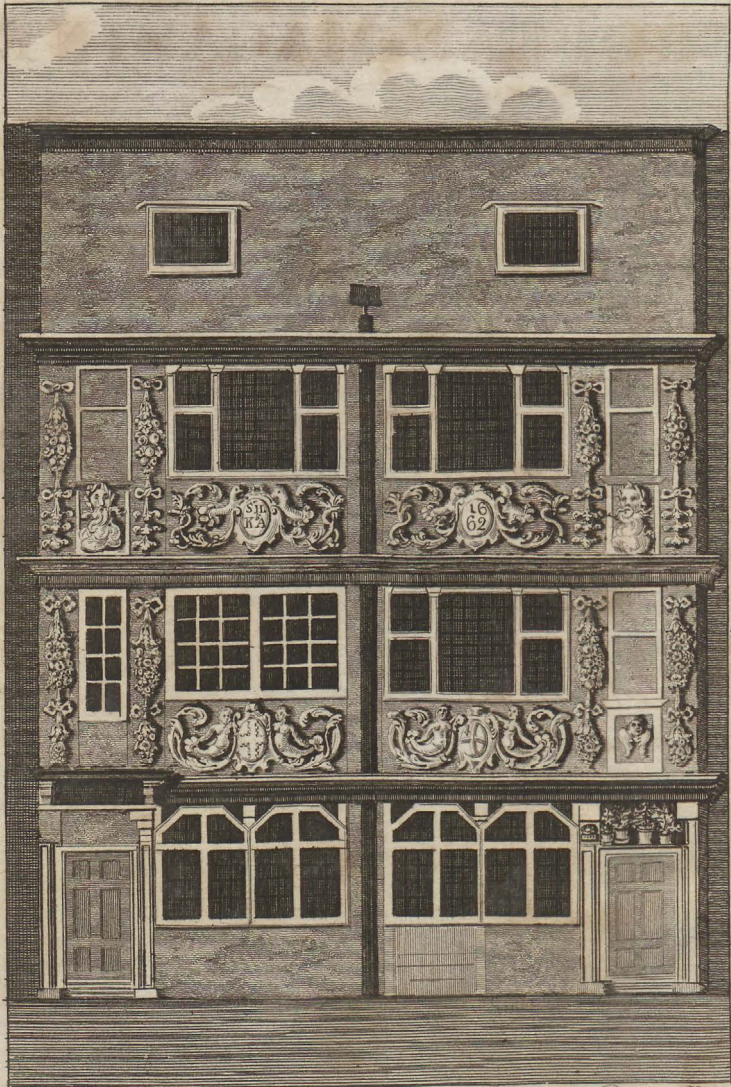


EUROPEAN MAGAZINE
FRONTISPIECE, VOL. 29.



House in Great S.^t Helens formerly by the Residence of S.^r J.^{no} LAWRENCE, LORD MAYOR of LONDON AD. 1665

Published by J. Sewall Feb.^r J^{no} 1796

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review.

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vita

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 29

From Jan^{ry} to June.

1796



L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1796



3343



THE
European Magazine,
 For JANUARY 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTPIECE, representing the House in GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, formerly the Residence of SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.]

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Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
 and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

VOL. XXIX. JAN. 1796.

B

T H E F R O N T I S P I E C E

represents the House in Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street, formerly the Residence of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Lord Mayor of London, Anno 1665. This Specimen of the Architecture of our Ancestors will afford satisfaction to such of our Readers as are amused with comparing the Works of former times with those of the present. In a few years none of the rude grandeur of our Forefathers will be to be found.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The length of "Twickenham Meadows" obliges us to postpone it until next Month.

On a more careful perusal of "The Wanderings of Fancy," we find it wants so much polishing as to oblige us to decline the publication of it. We are, however, obliged to the Author.

