which this faithful and important History is executed, we shall close this Article with the Author's account of the sequel of these events.

"The Polish patriots who refused to accede to the capitulation of Warsaw took their route toward Sendomir, under the command of Wawrzeccki. Their number was 30,000. In want, however, of provisions, and pressed by the Russians and Prussians, they were soon forced to disband, after spiking eighty pieces of cannon. The Prussian General Kleist took

took twenty-two pieces, nineteen wag-gons of ammunition, and 3000 stand of arms. The remainder of the booty fell into the hands of the Russians. A corps of 6000 men still remained under Wawrzecki, who, accompanied by the Generals Madalinski, Dombrowski, and Zajoncsek, the chancellor Kallontai, the president Zakrezewski, and several other members of the supreme council, took the route toward Galicia.

"The utmost tranquillity was soon established in the city of Warsaw, by means of 9000 Russians, who were constantly on guard; 18,000 in Prague, with all the artillery of the insurgents; and 10,000 in the same position on the Vistula, which was occupied by Kosciusko during the siege by the Prussians. All around the city batteries were erected with cannon pointed at the city, to keep it in submission, whatever event might happen.

"Kosciusko had been all this time under surgical assistance at Ulzylack, where the Russians shewed every attention to the cure of his wounds. Madame Chruozazow, wife to the Russian General of that name, who had herself been formerly set at liberty by the orders of Kosciusko, was very serviceable to him by her kind and personal assiduities. He was now ordered to Petersburg, and the escort appointed to convey him thither consisted of two pulks of Cossacks, each pulk consisting of 500 men, one of which formed an advance, and another a rear guard to his coach, having two cannons each.—In the coach with Kosciusko were one major and two other officers, and between the two pulks were conducted 3000 Polish prisoners, together with their officers. It is understood that this brave man is now confined in a fortress near the Russian capital.

"It is not doubted that an application has been made from the national council at Warsaw to the Ottoman court, for its interference to prevent the final dismemberment of Poland; but of the success of this application there is at present no probability. On the contrary, some measures seem to have been already taken toward that design; for about the middle of December, the Austrian captain Thel was dispatched to Vienna by General Suwarow, with an account of an arrangement made by the Russian Empress of

the territories of Poland. The House of Austria having gained these possessions without the trouble of fighting, appeared so well satisfied with the disposition, that Captain Thel, for having been the bearer of the intelligence, was advanced to the rank of Major, and Colonel Fleischer, of the *Etat major*, is shortly to set out for Poland, in order to ascertain the line of demarkation. The Austrian acquisitions, it is rumoured, are to consist of five provinces; the palatinates of Chelm, Sandomir, Lublin, Cracow, and Halicz, sometimes called Pokucie. One thing, however, seems to embarrass this distribution, which is, that the Prussian troops still remain possessed of the palatinate of Sandomir; or, if not actually in possession, are encamped upon its frontiers.

"It might reasonably have been hoped that the miseries of this distracted country had been now at an end. The humble submission of the patriots to those who had robbed them of their liberties, it might have been expected, would have disarmed them of their vengeance; but on the 20th of December a courier arrived from the Empress to General Count Buxhoerden, Governor of Warsaw, with orders to arrest and send under a strong escort to Petersburg, Count Ignatius Potocki; the former president Zakrezewski; Kilinski, a revolutionary Colonel; Kapostes, a merchant, member of the supreme revolutionary council, and minister of finance; and Lebuchewski. The same messenger brought also a letter from the Empress to the King, inviting (or, as some accounts state, peremptorily commanding) him to quit his capital, and to repair to Grodno; and, on the 7th of January 1795, his Majesty sat off in obedience to the summons. What her purpose is in this measure cannot certainly be known. There is an appearance of cruelty however, independent of the mortification to royal dignity, in thus compelling a king, worn out with age and an impaired constitution, to the fatigue at this inclement season of so long a journey. But, from every appearance, the life of this excellent man and monarch promises a short duration. The wretched state in which his country is involved has deeply affected him, and will most probably accelerate his departure to the tomb."

Some Remarks on the Apparent Circumstances of the War, in the Fourth Week of October 1795. 8vo. Walter. 1s. 6d.

THIS very important Pamphlet, which deserves an attentive perusal, is ascribed to Lord Auckland, and from the solid argument, clear discussion, and pertinent deductions, contained in it, reflects great honour on the Author's political character. At a time like the present, when a party in

the nation seem obstinately resolved to force the country into an insecure, if not ignominious peace, it is proper that the public should be well informed of the present state of affairs, and no where can we point out where a clearer account is to be found.

Observations, Anatomical, Physiological, and Pathological, on the Pulmonary System: with Remarks on some of the Diseases of the Lungs, viz. Hæmorrhage, Wounds, Asthma, Catarrh, Cramp, and Consumption; tending to establish a new Pathology of the Lungs, founded on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Parts, &c. &c. &c. By William Davidson. 4s. Egerton.

Deo, Optimo, Maximo, duce, in regiones pathologicas tendimus, Anatomia & Physiologia monstrantibus iter. Passibus autem æquis Chymia sequatur, ut, illis deficientibus, hæc quoque magnas suas opes suppeditet.

TO the title of this very valuable and ingenious Work the Author has added the above elegant and truly classical motto; expressive, as we suppose, of his opinion of the proper mode of pathological investigation. Indeed we must acknowledge, that the anatomy and physiology of the body ought to constitute the principal foundation in attempting the cure of the various diseases to which we are liable; for the physician who is not perfectly acquainted with the structure and healthful functions of the different parts of the human body, must be very ill qualified for judging of their morbid deviations; while the physician who, to a proper knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathology, adds an extensive knowledge of chemistry, will surely be the better qualified for combating the innumerable host of diseases with which mankind are assailed.

The principal design of our Author is to recommend a certain limited use of liquids in the treatment of the different diseases of the lungs; and in the Introduction, after mentioning the usual method of ordering patients to drink a considerable quantity of diluting drinks when their lungs are diseased (which he, in the course of the Work, demonstrates to be a practice not only hurtful, but also inconsistent with the laws of the animal œconomy), he observes, "Therefore, instead of ordering my patients to drink many quarts of diluents in the twenty-four hours, as is the common practice, I have only allowed them half a pint, a pint, or a

pint and a half of liquid, including tea and every other kind of fluid taken by the patient during that period; and my practice has been crowned with the most flattering success."

After a short description of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Lungs, and some preliminary pathological observations, he proceeds to offer some remarks on the nature and treatment of their different diseases.

In treating of active hæmorrhage, he thinks that the chief stress of the cure ought not to be placed on the repeated bleedings usually employed; and that proper purging, together with the limited use of liquids which he recommends, will generally supersede the necessity of a repetition of that operation.

In page 20 he observes, "The limited use of liquids, which is our grand principle, upon which the hinge of success in treating the disease now under consideration must turn, is placed next in order, although of the first importance. As the body, in its healthy state, is continually employing and discharging a particular portion of liquid, it is necessary that a certain quantity should be taken: but it commonly happens that from pleasure, or an evil habit, we drink much more than is required, and so over-distend the vessels, and embarrass nature in many of her salutary operations. In health, the quantity absolutely necessary is very inconsiderable; and in sickness, we often drink too much. This has constantly been the case in pulmonary diseases; and particularly in hæmorrhages from the lung

lungs, according to the common method of treating them. Practitioners had surely forgotten that the chief cause of the rupture and hæmorrhage, and the chief impediment to the cure, was the distension or too great fulness of the blood vessels; otherwise they would not have added to this fulness and distension by their plentiful dilution. When no very urgent symptoms of hæmorrhage are present, a pint of liquid, including tea and every other kind of fluid taken by the patient, is sufficient in twenty-four hours, and cannot safely be increased. But in the watchman's case, hereafter mentioned, where apoplexy was present, accompanied with strong full pulse, as well as the hæmorrhage, notwithstanding I bled and purged him, I allowed him no drink for the first six hours, and half a pint only for the next twenty-four hours. He drank nothing during the operation of the physic; and the change produced by this regulation of liquid, even in a very short time, was astonishing. His vessels, of course, became emptier; fever and thirst were much abated; the apoplectic symptoms had disappeared; and, in short, all the morbid affections were more favourable.

“From what has been said, I conceive it will be allowed that a proper regulation of the liquids taken by the patient is of the greatest importance in the treatment of pulmonary hæmorrhage; and experience enables me to assert, that if early and proper attention is paid to this principle, the patient will, in general, be speedily restored; whereas, if neglected, and a contrary method pursued, even all the other means of cure may prove ineffectual.

“In a late conversation with a learned and intelligent Foreigner, I was informed that almost all the French who are taken with any considerable bleeding from the lungs, sink under the disease. On enquiring how much liquid they generally drank in twenty-four hours, he assured me the quantity was commonly very considerable; and that, when a purgative was given, the direction constantly was to drink *abundamment*. If so, the efficacy of our principle receives additional support, while the mortality resulting from a very opposite treatment is easily accounted for.”

Our Author's method of treatment must certainly appear rational to every

one who is properly acquainted with the structure of the human body, and the circulation of the blood through the lungs; for, as it is well known that whatever quantity of fluids a patient drinks, they must all enter the blood-vessels, and pass through the lungs, before they are expelled the body, unless they are carried through the intestinal canal by a purging; it must, therefore, follow, that if a patient, labouring under hæmorrhage from the lungs, drinks three or four quarts of diluents in the day more than he has been accustomed to, the blood vessels of the lungs will be thereby over-distended, and the hæmorrhage thereby increased; and that, if this distension is removed by purging, and a proper limitation of liquids, the vessels will be retained in a state more favourable for the union of the ruptured vessel.

In considering Asthma, he endeavours to prove that the proximate cause consists more commonly in the blood-vessels than in the air-vessels.

That there are asthmas of both kinds there can be no doubt; but whether asthma, when an original disease, consists more generally in that state of the pulmonary blood-vessels described by our Author, future experience and dissection can only demonstrate.

The first case related by Mr. D. seems, however, to be decidedly of this kind.

In page 55, after having related a case of asthma which had come on gradually, and which was successfully treated by purging, limitation of fluids, &c. he observes, “I conceive, that during the first five years, when the difficulty of breathing was gradually coming on, that the blood-vessels of the lungs were then, as gradually, losing their contractile power, so that the blood was not very regularly propelled through them. In this case, congestion of blood must take place in the lungs, whenever by hurry, or any extraordinary exercise, the blood was sent into them more quickly, or in greater quantity than usual, and consequent difficulty of breathing must ensue; and, at the beginning of the eight years, when confirmed asthma took place, it seems probable that, from the great exertion used in running home, the vessels were so much distended as to lose, in great measure, their contractile power; from which such congestion of blood

blood in the lungs was produced as might have proved fatal, had not timely assistance been procured."

On the above doctrine he finds his indications of cure, which are—

1st, To take off the too great fulness and over-distension of the blood-vessels.

2dly, To restore their contractility and tone after they have been sufficiently emptied.

The first he endeavours to fulfil by occasional bleeding, by vomiting and purging, by limitation of liquids, &c. And he says, "The active purgatives, which, while they empty the vessels, tend also to excite their contractile power, will be preferable to the milder ones:" which opinion the practice both of the ancients and moderns seems to confirm.

The latter by acids, æther, flowers of zinc, steel and mirrh, by other tonics, oxygen, air, and the cold bath.

Indeed, the whole chapter on the asthma, as well as the additional pages of it on the broken-wind of horses, we think well deserving of an attentive perusal.

From the diseases of the blood-vessels, our Author proceeds to those of the aerial system, viz. catarrh, croup, and tubercle; and then to ulceration and consumption.

His doctrine of the seat, origin, formation, and termination of tubercle, is very ingenious, and appears to us to be the most rational yet published. It differs materially from Dr. Stark's, which has hitherto been esteemed the most correct; for this ingenious physician contends, that tubercle has no vessels, which points it out as a kind of extraneous substance, little likely to be removed: but our Author's reasoning on

the various changes which are daily taking place in the body of tubercle, such as ulceration, secretion, &c. proves to our satisfaction that they are vascular, and holds out to us a greater probability of cure.

In speaking of the cure of tubercle, many very ingenious and useful pathological observations occur, which are well worthy the attention of medical practitioners.

And here, as well as in the treatment of the pulmonary consumption from ulceration, which he next considers, he thinks that the moderate use of liquids will be of service, and his reasoning appears just and rational; for, if the lungs, when no obstruction exists in them, are much oppressed by a great quantity of diluting drinks, how much more must they be in like manner affected when great part of their blood-vessels are obliterated, which always happens, more or less, in the progress of this dreadful malady.

His treatment of consumption is founded on general principles; and thinking, with all practitioners who have considered this subject, that the constant action of the lungs is one of the chief impediments to the cure, he conceives that the limitation of liquids will tend in a great measure to counteract their natural inquiet state, and in that way assist in the cure.

To conclude, we are of opinion that the public is much obliged to the Author for the present publication; in which we discover many distinguished traits of correct anatomical and physiological knowledge, as well as pathological inferences, which place him in no mean rank among the medical practitioners of the present day.

M.

Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

THERE is no species of publication more capable of affording high delight and useful information, than that which discloses remarkable passages in the lives and conversation of men whose eminent merits have engaged or deserved the attention of the world; and of all the works of this description which we have had the opportunity of inspecting, the present volumes appear best calculated to promote both amusement and instruction. Indeed, the subjects they contain are

in general so authentic and important, that instead of "ANECDOTES," which, in common acceptance at least, signify communications of a light though curious nature, they might justly bear the title of "*Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire, &c.*" for they form a mine of literary wealth, to which the Historian may advantageously resort for material facts, and the Philosopher for useful observations. But it seems useless to extol a work the merits of which have been already so justly appreciated by a discerning

discerning public, that it has run rapidly through two editions in the course of a few months. It consisted originally of two volumes, to which a third was afterwards added; and it is with great pleasure we understand that it is likely to be continued by a fourth if not a fifth volume. The following extract of the character of the late LORD CHATHAM will afford some idea of the spirit and fidelity with which the work is executed.

“ LORD CHATHAM

seems to have been one of those superior Spirits, who, in mercy to Mankind, are permitted occasionally to visit this lower world, to revive or create Nations, and to decide the fate of Empires.

“ The British Empire, sinking under the disability of his immediate predecessors, soon regained its pristine vigour under the influence of Lord Chatham. His great mind pervaded every part of it, and, like the torch of Prometheus, illumined and animated the whole. Called into power at the middle time of life, and with some experience in the complicated business of politics, by the voice of the people, and against the inclination of his Sovereign, he never had the influence to declare with what rank only of the executive department of Government he would do his Country the honour and favour to be contented. In opposition to the Ministers of his Sovereign, he never, from spleen or from indignation, dared to attempt to innovate upon the established Constitution of his Country, and, with a view to be a favourite with the people, cajole them with the hopes of an increase of their power and of their consequence, which he never in his heart intended they should possess. When Prime Minister, he never dealt out the dignities and emoluments of office to persons merely because they were related to and connected with him, and whom he intended to direct, from the superiority of his understanding to theirs, and from his knowledge of their incapacity to fill the arduous and important stations which, at a very critical period of the State, he had assigned to them. In Council, when a baneful influence prevailed, which from jealousy of authority, and perhaps from meaner motives, by its improper interposition and dangerous interference, like the pernicious remora, impeded and counteracted the

motion of the great vessel of Government, he disdained to temporize, and, from views of interest or of fear, to keep the helm which he was not permitted to manage as he pleased. He nobly, and in the true spirit of the Constitution, declared, that he would be no longer responsible for measures which he was not permitted to guide. Of the manliness, of the wisdom, and of the virtue of this declaration, his fellow-citizens were so sensible, that when his Sovereign, the idol of his people, and himself met on an occasion of public festivity, he appeared to divide with the beloved Vicergerent of Heaven the applauses of the multitude!

“ Lord Chatham never degraded his mind with that attention to the patronage which his high situation afforded, nor divided and distracted his understanding by the minuteness of detail and the meaner operations of finance, which the most ordinary clerk in his office could have managed as well as himself. The great powers of his mind were always directed to some magnificent object. He saw with the eye of intuition itself into the characters of mankind: he saw for what each man was fitted. His sagacity pervaded the secrets of the Cabinets of other countries; and the energy of his mind informed and inspired that of his own. The annals of his glorious Administration will not be remembered by the rise of the Stocks, or by the savings of a few thousand pounds, but by the importation of foreign millions, the spoil of cities, the sack of Nations, by conquests in every part of the Globe.

“ Lord Chatham thought it disgraceful in a Prime Minister, because some of his colleagues differed in opinion from him, to see armies waste away, and fleets become useless; to behold money ineffectually squandered, that had been wrung from the sweat of the brow of the poor and of the laborious; and the lives of thousands of his fellow-subjects sacrificed to murmuring compliance, and to pride that indignantly licks the dust.

“ On certain occasions, Lord Chatham opposed not only the opinions of his brethren in office, but even the prejudices of the Sovereign. The following anecdote, which was communicated by his Under Secretary of State, Mr. Wood, to a friend of his, is a striking proof of his honesty and firmness of mind.

“ Lord

“ Lord Chatham had appointed Mr. Wolfe to command at the siege of Quebec, and as he told him that he could not give him so many forces as he wanted for that expedition, he would make it up as well to him as he could, by giving him the appointment of all his Officers. Mr. Wolfe sent in his list, included in which was a Gentleman who was obnoxious to the Sovereign, then George the Second, for some advice which, as a military man, he had given to his son the Duke of Cumberland. Lord Ligonier, then Commander in Chief, took in the list to the King, who (as he expected) made some objections to a particular name, and refused to sign the commission. Lord Chatham sent him into the closet a second time, with no better success. Lord Ligonier refused to go in a third time at Lord Chatham's suggestion. He was, however, told that he should lose his place if he did not; and that, on his presenting the name to the Sovereign, he should tell him the peculiar situation of the state of the expedition, and that in order to make any General completely responsible for his conduct, he should be made, as much as possible, inexcusable if he does not succeed; and that, in consequence, whatever an Officer, who was entrusted with any service of confidence and of consequence, desired, should (if possible) be complied with. Lord Ligonier went in a third time, and told his Sovereign what he was directed to tell him. The good sense of the Monarch so completely disarmed his prejudice, that he signed the particular commission, as he was desired.”

“ Lord Chatham was educated at Eton, and in no very particular manner distinguished himself at that celebrated seminary. Virgil in early life was his favourite author. He was by no means a good Greek scholar; and though he occasionally copied the arrangement and the expressions of Demosthenes with great success in his speeches, he perhaps drew them from the Collana translation of that admirable Orator (that book having been frequently seen in his room by a great Lawyer some time deceased). The sermons of the great Dr. Barrow and of Abernethy were favourite books with him; and of the Sermons of the late Mr. Mudge of Plymouth he always spoke very highly. He once de-

clared in the House of Commons, that no book had ever been perused by him with equal instruction with the Lives of Plutarch*.

“ Lord Charham was an extremely fine reader of Tragedy; and a Lady of rank and taste, now living, declares with what satisfaction she has heard him read some of Shakspeare's Historical Plays, particularly those of Henry the Fourth and Fifth. She however uniformly observed, that when he came to the comic or buffoon parts of those plays, he always gave the book to one of his relations, and when they were gone through, he took the book again.

“ Dr. Johnson says acutely, that no man is a hypocrite in his amusements; and those of Lord Chatham seem always to have borne the stamp of greatness about them.