"Fido" is too political and personal for our use.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 9. to Jan. 16, 1795.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
										Essex	107	4	58	0	37	4	28	3	42	6
										Kent	100	2	58	0	35	8	25	9	35	10
										Suffex	95	0	00	0	35	2	24	10	35	0
										Suffolk	108	5	65	5	36	8	27	1	37	2
										Cambrid.	98	8	60	0	37	0	23	0	39	4
										Norfolk	105	10	00	0	35	0	27	11	36	0
										Lincoln	97	3	60	6	39	9	25	1	40	9
										York	90	2	69	4	36	2	25	6	45	2
										Durham	88	4	00	0	38	11	21	11	00	0
										Northum.	88	9	59	9	33	4	25	7	37	8
										Cumberl.	83	10	56	6	33	6	24	0	00	0
										West nor	86	5	56	0	33	11	25	0	00	0
										Lancash.	89	2	00	0	39	1	27	8	49	11
										Cheshire	89	6	00	0	00	0	27	6	00	0
										Gloucestr.	92	8	00	0	35	8	24	1	45	2
										Somerset	92	10	00	0	36	11	24	0	50	0
										Monmou.	84	6	00	0	37	8	21	6	00	0
										Devon	90	1	00	0	34	11	22	5	48	0
										Cornwall	71	2	00	0	30	8	18	2	00	0
										Dorset	89	8	00	0	34	5	23	10	42	0
										Hants	100	11	00	0	37	3	26	8	51	1
										WALES.										
										N. Wales	85	4	00	0	35	0	17	10	00	0
										S. Wales	83	10	00	0	33	10	17	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.								
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
23-29	69	46	W.	6-30	13	47	S. W.	
24-29	81	43	S.	7-30	0	46	S.	
25-30	1	40	N. W.	8-29	74	48	S. S. E.	
26-30	3	41	N.	9-29	57	46	E.	
27-30	10	38	N.	10-29	63	44	S. E.	
28-29	81	43	W.	11-29	70	47	S.	
29-29	64	51	W.	12-29	91	46	S. W.	
30-30	29	42	N.	13-30	2	48	S. S. W.	
31-30	5	41	W.	14-30	3	45	W.	
JANUARY.								
1-29	94	45	W.	15-30	0	40	W.	
2-29	88	44	S. W.	16-29	97	41	W.	
3-19	95	46	S.	17-29	94	40	S. W.	
4-30	25	47	S. S. W.	18-29	89	42	W.	
5-30	23	48	S. S. W.	19-29	86	46	S. W.	
				20-29	78	45	S.	
				21-29	70	46	S.	
				22-29	64	47	S.	
				23-29	50	46	S.	

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For JANUARY 1796.

HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE family of this Gentleman is one of the most antient and respectable in the county of Berks; a county which his ancestors, as well as himself, have frequently represented in Parliament. Sir Robert Pye, in the reign of King Charles the First, married Anne the eldest daughter of the celebrated patriot John Hampden; a lady whose inexorable severity to a deserving son shews that she had little of her father's spirit of liberty, and will impress no very favourable opinion of her* on those who hold in detestation as well domestic as public tyranny. Sir Robert, in the civil wars, took part with the popular party, and was the instrument of demolishing his own house, which had been garrisoned by some troops belonging to the King.

For as on hapless Stuart's ruin bent,
Against yon walls their lord his thunder sent,
And led with ruthless rage the hostile train,
While his own weeping Lares plead in vain;
Such is, alas! the baleful fruit that springs
From factious subjects and oppressive kings.

The father of Mr. Pye was also the representative of the county of Berks; and, from his son's character of him, was deserving of the honour conferred on him by his country. The eulogium of his son sets both the characters of these gentlemen in so amiable a point of view, that we are confident our readers will be pleased with the lines.

Beneath yon roof, by the cold pavement prest,
My peaceful fires in solemn silence rest.

Imagination flags her pinions here,
And o'er the marble drops the filial tear.
Here too the muse prepares the votive verse,
The mournful tribute to a parent's hearse.—
O sacred name! by every tie endear'd!
Lov'd by your friends, by all who knew
rever'd!

How well you bore, to freedom ever just,
This fertile county's delegated trust,
The British Senate saw, when firm you stood,
Firm to fair virtue and your country's good;
Friend to the worth from patriot zeal that
springs;
No dupe to faction, and no slave to kings.
How far your private merits could extend,
How kind a father, and how warm a friend,
My faultering voice would strive to sing in
vain,
For gushing tears wou'd choke the imperfect
strain;
The force of words unequal to impart
The strong sensations of my heaving heart.

Mr. PYE, the gentleman now under our consideration, was born, we believe, at Faringdon. He afterwards went to Magdalen College, Oxford, and was created M. A. July 3, 1766. The first piece we can discover by him is an Ode on the Prince of Wales's Birth, printed in the Oxford Collection. In 1766 he published *Beauty*, a poetical essay, and this was followed by *Faringdon Hill* in 1774; *Odes of Pindar*, omitted by Mr. West, 1775; *The Art of War*, translated from the French of the King of Prussia, 1778; *The Progress of Refinement*, 1783; *Aristotle's Poetics* trans-

* See this story very circumstantially told by Mr. Pye in his Poem of Faringdon Hill.

lated, with a Commentary; The Siege of Meaux, a tragedy, acted at Covent-Garden; and two volumes of Poetry 1787, including several of the before-mentioned pieces. These works, many of which have great merit, and all of them intitled to some praise, will shew that Mr. Pye has not lived an idle or useless life. In his poems he has displayed taste, fancy, and a polished versification; and all his writings are favourable to the great interests of virtue and public spirit.

Mr. Pye represented Berkshire in Parliament until the last election. He

was also some time in the Berkshire Militia. On the death of Mr. War on, in 1790, he succeeded that gentleman as Poet Laureat. His odes are such as will not bring the Laurel into contempt; though we fear that the repetition of the same ideas, year after year, is not calculated to add much to an author's reputation. On the reform which took place in the Westminster Magistracy, Mr. Pye was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Police, and is, we are informed, a diligent and useful magistrate.

ACCOUNT OF THE BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, IN THE WEST-INDIES,

IN AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAMAICA, DATED THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1795.

RESPECTING the Bread-fruit Tree, great numbers in the Island are now in bearing, which is sooner by a year or two than was expected. The fruit grows to the size of a middling Shaddock, and takes about three months to ripen on the tree from the time it first makes its appearance. I have tasted it, and think it a very pleasant Bread kind—the taste resembling somewhat between the sweet Cassada and the bottom of an Artichoke. The tree is said to grow to a very great size—two feet diameter in the trunk, and upwards, with large spreading branches, from which the fruit is said to hang in immense numbers. There is a tree now in Hanover, on Mr. Neil Malcolm's estate, that has fifty fruit upon it. There are three very fine ones upon yours, one of which I expect will be fit to pull in a couple of weeks. It is said, that the Tree bears fruit nine months in the year, and continues to flourish to a very great age. A breeze that would blow our Plantain walks

down (I do not mean an absolute hurricane) would only blow off the fruit that might then be on the tree, without, in my opinion, injuring the tree at all; in the same manner as you may suppose a severe breeze would blow the fruit off our Aligator Pear-tree; and I consider, were this to happen to the Bread-fruit, in its bearing season (which period we are not yet well acquainted with), the tree would very shortly after put out new fruit, which would of course, in three months, be fit to eat. Those who are not advocates for the Bread-fruit say, that a few plants of Cocons are better, and will be more certain, and more productive. There is just one remark on that to be made: We all know the Cocoa cannot be raised without considerable pains and labour in clearing the ground, and keeping them clean; whereas the Bread-fruit, when it once has come through the ground, requires neither the one nor the other.

CONTEMPLATIONS ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF M,DCC,XCVI.

THE serious man can never suffer an old year to depart without meditating on its occurrences, whether respecting himself or the world at large,

and in improving his contemplations into virtuous resolutions for his government in that before him.