“ Lord Chatham wrote occasionally very good verses. His taste in laying out grounds was exquisite. One scene in the gardens of South Lodge on Enfield Chase (which was designed by him), that of the Temple of Pan and its accompaniments, is mentioned by Mr. Whateley, in his “ Observations on Modern Gardening,” as one of the happiest efforts of well-directed and appropriate decoration.

“ Of Lord Chatham's eloquence who can speak that has not heard it; and who that had the happiness to hear it, can do justice to it by description? It was neither the rounded and the monotonous declamation, the exuberance of images, the acute sophistry, or the Attic wit and satirical point, that we have seen admired in our times. It was very various; it possessed great force of light and shade; it occasionally sunk to colloquial familiarity, and occasionally rose to Epic sublimity. If he crept sometimes with Timæus, he as often thundered and lightened with Pericles. His irony, though strong, was ever dignified; his power of ridicule irresistible; and his invective so terrible, that the objects of it shrunk under it like shrubs before the withering and the blasting East. Whoever heard this great man speak, always brought away something that remained upon his memory and upon his imagination. A *verbum ardens*, a glowing word, a happy facility of expression, an appropriate metaphor, a forcible image, or a sublime figure, never failed

* Lord Monbodo on the Origin of Language.

to recompense the attention which the hearer had bestowed upon him.

“ Soon after Sir Robert Walpole had taken away his Cornet's commission from this extraordinary man; he used to drive himself about the country in a one-horse chaise, without a servant. At each town to which he came, the people gathered round about his carriage, and received him with the loudest acclamations.

“ Lord Chatham thought very highly of the effects of dress and of dignity of manner upon mankind. He was never seen on business without a full-dress coat and a tye wig, and he never permitted his Under-Secretaries to sit down before him.

A General Officer was once asked by Lord Chatham, How many men he should require for a certain expedition? “ Ten thousand,” was the answer. “ You shall have twelve thousand,” said the Minister, “ and then if you do not succeed, it is your fault.”

“ The original of the character of Praxiteles, in Mr. Greville's very entertaining book of Maxims, is said to have been Lord Chatham.

“ When Cardinal Stoppani (surnamed in the Conclave of Cardinals *Il Politico*) was informed that Lord Chatham had ceased to be Minister of

England, he told an English Gentleman that he could not give any credit to it. “ What heir,” he added, “ on coming to a considerable estate, and finding it excellently well managed by a steward, would dismiss that steward merely because he had served his predecessor?”

“ The late King of Prussia, in his History of the Seven Years War, thus describes Lord Chatham: “ *L'éloquence et la genie de M. Pitt avoient rendu l'idole de la Nation, c'étoit la meilleure tête d'Angleterre. Il avoit subjugué la Chambre Basse par la force de la parole. Il y regnoit, il en étoit, pour ainsi dire, l'ame. Parvenu au timon des affaires, il appliqua toute l'étendue de son genie à rendre à sa patrie la domination des mers; et pensant en grande homme, il fut indigné de la Convention de Closter Seven, qu'il regardoit comme l'opprobre des Anglois.*”

“ This great Minister was born at Stratford House, at the foot of the turrets of Old Sarum; an Engraving of which is appended to this Collection, to satisfy that grateful curiosity with which we ever contemplate the birth-place of those who have been the friends and the benefactors of their Country.”

(To be continued.)

Thoughts on the Origin and Formation of Political Institutions, suggested by the recent Attempt to frame another new Constitution for France. By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. 1s. Longman.

THE pen of this elegant and spirited writer is constantly animated by a pure and ardent spirit to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the British Empire. With a mind capable of penetrating the secret motives of human actions, and an eye indefatigably vigilant on the political transactions of Europe, his occasional productions respectively disclose, with great perspicuity, the wily machinations and interested views of those who vainly and wickedly pretend, that a superior degree of public happiness is to be acquired by the erecting of a *new Constitution* in France, or by the destruction of our *old Constitution* at home. “ The French Revolutionists,” says Mr. Bowles, “ under the specious pretext of giving to France a *new Constitution*, succeeded in overthrowing a **MONARCHY** which had subsisted for ages; and on every critical and urgent occasion, they resort to the same artifice, in order to keep alive the expectation of a credu-

lous and sanguine people, by persuading them, in spite of so much experience to the contrary, that the Revolution is still capable of producing their felicity.” The truth of this observation will not require either proof or illustration to those whose minds are unclouded by the mists of party, and have paid any attention to the proceedings of the French Convention; but the facts and arguments adduced by Mr. Bowles on this subject place it beyond a doubt, and expose the absurd misconduct of those political plotters to the detestation and derision it justly deserves, particularly in the instance in which they were compelled to usher in their last *new Constitution* by the roaring of cannon, in order to force **THE PEOPLE**, with whom they pretend the *sovereignty* resides, to acquiesce in their decrees. The excellencies, indeed, contained in this well-written pamphlet are numerous, and although the limits of our Review oblige us to refer the Reader to the work.

work itself, we cannot close this article without exhibiting to him the following profound and judicious observations on the nature of Government.

“ At no period of a people’s history can speculation have any other effect than to check their progress towards perfection, to produce the sacrifice of what they have already gained, and to poison their felicity. Experience is the only guide of political wisdom; and it is only when, under her guidance, remedies are applied in a legal, cautious, and circumspect manner, for the correction of serious and undoubted evils, that any solid and durable advantage can be derived from a change. Thus, indeed, even abuses may lead to improvement, and oppression itself may ultimately be productive of security. But speculative innovation can tend only to subversion; and it is the most sure and fatal enemy of all human institutions, and of all social happiness.

“ If, therefore, according to the unchangeable laws of nature (thus uniform and analogous in their operations, whether they regard the physical or the social existence of man), it be impossible for speculation to form the basis of any practicable system of government, how vain and presumptuous, and, unfortunately, at the same time, how mischievous must be the attempt, to substitute a new and experimental system, in the place of one which has been long established, which time and experience have confirmed, and under which (whatever defects like everything human it may possess) a state has become flourishing and prosperous. How can stability attend a new constitution, which, besides being defective in its foundation, and visionary in its nature, has to encounter the resistance arising out of the previous state of things, and to struggle with all those influences which have been flowing uninterruptedly, and with constantly increasing force, from the remote sources of antiquity. Although it may be possible by the diffusion of the poisonous and disorganizing principles of the modern philosophy, to corrupt and inflame a people to such a degree, as to effect, by their means, the subversion of an ancient government, by depriving it, for a time, of the essential support of opinion, and thereby reducing it to its mere physical force, still, however, in real strength and influence,

vanquished as it may seem, it is vastly superior to any system that can be substituted by theory. Those moral influences which were gradually forming through a long succession of ages, however they may appear to yield to the momentary impulse of enthusiasm, can only be destroyed by the operation of time, producing counter-influences of a similar nature. But the formation of such counter-influences is almost insuperably difficult, because resisted by the invincible tendency of human nature, collectively as well as individually, to return to long established habits. Meanwhile opinion, diverted, by artificial causes, out of its accustomed channel, finds it impossible to fix and settle any where else; like Noah’s dove, it meets with no resting place; and, having no direction but what it receives from caprice, it is incessantly fluctuating, until the miseries attending such a situation produce the conviction, that the former state of quiet and repose was infinitely preferable to all that can be gained by a change: and then, like a tree, for a time forcibly inclined towards the ground, but at length released from its violent pressure, opinion will spring with irresistible force, and perhaps with an instantaneous impulse, into its ancient and wonted direction. There is danger indeed, that the state of anarchy produced by the removal of the former government may afford an opportunity for the establishment of some violent despotism, some ferocious system of tyranny, that may, by the influence of terror, maintain itself until ancient impressions be almost effaced, and the recollection of former happiness be nearly extinct; until the steady adherents of the former system be mostly cut off by the axe of the executioner, or the stroke of death; and until a new generation shall arise, trained up in habits of fear and servile submission, and the country be made to experience no less a change, than if a foreign conqueror, at the head of overpowering armies, had transplanted into it the laws, manners, and inhabitants of another clime. Then, indeed, may the former government be entirely exterminated, and deprived of all chance of a restoration: but never can this be done by speculation and theory, which, whatever metaphysical politicians may imagine, are incapable of substituting any permanent establishment.”

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE SCOTCH.

SINCE the union effected between the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, the Scotch have formed so considerable and distinguished a part of Society in this country, that it may not be, perhaps, an useless or unimportant task to delineate their national character, as it may contribute to rescue merit from the detraction of calumny on the one hand, and to circumscribe within the bounds of truth the praise which is attributed to it on the other. In considering them with a view to their intellectual faculties, we must acknowledge that they possess a quickness of comprehension, a clearness of conception, a penetrating sagacity, and a solid judgment; but they are distinguished rather for a strength of understanding, than a sublimity of genius, or a brilliancy of imagination. Their minds are a rich soil, which is always fertile in proportion to its cultivation; possessed of faculties rather intellectual than creative, they owe their attainments more to the powers of ratiocination than the intuition of genius. Excited by the natural activity of their minds, which are strengthened by continual exercise, laborious, steady, and persevering, they seldom fail to obtain the object of their pursuits. In their tempers they are naturally choleric, petulant and pertinacious, impatient of contradiction, and indignant at reproof; but their natural harshness are oftentimes subdued by prudence, corrected by discretion, and softened by the influence of polite intercourse. In their manners they are originally unpolished, but they afterwards become nicely adapted to their situations in the world: Strangers to that equality of refinement which is produced by the general diffusion of affluence in a wealthy state, and accu-

stomed to the established gradations of superiority, their manners are originally stamped with the impression of their particular station, and afterwards conform themselves only to the exigency of temporary circumstances. To their inferiors they are haughty, to their equals severe, and to their superiors submissive; but their haughtiness is not always accompanied with contumely, their severity with moroseness, or their submission with meanness. In the qualities of their heart, as in the faculties of the mind, we find them impressed with the stamp of education: imbibing in their earliest age the sacred principles of religion, their conviction commonly remains for ever imprinted on their minds, and they are therefore generally sincere in its profession, even though they may not be exactly observant of its precepts: rarely becoming profligate, though they may have ceased to be virtuous, and retaining a sense of piety, although they may have disregarded the dictates of morality. Influenced by these principles, they commonly act with integrity, unless corrupted by affluence, or excited to ambition by the acquirement of power; but governed by the precepts of that frugal prudence which is a part of the education in an inaffluent state, or biased by the considerations which suggest themselves to the mind employed in the pursuit of wealth, they possess not in a very eminent degree the more generous affections of the human breast. Careful only to obey the compulsory mandates of duty, if they satisfy its demands, they seldom exceed its limits; and, contracting the expanse of human charity, they too often circumscribe the extent of their beneficence within the circle of rational philanthropy.

PHILALETHES.

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 315.]

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

BURNET, "THE main difference between the Presbyterians and Independents was, that the former seemed reconcilable to the Church, for they loved episcopal ordina-

tion and a liturgy, but the Independents were for a commonwealth."

SWIFT. "A damnable lie!"

BURNET, p. 702. "So the most considerable

siderable amongst them (the Dissenters) resolved not to stand at too great a distance from the Court, nor provoke the King too far, so as to give him cause to think they were irreconcilable to him, lest they should provoke him to make up matters at any time with the Church party."

SWIFT. "Another piece of dissimulation."

BURNET. "The King's choice of Palmer Earl of Castlemain was liable to great exceptions—for, as he was believed to be a Jesuit, he was certainly as hot and eager in all high notions as any of them could be. The Romans were amazed when they heard he was to be the person. His misfortunes were so eminent and public, that they who take their measures much from astrology, and from the characters they think are fixed on men, thought it strange to see such a negotiation put into the hands of so unlucky a man *.

SWIFT. "This man was the Dukes of Cleveland's husband."

BURNET, p. 710. "The restless spirit of some of that religion (Popery), and of their Clergy in particular, shewed they could not be quiet till they were masters."

SWIFT. "All sects are of that spirit."

BURNET, p. 726. When King James memorialized the States to deliver up Burnet, he says, "I argued, that being now naturalized in Holland, my allegiance was, during my stay in those parts, transferred from his Majesty to the States."

SWIFT. "Civilians deny that, but I agree with him."

BURNET, p. 727. "I now come to

* Jefferies, with all his attachment to the Court, was very uneasy at this promotion; but the King's power of pardoning had been much argued in the Earl of Danby's case, and was believed to be one of the unquestionable rights of the Crown, so he knew a safe way for committing crimes, which was to take out a pardon for illegal things.

† Such is the spirit of party, and such the disposition of those belonging to it, that there is nothing so foolish or wicked but what they will believe when it serves their own cause. This story of the Warming pan, and the illegitimacy of the Prince of Wales was very generally believed at the time, for many years afterwards, and even by no inconsiderable party at the present time; nay there were copper-plates struck off describing the particular construction of this Warming-pan, and an account written and published of the avenues of St. James's to the Queen's room, where it was carried. It is curious to observe that the like calumny was spread against the Queen (when, as Dutchess of York, she was pregnant, in the year 1684, four years before this). They then said, that an imposition would be put on the nation, but happily the infant proving a female spared the party all the trouble of supporting their improbable fiction.

the year 1688, which proved memorable, and produced an extraordinary and *unheard* of Revolution."

SWIFT. "The devil's in that! Sure all Europe *heard* of it."

BURNET, p. 746. "But after all, the soldiers were *bad Englishmen, and worse Christians*, yet the Court of James II. found them too good Protestants to trust much to them."

SWIFT. "Special doctrine!"

BURNET, p. 752. Doubting of the legitimacy of the Pretender, and describing the Queen's manner of lying in, he says, "All this while the Queen lay in bed, and in order to the warming one side of it a warming-pan was brought, but it was not opened, that it might be seen whether there was any fire in it. †"

SWIFT. "This, the Ladies say, is very foolish."

BURNET, p. 762. "The Earl of Shrewsbury seemed to be a man of great probity, and to have a high sense of honour."

SWIFT. "Quite the contrary."

BURNET, p. 763. "Ruffel told me, that on his return to England from Holland, he communicated his design (relative to the Revolution) to Lord Lumley, who was a late convert from popery, and had stood out very firmly all this reign. He was a man who had his interest much to heart, and he resolved to embark deep in this design."

SWIFT. "He was a knave and a coward."

BURNET, p. 763. "But the man in whose hands the conduct of the whole design was chiefly deposited by the Prince's own order, was Mr. Sydney, brother to

the Earl of Leicester, and Mr. Algrnoon Sydney. He was a graceful man, and had lived long in the Court, where he had some adventures that became very public. He was a man of sweet and carefing temper.

SWIFT. "An idle, drunken, ignorant rake, without sense, truth, or honour."

BURNET, p. 764. "But because Mr. Sydney was lazy, and the business required an active man who could run about, and write over full and long accounts, I recommended a kinsman of my own, Johnston, whom I had formed, and knew to be both faithful and diligent."

SWIFT. "An arrant Scotch rogue."

BURNET, p. 765. "Lord Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) was a man of a noble and graceful appearance, bred up in the Court with no literature, but he had a solid and clear understanding, with a constant presence of mind. He knew the arts of living in a Court better than any man in it. He carefied all people with a soft and obliging deportment, and was always ready to do good offices. He had no fortune to set up on. This put him on all the methods of acquiring one; and that went so far into him that he did not shake it off when he was in a much higher elevation; nor was his expences suited enough to his posts; but when allowances are made for that, it must be acknowledged, that he is one of the greatest men the age has produced."

SWIFT. "A composition of perfidiousness and avarice."

BURNET, *ibid.* Still speaking of Lord Churchill— "He was very doubtful of the pretended birth; so he resolved when the Prince should come over to go in to him, but to betray no post, nor any thing more than withdrawing himself with such officers as he could trust with such a secret."

SWIFT. "What could he do more to a mortal enemy?"

BURNET, p. 772. "The King of France thought himself tied by no peace, but that when he suspected his neighbours were intending to make war upon him, he might, upon such a suspicion, begin a war upon his part."

SWIFT. "The common maxim of Princes."

BURNET, p. 782. "The morning the Prince of Orange embarked for England, he took God to witness he went to that country with no other intentions but those he had set out in his Declaration."

SWIFT. "Then he was perjured, for he designed to get the crown, which he denied in the Declaration."

BURNET, p. 783. After describing the storm which put back the Prince of Orange's fleet, he observes, "In France and England they triumphed, believing it to be a *miracle*; we, on the contrary, looked upon it as a mark of God's great care to be delivered out of so great a storm."

SWIFT. "Then still it must be a *miracle*."

BURNET, p. 785. "When matters were coming to a crisis at the Revolution, an order was sent to the Bishop of Winchester to put the President of Magdalen College again into possession, but when the Court heard the Prince's fleet was blown back, the order was countermanded."

SWIFT. "The Bishop of Winchester assured me otherwise."

BURNET, p. *ibid.* "And now the Court thought it necessary, as an *after-game*, to offer some satisfaction on the point of the legitimacy of the Prince of Wales."

SWIFT. "And this was the proper time."

BURNET, p. 786. "The Princess Anne was not present at the Queen's delivery; she excused herself, thinking she was breeding, and all motion was forbidden her; but none believed this to be the true reason."

SWIFT. "I have reason to believe this to be true of the Princess Anne."

BURNET, p. 790. "The Prince of Orange's army staid a week at Exeter before any of the Gentlemen of the county came in to us. Every day some persons of condition came to us from other parts. The first were, the Lord Colchester, the eldest son of the Earl of Powis, and the Lord Wharton."

SWIFT. "Famous for his cowardice in the rebellion."

BURNET, p. 791. "Soon after that Prince George, the Duke of Ormond,
and

and the Lord Drumlanerick, the Duke of Queensbury's eldest son, left King James, and came over to the Prince."

SWIFT. "Yet how has he been rewarded for this?"

BURNET, p. 792. "In a little while a small army was formed about the Princess Anne, who chose to be commanded by the Bishop of London, of which he too easily accepted."

SWIFT. "And why should he not?"

BURNET, p. *ibid.* "A foolish ballad was made about this time, treating the Papists, and chiefly the Irish, in a very ridiculous manner, which had a burthen said to be Irish words, "Lero, Lero, Lillibulero," that made an impression on the army that cannot well be imagined by those who saw it not."

SWIFT. "They are not Irish words, but better than Scotch."

BURNET, p. 796. Speaking of King James's first attempt to leave the kingdom, he says, "With this his reign ended, for it was a plain desertion of his people, and exposing the nation to the pillage of an army which he had ordered the Earl of Feverham to disband."

SWIFT. "An abominable assertion, and false consequences."

BURNET, p. 797. "The incident of the King's being retaken at Feverham gave rise to the party of Jacobites; for if he had got clear away, he would not have had a party left, all would have agreed it was a desertion, and therefore the nation was free, and at liberty to secure itself; but what followed upon this gave them a colour to say, "he was forced away, and driven out."

SWIFT. "So he most certainly was, both now and afterwards."

BURNET, p. 798. "Jefferies, finding the King was gone, saw what reason he had to look to himself, and apprehending that he was now exposed to the rage of the people, whom he had provoked with a particular brutality, he had disguised himself to make his escape; but he fell into the hands of some who knew him, and was insulted by them with as much scorn and rudeness as they could invent. After many hours tossing him about, he was carried to the Lord

Mayor, whom they charged to commit him to the Tower, which the Lord Lucas had then seized, and in it had declared for the Prince. The Lord Mayor was so struck with the terror of this rude populace, and with the disgrace of a man who had made all people tremble before him, that he fell into fits upon it, of which he died soon after."

SWIFT. "When Jefferies was committed to the Tower he took to drinking strong liquors, which he occasionally did when in power, but now increased his habit most inordinately, with a view to put an end to his life, which it soon did."

BURNET, p. 799. "When I had the first account of King James's flight, I was affected with this dismal reverse of the fortune of a great Prince more than I think fit to express."

SWIFT. "Or than I will believe."

BURNET, p. 800. Speaking of the dilemma the Prince of Orange was in about the King upon his being brought from Feverham, he says, "It was thought necessary to stick to the point of the King's deserting his people, and not to give up that by entering into any treaty with him."

SWIFT. "Base and villainous!"

BURNET, p. 803. "Now that the Prince was come all the bodies about the town came to welcome him. The Bishops came the next day (the Archbishop of Canterbury excepted). The Clergy of London came next. The City and a great many other bodies came likewise, and expressed a great deal of joy for the deliverance wrought for them by the Prince's means. Old Serjeant Maynard came with the Men of the Law. He was then near ninety, and yet he said the liveliest thing that was heard of on that occasion. The Prince took notice of his great age, and said, "that he had outlived all the men of the law of his time;" he answered, "he had like to have outlived the law itself, if his Highness had not come over."

SWIFT. "Maynard was an old rogue, for all that."

(To be continued occasionally.)

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

HOUSE of LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

COPIES of the Treaties concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperors of Russia, and that between his Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, with the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, were brought up by Lord Grenville, and ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Mansfield also brought up copies of a Proclamation issued by his Majesty, relative to the outrages committed against his person on Thursday last, and of a Proclamation published this day, viz.

“GEORGE R.

“WHEREAS it hath been represented to us, That, immediately before the opening of the present Session of Parliament, a great number of persons were collected in fields in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, by advertisements and hand-bills; and that divers inflammatory discourses were delivered to the persons so collected, and divers proceedings were had, tending to create groundless jealousy and discontent, and to endanger the public peace, and the quiet and safety of our faithful subjects: And whereas it hath been also represented to us, That divers seditious and treasonable papers have been lately distributed, tending to excite evil disposed persons to acts endangering our Royal Person: And whereas such proceedings have been followed, on the day on which the present Session of Parliament commenced, by acts of tumult and violence, and by daring and highly criminal outrages, in direct violation of the public peace, to the immediate danger of our Royal Person, and to the interruption of our passage to and from our Parliament: And whereas great uneasiness and anxiety hath been produced in the minds of our faithful subjects, by rumours and apprehensions that seditious and unlawful assemblies are intended to be held by evil disposed persons, and that such other criminal practices as aforesaid are intended to be repeated: We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to enjoin and require, and we do hereby enjoin and require, all Jus-

tices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other our loving subjects throughout our kingdom, to use the utmost diligence to discourage, prevent, and suppress, all seditious and unlawful assemblies: And we do specially enjoin and command all our loving subjects, who shall have cause to suspect that any such assemblies are intended to be held in any part of our kingdom, to give the earliest information thereof to the Magistrates of the several districts within which it shall be suspected that the same are intended to be held; and if such assemblies shall, nevertheless, in any case, be actually held, to be aiding and assisting, on being required thereto by the Civil Magistrate, in causing persons delivering inflammatory discourses in such assemblies, and other principal actors therein, to be forthwith apprehended, in order that they may be dealt with according to law. And we have also thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, to enjoin and require, and we do hereby enjoin and require all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other our loving subjects throughout our kingdom, to be in like manner aiding and assisting in bringing to justice all persons distributing such seditious and treasonable papers as aforesaid.

“Given at our Court at Saint James's, the fourth day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

“GOD SAVE THE KING.”

Both the Proclamations were ordered to lie upon the table.

Lord Grenville gave notice, that, on Friday next, he would bring forward a Bill for the better securing his Majesty's Person and Government, when the Proclamations should come to be discussed; and moved that their Lordships be summoned to attend upon that day.—Ordered.

Earl Spencer, after adverting to the brilliant victory obtained by Lord Bridport on the 23d of June last, over the French Fleet off L'Orient, in terms appropriate to that gallant service, moved the Thanks of the House to Admiral

Admiral Lord Bridport, Sir Alan Gardiner, Lord Hugh Seymour, with the Officers, &c. under their command, as also the acknowledgment and approbation of the House to the Seamen and Marines, precisely in the same terms as the Motion made by Mr. Dundas to this purpose in the House of Commons on the preceding Monday, which was agreed to *nem. con.* and the Lord Chancellor ordered to communicate the same.

Lord Romney said, there was another gallant Officer, whose whole life had been meritoriously employed in the service of his Country; he meant Admiral Cornwallis; he wished to know whether there were any intentions on the part of Noble Lords in office to honour that Officer with their thanks also.

Lord Spencer said, that he had no objection that the Thanks of the House should be returned to Admiral Cornwallis, whose success in conquering a superior fleet with only a small squadron, might be ranked with brilliant victories. He would therefore take up the idea suggested by the Noble Lord, and propose, "That the Thanks of this House should be returned to Admiral Cornwallis, for his distinguished ability in the conduct of the squadron under his command, and his determined bravery in an action with a superior fleet of the enemy upon the 25th of June last;" which was agreed to *nem. con.* and likewise that the House do acknowledge and approve of the behaviour of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines under his command upon that occasion; and the Lord Chancellor was ordered to communicate the Thanks of the House to Admiral Cornwallis.

On a motion it was ordered, that no private Bills be received after Tuesday, March 2d.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

SAFETY OF HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON
AND GOVERNMENT.

Lord Grenville rose, and called the attention of their Lordships to a question of the utmost importance; and which he, as one of his Majesty's Ministers, or as a Peer of that House, would be criminal in not duly considering. Noble Lords would see that he alluded to the Proclamations issued in consequence of an attack on his Majesty, and of a meeting held in the vic-

nity of the metropolis, which had been chiefly and primarily the cause of the daring outrage he had just mentioned. On these Proclamations he intended to ground the motion he had to submit, namely, to bring in a Bill to prevent assemblies of an inflammatory nature, where papers are circulated, and speeches made, calculated to irritate the minds of his Majesty's subjects against his Person and Government. In introducing such a Bill, he observed, he did not depart from the usage of our ancestors; who, in times of public danger, when the life of the Monarch was put in jeopardy, were obliged to pass laws to prevent treasonable acts. In framing the provisions of the Bill, he had followed particularly the Act passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the commencement of the reign of King Charles the Second; and though there might be found some Noble Lord who would object to the measure, he was aware that he had not deviated in the least from the spirit of former times.

If then men, in contempt of every thing legal and constitutional, dared thus publicly to vilify the Monarch and Monarchy itself, surely the energy and interposition of Parliament were loudly called for to stop the tide of anarchy and confusion.

If the progress of such abominable wickedness were not prevented, where might the wicked disturbers stop? Was it not evident, that they were travelling, and that not secretly, to what it shocked the human imagination to conceive? They were striking, he contended, at the root of all that was dear to us: they were sapping the basis of our glorious Constitution. He should not, at present, speak more at large, but merely move that the Bill be now read a first time, and printed and read a second time on Tuesday.

Lord Lauderdale said, that after what fell from the Noble Lord on the Woolfack a few nights since, he little expected that such a severe measure would be urged. He heard the Noble and Learned Lord say, that seditions and treasons were happily suppressed; and immediately after, was surprised by the introduction of a Bill, that went, he contended, to annihilate the liberty of Englishmen. After the passing of this Bill, he observed, people could not meet to deliberate on any public business—on the conduct of their own Representatives, or his Majesty's Ministers.

fers. He heard with surprize one of the provisions of the Bill, namely, that it should not affect the free debating, &c. of Members of Parliament. By this, he said, it was evident that Englishmen were deprived of their great boast.

Lord Grenville rose in reply, and said, that the Noble Earl had given an unfair turn to what fell from the Noble Lord on the Woolfack on a former night. His Lordship did not say that every disposition to treason, that all seditious designs were suppressed and prevented: he (Lord Grenville) only congratulated that House on being able to sit and deliberate, long after the enemies of order and civilization had menaced their destruction. Lord Grenville did not accuse the great body of the people of disloyalty;—no, he disclaimed such an assertion: he only meant, that there were some men of information and talents in the country, who endeavoured to poison the minds of such as had not the same advantages of education with themselves. To stop the current of this insidious poison, he proposed the Bill in question; and he trusted it would be found adequate to his hopes. He denied that people were prevented by the Bill from meeting together in a legal, peaceable, and constitutional manner. In fact, it went to *preserve* to Englishmen the blessings of their invaluable Constitution, and not to *deprive* them of it.

The Duke of Bedford rose, not to oppose the Noble Secretary of State's motion at present; but he did not mean, by consenting to the reading of the Bill, to assent to its principle and provisions. He was not then prepared, from merely hearing it read, to combat its dangerous tendency: he should reserve himself to its other stages. He trusted, in the mean time, that Englishmen would assemble, and their Government that they would not tamely give up their liberty, which was about to be wrested from them for ever.

The Earl of Radnor wished to impress on the minds of the Noble Lords the statute of Edward III. That statute went evidently to shield the Sovereign from overt acts of treason: and if Monarchy itself was aimed at, there was no doubt but the life of the Sovereign was at least virtually imagined and endangered. If the exigencies of the times required the passing new regulations on this head, the same statute di-

rected the Judges to apply to Parliament in any dubious cases.

Lord Hopetoun wished to caution Noble Lords against debating this subject with warmth and fervour, which might be productive of much irritation on the public mind. If the evil, said his Lordship, goes to deprive the people of this country of their liberty, it can be exposed with coolness and discretion. If the exigency of the moment makes such a measure necessary, it may be passed only for a time limited. At all events his Lordship wished Noble Lords to preserve a right temper in this business, which was calculated to excite apprehensions in a people jealous of their liberty and the privileges of their Constitution.

Lord Lauderdale replied to his Lordship, that what he said was not dictated by the warmth of the moment, but was the result of mature deliberation. He could not, he said, have expressed himself on such a subject, in weaker language. In future stages of the Bill he should speak in much stronger language, and with more animation; and he contended, that if the Bill should pass into a law, the liberty of Englishmen is no more. The people, he said, reduced to the utmost distress by a war in which Ministers had involved them, supported themselves in the idea of possessing a free Constitution. Thus Ministers deprived them of their property, and at last of liberty.

Lord Grenville appealed to the House on the justice of the Noble Earl's attack. On all occasions—in all debates in that House, the Noble Earl never forgot his old argument. But, Lord Grenville said, he should always answer him, that Ministers had the advice and concurrence of Parliament in the outset and continuance of the war. He forbore to reply more at large, and only required Noble Lords to remember what he had now and always said to such attacks.—The motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned to

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Lord Grenville rose to move for the second reading of the Bill for the better securing his Majesty's Person and Government. On a former night, he said, he had stated all the grounds upon which he thought the present measure necessary. He had then fully stated to their Lordships those facts which, in his opinion, loudly called for the measure.

sure he then proposed. The Bill, he observed, was divided into two parts. The first, as relating to the doctrine of Treason, and the other as to the publication of Seditious Writings. The compassing the death of the King was already Treason by the existing Law; and their Lordships would find, by this Bill, that not only any attempt on the Life of their Sovereign was Treason, but also any attempt to wound, maim, or otherwise do him any corporeal harm. It was hereby declared Treason also, to attempt to depose and dethrone him. Their Lordships would also find, that to compass the levying a War against the King would equally come under the penalties of Treason. Whether this was done by writing, or advisedly speaking, in effect amounted to the same thing, and was originally intended to be subjected to the same penalties. The other provisions of the Bill respected Sedition. It made a second offence Transportation. It would not be contended that it was not a crime before this Bill, and punishable at law. What was now done was the practice of our ancestors, and in the spirit of former times. If the provisions against any evil were found ineffectual, new remedies were applied, and severer measures adopted. The existing laws were now found inadequate to the suppression of that seditious spirit which existed among some men, and it therefore became necessary to apply a punishment which might, by its effect, stop the mischief.

The Duke of Bedford said, he rose not to follow the Noble Lord through his detail of the Bill, but to enter his protest against the principle of it. He lamented, as every one did, the unfortunate circumstance of the insult offered to his Majesty; but, he asked, were the laws, as they now stood, not sufficient to punish it? He believed they were: and if, in consequence of the Proclamation, any of the actors in that outrage were apprehended, he was convinced no man, nor any Jury in the country, would hesitate to find them guilty.

Lord Lauderdale rose with great warmth, and declared, it was perfectly astonishing to him, that Ministers should expect of that House to pass Bills upon their bare assertion of the necessity of them, especially when it was considered to what an enormous extent the measure now proposed went.—They were told, that the outrage committed against

the person of his Majesty had its foundation in certain popular Societies; but he expected, and should have supposed that the House would also have expected, that if such was the case, it would have been traced and made evident to their Lordships, and not have rested on the bare unsupported assertion of Ministers.

In all times Revolutions were preceded by unusual severity of Laws, which as constantly had failed in their intended effect, and strongly proved this truth, that they afforded no security. His Lordship concluded by observing, that the outrage against his Majesty was to be attributed to the discontent of the People under the pressure of War, and not chargeable to any of the Popular Societies.

Lord Mansfield rose. He admitted that this was a measure of importance, and called upon their Lordships (who were equally bound to protect the Person and Prerogatives of the Sovereign on the one hand, and the Liberties of the People on the other) for the most serious investigation. The questions for their Lordships' consideration were, whether the circumstances of the times, the systematic series of attempts against the Constitution, and, lastly, the atrocious attempt against the Person of the Sovereign, did not call for some strong measure? and, if they did, whether the present Bill was a proper one? His Lordship concluded with giving his hearty assent to the Bill.

Lord Grenville said, that the manner in which the Noble Lords who opposed this Bill had conducted the Debate, had left him but very little to trouble their Lordships with.

A Noble Lord had asked, upon what evidence this measure was founded? Had not their Lordships abundance of evidence before them, of the intentions of a large body of men to take every step in their power? and had they not evidence of the late attempts upon his Majesty's Royal Person? Upon these grounds, he trusted that their Lordships would assent to a measure which their duty to their Sovereign and to their Country strongly called for.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he was extremely sorry that after the most mature consideration he could not give his assent to the Bill. He would not contend that some measure of this nature was not necessary, but he disliked its provisions.

The Duke of Leeds said, he should give his assent to the Bill, though there were some parts in it which he should be happy to have left out, particularly that clause which went to reserve the freedom of speech to Members of Parliament, as he thought it would be productive of altercation upon a subject which he should consider as perfectly clear.—There was another expression he wished to be left out; the words of the Bill were “the Government and Constitution.” Now he wished the word *Government* to be left out, as likely to create much confusion. These were points which should be urged in a Committee, but he thought it right to state them now, in hopes that their Lordships would consider them; he should, however, give his vote for the second reading of the bill.

The House then divided,

For the Bill	-	56
Proxies	-	23, 79.
Against it	-	7
Proxy	-	1, 8.

Majority 71

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

The Bill to prevent treasonable and seditious practices underwent some discussion; after which the Report was ordered to be brought up, and the Bill, with amendments, to be printed.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Lord Walsingham brought up the Report of the Bill for the better security of his Majesty's Person.

The Duke of Leeds, alluding to what had passed on Tuesday, asked if the Noble and Learned Lord upon the Woolstack had considered of the Amendment he had then submitted to the House.

The Lord Chancellor said, he had not had time to give all the consideration to the matter that he wished;

but as he understood the Noble Duke wished to make a distinction between the Constitution and the Administration of Government, which were things most certainly distinct from each other; he thought the end would be answered by inserting after the word Constitution, “as by Law established;” and this would include, not only the idea of King, Lords, and Commons, but the respective rights of each.

After a few words from the Noble Duke, it was agreed to bring up the Amendment, and that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

This day the third reading of the Bill for the better security of his Majesty's Person, &c. came on; the House sat till eight o'clock, when there appeared for the third reading,

Contents	-	41
Proxies	-	25, 66.
Non-Contents	-	5
Proxies	-	2, 7.

Majority 55*

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

Lord Lauderdale, without any preface, moved for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that he would give directions that there be laid before the House a statement of all Grants and Pensions which had been settled upon the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. Ordered.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills: The Land and Malt, and the Act to prevent the Exportation of Soap, Candles, and Tallow, for a limited time, and to permit the importation of those articles duty free.

An Act for the continuing an Act of last Session, for permitting the importation of organzined Thrown Silk, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

THE Report of the Committee on the Supplies to be granted to his Majesty was brought up and agreed to.

The usual estimates of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, for the year 1795, were ordered to be laid before the House, and an Address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such Members as were of the Privy Council, beseeching his Majesty to order the pro-

per Officers to lay before the House the estimates.

The Order of the Day being read, for going into the subject of the high price of Corn, the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Ryder in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt said, that the subject which he had to lay before the House for their inquiry, was one of the most important that could come before them; they must

* A Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals against the Bill, which was signed by the Duke of Bedford and the Earls of Derby and Lauderdale.

therefore apply any remedy that seemed best to them to remove the distress which it was the intention of their present deliberation to alleviate; it became them, therefore, to proceed with all due caution, and carefully to weigh every circumstance; as, of all other subjects, none called so much for the attention of every Gentleman of that House as the present.

He proposed, then, first, that this business should be referred to a Select Committee, which would make every inquiry, as well respecting the causes of the scarcity, as the best mode of obviating such a scarcity; and that their business should be facilitated, as much as possible, by every information that could be afforded them by the Executive Government; he was persuaded that in all parts of the House no Member would be wanting to do every thing in their power to promote such a desirable object, at the same time steering clear of every thing that could possibly excite any uneasiness or alarm on that head. There was a law, he said, relating to the Assize of Bread, which ought to be laid before his Majesty's Privy Council, that means might be adopted of regulating the proportion in price between bread made of all sorts of grain, and that of wheat only, in order that imposition might be guarded against.

The most certain mode of relieving the present want would be, to adopt, in common use, bread not only mixed with all kinds of grain produced in this country, but also with Indian corn and potatoes; bread of this kind he was sure would be as wholesome and palatable as that made of flour—First, then, as to the laws relating to the Assize of Bread, he did not think them sufficiently explicit, whence there might arise a very great grievance to the purchaser.—There was another circumstance, though not so extensive, viz. that a considerable quantity of wheat was consumed in making starch: starch might have been imported, but some time since was prevented, as it was supposed we had a sufficient quantity of wheat on hand, which being superfluous might be used for that purpose. He could wish that these articles, which were not necessary for the food of many, might be used for this purpose; for these reasons he would move, That a Bill might be brought in, to prohibit making starch of wheat for a limited period, and for lightening the duty on the importation of that ar-

ticle. He would also move for a Bill to prevent the obstruction to removing grain and other articles of provision from one part of the kingdom to another. These were the only specific measures that occurred to him as yet, but he was confident that other measures would result from the deliberation of Parliament on this subject. He concluded by moving, That the Chairman be directed to move the House for a Select Committee, to inquire into the high price of Corn.

Mr. Lechmere said, that the remarks made by the Right Hon. Gentleman were stated in general terms; but that he had avoided mentioning the real distress, or the causes of that distress. The first cause, he said, was a monopoly of farms; and these farmers always withheld their grain, when the little farmer was obliged to part with it. The custom in the country was, to bring a small quantity or sample of corn to market; the corn-jobber saw this, and from this sample bought up the whole: when the poor man applies, he is told it is all sold: if, then, instead of bringing only samples to market, the farmer should be obliged to bring a bushel, then the poor man might buy it. Besides there ought to be granaries in all country towns, where it should be sold out to the poor, and hand-mills in every parish for their use. At present he would say no more, until the Report of the Select Committee should be made.