The vanity of human life at such a season

season strikes the mind with a peculiar force. It dwells upon the scenes that are gone, somewhat as the passenger, in a swift-sailing vessel, bound for a far distant port, views the fleeting objects that recede from his observation. The well-known situations and persons whom fate compels him to leave behind, become more interesting when contrasted with the uncertain reception which awaits him whither he is bound. He looks forward with anxiety to new engagements and new connections, which may, probably, prove painful in the pursuit, and injurious in the issue. To such a person this period will always present considerations of a sombrous cast. Nor is it unfitting that it should do so; when we reflect that one more of the eventful years of the age of the world is gone; that one more is added to the history of human imperfection and folly, and that we are now stepping upon the threshold of another. It may be that, to the person thus employed, a thought will be suggested, "This year thou shalt die." This will naturally rise from reflecting, that among the numbers who entered on the preceding year, many were as vigorous as himself; many entertained the most brilliant expectations of what it should afford to their honour, amusement, or advantage; and formed the most extensive scale of operations that should engage their attention, even for years to come. Some much-esteemed friends have paid the last tribute to nature; and some of them, in the gaiety and splendour of youthful enjoyment, have been called off from the stage of activity, and ushered into the dreary regions of death. These are natural contemplations which will arise at this season, in him whom voluptuousness has not totally deprived of sensibility; and will produce a temporary resolution, at least, in him whom vice has not quite hardened against the compunctions of conscience.

This regular measurement of time, therefore, as productive of reflection, is of the most essential service to the cause of virtue, by awakening occasionally the minds of numbers to a sense of the uncertainty of life, who would otherwise be immersed in sensuality or stupid indifference. Consequently the sense of duty will at intervals become strong from the consciousness of neglect, and from the thought of how little of life remains to make up the deficiency.

On balancing accounts at the close of another year, we find how much time we have needlessly squandered; how many good resolutions we have broken, how greatly we have omitted the plainest points of duty, and how very little we have studied even our temporal interest. This melancholy conclusion will produce a blush where virtue yet remains. Hours, days, and weeks, have slipped away, in which, if no evil has been committed, yet no good has been done, either to ourselves, to any of our fellow-creatures, or to the community at large. And well would it be, if here the account were to close, and no dark reflections were to rise on the conviction of many vicious, or at least many foolish actions, which have chequered the last annual circle of time. But, however favourably the account may turn, still dispassionate reason will suggest to us the propriety, and necessity too, of making the *past* a lesson for the *future*. Whatever we may perceive that has not been to our credit in the preceding, should be studiously avoided in the year that is just begun. To this end should we be careful in endeavouring to trace the causes of the folly which we lament, in order that having found them, we may the better know how to deport ourselves when they shall again encounter our passions. If we are insensible to this caution, the consequence will be, that the same temptations will ever produce on us the same effect, and that in an increased proportion of strength.

Are we not moving on by a sure *impetus* to a state where no satisfaction will be enjoyed, but by the exercise of our intellectual powers, and in which memory will bear a predominant part? If, then, we are conscious of a wilful mismanagement of the space allotted us here, of a perversion of those faculties, and a neglect of the opportunities which we have had for improvement, what can we expect there but pain and remorse? Neither temptations nor sensual enjoyments are known in the state whither we are hastening; what, therefore, will be their condition, who are unfitted by previous habits for a rational and spiritual felicity? That world is a world of spirits, consequently their delights are of a nature totally different from the delights which are so much valued and pursued by the children of mortality. It will then follow, as a natural conclusion, that it is
only

only by habituating ourselves to similar enjoyments here, by the due improvement of our reasonable powers, and by a careful and active opposition to base-born affections and indulgencies, we can render ourselves meet for an association with those pure and exalted creatures.

Every temptation resisted, and every opportunity of doing good improved, every resolution strengthened by performance, and every grace attained, raises us to a nearer relation to the spiritual link in the great chain of being above us, and fits us for a more distinguished situation in the world wherein it exists.

But does not another consideration spring from this very instructive and pleasing one? Does not every vicious indulgence, every mean and unworthy gratification, every selfish principle, and every violation of duty, sink us again in exact proportion below the dignity of our nature? and, Will not such a course produce this ultimate effect of degrading us down to a situation where reflection will only produce the keen misery of remorse?

Man rises or falls by the exercise or perversion of the talent which his Creator has committed to his trust and management. Let dark infidelity murmur at the position, or endeavour, by sophistry, to prove it to be a mere invention of priestcraft; yet reason, when left to its own exercise, will perceive it to be grounded on the principles of eternal justice, and even the gloomy tears of the vicious will prove it a truth.