Mr. Fox rose to make some observations on what had been said. He was far from objecting to any means of supplying the deficiency which had been stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. As to the Assize of Bread, no doubt but some regulations were necessary; materials were never dearer than this summer, and he was sure that the Bakers gained very little: some means ought to be adopted, in order to supply our present deficiency. He had eaten very good bread made of various grains, but the question was, whether, when Gentlemen wished to make experiments, those would answer their expectations? or, whether, if a mixture of one fourth was used, it would save one fourth? Another consideration was the cause of the scarcity. The scarcity did not arise from the smallness of the crop, but from an increased consumption. In all the parts of the country where he had been, he could perceive no scarcity of

grain, nor could he suppose that it arose from a failure of the crops. The cause of barley being high, he attributed to the distilleries. The war particularly was the chief cause, as it increased the general consumption; and nothing would make matters worse, than if those who sat in the Committee should attribute the scarcity to any one cause, but to a complication of various causes, among which the consumption of starch, no doubt, was one: if then potatoes should be used for that purpose, the remedy would be nearly as bad, unless something could be substituted which was not fit for the food of man.

Mr. Pitt expressed the great satisfaction he had in the concurrence of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. The war, no doubt had contributed to the scarcity, as the most fertile countries in Europe were engaged in it: if distilleries were stopped, the revenue would be weakened, and smuggling increased; but even under all these inconveniences, he would readily consent to stop the distilleries for a year, should it have the desired effect.

Mr. Curwen said, that if labour was raised in proportion to the price of provisions, it would then become the interest of farmers to keep grain low.

Leave was then given to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the Affize of Bread, and to prevent making starch of wheat, and to permit the importation of starch and other articles used therein duty-free—a Bill for prohibiting distilleries for a limited time—and a Bill to prevent any obstruction in the transportation of grain and other articles of provision from one part of the kingdom to another.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

Mr. Rose moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of the amount of Exchequer Bills for the year 1795"—Ordered.

Mr. Ryder moved, "That the House do on Tuesday next resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the high price of corn."

Mr. Hussey gave notice, that he meant at a future time to move for a bounty on the importation of foreign corn. He did not know whether he should do it in the Committee which was mentioned in the present motion, or in a Committee of Supply.

The motion for a Committee of the

whole House on Tuesday next, to consider further on the cause of the high price of corn, was then put and carried.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up Copies of the Treaties of Defensive Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperors of Russia; of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance with the Emperor of Germany; and of the Ratification of the Treaty between his Majesty and the United States of America—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Lord Arden moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of a Supply to be granted to his Majesty.

The House having gone into a Committee, Lord Arden moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that one hundred and ten thousand seamen be employed for the sea service of the year 1796, including eighteen thousand marines."

The Question was then put and carried.

Lord Arden then moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that four pounds per man per month be allowed for thirteen months for the sea service, &c."—Passed.

Mr. Ryder brought in a bill to prohibit the exportation, and permit the importation of corn and other provision, without payment of duty, &c.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up copies of two proclamations: The one of the 31st of October, and the other of the 4th of November, 1795.—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Mr. Alderman Curtis alluded to the loss which we had sustained by the capture of part of the Mediterranean fleet; a loss which, he said, nothing could have prevented. Our loss in the article of silk was very considerable, and therefore he hoped there would be permission to import silk of a certain sort from any country in amity with his Majesty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no objection to this.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

The Order of the Day for taking the Corn Bill into further consideration being moved, the Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee.

A Petition was presented by Mr. Wilberforce, complaining of the manner

in which Corn was brought to market in small samples.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Corn Bill.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to form itself into a Committee of Ways and Means of the whole House, on the Land Tax and Malt Duty Bills,

Mr. Rose moved, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the Land Tax of 4s. in the pound, and no more, should be continued the same as last year.

The Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, to remain the same as last year.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Mr. Dundas, previous to the Order of the Day, rose to move the thanks of the House to Vice-Admiral Lord Cornwallis, for his very gallant and judicious conduct against a very superior detachment of the French fleet on the 16th and 17th of last June. He prefaced his motion with the usual encomiums on the skill, bravery, and gallantry of our naval officers. The motion was agreed to, *acm. con.*

The thanks of the House were also voted to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, for their gallant conduct on the same occasion.

The Order of the Day on the King's Proclamations being called for,

Mr. Pitt rose to state the reasons for taking these into consideration. Every one, he said, was well acquainted with the circumstances that gave rise to these Proclamations; circumstances which made so strong an impression on every one, as well without as within that House, it was not necessary to detain them long on the transactions of that day.

The business of this Motion related to Societies in general. These Societies were of two descriptions: The first were public, held under the general pretext of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for redress of national grievances: other meetings were held for the purpose of propagating grounds of jealousy, and every thing which tended to bring about treason and treasonable practices; the intent, therefore, of this Bill was, to give a reasonable security to the person of the King and his Government. First, then, he granted that every person had an undoubted right to assemble peaceably, to petition for redress of grievances, and far be it from him to oppose so valuable a privilege; but if this was suffered to be made a pretext for acts which endan-

gered the Sovereign and the people, and which tended totally to overthrow liberty, it was necessary some remedy should be applied to prevent this.—

The present Bill on the one hand, while it took care not to infringe the liberty of peaceably assembling, would, on the other, curb the licentiousness of seditious meetings. The intent of the Bill therefore was, that whenever meetings were to be held, public notice should be given, that Magistrates, with civil Officers, might attend, and be empowered to apprehend any person or persons speaking seditiously; and that in case any obstruction was made to their apprehending, that those guilty of such obstruction be guilty of felony; and that in case the assembly was desired to disperse, and did not, the persons opposing should, as in the Riot Act, be guilty of Felony. This did not, he said, go to the preventing of petitioning in a peaceful and orderly manner. Those were the outlines of the Bill at present; but in a future stage of it perhaps he might submit to the House, whether it would not be expedient to make some alterations. He alluded to another species of meetings called Political Lectures; meetings where acts of sedition were made the sources of living to those thus guilty of them: to these meetings persons were admitted for money, or tickets; it was therefore part of the intention of this Bill, that no greater number of persons than those of the family should assemble, without licences from Magistrates. He would therefore conclude by moving, That leave be given to bring in a Bill “for more effectually preventing seditious meetings.”

Mr. Fox said, that he felt as much abhorrence at the outrage offered to his Majesty as any person, either within or out of that House, to which nothing could be equal, unless the abhorrence and indignation which he felt on this day, at the Bill now offered to the House. He would not go into a detail on the Constitution; but it was obvious that the Constitution of this country had lasted for ages with its present laws: the drift, then, of this Bill is, that the Laws are not competent. It was said, there was a seditious meeting; if there was, why were the speakers not taken up? why were not the writers of these proceedings, and of the seditious hand-bills, punished? He knew that there would be an attempt made to con-

found sedition with the attack made on his Majesty's person.

According to the Right Hon Gentleman's outline, whoever should talk of meeting for the purpose of petitioning, would be guilty of sedition: this was, he said, rank despotism. Were we to meet now to petition against this Bill, were we to meet to consider of our grievances, must we send word to the Magistrates (a cry of no, no, from the opposite side)? What then? says Mr. Fox; advertise?—Good, we may; and go to the meeting.—For what purpose? To hold our tongues. He hoped this Bill would never take place; if it did, all was at an end.

Mr. Fox concluded by observing, that in a land of liberty like this, it would be most extraordinary to have our mouths stopped up: he would, he said, as his duty demanded, oppose the Bill in all its stages, and for that purpose would move for a Call of the House.

Mr. Stanley spoke against the Bill.

Mr. M. Robinson declared the present Bill to be a direct attack on the British Constitution,

Mr. Curwen spoke in an animated strain against the Bill.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke for the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and said, he wished that if there was any shame in Ministers, that shame had produced contrition, and that they would have abandoned the Bill; but the Right Hon. Gentleman wished to hand down liberty to us, which was done by a direct violation of the first clause of the Bill of Rights. He should think, should the present Bill pass, that both Houses of Parliament were unworthy of the exception made in their favour, and that instead of being honoured, they would be disgraced by it:—the Bill, for these reasons, met with his direct negative.

Mr. Martin spoke against the Bill.

Mr. Windham in favour of it.

On the division there appeared for the Bill 214; against it, 42; majority, 172.

When strangers were admitted, Mr. Fox was urging a Call of the House, to discuss this business in all its stages. A conversation then took place between him, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Dundas, the result of which was, that the Call of the House should take place on that day fortnight.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Mr. Rose brought up a Bill to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of starch from wheat, and for taking off the duty on hair powder and starch imported. Also, a Bill to prevent making low Wines and Spirits of barley, rye, &c.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

The different orders of the day being disposed of,

Mr. Dundas rose to move the first reading of the Sedition Bill.

Lord W. Russell moved the question of adjournment.

Mr. Grey opposed the reading of the Bill. He was surprised that a Bill of such importance and magnitude as the present should be brought up by surprise, and go to a first reading, without due notice. He therefore coincided with the Noble Lord on the question of adjournment.

Mr. M. Robinson followed on the same side. It was not only a matter of surprise on the part of the Minister, but indecency, to hurry on the first reading in such a manner. He was then called to order.

Mr. Pitt could not conceive why Gentlemen should complain so bitterly that the Bill was brought in without notice—what notice would they wish to have, but the usual notice of leave to bring in the Bill? He said he had agreed to the Call of the House, and at the same time had intimated, that he would bring in the Bill in a day or two, and he conceived himself perfectly justifiable in so doing under circumstances so weighty as the present, as they were all called upon to do their duty to their Sovereign and their country. The question now was, Whether the House would adjourn after the notice that had been already given? This he could not agree to; and he would even go so far as to propose the second reading before the Call of the House, and for the second reading he should propose Tuesday next.

Mr. Sheridan said, he should beg leave to do what they did last year—move for a Committee to examine whether there could be any justifiable grounds for the introduction of the Bill now impending.

Mr. Curwen spoke at considerable length against the Bill *in toto*. This Bill went directly to destroy the third clause

clause of the Bill of Rights, which is, that the voice of the people ought to come to that House by a petition.

An animated debate, or rather conversation, took place between both sides of the House, in which Mr. Stanley, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, &c. &c. Mr. Grey, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Wilberforce, Gen. Tarleton, Gen. Smith, and Sir Wm. Milner, took a part; after which, a division took place on the question of adjournment. For it 42; against it 145. Majority 103.

Two other divisions took place. One, Whether the Bill should be read a second time? For it, 133; against it, 21. Majority, 112. The other was, that the second reading be on Tuesday next. For it, 129; against it, 23. Majority 106.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

A partial Report was brought up from the Select Committee, on the Corn Bill, which was read by the Clerk, and which was in substance nearly as follows: viz. "That the Select Committee had made every inquiry possible; that they had received various reports from the Board of Agriculture, and from many other quarters, which were not sufficient to warrant them to give a final opinion: but the substance of them was, that all crops, except wheat, were very plentiful." Those Reports they proposed to communicate when fully investigated. That it appeared to the Committee that the most obvious mode of providing for the approaching scarcity would be to encourage importation. Persons had been examined relative to the quantity of grain in other countries; in America there was great plenty, but the price was high, consequently there would be a difficulty in supplying this country from thence.

The next mode that offered itself to them of answering that end, was to consider the Executive Government and the speculation of Merchants. As to the Executive Government they would recommend it to desist, and leave it entirely to the speculation of individuals, encouraging the same by a bounty of 20s. per quarter on every quarter of wheat imported from the Mediterranean, and so in proportion, until there should be three hundred thousand quarters imported; the bounty from America and the Baltic to be 15s. per quarter, and so in proportion; the bounty on Indian corn to be 3s. per quarter;

and this bounty to be continued till the 31st of August 1796. Similar measures were recommended with respect to rye. They were far from the opinion that any supply from abroad could be depended on; they would therefore recommend economy at home, and adoption of every means that could obviate a scarcity. They finished this Report by an assurance, that they would, from time to time, report whatever might come to their knowledge, that could be of advantage.

A motion was made, that the Bill for the security of his Majesty's person, just received from the Lords, be read a first time.

Mr. Sheridan rose to oppose it. He was not much, he said, in the habit of arguing any Bill on the first reading, but the Bill in question was of such an objectionable nature, that he would oppose it in every stage.

Mr. Pitt said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had been in the habit of arguing it in another place already, if arguing it could be called. He would persist not only in his motion for the first reading of it, but would move for the second reading of it on Thursday next, and that in the mean time a certain number of copies of it should be printed for the use of the Members.

The Question being put, there appeared, for the first reading, 170; against it, 26. Majority, 144.

Another division then took place, whether the Bill should be read a second time on Thursday next, which was carried in the affirmative. For the second reading, 151; against it, 25. Majority, 126.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion relative to a Committee, to investigate whether there was sufficient cause for the introduction of the two Bills now in question. This day, he said, had exhibited a proof of practical temper in the people (alluding to the meeting in Palace Yard), which gave the lie to all insinuations of their having a seditious intention. Yet, had it happened previous to the insult to his Majesty, that atrocious act would have been attributed to it; and indeed, he believed, might with as great reason and justice as to the London Corresponding or other Societies. Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence, extent, and danger of seditious meetings referred to in his Majesty's Proclamation."

Mr.

Mr. Powys observed, that the House had not, nor need it have, specific evidence of the treasonable designs of the meetings: there were sufficient circumstances to prove the general tendency of their machinations. The notoriety alone was enough to justify the Legislature of the country in resorting to strong and decided regulations, to prevent the consequences that might be owing to such inflammatory assemblies.

Mr. Curwen believed, that the laws in being were sufficient, and were very adequate for the suppression of Treason and Sedition, did they even exist to the extent stated by Ministers.

Mr. Hawkins Browne contended that the existing laws were insufficient to the preservation of the country from Treason and Sedition, in the new shapes they have assumed of late. He said, the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers had been investigated, and the result was, that an increase of confidence was given to them. The question before the House was, whether they would go into a Committee to substantiate a charge which was notorious? To this Motion he did not hesitate to give his negative.

The Attorney General said, he would never have suffered the Bills to have come into the House, if he did not conceive them to be justified by the notoriety of infamous proceedings. He was free to say, that it required discussion and deliberation; but he repeated it, a part was to be sacrificed for the safety of the whole. The provisions of the Bill were such, that the peace of no family would be disturbed.--no Constitutional club or assembly would be interrupted.

Mr. Fox said, as to the Bills themselves, he would not now enter into them, but wait until they came in detail before the House. — But as to the ground upon which they were introduced, he really did not suppose that Ministers would have ventured to have brought forward measures so replete with destruction to the Constitution, without laying some grounds before the House. When they suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, he was one of those who thought they were acting without sufficient grounds, but Ministers seemed to think that the danger was not so great as to justify them in continuing to deprive the People of that invaluable blessing. They had now recourse to the attack which was made upon his Majesty the first day of the Sessions: lamenting that event as he did, and ab-

horring the perpetrators of it, still he wanted proof of the assertion of Ministers. He believed the present were the first Ministers that ever called upon a Parliament to be convinced of certain facts, merely because those Ministers had chosen to assert those facts in a Proclamation. Mr. Fox concluded with recommending mild and conciliatory measures, as more likely to be effectual than the severe ones now proposed.

Mr. Pitt said, that considering the lateness of the hour, and the ample discussion these Bills would have hereafter, he should not intrude at any great length upon the time of the House.

The Hon. Gentleman had stated, that the Ministers had called upon Parliament to pass these Bills, without laying before them any ground upon which they could be convinced of the necessity of them. He had stated before, that he would not anticipate the discussion upon these Bills; but when they did come forward, he would venture to assert, that he would lay such grounds before the House as should satisfy their minds upon the subject. The Right Hon. Gentleman did not mean to bring strict legal proof, such as would be necessary to convict a man of a capital offence; but he would prove it by fair reasoning, and from a general view of the state of affairs. But then the Right Hon. Gentleman asks, why, if this danger exists, and has existed for some time, why did you suffer the Habeas Corpus Act to revive? why did you not continue its suspension? When the immense mass of matter was laid open, and the designs of these Societies developed, it served to open the eyes of the unwary, to check the incautious, and to deter the timid; there was fair ground for Ministers to suppose that the delusion would cease; it was therefore prudent to try the effect of a lenient measure; and what was the effect? From the moment the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was taken off, all the plans of these Societies revived, and continued in a progressive state till the meeting of Parliament. Could it be supposed that the daring outrage was committed without some hope of support from some party or other? Certainly not.

The question being called for, Sir William Milner, Sir Francis Basset, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, said a few words; after which the House divided. For Mr. Sheridan's motion, 22; against it, 167; majority 145.

Adjourned.

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

No. J.

TREATY OF DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE
BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
SIGNED AT ST. PETERSBURGH,
FEBRUARY 18, 1795.

IN the name of the Most Holy Trinity.
His Britannic Majesty, and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, animated with a desire equally sincere to strengthen more and more the ties of friendship and good understanding which so happily subsist between them and their respective Monarchies, have thought that nothing would more effectually contribute to this salutary end than the conclusion of a Treaty of Defensive Alliance, concerning which they should occupy themselves forthwith, and which should have for basis the stipulations of similar Treaties which have already been heretofore concluded, and have made the objects of the most intimate union between the two Empires. For this purpose their said Majesties have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, the Sieur Charles Whitworth, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Order of the Bath; and her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, the Sieur John Count Osterman, her Vice-Chancellor, actual Privy-Councillor, Senator and Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, Great Cross of that of St. Vladimir of the First Class of St. Anne; the Sieur Alexander Count of Besborodko, her Great Master of the Court, actual Privy-Councillor, Director-General of the Posts, and Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and Great Cross of that of St. Vladimir of the First Class; and the Sieur Arcadi de Morcoff, Privy-Councillor, Member of the College of Foreign Affairs, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, and Great Cross of that of St. Vladimir of the First Class: who, after having mutually exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be a sincere and constant friendship between his Britannic Majesty and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, their heirs and successors; and, in consequence of this intimate union, the High Contracting Parties shall have nothing more strongly at heart than to promote by all possible means their mutual interests, to avert from each other whatever

might cause them any injury, damage, or prejudice, and to maintain themselves reciprocally in the undisturbed possession of their dominions, rights, commerce, and prerogatives whatsoever, by guaranteeing reciprocally for this purpose all their countries, dominions, and possessions, as well such as they actually possess, as those which they may acquire by Treaty.

II. If, notwithstanding the efforts which they shall employ by common consent, in order to obtain this end, it should nevertheless happen that one of them should be attacked by sea or land, the other shall furnish him, immediately on the requisition being made, the succours stipulated by the following Articles of this Treaty.

III. His Britannic Majesty and her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias declare, however, that in contracting the present alliance their intention is by no means to give offence thereby, or to injure any one, but that their sole intention is to provide by these engagements for their reciprocal advantage and security, as well as for the re-establishment of Peace, and for the maintenance of the general tranquillity of Europe, and above all that of the North.

IV. As the two High Contracting Parties profess the same desire to render each other their mutual succours as advantageous as possible, and as the natural force of Russia consists in land troops, whilst Great-Britain can principally furnish ships of war, it is agreed upon, that if his Britannic Majesty should be attacked or disturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it might be, in the possession of his dominions and provinces, so that he should think it necessary to require the assistance of his Ally, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall send him immediately 10,000 infantry and 2000 horse. If, on the other hand, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias should find herself attacked or disturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it may be, in the possession of her dominions and provinces, so that she should think it necessary to require the assistance of her Ally, his Britannic Majesty shall send her forthwith a Squadron of twelve ships of war and of the line, carrying 708 guns, according to the following list:—two ships of 74 guns, making together 148 guns, and the crews 960 men; 6 ships of 60 guns, making 360 guns, and the crews 2,400 men; four ships of 50 guns, making 200 guns, and the crews 1,200 men. In the whole 12 ships, 708 guns, and the crews 4,560 men. This Squadron shall be properly equipped

equipped and armed for war. These succours shall be respectively sent to the places which shall be specified by the requiring party, and shall remain at his free disposal as long as hostilities shall last.

V. But if the nature of the attack were such, as that the party attacked should not find it to his interest to demand the effective succours, such as they have been stipulated for in the preceding article, in that case the two High Contracting Powers have resolved to change the said succour into a pecuniary subsidy; that is to say, if his Britannic Majesty should be attacked, and should prefer pecuniary succours, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, after the requisition having been previously made, shall pay to him the sum of 500,000 rubles yearly, during the whole continuance of hostilities, to assist him to support the expenses of the war; and if her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias should be attacked, and should prefer pecuniary succours, his Britannic Majesty shall furnish her with the same sum yearly, as long as hostilities shall last.

VI. If the party required, after having furnished the succour stipulated in the fourth article of this Treaty, should be himself attacked, so as to put him thereby under the necessity of recalling his troops for his own safety, he shall be at liberty to do so, after having informed the requiring party thereof two months beforehand. In like manner, if the party required were himself at war at the time of the requisition, so that he should be obliged to remain near himself, for his own proper security and defence, the forces which he is bound to furnish to his Ally in virtue of this Treaty; in such case the party required shall be dispensed from furnishing the said succour, so long as the said necessity shall last.

VII. The Russian auxiliary troops shall be provided with field artillery, ammunition, and every thing of which they may stand in need, in proportion to their number. They shall be paid and recruited annually by the requiring Court. With regard to the ordinary rations and portions of provisions and forage, as well as quarters, they shall be then furnished to them by the requiring Court, the whole on the footing upon which his own troops are or shall be maintained in the field or in quarters.

VIII. In case the said Russian auxiliary troops required by his Britannic Majesty should be obliged to march by land, and to traverse the dominions of any other Powers, his Britannic Majesty shall use his endeavours jointly with her Imperial Ma-

iesty of all the Russias to obtain for them a free passage, and shall supply them on their march with the necessary provisions and forage in the manner stipulated in the preceding article; and when they shall have to cross the sea, his Britannic Majesty shall take upon himself either to transport them in his own ships, or to defray the expences of their passage; the same is also to be understood as well with regard to the recruits which her Imperial Majesty will be obliged to send to her troops, as respecting their return to Russia, whenever they shall either be sent back by his Britannic Majesty or recalled by her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias for her own defence, according to Article VI. of this Treaty. It is further agreed upon, that, in case of recalling or sending back the said troops, an adequate convoy of ships of war shall escort them for their security.

IX. The Commanding Officer, whether of the auxiliary troops of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, or of the Squadron which his Britannic Majesty is to furnish Russia with, shall keep the command which has been entrusted to him; but the Commander in Chief shall belong most certainly to him whom the requiring party shall appoint for that purpose; under the restriction, however, that nothing of importance shall be undertaken that shall not have been before-hand regulated and determined upon in a Council of War, in the presence of the General and Commanding Officers of the party required.

X. And, in order to prevent all disputes about rank, the requiring party shall give due notice of the Officer to whom he will give the Command in Chief, whether of a fleet or of land forces; to the end that the party required may regulate in consequence the rank of him who shall have to command the auxiliary troops or ships.

XI. Moreover, these auxiliary forces shall have their own chaplains, and the entirely free exercise of their religion, and shall not be judged in whatever appertains to military service, otherwise than according to the laws and articles of war of their own Sovereign. It shall likewise be permitted for the General and the rest of the auxiliary forces to keep up a free correspondence with their country, as well by letters as expresses.

XII. The auxiliary forces on both sides shall be kept together as much as possible; and in order to avoid their being subjected to greater fatigues than the others, and to the end that there may be in every expedition and operation a perfect equality, the
Commander

Commander in Chief shall be bound to observe on every occasion a just proportion, according to the force of the whole fleet or army.

XIII. The Squadron which his Britannic Majesty is to furnish by virtue of this alliance, shall be admitted into all the ports of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, where it shall experience the most amicable treatment, and shall be provided with every thing which it may stand in need of, on paying the same price as the ships of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; and the said Squadron shall be allowed to return every year to the ports of Great Britain, as soon as the season will no longer permit it to keep the sea; but it is formally and from time forward stipulated, that this Squadron shall return every year to the Baltic sea about the beginning of the month of May, not to quit it again before the month of October, and that as often as the exigency of the Treaty shall require it.

XIV. The requiring party, in claiming the succours stipulated by this Treaty, shall point out at the same time to the required party, the place where he shall wish that it may, in the first instance, repair; and the said requiring party shall be at liberty to make use of the said succour during the whole time it shall be continued to him in such manner and at such places as he shall judge to be most suitable for his service against the aggressor.

XV. The conditions of this Treaty of Alliance shall not be applicable to the wars which may arise between her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and the Powers and People of Asia, respecting whom his Britannic Majesty shall be dispensed with from furnishing the succours stipulated by the present Treaty; excepting in the case of an attack made by any European Power against the rights and possessions of her Imperial Majesty, in whatever part of the world it may be. As also, on the other hand, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall not be bound to furnish the succours stipulated by this same Treaty in any case whatever, excepting that of an attack made by any European Power against the rights and possessions of his Britannic Majesty, in whatever part of the world it may be.

XVI. It has been in like manner agreed upon, that, considering the great distance of places, the troops which her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias will have to furnish by virtue of this alliance, for the defence of his Britannic Majesty, shall not be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Italy, and still less out of Europe.

XVII. If the succours stipulated in the fourth Article of this Treaty should not be sufficient, in that case the Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to make a further provision between themselves with respect to the additional succours which they should give to each other.

XVIII. The requiring party shall make neither peace nor truce with the common enemy, without including the required party, to the end that the latter may not suffer any injury in consequence of the succours he shall have given to his ally.

XIX. The present defensive alliance shall in no way derogate from the treaties and alliances which the High Contracting Parties may have with other Powers, inasmuch as the said treaties shall not be contrary to this, nor to the friendship and good understanding which they are re-solemnized constantly to keep up between them.

XX. If any other Power would accede to this present alliance, their said Majesties have agreed to concert together upon the admission of such Power.

XXI. The two High Contracting Parties, desiring mutually and with eagerness to strengthen and to consolidate as much as possible the friendship and union already happily subsisting between them, and to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, promise to proceed without delay to the forming of a definitive arrangement of commerce.

XXII. As circumstances may make it necessary to make some change in the clauses of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties have thought proper to fix the duration of it to eight years, counting from the day of exchanging the ratifications; but before the expiration of the eighth year it shall be renewed according to existing circumstances.

XXIII. The present Treaty of Alliance shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged here, in the space of two months, or sooner if it can be done.

In witness whereof the above-mentioned Ministers Plenipotentiary on both sides have signed the present Treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg this seventh of February,

one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.) CHARLES WHITWORTH.

(L.S.) CTE. JEEN D'OSTERMAN.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER CTE. DE BEZBORODKO.

(L.S.) ARCADIE DE MORCOFF.

No. II.

TREATY OF DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE
BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJES-
TY AND THE EMPEROR OF GER-
MANY, SIGNED AT VIENNA, MAY
20. 1795.

HIS Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, being desirous to renew and to cement the ancient relations of friendship and intimacy between their Crowns and their respective Dominions, as well as to provide in a solid and permanent manner for their future safety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe, have determined, in consequence of these salutary views, to proceed to the conclusion of a new Treaty of Alliance: and they have nominated for that purpose, viz. his Majesty the Emperor, his actual Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thugut, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Sir Morton Eden, one of his Majesty's Privy Councillors, Knight of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty, at the Court of Vienna; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be between his Imperial Majesty and his Britannic Majesty, their heirs and successors, and between all the respective dominions, provinces and subjects of their said Majesties, a perfect and sincere good understanding, friendship and Defensive Alliance. The High Contracting Parties shall use all their endeavours for the maintenance of their common interests, and shall employ all the means in their power to defend and guaranty each other mutually against every hostile aggression.

II. The High Contracting Parties shall act in perfect concert in every thing which relates to the re-establishment and to the maintenance of general peace; and they shall employ all their efforts to prevent, by the means of friendly negotiation, the attacks with which they may be threatened, either separately or conjointly.

III. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should be attacked, molested or disturbed in the possession of its dominions, territories, or cities whatsoever, or in the exercise of its rights, liberties, or franchises wheresoever, and without any exception, the other will exert all its endeavours to succour its ally without delay, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

IV. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties reciprocally guarantee to each other,

and in the most express manner, all their dominions, territories, cities, rights, liberties, and franchises whatsoever, such as they at present possess, and such as they shall possess, at the conclusion of a general peace, made by their common agreement and consent, in conformity to their mutual engagements in that respect, in the Convention of the 30th of August 1793.— And the case of this Defensive Alliance shall exist from the moment whenever either of the High Contracting Parties shall be disturbed, molested, or disquieted in the peaceable enjoyment of its dominions, territories, cities, rights, liberties, or franchises whatsoever, according to the state of actual possession, and according to the state of possession which shall exist at the above-mentioned epoch.

V. The succours to be mutually furnished, in virtue of this Treaty, shall consist in 20,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry, which shall be furnished in the space of two months after requisition made by the party attacked, and shall continue to be at its disposition during the whole course of the war in which it shall be engaged. The succours shall be paid and maintained by the Power required, wherever its Ally shall employ them; but the Power requiring shall provide them with the necessary bread and forage, upon the same footing with its own troops.

If the Party requiring prefers, it may demand the succours to be furnished in money; and in that case the succours shall be computed at the following rate, that is to say, 10,000 Dutch florins per month for every thousand infantry, and 30,000 Dutch florins per month for every thousand cavalry. And this money shall be paid monthly, in equal portions, throughout the whole year.

If these succours should not suffice for the defence of the Power requiring, the other party shall augment them according as the occasion shall require, and shall even succour its Ally with its whole forces, if the circumstances should render it necessary.

VI. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intimate alliance established by this Treaty between the two Crowns, neither the one or the other of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the vessels of merchandize belonging to its Ally, or to the people or subjects of its Ally, and which shall have been taken at sea by any ships of war or privateers whatsoever, belonging to enemies or rebels, to be brought into its harbours; nor any ship of war or privateer to be therein armed, in any

any case or under any pretext whatsoever, in order to cruise against the ships and property of such Ally, or of his subjects; nor that there be conveyed by its subjects, or in their ships, to the enemies of its Ally, any provisions, or military or naval stores. For these ends, as often as it shall be required by either of the Allies, the other shall be bound to renew express prohibitions, ordering all persons to conform themselves to this article, upon pain of exemplary punishment, in addition to the full restitution and satisfaction to be made to the injured parties.

VII. If, notwithstanding the prohibitions and penalties abovementioned, any vessels of enemies or rebels should bring into the ports of either of the High Contracting Parties any prizes taken from the other, or from its subjects, the former shall oblige them to quit its ports in the space of twenty-four hours after their arrival, upon pain of seizure and confiscation; and the crews and passengers, or other prisoners, subjects of its Ally, who shall have been brought into the said ports, shall immediately after their arrival, be restored to their full liberty, with their ship and merchandize, without any delay or exception. And if any vessel whatsoever, after having been armed or equipped, wholly or partially, in the ports of either of the Allies, should be employed in taking prizes, or in committing hostilities against the subjects of the other, such vessel, in case of their returning into the said ports, shall, at the requisition of the injured parties, be seized and confiscated for their benefit.

The High Contracting Parties do not intend that the stipulations in these two Articles should derogate from the execution of anterior Treaties actually existing with other Powers; the High Contracting Parties not being, however, at liberty to form new engagements hereafter to the prejudice of the said stipulations.

VIII. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties engage to ratify the present Treaty of Alliance, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have signed the present Treaty in their names, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto,

Done at Vienna, the 20th day of May

1795.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

In case the Establishment, in general

limited, of the land forces of Great Britain should not permit his Britannic Majesty to furnish, within the term specified, the succour in men stipulated by the 5th Article of the present Treaty of Alliance, and that consequently his Imperial Majesty should be obliged to supply that succour by an equal number of other troops, to be taken into his pay, the confidence which the Emperor reposes in the friendship and equity of the King of Great Britain leaves him no room to doubt but that his Britannic Majesty will readily grant him an indemnification for the difference, which, according to a just valuation at the time, shall exist between the expences of the taking into pay and subsistence of those troops, and the estimate in Dutch florins, which, in order to avoid every delay of discussion, has been adopted in the above-mentioned 5th Article, in conformity to the estimate contained in ancient Treaties.

The separate Article, making part of the Treaty of Alliance, signed this day in the name of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, shall have the same force and validity: as if it were inserted word for word in the said Treaty of Alliance.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have in their names signed the present separate Article, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May,

1795.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties shall concert together upon the invitation to be given to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, in order to form, by the union of the three Courts, in consequence of the intimate connections which exist already between them, a system of triple alliance, proper for the re-establishment and maintenance in future of peace and general tranquillity in Europe.

This Article shall have the same force as if it were inserted in the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have in their names signed the present separate Article, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May,

1795.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

G g g z

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

LEE'S RIVAL QUEENS was revived at Drury-Lane with a degree of splendor seldom seen on the English Stage. An additional Act, as it may be called, was prefixed, of a Battle between the Macedonians and their enemies, in dumb show.—The part of Alexander was supported by Mr. Kemble in a style which will suffer nothing by a comparison with any former performers of that part. The rest of the Play was intitled to, and received applause.

30. Mr. Cooper attempted the character of Macbeth, the most arduous one in the whole range of the Theatre, and, as might be expected, entirely failed. Why will young Performers rashly undertake such important characters?

EPILOGUE

To the New Comedy of SPECULATION.

WRITTEN BY

MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS.

THE Drama done, permit us now say
Something about—or not about the Play—
Good subject ours! rare times! when *Speculation*

Engrosses every subject of the Nation.

To serve the State—Jews, Gentiles, all are
willing,

And for the *omnium* venture their last shilling;
Nay some subscribe their thousands to the loan,
Without a single shilling of their *own*.

Be this *their* Speculation, I profess

To *speculate* is one thing only—DRESS:

Show me your garments, Gents and Ladies fair,
I'll tell you whence you came, and who you
are;

But sportsman-like, to hit the game I'll try,
Charge, prime, present my glass, and cock
my eye.

What a fine *harvest* this gay season yields!
Some female heads appear like *sublime* fields;
Who now of threaten'd famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with *grain*?
See how the *wheat-sheaves* nod amid the
plumes;

Our *barns* are now transferr'd to drawing-
rooms;

While husbands who delight in active lives,
To fill their *granaries* may *thresh* their wives.
Nor wives alone prolific, notice draw,
Old maids and young ones, all are in the *straw*.

That damsel wrapt in shawls, who looks so
blue,

Is a return from India—*things won't do*—

That market's up, she could not change her
name,

NO RAMMROWS NOR YANGWHANG-
WOPPAS came;

“Bad *Speculation*, Bet, so far to roam,
Black-legs go out, and jail-birds now come
home.”

That stripling there, all trowfers and cravat,
No body, and no chin, is call'd a *flat*:

And he beside him, in the straight cut frock
Button'd before, behind a square cut dock,

Is, I would bet, nor fear to be a loser,

Either a man of fashion or a bruiser.

A man of fashion—nothing but a *quiz*—

I'll shew you what a man of breeding is.

With back to fire, slouch'd hat, and vulgar
slang,

He charms his mistress with this sweet ha-
rangue:

“What lovely, charming Kitty—how d'ye
do?”

Come—see my puppy?”—“No, Harry, to
see you.”

“You're vastly welcome—you shall see
my stud,

And ride my poney.”—“Harry you're too
good.”

“Zounds how it freezes!—*Fly* was my
Sancho's fire:

Miss, would you see?”—“Harry, I'd wish
to see the fire.”

That's you're true breeding, that's your flam-
ing lover;

The fair may freeze, but he is *warm all over*.

We're an odd medley, you must needs confess,
Strange in our manners, stranger in our dress:

Whim is the word—droll pantomimic age,

With true tips of taste, grotesque's the rage;
Beaux with short waists, and small-cloaths

close confin'd!

Belles bunch'd before, and bundled up behind,
The flights of fashion bordering on buffoon,

One looks like *Punch*, the other *Pantaloon*;

But hold—my raillery makes some look gruff,
Therefore I'm off—I'm sure I've said enough.

PROLOGUE

TO THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS,

WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR. WISE,

To be spoken by a Youth of Mr. STOCK'S
School at Poplar, December 1795.

TOO much, too long, Poetic Genius sings
The rage of war, the feuds of kingdoms,
kings;

And

And decks with honours those enormous
deeds,
Which villain lust of pow'r and riches breeds ;
As if such feuds were duties of our race ;
Man's highest glory was his deep disgrace ;
Right was in wrong, good was in evil known,
And ev'n existence stood thro' crimes alone.
If such prevail, can we expect repose ?
Or common good by wife and righteous laws ?

The scenes we now present, our Poet
plann'd

From old transactions in our native land :
The theme a Battle—still of high renown ;
Whence one king lost, another gain'd a
crown.

Harold and William rous'd the hard-fought
strife :

Their urging prize was royalty and life.
Now stands an Abbey * gray, where Harold
slain

Fell stretch'd on earth, and William rose to
reign.

With bigot pride, on that polluted sod
The Tyrant rais'd the edifice to God.

Ah, can the God of equity delight
In violations of his own-made right ?
Shall those, in Heav'n's mock'd face, deplore
the state

Of human ill, who ills amain create ?
Mourn they the desolate and the oppress'd,
Who chiefly cause their kind to be distress'd ?
Will such intreat for human good by pray'r
To HIM, with whom the feigning heart is
bare ?

Away ! away !—Go act as you entreat ;
The Good will come ; act All, it will be great.

O Man ! is God to do thy duties ?—No !
Do thou act right, then ills will scanty grow.
Thou art God's Agent : thou, his Steward
made,

Fulfil thy trust, or dread his dungeon's shade.
Come, blessed time ! O come ! when men,
more wise,

Shall cease to glory in war's sacrifice ;
Shall, with abhorrence, from their follies
cease,

And occupy their fields in chearful peace ;
With Justice, with benevolence conspire,
As subjects fit for Heav'n's all-ruling Sire !

Our scenes, to-night, will introduce to
view

A sort of state of things, alas ! not new :
Experience, dear experience, long has taught
The guilt, the bane, yet no reform is
wrought.

Our best exertions shall acquit our parts,
To make our lessons penetrate your hearts.
No task is useless, which the mind employs
To muse the springs of human grief and
joys ;

To see both right and wrong, what they instil
In life's mix'd cup ; this dropping good ;
that, ill.

Our task, this night, affords this use, but
pow'rs

Of energy it asks exceeding ours.
Hope leads us on ; though we not much
aspire,

We hope you may approve, if not admire.
Us it contents, if our endeavour draws
The only sought reward, your kind applause.

* Battle Abbey.

P O E T R Y.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE THE LADY
MARCHIONESS GREY,

BY THE HONOURABLE MISS MARGARET
YORKE *

[From the Original MS.]

THY shades, Vacuna, and thy verdant
meads,

The seat of Heroes sam'd for valiant deeds,
Demand the song. O gentle GRAIA ! hear ;
To a young Bard a few short moments spare ;
Be thou my Muse, and with one gracious smile
Reward and animate the tuneful toil.