The closing of an old year, then, should be like the closing period of our existence in the present world of imperfection and trouble. At that momentous season it will be natural, and certainly it will be expedient for us, to be serious in examining what we have done, and what we have omitted that ought to have been performed, to the intent that our little remaining ability may make up, and our sincere penitence atone, for that wherein our consciences condemn us.

The time that has past should suffice for trifling and for folly. What lies be-

fore us, uncertain as it is, should be distinguished by actions and considerations that bespeak us to be possessors of rational spirits, and candidates for an inheritance in a region of higher pursuits and enjoyments.

In the course of reflection at this season, it is impossible not to cast an eye upon the awful appearance of public affairs. Europe is in a state of convulsive agitation. The internal derangement of one nation has disturbed the general tranquillity, and occasioned a deluge of human blood to be poured out upon the earth. Famine, in many parts, has trod in the sanguinary footsteps of the dæmon of war, and the picture of calamity has been extended and heightened to a degree which the history of many years cannot parallel. Nor, indeed, is the prospect calculated to afford any considerable relief to him who looks only through the common medium of causes and effects. A proud spirit of infidelity has been generated by discontent, and the barriers of duty, which Providence has laid down for the regulation and happiness of man, cease to be regarded as sacred. Wild and visionary notions on the nature and government of society, are made to supersede the institutions and dictates of religion, and men begin to look upon infurrection without horror.

What formerly were universally considered as first principles, are treated with contempt, and the doctrines which were received with reverence are become the subjects of pert dispute to boys, who are not yet free from the trammels of grammatical rudiments. Whither are we going? and, what is the prospect of things to him who has still a sense of an Almighty Ruler upon his mind, and a conviction that the Christian Religion is the system of truth?

The benevolent mind will feel some uneasiness in the thought, but grounded upon religious persuasion, a superior sentiment will arise, and a pleasing satisfaction will attend it: "Verily, there is a reward for the righteous; verily, there is a God who judgeth in the earth."
J. W.

A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of the late Mr. WARTON, in a short ACCOUNT of his CHARACTER and WRITINGS.

- “ What though no marble piled bust
 “ Adorn his ever-honoured dust,
 “ With speaking sculpture wrought,
 “ Friendship shall woo the weeping Nine
 “ To build a visionary shrine,
 “ Hung with un fading flow’rs, from fairy
 regions brought,
 — “ There viewless mourners shall de-
 light
 “ To touch the shadowy shell,
 “ And Petrarch’s harp —
 “ In many a solemn pause, shall seem to
 ring his knell.”

AS I see you admit into your valuable Miscellany several Characters of Men eminent for learning and for merit, I address myself to your indulgence, in hopes of procuring a place in your elegant Repository of Literature for a short sketch of the Life, Learning, and amiable Character of the late Mr. Warton; until (it is to be hoped) some future Biographer, more adequate to the task, shall perpetuate the many excellent qualities he possessed, as well as the extent of his genius and his learning; and who for so great a number of years made so conspicuous a figure both for literary merit, and for worth of character. The privilege of being recorded after death, whatever be the value of it, is now become an appendage of Authorship; inasmuch that the most insignificant men have had their lives written, and their characters perpetuated. How ungrateful then is it to the memory of such a man as Mr. Warton, to neglect so small a tribute to his worth!

- “ Who would not sing for Lycidas? He knew
 “ Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
 “ He must not sleep in his lone grave,
 “ Unwept — — —
 “ Without the meed of some melodious tear.”

With the public character of the worthy man who is the subject of this small tribute to his memory, the world is well acquainted; but his private virtues (such was his modest, unassuming merit) were only known to the circle of his friends: I would wish to place his character in that just light it deserved; and that it may be as valuable as his writings, in which pure taste and elegance breathe throughout. Most certainly the memory of such a man should not pass unnoticed and undistinguished from the common herd; nor should his name expire with his breath; but it will

ever live in the remembrance of those who knew so much worth and merit. It has indeed been a matter of surprize as well as of regret, that no one has yet done that justice to the amiable character of this good man, who surely deserved somewhat more notice than the mere common-place accounts exhibited in the journals of a newspaper.