And, oh ! inspire my verse while it recites
Vacuna's much-lov'd elegant delights :
Whether embow'r'd in shady groves we walk,
Or in the Temple of chaste Dian talk ;

Or if with laughter clear the dome resounds,
When Wray the ear with uncouth phrases
wounds ;

If now the sprightly Bam our wit employs,
Now graver studies give more solid joys ;
If lightly on the green we jocund dance,
Or round the spacious garden chuse to prance ;
Whether the setting sun-beam's golden fire,
Or Cynthia's paler beauties we admire ;
Still Innocence and Virtue lead the round,
With mirth and pleasure all our days are
crown'd.

And, oh ! if Heav'n will hear my ardent
prayer,

And grant a wish which from my bosom ne'er
Shall be remov'd, long may these shades obey
The mild commands of her whose name
adorns this lay.

* Second Daughter of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. She was born March 21, 1733, married Sir Gilbert Heathcote July 22, 1749, and died Aug. 19, 1769.

MS. Harl. 2044. On a Piece of loose Paper,
p. 165.

The **COPPIE** of a PRAYER which her **MATIE**.
made **HER SELF**, and said yt when she was
at the **SERMON** at **St. PAULS CROSSE**
the 24 of **NOVEMBER 1588**.

L. **OOKE** and bowe downe thyne eare, oh
Lord;

From thy bryght shryne behould, and see
Thy handynayde and thy handy worke
Emongst thy preests, offering to thee,
Have for incense reaching the skyes
Myselfe and Septer sacrifice.

My soule ascend his holie hill,
Ascribe him strength, and sing him praise,
For he refrayneth Princes priths,
And hath done wonders in my days;
He made the winds and water rise
To scatter all myne enemyes.

This Joseph's Lord and Isræll's God,
The fyre piller and daies clowde
That saves his saintes from wicked men,
And drencht the power of the prowde,
And hath preserved with tender love
The spirit of his turtle dove.

VERSES WRITTEN AT THE SEA-SIDE,
OCTOBER 3, 1795.

J O! on the margin of the eastern deep,
Where lowly Aldbro' hides, I stand forlorn,
O'er the wide waves to beckon Health's re-
turn,
Who, by her absence, long has made me
mourn.

At early morn, with Neptune's breath, I run,
To trace her footsteps on the far-stretch'd
shore.

Beneath the wave I plunge, to seek her there.
I seek in vain: she'll come, I fear, no more.

Yet here, at least, I see great Nature's strength,
I see Old Ocean beat before the storm;
I see what wonders feeble human pow'r,
By reason guided, rises to perform.

Here do I find, thought's deeper dip to shun,
Colloquial joys, that give life's choicest zest;
And even here I find soft friendship's lap,
On which my cares and griefts may safely
rest.

Here, chiefly, do I find the leisure hour,
The worth to count, compriz'd in Stella's
name;

And, by repeated pledge of love sincere,
In faithful pages breath'd, to fan its flame.
PRESTO.

To MRS. DARB Y *,
ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

HAIL to the day that gave to Jortin joy,
And sooth'd the labours of his learn'd
employ;

That lull'd to rest his mental pow'rs awhile,
To feast his eyes with a lov'd infant's smile.
Hail to the day that form'd, for Darby's arms,
The sweet resource from ill of female charms;
That gave, as season roll'd at Time's controul,
Thee, the chos'n partner of his polish'd soul;
Thee, who, to raise his bliss, each moment
seiz'd,

His pleasures heighten'd, and his pains ap-
peas'd.

If to give happiness, the bliss secure
Of those who give it, thine must long endure,
Dispos'd by Nature kindness to impart,
To those allied who had the feeling heart;
As thou art happy, happy chief in this,
To form of minds like these the constant bliss;
To cheer the dull routine of human life
With sweet cares of daughter, or of wife;
To soothe the ill returns for learned toil,
And heal the wound of scorn with friendship's
oil;

To drown the cry which vice and folly raise,
When worth and wisdom reach their well-
earn'd praise.

Nor yet have partial ties thy goodness bound,
In due degrees it spreads its influence round,
Where'er for sympathy fell sorrows call,
Thy generous heart extends its care to all!

Still may kind Heav'n its various gifts be-
stow,

To render long and sweet thy stay below;
Then safely guide thee, in a soft remove,
To join thy gloried friends in realms above.

PRESTO.

THE RAINBOW. A SIMILE.

I.

DIDST never see, in April show'r,
Nature regret an happier hour,
Till Phoebus' glancing beam
Spread to the quick-enraptur'd view
A radiant ring of varied hue,
And sheds a joyous gleam?

II.

So when in fond Affection's eye
(Reluctant Mem'ry whispers why)
Glisters regret sincere;
Hope shoots athwart her milder ray,
Relumes the face of absent day,
And gilds the falling tear;
While, from beneath the low'ring gloom, her
variegated light
Pictures a ring of endless joys on Fancy's ra-
vish'd sight. N—N.

* Daughter of the celebrated Dr. Jortin, and Widow of the late worthy, ingenious, and learned Samuel Darby, M. A. Rector of Whatfield, in Suffolk, and formerly Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge

To STELLA, on being reproach'd by her with omitting to celebrate her BIRTH-DAY.

“ SINCE on each fav'rite's natal day
PRESTO to song awakes the Nine,”
STELLA is sometimes heard to say,
“ Why are they silent, pray, on mine?”

Hence, sure, is seen the higher pow'r
Of her he holds each moment dear :
Those gain the tribute of an hour ;
He keeps thy Birth day all the year.

PRESTO.

RESIGNATION.—AN ELEGY.

WHERE the thick foliage forms a gloomy
shade,
Midst unrequented woods and mossy cells,
Oppress'd with Love, I court the Muse's aid,
For there the Muse, with Contemplation,
dwells.

Sweet Solitude, thou nurse of fond desire,
I'll live with thee, and through the linger-
ing day

To Emma's praise I'll string my warbling lyre,
And chase the gloomy thoughts of care
away.

There, unmolested by the grov'ling throng,
That haunt the mansions where the great
reside,

Unseen, unknown, thro' life I'll steal along,
Far from the sons of luxury and pride.

Tho' Fortune's smiles did ne'er my cot adorn,
Tho' cares unnumber'd round my dwell-
ing wait,

Tho' stript of comfort in life's earliest morn,
Unmov'd I feel the stern decrees of fate.

Enough for me that when this life is past,
To happier realms my soul shall joyful
rise ;

And when the grave receives this form at last,
Shall taste of bliss exalted in the skies.

EDWIN.

S O N N E T

To the OWL.

WHY, thou sad Bird of Darknes ! does thy
wail,

Thus woeful o'er the wintry waste re-
found ?

Do life's accustom'd necessities fail,
No more in the stript forest to be found ?

But I'll scarce mourn, however hard thy state,
Since many deaths must thy one life supply.
Ev'n the starv'd mouse the desert yields to fate,
And by thy half-kind talons he must die.

Oh, where shall want and weakness shelter
find !

Where will devouring Rapine's terrors end !

What tie of ruth or beast,—or man shall bind !
When discord cease all nature's peace to
rend !

Yet thee I blame not !—Want is thy strong
plea ;

But, oh ! it grieves my heart Man's wanton
rage to see !

R. J* M** s* N.

S O N N E T

On WINTER.

K EEN is the cutting wind ; fierce Winter
hoar

Grasps Nature in his killing cold embrace ;
Submits and tame is every beast of chace,

And each sweet bird forgets its dulcet lore ;
Humble and homely round the cottage door
They fluttering croud, though late so wild
and shy ;

And pity's tribute wishfully implore
From those in happier days they wont to fly.

So can Misfortune low the proudest creit ;
Shew Arrogance and Folly what they are ;
Strike deep instruction to Presumption's
breast,

And Vice and Pleasure's baited hook lay
bare.

But, oh, hard teacher ! tho' the Passions fly,
With them all Genius' fire, all Fancy's glories
die !

R. J* M** s* N.

S O N N E T.

Opes, honores ambient,

Et cum salsa gravi mole paraverint,

Tum vera cognoscant bona.

BOET. *Conf. Phil. Lib. iii Met. 8.*

A LAS ! how erring mortals devious run,
And seek that very road to bliss they
shun !

Search for a golden bough on each green tree ;
Fish on the mountain, hunt upon the sea ;
Yet slight the riches sea and mountain yield,
Would plough the rock, and on the quick-
sand build ;

O'erlook the near, the distant treasure view,
And still the hop'd horizon's bound pursue !
What blessings earth prefers they loathing
burn,

Beyond the stars for purer pleasures roam ;
Dazzled and doubting to the earth return,
Abroad uneasy, ill-content at home.

Sick'ning at last, their each vain wish attain'd,
They see the promis'd land, and die ere it is
gain'd.

R. J* M** s* N.

REFLECTIONS

ON A

NOBLEMAN'S MONUMENT.

WHAT need of chissel'd lines to trace
The life of one of cottage race,
Whose utmost that the stone could say,
Would be, "He kept one upright way."

For me, with hoary years deprest,
In some lone spot I'd wish to rest,
Where emblematic you might see
Above the grave an aged tree;

That, village swains returning home
Oft after evening service done,
To them some aged sire might say
Thus where the good Palemon lay;

And tell the admiring swains around,
As they should mark my briar'd ground,
How from a life serene I have
Descended to the peaceful grave:

Then to her swain the anxious wife
Should quote the good Palemon's life,
And tell her children, as reward,
Palemon should their slumbers guard.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I SEND you the following very curious Letter, wrote by Sir John Lefslly to Sir Thomas Riddle of Gatehead, during the siege of Newcastle by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. It is an authentic copy from the original, in the possession of the Riddle family. I have subjoined a few short explanations, without which it would be extremely difficult for a South-country reader to understand it. Yours, &c.

G. A.

SIR THAMAS,

BETWEEN me and Gad it maks my heart bleed bleud to see sic wark gae thro' sae trim a gairden as yours. I ha been twa times we my cusin the general, and sae fall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate. But (a) gin awe this be dunc, Sir Thamas, ye maun mak the twanty pund's thretty, and I maun hae the tagg'd rail trooper that stans in the staw (b), and the wee trim gaeing thing (c) that stans in the newk (d) of the hawe (e), chirping and chirming at the newn tide o' the day, and forty bows (f) of bjer to saw (g) the mons with awe.

And as I am a chevalier of fortin, and a lim of the house of Rethes, as the muckle (h) main kist in Edinburgh auld

kirk can weel witness, for these aught hundred years and mair bygaine, nought shall skain (i) your house within or without, to the validome of a twapenny cheekin.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN LESSLY,

Major-general and captain over saxscore and two men, and some mare, crown-er of Cumberland, Northumberland, Marryland and Niddisdale, the Merce, Tiviodale and Fife, bailie of Kirkadie, governor of Brunt Eland and the Bafs, laird of Libberton Tilly and Whooley, filler-tacker of Sterling, constable of Leith, and Sir John Lefslly, Knight, to the bute (k) of awe that.

(a) Before. (b) Stable.
(c) Hall. (f) Bolls of barley.
chest of records in Edinburgh old church.
bargain.

(c) A chime clock. (d) Corner.
(g) To strike the bargain. (h) The great
(i) Hurt or damage. (k) Into the

So would I with my name alone
In some small village annals known;
A record void of fun'ral pride,
Thus how a good man liv'd and dy'd.
Trevor-Park.

J. S.

VERSES

Addressed to a BLACKBIRD.

THANKS to thy note, sweet Sonnetteer
of day,
To me the soothing sounds of Pity's strain,
To me they prove a friendly cheering lay
After a tedious night of tedious hours of pain.

Scarce broke the dawn, and scarce a glim'ring
light
Shot thro' the curtain on my restless bed,
When thy sweet notes dispell'd the gloom of
night,
And from my pillow rous'd my aching head.

So the lone traveller, by night o'ercome,
Weary, oppress'd, sinks fainting on the
ground,
Till by the curfew of some ancient dome
Arous'd, he starts, revives, transported at the
sound.

J. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

HORSE-GUARDS, NOV. 20, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, dated Martinico, Oct. 5, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your information the copy of a Letter I have received from Major-General Irving, dated at St. Vincent's, Oct. 3, and to congratulate you on the good behaviour of the troops, and on the success of his Majesty's arms by the possession of the important post of the Vigie on that Island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. LEIGH.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Irving to Major-General Leigh, dated Kingston, St. Vincent's, October 3, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency, that, finding this town extremely straitened by the enemy having possession of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myself, from those best acquainted with the country, that a height called Fairbane's Hill commanded the Vigie; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment, were to gain the hill on one quarter, while the 59th regiment, supported by two three-pounders, were to force it on another; the whole marched at three o'clock yesterday morning, so as to be at the object by day-break. The first division gained the height early in the morning, with considerable loss; the 59th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made several attempts to gain the post; but the natural strength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day-break, rendered the place inaccessible. The troops having been exposed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and

the weather being very unfavourable, from violent showers during the day, and having no possibility of providing the least shelter for them, I thought it most advisable to return to our former quarters for the night. Having sufficient reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned their posts during the night, I ordered out early this morning a strong detachment of the St. Vincent's Rangers to take possession of it; and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that the British flag now displays itself there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there undestroyed. Brigadier-General Myers, by his able conduct the whole day, afforded me the most essential service, and the highest praise is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perseverance, discipline, and bravery they manifested in sustaining an action from daybreak until night in this climate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. IRVING,
Major-General.*St. Vincent's, Oct. 3, 1795.**Return of Killed and Wounded on the
2d inst*

40th regiment.—1 Officer, 2 Sergeants, 8 Rank and File, killed; 13 Rank and File wounded,

54th regiment.—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 3 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, and 24 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

59th regiment.—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 56 Rank and File, wounded.

Martinique Rangers.—1 Rank and File killed; 2 ditto wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—Capt. Patrick Blair, of the 59th regiment. Lieut. Alexander Scipion, of the 40th ditto. Lieut. Samuel Warren, of the 54th ditto.

Wounded.—Capt. Christopher Seton, of the 54th regiment. Capt. Robert Vaughan, of the 59th ditto. Ensign Hannagh, of the 59th ditto.

(Signed)

THO. HILL,
Aid-de-Camp.

HORSE GUARDS, NOV. 23, 1795.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K.B. and Major-Generals Alured Clarke, and J. H. Craig.

*Castle of the Cape of Good Hope,
Sept. 21, 1795.*

SIR,

THE Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the settlement should place itself under the protection of Great Britain, but having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards us, as to justify the suspicion which was conveyed to us of its being his intention to set fire to Simon's Town, from which all the inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order, the Admiral and myself concurred in thinking it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing ourselves, and taking possession of the place, which I accordingly did on the 14th of July, with the part of the 78th regiment under my command, and the Marines of the Squadron, the latter amounting to about 350 men, and the former to 450. Very few days elapsed before our Patrols were fired upon by the Burgher Militia and Hottentots, who occupied the hills round us, while our people were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops. Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and as the time approached when we might reasonably expect the arrival of the troops and stores which had been requested of the Governor of St. Helena, it appeared to me to be an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important pass of Muifenberg, as by it we might perhaps open a more ready communication with the country, at the same time that we should by doing so convince the inhabitants of the reality of our intentions, of which we knew they entertained doubts. I accordingly proposed it to Sir George Elphinstone, who immediately agreed to it with that readiness which has so strongly attended all the instances of assistance which I have received from him. Sir George

having landed a detachment of seamen, which was formed into two battalions, we were only delayed by the want of a proper wind, which would not permit the movement to take place till the morning of the 7th of August, when Sir George having made the signal that it would serve, the America and Stately, with the Echo and Rattlefnake, got under weigh about twelve o'clock, and I marched at the same time with the 78th and Marines, together with the seamen, being in all about 1600 men.

The post of Muifenberg being extremely strong to the front, and covered by a numerous field artillery, against which I had not one gun to oppose, our principal reliance was upon the fire from the ships, which, being properly disposed of at the different stations assigned them by Commodore Blankett, produced every effect which could be expected from it. The enemy were driven from two twenty-four pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post before it was possible for us to arrive near enough to profit by the circumstance so completely as we were in hopes of doing, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above-mentioned, and one brass six-pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers.

The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong, and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced guard, under the command of Major Money penny, of the 78th, supported by the battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them from thence with the greatest spirit, altho', in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were further protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the post of Muifenberg towards the Cape Town. In this affair, which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the light company of the 78th, under the command of Capt. Campbell, were conspicuously displayed. Capt. Scott, of the 78th, was the only Officer wounded on the occasion.

The next morning the enemy, having drawn out their whole force from the Cape Town, eight field-pieces advanced to attack us, but finding us too strongly posted, and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, which had

been

been drilled and brought forward by the exertions of a company of Pikemen under Lieut. Coffin, of the Rattlesnake, they thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt, and retired, after some skirmishing, attended with little loss on our side, and only remarkable for the steadiness displayed by the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Hardy, of the Echo, who having crossed the water with the Marines, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity that would not have discredited veteran troops. The Marines, under Major Hill, displayed an equal degree of steady resolution on the occasion.

On the 9th the Arniston arrived from St. Helena with such assistance as Governor Brooke had been able to afford us. It consisted of 352 rank and file, with some field artillery, and a very limited proportion of ammunition. They were directed to proceed immediately to camp, and the boats of the fleet were unremittingly employed in forwarding stores and provisions to us: a work in which, from the peculiar difficulty of our situation, and the insufficiency of our means, our progress was very slow, and frequently so much interrupted by unfavourable weather, that we could hardly get a-head of our consumption. While this necessary business was going on, our future operations became the object of my most earnest consideration. On the one hand, as the enemy appeared numerous, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for the which they had had ample time to make the best preparations, I could not but be sensible that the force under my command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to the attempt of reducing them; and I had little to rely on to counterbalance the disparity, but the spirit of the individuals belonging to it. I possessed no cattle or carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and a communication of twelve miles was to be kept up to be furnished with either, at least till I could open a shorter one with the ships that the Admiral might send to Table Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke was uncertain, and the state of our provisions was such as to render the possibility of our stay, till it shall happen,

very doubtful. Under these circumstances, I determined on an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's out-posts, in the hopes that a severe execution among the burgher militia might intimidate them, and produce circumstances to our advantage. It took place on the 27th of last month; but unfortunately, notwithstanding every attention on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads and the timidity and ignorance of the guides; while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance which soon convinced me of the impracticability of any further attempt by way of surprise.

On the morning of the 1st of September, the enemy, having lined the mountains above us with Hottentots and burgher militia, commenced a fire of musquetry upon our camp, which, from the total want of effect that had attended a former attempt of the same nature, was little attended to, till unfortunately the piquet of the reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, from whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced them with some loss. Captain Brown, with the 78th grenadiers, advancing however to their support, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill again, and the ground of the picquets re occupied. In this affair Major Money penny, of the 78th, was severely wounded; and we suffered a great loss in being deprived of the assistance of an officer of distinguished zeal and activity in the command of the reserve, with which he had been charged since our march from Simon's Town. Capt. Dentasse, of the St. Helena troops, was also wounded.

In a conference with Sir George Elphinstone, on the 2d of September, it was agreed to wait six days longer for the possibility of the arrival of General Clarke, and that if he did not appear by that time I should then advance, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and situation, try the fortune of an attack, which, however hazardous, we deemed it our duty to make, before the total failure of our provisions put us under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere.

On the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, encouraged by the little success which had attended our attempt on the 1st, meditated a general attack on our

camp, which in all probability would have been decisive of the fate of the Colony: they advanced in the night with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than 18 field-pieces. Some movements which had been observed the preceding evening had given me a suspicion of their intention, and we were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within our view, when at that critical moment the signal for a fleet first disconcerted them, and the appearance of 14 sail of large vessels, which came in sight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprize, and retire to their former posts. General Clarke came to an anchor in Simon's Bay the next morning: and for the subsequent events, which have been attended with the capture of this important Colony, I do myself the honour to refer you to his account; trusting that his Majesty and our Country will do me, and the troops and seamen under my command, the justice to believe, that it has not been owing to any want of zeal, or of a cheerful determination to encounter every hazard in the necessary discharge of our duty, that the same event did not take place during the period in which we were left to ourselves. Under the circumstances of our situation I did not think the attempt justifiable, unless compelled to it by necessity; but we were at the same time fully resolved not to retire, in any event, without making that attempt, which, whether successful or not, would at least have been a proof of our zeal for his Majesty's service.

It is impossible for me to close this report, Sir, without making my acknowledgments to Lieut. Colonel M'Kenzie, of the 78th, Major Hill of the Marines, and the Captains Hardy and Spranger of the Echo and Rattlesnake sloops, who commanded the two battalions of seamen. Animated by the exertions of these officers, the troops and seamen have undergone great fatigue and hardships with a cheerful resignation, and have encountered a more numerous enemy with an active spirit, which entitles them to the most favourable report from me to his Majesty. Lieutenant Campbell, of the Echo, who commanded a company of seamen, which I formed into a light company, merits also that I should notice his indefatigable zeal, and the ability with which he conducted the service in which his company was constantly employed. To this, Sir, I have only to add, that my sense of the

obligation I am under to Sir George Elphinstone is such as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it; his advice, his active assistance, and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

J. H. CRAIG, Major-General.

I have the honour to inclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded during the period of my command.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

[Then follows a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops and Seamen under the command of Major-General Craig, between the 7th of August and the 3d of September 1795; amounting in the whole to 3 rank and file killed; 7 Major, 2 Captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.]

Names of the Officers wounded.

Major Monypenny, of the 78th regiment;
Captain Hercules Scott, of Ditto;
Captain Dentasse, of St. Helena Corps;
Mr. Hardy, midshipman, R. N.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-Gen.

Cape-Town, Sept. 23, 1795.

SIR,

MY letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place: and I have now the honour to inform you that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th instant, where I found the Admiral in possession of the harbour, and Major-General Craig at Muzzenberg, a post of importance, about six miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet, six companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the East-India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1,900 men, and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with, and
aided

aided by the Admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced post as fast as possible, where, through his ardent zeal for the public service and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected as we hoped might enable us to set down before the town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table-Bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind us: and having made the best arrangement we could for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power, men's labour, we marched on the 14th from Muyzenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camp and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles being very favourable to the sort of warfare that it was their business to pursue (many of them being on horseback, and armed with guns that kill at a great distance), I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed, and suffer much on our route. Our loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed and seventeen soldiers wounded in our progress to the post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance. But having formed the army from columns of march into two lines, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both their flanks, while I advanced with the main body and artillery, (which, much to the credit of Major Yorke, was extremely well conducted and served) against their center, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon, before we could gain the top of the hill; from whence we followed them close for two miles, but dark coming on, and great part of the troops being much fatigued by the burdens they carried, and the harassment they met with,

through very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at day-light next morning. In this situation an Officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluyken, asking a cessation of arms for 48 hours to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than 24, in which time every thing was settled agreeably to the Articles of Capitulation that I have the honour to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his Majesty is put into the full possession of the town and colony, which I hope will prove acceptable to him, and justify the commendation and report that I think it my duty to make of the meritorious services of all the officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that great part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and cheerfulness with which they were encountered do them the highest credit, and, I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to his Majesty's favour.

The general character of Sir George K. Elphinstone, and his ardent desire to serve his country, are too well known to receive additional lustre from any thing I could say upon that subject; but I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours.

The arrangements made by Major-General Craig previous to my arrival, and the active services he rendered afterwards claim my thanks, and furnish the best proof of his having conducted his Majesty's service in a manner honourable to himself and beneficial to his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel M^r Murdoc, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the expedition under my orders, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He is well qualified to give you every information that his short residence here will admit; and I take the liberty, Sir,
of

of recommending this old and most valuable Officer to your good offices and his Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect and regard,
SIR,

your most obedient and most faithful
humble servant.

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores that we find here is very considerable; but as there is not time to have it examined and proper inventories made before the departure of the ship which conveys these dispatches, we must defer sending such documents as may be thought necessary upon this subject till another opportunity.

The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about one thousand, six hundred of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery. Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded on the 14th instant.

A. C.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION

proposed by the Honourable Commissary and Council of Regency of the Cape of Good Hope, to General Alured Clarke, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Troops, and to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. commanding the Ships of War of his said Majesty.

Art. I. The Castle and the Town shall be surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans. The Capitulation being signed, the Castle and the Town must be surrendered to a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's troops at eleven o'clock this day.

Art. II. The military shall march out with the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war; but the Officers shall retain their swords.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. III. Such Officers as shall be desirous of leaving the Colony shall have permission to do so, they giving their parole of honour that they will not serve against Great-Britain during the present war; and there shall be no impediment to their going home in neutral ships, if they chuse it, at their own expence.

Ans. Agreed; and in the mean

time they shall remain prisoners on their parole at the Cape Town.

Art. IV. Such Officers as chuse to remain here without service shall have leave so to do.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. V. All property belonging to the Dutch East India Company shall be faithfully delivered up without reservation, and proper inventories furnished to such officers as shall be appointed to receive it; but all private property of every sort, whether belonging to the Company's civil, naval, or military servants, to the burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, or public institutions, shall remain free and untouched.

Ans. Agreed, in its fullest latitude.

Art. VI. Servants of the Company out of pay, or in the service of the Burghers, desirous of remaining in the Colony, shall be permitted to do so.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. VII. The Inhabitants of the Colony shall preserve the prerogatives which they at present enjoy. Public worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.

Agreed.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the paper money in its present value, to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. IX. No new taxes shall be introduced, but the present ones shall be modified as much as possible, in consideration of the decay of the Colony.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. X. The Commissary, as Governor, being prisoner of war, shall, after having delivered up what belongs to the Company, be at liberty to depart from hence on his parole of honour, and may, if he chuses it, take his passage on board a neutral ship.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. XI. He shall also be permitted to carry along with him, or to realize, all his private property of every sort, giving his word of honour as to its being really such.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. XII. He shall likewise have permission, after having faithfully delivered up all papers, plans, &c. belonging to this Government, to retain all papers belonging to himself, and which may appear necessary to him for the vindication of his conduct during the time of his Ministry, in the same manner

manner as he might have done, had he been discharged by his Sovereign.

Art. XIII. No persons whatever, whether servants of the Company, seamen, military, burghers, or others belonging to the Colony, shall be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service, or engaged but by their own free will and consent.

Anf. Agreed.

(Signed)

ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEO. KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Additional Article.—It having been represented to us, that the utmost confusion must ensue in the colony, and that it would, in all probability, be attended with the entire ruin of it, if the paper money now circulating in it were deprived of that security which can alone give any effect to the eighth Article, we therefore consent, that the lands and houses, the property of the Dutch East India Company in this settlement, shall continue the security of that part of the money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them. This is to be, however, without prejudice to the Government of Great Britain having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will further represent to his Majesty's Government the infinite importance of this subject to the future prosperity of the colony, and request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangements as may appear proper for its further security, if necessary, or for its final liquidation, if practicable.

(Signed)

ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEO. KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Copy of Translation,
JOHN JACKSON.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops and Seamen under the Command of General Alured Clarke, on the 14th of September 1795.

78th grenadiers. 2 rank and file wounded.

84th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.

95th ditto. 4 rank and file wounded.

98th ditto. 2 rank and file wounded.

78th light infantry. 2 rank and file wounded.

95th ditto. 2 rank and file wounded.

St. Helena Company. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

98th regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Light company of seamen. 1 rank and file killed.

Total. 1 rank and file killed, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file wounded.

WAITER CLIFFE,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, Table-Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 23, 1795.

"I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 3d inst. the India ships from St. Salvador arrived in False-Bay; his Majesty's ship Sphynx, which sailed with them, having met with an accident, was obliged to return to the former place for repair.

"On the 4th General Clarke came into the harbour, and on a conference with him it was determined to land the troops without a moment's loss of time; but, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the troops and seamen, it was the 14th before provision, guns, ammunition, &c. could be collected to enable the General to move forward from the Camp at Muysenberg.

"On the morning of that day the army marched, each man carrying four days provision, and the volunteer seamen from the India ships dragging the cannon through a deep sand; the country being difficult to proceed on, they were considerably galled by the enemy during a fatiguing march performed in hot weather.

"At Wyneberg the bulk of the Dutch made a stand, but were soon dislodged by his Majesty's forces; and nearly at the same moment Commodore Blankett, whom I had previously detached for the express purpose of alarming the enemy, and giving them a diversion on the Cape Town side, appeared off Camps Bay with the America, Echo, Rattlesnake, and Bombay Castle India ship, and performed that service in the completest manner. At eleven P. M. the Commissary Sluyfskin sent in a Flag of Truce to demand a cessation of arms for 48 hours; and on the following morning the Colony was surrendered to his Majesty.

"I cannot conclude this Letter with-

out

out acknowledging the consolation I have derived from the friendly assistance and advice of Major-General Craig during this tedious sojournment before this place, under many distressing circumstances; and it is a real pleasure to add, that, with him, and also since the arrival of General Clarke, the same sentiments seem to have actuated the minds of the Officers to whom his Majesty has been pleased to entrust the conduct of the expedition.

"I beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger; the conduct of the Officers, and of the Sea and Marine corps, is also truly praise-worthy, and will be acceptable to his Majesty: The readiness with which the seamen of the India ships, under the command of Captain Acland, of the Brunswick, offered their service, gave me the highest satisfaction; indeed all ranks of men bore this long service, during bad weather, with the utmost cheerfulness, though often unavoidably ill fed, and attended with great fatigue.

"My anxiety to dispatch the Orpheus, and the short time since our obtaining possession, will, I hope, plead my excuse for not transmitting, by this opportunity, a return of the Naval Stores taken, which I understand are considerable; but the variety of other circumstances at present occupying my mind have hitherto prevented my attending to that point."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 23, 1795.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, in Table-Bay, Sept. 23, 1795.

"I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th inst. the Colony and Castle of the Cape of Good Hope surrendered by Capitulation to the British arms, in consequence of which I proceeded in the Monarch to this Bay, whither I had previously dispatched Commodore Blankett in the America, with the two sloops and an India ship, for the purpose of raising an alarm on the Cape Town side, in which he succeeded admirably.

"This event has given me great satisfaction; not only from the fortu-

rate termination, but also from the relief it affords to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the fleet under my command, after a laborious service for a length of time, wherein they were continually fatigued, and often unavoidably ill fed. They merit my warmest thanks, to which the Volunteer Seamen from the East India Company's ships are also entitled, for their readiness in undertaking to draw the cannon, and the cheerfulness with which they performed that duty; and I must more particularly beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger, which, however, are more fully described in a Letter from Major-General Craig to me, a Copy of which I have the honour to enclose, together with a List of Promotions, wherein you will perceive I had given the command of the Princess to Capt. Hardy, whose acknowledged merit will, I trust, justify my election, and recommend him to their Lordships' confirmation. This ship is one of those found in Simon's Bay, called by the Dutch Wilhemstadt and Boetzlaar, of 1000 tons burthen, mounting 26 guns, and most completely found, with copper in the hold sufficient to sheath her.

"The ship Castor, and Star armed brig, late belonging to the Dutch East India Company, were found at anchor in this Bay; the latter being fit for his Majesty's service and much wanted, I have also presumed to commission her."

HORSE-GUARDS, NOV. 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army, Mayence, Nov. 3, 1795.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye's advanced guards have followed up the brilliant victory of the 29th with so much vigour, that they have taken 45 pieces of artillery in addition to 106 mentioned in my last Report. They have found the remains of great quantities of ammunition-waggons that had been blown up; stores of all sorts, partly damaged, partly serviceable; and wherever their march has been directed,

directed; they have perceived evident traces of the most precipitate flight. General Schaal's dispersed army has gone towards the Moselle.

Marshal Clerfaye has occupied Bingen and Kreutzenach, and placed a corps in each position behind the Nahe Rivulet, so as to cut off all direct communication between Generals Jourdan and Pichegru. He has also a corps at Altzey, whose advanced posts extend nearly to Worms. Part of his troops have returned from the Lahn, and the main army is now collected, and encamped in front of Mayence behind the Seltz Rivulet.

On the 30th of October the Austrian General Boros surprized and made prisoners 700 infantry who occupied the Nieder Wert, an island on the Rhine near Neuweid. And on the 31st the enemy evacuated the strong works that they had erected to cover their bridge at that place, upon finding that the Austrians were preparing to storm them.

Every day fresh instances come to our knowledge of outrages and cruelties exercised by General Jourdan's troops in their retreat. The inhabitants were driven to despair in many places, and fell upon the enemy with forks, scythes, and such other weapons as they could procure.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
Bechtheim, Nov. 9, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that an advanced corps of Marshal Clerfaye's army, under the command of General Naundorf, obtained an advantage over the enemy on the 3d inst. between Altzey and Kirkheim; and on the 4th the Marshal marched from his camp before Mayence, on the 5th he arrived at this place, which is about eight English miles from Worms.

General Wartensleben encamped the same day with a considerable corps in the neighbourhood of Altzey, being covered by two advanced guards, one under Prince Hohenlohe at Bingen, the other under General Naundorf, who occupied Kreutzenach, and masked the enemy's post at Kirkheim. The advanced guard of the main army, commanded by General Kray, encamped near Pfederheim, upon the Pfrimt Rivulet; drawing its advanced

posts from the Rhine till they formed those of General Naundorf.

On the 6th instant General Naundorf marched with part of his troops to take possession of the principal pass that leads from Kreutzenach to Kaiserlautern. He attacked the enemy at Rockenhafen, who, after being dislodged from a very strong intrenched post at that place, abandoned Falkenstein, and retired in great confusion behind Winweiler:

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was not great. The enemy had about 200 taken prisoners, and left about 300 dead on the field.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 24.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Majestic, Martinico, Oct. 8, 1795.

ON the 30th ult. the Vanguard, cruizing to windward of Desfada, took a frigate belonging to the Convention of France, called the Superbe, mounting 22 guns, and 106 men, the rest having been put into prizes, two of which she had with her, viz. a Guineaman, which escaped, and a brig from Barbadoes, bound for Newfoundland, which was retaken.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 24.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Nov. 22, 1795.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Ferret returned here this morning from cruizing to the Westward, and has brought in with her a small French lugger privateer of four guns, four-pounders, and swivels, with 30 men.

I understand the said privateer left Calais on Thursday morning last, and was taken by the Ferret the same night off Blacknefs.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, Nov. 23. The Council of Five Hundred have terminated their General and Secret Committee on the subject of the Finances—The Plan is to

be presented this day in a public sitting. The Council of Elders will then resolve themselves into a Secret Committee, to review the Resolution of the Council of Five Hundred. Experience will shew what advantages are to be derived from this plan. It is said, that the plates of the assignats will be destroyed; we, however, are convinced, that the fabrication of assignats cannot be stopped so long as the war is continued, and a farther fabrication will necessarily diminish their value more and more. Peace therefore, is the first of our wants. Peace alone will improve our Finances—without Peace the abyss will grow deeper and deeper every day, and will finally swallow us up.—This Mr. Pitt has proclaimed in his speeches in Parliament—Let us profit by the prudence and foresight of our enemies.—To require all sacrifices from them, and make no concessions, will not produce Peace! it will only convince them of our ambition, and they will have no confidence in our promises—Let our late disasters, warn us to place no reliance upon Fortune:—she has intoxicated us with her favours—Let us dread her inconstancy! Let us not forget that we are no longer on the other side of the Rhine. Let us *give* an immediate Peace, that we may not have to receive one. Our enemies will never accept a disgraceful Peace, since they even refused one in the midst of their calamities and of our triumphs.—[*This article is translated from a Paris paper in the pay of the Government.*]

The Finances of France appear by the confession of those most competent to speak on the subject, and most interested in supporting their credit, to be in a most reduced condition. Faipaul, Minister of Finance, in his report to the Executive Directory, speaks thus:—“The public Treasury owes 72 millions in specie; it has not wherewithal to pay it; twenty millions in bills of Magon upon Spain require time. One hundred millions in assignats per day have not hitherto supplied a third of the sum wanted. Fifteen hundred millions, which will be paid within this decade, will produce but a feeble sensation.

“Citizen Directors, such is the afflicting portrait which I submit to you. We must have measures to put an end to this frightful situation of affairs. I leave it to your wisdom to determine what is best to save the public weal.

It is my duty to state to you the urgent nature of circumstances. I am ready to demonstrate my devotion to your glory, and above all to the liberty which you defend. But not being able to create means where they no longer exist, I have been willing to address you in the language of frankness and truth.”

The forced loan of 600,000,000 of livres in specie, in France, is now carrying into effect. A fourth part of the inhabitants in each Department, liable to be taxed, are to contribute to the present loan in 16 several proportions, according to the wealth of the lender.

Hague, Nov. 24. The French Envoy, M. Noel, has delivered a note to the Gressier of the States General, M. Quarles, of which the following is the substance;

CITIZEN,

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, wishes to notify to the States-General the pleasure he feels in being commissioned to assure them, that the first measure of the Constitutional Government of the French Republic, relative to the States-General, is an express declaration that it will strictly maintain the Treaty of Peace and Alliance concluded between the two Republics, and exert their utmost efforts to prevent the People of Batavia from suffering any disturbance while they are framing to themselves a Constitution. In vain shall England endeavour by her gold to create dissension between Holland and France. The two Allies, by the power of their arms, and the wisdom of their councils, will stifle in its birth the germ of all such dissension.

The attention of the Executive Directory of France will be continually employed on the situation of the United Provinces, to avert every storm, and promote the election of a National Convention, from which that people, the friend and ally of the French, must alone expect their safety and their glory.

At the same time it is incumbent on the Batavian Government to fulfil the conditions which it has itself subscribed. The defence and protection secured by the Treaty of Alliance must be reciprocal. The Republic of the United Provinces cannot, therefore, without endangering its dearest interest, longer delay the stipulated supplies. The

The undersigned has it, therefore, especially in charge to press the payment of the same. He is also instructed to require, in the name of the Executive Directory, that their High Mightinesses shall send an Envoy to Paris, there to concert such measures as shall be proper to carry the said treaty into effect, and be equally beneficial to the two Republics. The zeal of their High Mightinesses shall manifest, relative to the fulfilment of these two objects, will be considered as a proof of their friendship, and their determination strictly to comply with the conditions of the treaty.

Health and Fraternity, NOEL.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Britannia, Admiral Hotbam's Flag Ship, in the Mediterranean.

"The spirited and gallant conduct of Lieur. W. Walker, who commands the Rose hired armed cutter, attached to this fleet, has for some days been the subject of general commendation. He was making his passage from Leghorn to Bastia with money on board, when, in the morning of the 28th of September, at half past four o'clock, he fell in with three small Republican

cruisers, fitted out on purpose to intercept him. Finding himself in the midst of them, he, with a promptitude and resolution that does him high credit, bore down on the largest and most leeward, ran the cutter's bowsprit against her mizen-mast, and carried it away, with part of the stern, raking her as she passed; then shot a-head and tacked, in doing which the cutter's main-boom carried away the enemy's fore-yard, and her broadside set her fore-sail and mizen on fire; she then got under her stern again, and so galled her in that situation, that they soon begged for quarter and struck. The largest of the other two had several shot fired at her, which struck her between wind and water; and as she soon disappeared, it is supposed she sunk. The third made her escape.—In this unequal combat, Mr. Walker's intrepidity and skill are alike conspicuous; for the ship that struck had 29 men on board, chiefly Corsicans, while the cutter had only 14. Though we have done nothing on a large scale lately, yet I know this detail will be welcome to you, as it affords one more gratifying proof of the superiority of English seaman-ship and courage in every situation."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 10.

Outward bound West India Fleet.

THIS fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Christian, having in the whole near sixteen thousand troops on board, passed proudly down the channel, on Tuesday, and exhibited, off Weymouth, a grand and beautiful spectacle; but alas, the scene was soon changed to horror and dismay. The following letter from an Officer at Weymouth, describes the melancholy events that ensued.

Weymouth, Nov. 10.

To give a true description of the scenes of horror I have since yesterday been witness to, would be impossible. The outward-bound West India fleet sailed from St. Helen's on Sunday night, and passed by Weymouth on Tuesday morning, with so light a breeze that every sail was hoisted to it. In the afternoon, however, it began to blow very fresh; in the evening, quite a gale of wind, and all night a most dreadful hurricane. The fleet could not make Torbay, though very near it,

the wind blowing from the west; they therefore put about, in order to make for Weymouth. The convoy (a 7th with frigates, &c.) came safely to anchor in Portland Roads; but many of the transports and merchantmen, being heavily laden with troops and merchandize, could not stretch out far enough (the wind being S. W.) to get out of what is called the Western Bay, so as to clear the Isle of Portland, consequently several of them were lost by striking on a bank of pebbles, extending from Portland nearly to Bridport. Here the dreadful scene begins:—conceive a transport with near two hundred troops on board (including officers) sinking within fifty yards of the shore; the cries of the unfortunate wretches on board distinctly heard on shore; the bodies floating on the waves; hundreds of people on the shore, but the means of affording assistance impracticable: of the two hundred, ten lives are saved, by the waves throwing the bodies upon the beach. But instead of the spectators (who are chiefly people from Portland,

and who are always praying for wrecks on their coast) attempting to rescue the drowning wretches from the water, their whole attention was devoted to plunder, and I was myself witness to a scene the most unpardonable that ever humanity snuddered at: the body of an officer was driven ashore; a party of the Portland people ran to it for the purpose of plunder; a chest, however, coming ashore at the instant, the body was left to be washed back by the next wave, while the inhuman wretches were solely intent on preserving the chest, which they bore away in triumph. The officer, however, was saved by some of our people, and is now living.

Three vessels went to pieces in this way within the space of an hour. Out of one only two lives were saved; out of another ten; and out of the third three: of those saved, one was a lady, whose husband, an officer of the 26th light dragoons, was drowned: she had been ill, and was in bed when the ship struck, but was miraculously carried through a port hole, and thrown on shore naked and very much bruised. She was conveyed to a house senseless, and has since been delirious, at times waking to a recollection of her situation, only to add to her misery. Of the ten who escaped from one of the ships, one (a soldier) had his leg broken, and crushed by a piece of the wreck in so shocking a manner, that he just crawled on the sand, and then very soon died from the loss of blood. Some vessels were lost farther up the country, and out of these some, but not many, lives were saved. Among these a Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and a Surgeon, are the only officers I have heard of. During the whole time, the Portland people, and a considerable mob from different parts, were solely intent on plunder; neglecting, with more than savage indifference, to give the wretched sufferers the smallest assistance. An officer's party from our regiment at length put a check to their proceedings, and we remained on the sands the whole of last night to protect the property. One merchantman ran ashore without bulging, and though all but ten of her hands were drowned, the property of this vessel was saved, and great part of it brought ashore, and we posted sentinels over it during the night; but even this did not prevent the rascals from attempting to plunder, and our men were absolutely obliged to fire upon

them to disperse them. The number of vessels lost is not yet ascertained, although it is known that six or seven certainly are: one is now lying off Weymouth quite dismantled; another with only a foremast standing, &c. The number of people drowned it is impossible to guess at; but you may conceive it to be great, when I assure you that I counted 275 dead bodies which the tide had thrown up to the sands yesterday, many of them women, and their numbers are hourly increasing.

Further Particulars of the damage done to our West India Fleet, by the late violent Storm.

Weymouth, Nov. 26. The shore from hence to Abbotsbury, about seven miles distant, is still covered with dead bodies, and parts of the wreck are hourly appearing. Yesterday we counted nine bodies thrown upon the beach by one tide, within the space of a quarter of a mile; the violence of the sea had torn every particle of cloathing off them, and from bruises, and lying so long in the water, they made the most shocking appearance. Part of the Gloucester militia, aided by the peasantry, are constantly employed in burying them. The number of sufferers almost exceeds belief; upwards of sixteen hundred bodies having, it is said, been thrown up along the beach. An officer of the Gloucester militia has assisted at the burial of 300.—The vessels lost in the West Bay were seven in number, and such was the fury of the waves, that several of the transports, heavily laden, were driven to the very summit of the Beach, which is considerably higher than a common built house. Had the poor wretches continued on board, many more would have been saved; but such was their agitation and fright, that as soon as the vessel struck, they leaped overboard, and were exhausted before they could reach the shore. A soldier of the 63d says, that previous to his quitting the transport, one of the officers of the regiment, who was lame and in bed, and conscious of the impossibility of his escaping death, met it with a most dignified constancy; he told the soldier, that from his strength there was a chance of his safety, and told him how to husband it best to his advantage; and then gave him his purse and watch, which he observed were no longer necessary to him.—There were 170 troops in this vessel, and five only were

were saved. Captain Bearcroft, who commanded the detachment, is among the sufferers.—The lady, who we mentioned to have been so miraculously preserved was wife to Cornet Burns, of the 26th. On Tuesday his remains, together with those of Lieutenant Kerr, of the 46th, and 26 others, were buried at Wick Church, about two miles from hence, with military honours; the Gloucester militia, &c. attending.—The people of Abbotbury say they saw five vessels, exclusive of what are known to have been wrecked, run foul of each other, and it is probable most of them have foundered. The transports were, it appears, most wretchedly manned; the Hannah was driven ashore by another transport, the master of which was the only seaman on board of her. The Hannah went to pieces last night on the rocks, but the crew and cargo have been saved. Several horses on board were drowned.

The following is perhaps the most sensible and beneficial Plan for the Relief of the Poor, and the most clear Statement of the Value of Potatoes, as food, that has hitherto been made.

THE Committee appointed to conduct the Subscription for reducing the Consumption of WHEAT FLOUR, beg leave to lay before the Subscribers and the Parish the following statement:

Received by subscriptions	£. 196	18	6
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Paid for 1275½ cwt. of potatoes	£. 288	3	3
Paid for retailing them to the poor	31	18	0
Sundry incidental expenses	9	13	3
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	329	14	6
Deduct receivings by sale to the poor, at a farthing per pound	138	14	4¼
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Total of net expenditure	191	0	1¾
Balance now in hand	5	18	4¼
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	196	18	6

The potatoes began to be delivered to the poor on the 23d of July last, and have been continued to the present time, being sixteen weeks. The average number relieved has been 517 families, consisting of 2011 persons, who have received an allowance of potatoes, of the very best quality, every day, Sundays excepted, at the rate of one pound per day each person, at one farthing per pound. The present number is 594 families, consisting of 2342 persons.

At a moderate calculation, it is sup-

27. Mr Redhead, alias Yorke, was brought before the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster Hall, to receive judgment for a seditious libel, of which he was convicted at the last York Assizes, when Mr. Justice Athhurst pronounced, that he should pay a fine of 200l. be imprisoned two years in the commongaol of the county of Dorset, and at the expiration of that term should give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each.

DEC. 2. The Loan was agreed for by Messrs. Boyd, Roberts, Solomons, &c.—the terms are, for every 100l. subscribed, 12l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, 25l. 3 per cent. reduced ditto, and 6s. 6d. long annuity. The loan was only intended to have been for 16 millions, but two millions more have been borrowed in order to pay the bounties on corn.

KENSINGTON, November 14, 1795.

posed, that the saving in the article of bread, by this expedient, has been at the rate of one quarter loaf for every twelve pounds of potatoes; and the total quantity of the latter, hitherto delivered, being 133,118 pounds, makes a saving, in the whole, of 11,092 quarter loaves; and the average price of the quarter loaf being taken at one shilling, and the price of every twelve pounds of potatoes to the poor being only three pence, the saving in money to them has been nine-pence out of every shilling, making upon the 11,092 quarter loaves saved, a total saving to the poor of 415l. 19s. so that at an expense to the subscribers of 196l. 18s. 6d. a donation has been made to the poor, equal in value to them to 415l. 19s. and a daily subsistence has been afforded for sixteen weeks together to 2011 persons, who have been thereby enabled to sustain the pressure of the present dearth of bread, with comfort and convenience to themselves and families, and who have been sensible of, and grateful for the kindness they have received. And when it is considered, that many of the persons thus relieved would not, in all probability, have been able to procure a subsistence in any other way; that many others must have obtained it but in a scanty portion; and that those of them to whom these observations do not strictly apply, have been enabled to appropriate the savings to other useful purposes; and when, in a national point

of view, the advantages derived from the diminution of the consumption of bread-corn, as before stated, and the enabling so many persons to sustain the pressure of the present dearth without inconvenience; to which may be added, the great benefit which they will probably derive from being accustomed to the use of potatoes as a substitute for

bread, of which they have now had experience: When all these considerations and the consequences arising out of them are duly weighed, the beneficial effects resulting from this mode of relief will be perfectly obvious and striking.

AISLEY, CHAIRMAN.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 26.

AT Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, John Foote, esq. purveyor of the hospitals and late surgeon-general of his Majesty's forces in Canada.

SEPT. 17. At Jamaica, Mr. John Erskine, late merchant of Greenock.

OCT. 4. At Grenada, Lieut. Col. Hugh Scott, of Gala.

Nov. 15. At Gravelly, the Rev. Mr. Wickstead, rector of that parish.

16. In Upper Canada, Richard Tickell, esq. eldest son of the late Richard Tickell, esq.

17. At Exmouth, the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Judiciary for Scotland.

18. Mrs. Robinson, wife of Col. Robinson, and sister of Lord Clive.

Capt. Ambrose William Barcroft, of the 63d reg.

At Weinhcim, the young Prince of Schwartzenberg, who was wounded before Mannheim.

19. At Barnard Castle, John Hullock, esq. in the commission of the peace for Durham.

William Baker, esq. at his chambers in Clifford's-inn.

20. At Richmond, the Dowager Lady Throckmorton, relict of the late Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart. of Buckland, in the county of Bucks.

22. At Highgate, Mr. John Ibberson, eldest son of Mr. Ibberson, of Holborn.

Lately, at Walsal, the Rev. John Simpson Rutler, A. M. vicar of that place, and one of the stipendiary readers belonging to the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

23. Mrs. Holford, wife of Peter Holford, esq. master in chancery.

24. At Weston, Gen. James Johnson, col. of the Scotch Greys.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Bromfield, of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo.

At Lambeth, in the 100th year of his age, Dr. Jean Borranitone, an emigrant priest, and formerly chaplain to the Archbishop of Paris for a series of 40 years.

At Coagh, county of Tyrone, Ireland,

Hugh Boyd, esq. of Bally Castle, Member for the county of Antrim.

Lately, at Cork, John Webb, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

25. Leonard Coward, esq. one of the aldermen, and three times mayor of Bath, in his 80th year.

26. In Logan-street, Dublin, John Corry, esq. secretary to the Linen Board, and Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons.

At Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, professor of the Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh.

Nathaniel Clarkson, esq. aged 71, a member of the Society of Artists, and 50 years resident at Islington.

Mr. Charles Graham, of the Army Pay-office.

27. At Hereford, the Rev. Richard Skinner, B. D. rector of Basingham, Lincolnshire, and formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Rev. John Richardson, rector of Strickland, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

At Liverpool, Peinberton Milnes, esq. of Wakefield.

Lately, at Welbeck, Nottinghamshire, Mr. William Gould, steward to the Duke of Portland.

28. Samuel Hayes, esq. of Avondale, county of Wicklow, Member of Parliament for the borough of Maryburgh, Queen's County, and one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties.

At Ormiston Lodge, Scotland, the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland.

Lately, Henry Bruen, esq. Member for the county of Carlow, Ireland, col. of the militia, and governor of that county.

Lately, at Vienna, Baron Lederer, one of the ministers of the Netherland Department, in his 74th year. He was the son of a bricklayer, and had himself exercised that calling in his youth.

29. Samuel Dorrington, one of his Majesty's grooms, who was run over by the state coach on the King's return from the House of Lords.

At Northampton, Mr. Joseph Peach, woollen-pler.

Lately,

Lately, in Ann-street, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 84, the Rev. Dr. Erskine, dean of Conk.

30. At Catton, near Norwich, Mrs. Scott, widow of George Lewis Scott, esq. and sister to Lord Rokeby.

The Rev. Charles Wager Allix, of Mere, near Salisbury. The death of this gentleman was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances; He had been out couring on the Wednesday preceding, and, on approaching home, enquired the hour of his servant; on being informed, he remarked that there was time for a short ride before dinner, turned his horse about, took a circuit, and again arrived within about a mile of his own house, when the servant observed him to be gradually falling from his horse, pointing at the same time to the ground. The servant rode up in time to catch his master in his arms, and, laying him on the ground where he had pointed, turned his horse loose, in hopes he would alarm the family, and bring him assistance. The horse ran home, but as no one there knew what road to take, the servant was at length compelled to leave Mr. Allix senseless and speechless on the ground, and ride home for assistance. Having run into the house, and briefly related the distressful circumstance, he hastily mounted his master's horse, and galloped back; the horse smelt to his master (apparently a lifeless corpse), snorted, ran back a few paces, fell on his side, and died in less than two hours! Though Mr. Allix languished till the Monday following, he neither spoke nor shewed any symptoms of sensibility in the interval.

The Rev. John Prince, M. A. aged 76, 48 years a minor canon of the cathedral in Chester, and rector of Thurlastop, in that county.

DEC. 1. Mr. Thomas Spillsbury, printer, on Snow-hill.

At Bridgewater, aged 76, Samuel Smith, esq. senior alderman of the corporation, and collector of the customs of that town.

In his 87th year, the Rev. F. Robins, M. A. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, late vicar of Hill, in the county of Gloucester.

Mr. William Moxon, landing waiter of the port of Hull.

At Butterwick on the Trent, Mr. Edward Peart, aged 65.

2. Mr. Charles Downes, of Piccadilly.

At Clifton, Mr. Samuel Span, of Bristol, merchant, and member of the common council.

3. Anthony Hunt, esq. second captain of Greenwich Hospital.

At Newington-place, Surrey, Jacob Bird, esq. water-bailiff of the city of London.

N. E. Cofferat, esq. justice of peace for Exeter.

Mr. Cornelius Fryar, at Tunbridge, aged 67.

Lately, Lieut. James Guthrie, of the royal navy. This valuable young man was the eldest son of James Guthrie, esq. of Craigie, near Dundee. At an early age he embarked in the naval service of his country, and in 1790 received a commission. In the following year he was appointed second lieutenant of the Providence with Capt. Bligh in his voyage to Otaheite, to transport the bread fruit to our West-India colonies. Throughout the whole of this anxious voyage his health was in a declining state, and it was evident to the writer of this last tribute to his memory, that he was not long for this world of woe. Shortly after the arrival of the Providence from her voyage, an operation which gave him temporary relief was performed on his side, and soon after, in hopes the milder climes of Italy would restore him to his wonted health, his endearing friends bid him their last farewell. His health so much improved as to enable him to embark on service with Lord Hood; but this proved only a flattering hope; for, though full of military ardour, sickness again obliged him to withdraw, and at the age of twenty-six, in his way to his native home, Death, as if his friends should not be witnesses to the melancholy event, stopped him short at Inspruck, in Germany.

4. At Paddington, William Gale, esq. of Jamaica.

5. At Ovingham, near Newcastle, Mr. John Bewick, engraver on wood.

7. At Inverness, Capt. R. Rutherford, of the Royal Navy.

Lately, Mr. Lowe, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, partner with Mess. Baileys, perfumers.

9. At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 80th year, the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, bart. M. D. rector of Great and Little Cheverel, Wilts, and formerly lecturer of All Saints, Bristol.

10. At Barnet, Dr. William Garrow, father of Counsellor Garrow.

In the 80th year of his age, Mr. Underwood, surgeon and apothecary, of Blackman-street, Borough.

John Simpson, esq. of Straford, Essex, in his 83d year.

12. In Great Titchfield-street, John Paradise, F. R. S.

At Chester, Mr. James Pintz, late wine-merchant in John-street, Berkeley-square.

At Dover, Mr. James Boyce, an upper bock pilot of that port.

14. At Dover, Mr. Matthew Kennett, proprietor of the travelling waggon from that place to London.

At Colchester, Samuel Ennew, esq. many years clerk of the peace for that county.

15. Mark Cramer, esq. Old South Sea House, Broad-street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chudleigh, only sister of Lady Oxenon.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1795.

Bank Stock	3perCt reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	1777. Ann.	1778. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto
163 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{7}{8}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 9-16	8 3-16					199 $\frac{1}{4}$			3 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.	4 pr.	5s. 6d. pr.	
162 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		83	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				67 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 dif.		
163	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{4}$		82 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					199 $\frac{3}{4}$			3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 dif.		
	66	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$					200			3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 pr.	5s. 6d. pr.	
Sunday																		
165 $\frac{3}{4}$		67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		101 $\frac{3}{4}$								202			3 $\frac{1}{2}$		5s. 6d. pr.	
167 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$		82 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					203 $\frac{1}{2}$			3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 dif.	6s. od. pr.	
168	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 68		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 13-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 dif.		
168	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 13 16	8 15-16					204		5 pr.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 dif.	9s. pr.	
168	67			84 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 dif.		
166 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{7}{8}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		84 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 dif.	12s. a 12s. 6d	
Sunday																		
168 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$		84 $\frac{3}{4}$	103	18 15-16	8 $\frac{5}{8}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 dif.	14l. 7s. a 10s	
170 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		85	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{5}{8}$					207 $\frac{1}{4}$		10 dif.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 pr.		
176	71	70 a 71		87		20	8 $\frac{5}{8}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 dif.	14s. 8d.	
177	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		87		19 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 dif.	15l. 6s. a 16s.	
176 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		86		19 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 pr.	14l. 12s. pr.	
177	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		87		19 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 dif.	15s. 17s. pr.	
Sunday																		
179	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 71		87 $\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 dif.	17s. pr.	
	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 71		87		19 15-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$		19s. 18s 6d pr	
	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		86		19 13-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$								3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 dif.	17s 6d. 13s. p	
	70	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		87		19 15-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							8 dif.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 dif.		
	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 71		86		19 13 16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							8 dif.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 dif.		
	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7		86		19 11-16	8 $\frac{3}{8}$								4	10 dif.	16s. od. pr.	
Sunday																		
	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 71		86 $\frac{3}{4}$		19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$								4	17s. 6d.		
177 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		86		19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$							10 dif.	4		18s. od. pr.	
	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a		86		19 9-16	8 5-16							10 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 dif.	19s. od. pr.	
	68	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a		86		19 9-16	8 5-16		67						4 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 dif.	22s. od. pr.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.