The late excellent Dr. Johnson, speaking of a celebrated author, says, “ It is altogether as equitable some account should be given of those who have distinguished themselves by their writings, as of those who are renowned for great actions; and since their genius is discovered by their works, it is but just that their virtues should be recorded by their friends. For no modest man (as the person I write of was in perfection) will write his own panegyric; and it is hard they should go without reputation, only because (from their modesty) they should more deserve it.” “ Not a learned man or a poet can die in France, but all Europe must be made acquainted with the whole of their lives. They are very just to the merits of eminent men.” I am convinced, that if they had had among them the amiable person I am writing of, whose memory must be ever dear to all lovers of literature, and knew how to value his merit, his learning, and above all his goodness of heart, that he would have been a subject of their panegyric. But I shall endeavour to do justice to his memory, however unequal to the undertaking. I am aware that biography is, however, often from the peculiar merit of the person who is the subject of it, so delightful to the writer, that he knows not often how to adapt his expressions, so as to satisfy his own feelings, and at the same time do justice to the character he is describing, without rendering himself liable to the suspicion of partiality or interest. In the present case, however, there is no fear the character will be exaggerated. We cannot go beyond what the public voice has already declared to be the opinion of all who knew Mr. Warton; and I am happy to pay this small tribute to the memory of so good a man, and departed genius.

The reader is not to expect in this short sketch of my worthy friend any wonderful adventures, wild schemes of ambition,

ambition, "hair-breadth 'scapes," or strange turns of fortune; his life was private and blameless; the mild virtues of benevolence, gentleness, and kindness, in the most extensive sense of the word, were the prevailing traits in his character.

Mr. Warton was descended from an ancient and honourable family in the North of England, from Sir Michael Warton, Bart. of Warton Hall, Lancashire, and of the wealthy and respectable family of the same name at Beverly, in Yorkshire. The parents of both his father and mother lived in affluence, and were eminently good. The father of Mr. Warton, indeed, deserves separately an eulogium, for merit, learning, and for genius; he was highly respected, not only for his literary talents (which were great), but for his worth and virtues. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Professor of Poetry in that University, universally esteemed for learning and for genius. He had two sons and one daughter, but did not live to have the happiness to see those sons, "the learned brothers," (as Dr. Johnson calls them, with whom they were intimately acquainted) arrive at their future literary fame. Dr. Joseph Warton, the eldest son, whose public and private character is above all praise, and Mr. Warton, the subject of this memoir, equally estimable, were both very young men when they had the misfortune of losing their excellent father. Mr. Warton was then a mere youth of fifteen or sixteen years. His mother survived her worthy husband for some years: she was daughter to the Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Dunsfold, Surrey; a man of exemplary character, and she inherited all his virtues. My then young friend, before the age of sixteen, was chosen for his literary merit Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. He went through his academical studies with great applause; and, young as he was, a generous and noble emulation grew up with him, which pushed him upon striving to excel, and which, in fact, soon made him an ornament to his College, in one of the most learned and polite Universities in the world. He very early distinguished himself by the superiority of his exercises. It is certain his excellent poem, "The Progress of Discontent" (see Doddsley's Collection, and Mr. Warton's Poems), owed its origin to some Latin verses I joined to a theme when he was a

mere boy, with which the then Professor, Dr. Huddesford, was so much pleased, that he desired him to paraphrase them in English. And I have heard from the best authority, that his beautiful poem, "The Pleasures of Melancholy," which it has been said by the first Critic of the age would not have disgraced the latter works of Pope, was written at the very early age of sixteen. But on the head of his early genius I shall more expatiate, when I enter on the subject of his great mental endowments.

Mr. Warton proceeded M. A. 1750, B. D. 1767; was elected Poetry Professor on the death of Mr. Hawkins, 1766, which he resigned in 1771, about which time he was elected F. A. S. In the year 1771 the Earl of Litchfield presented him with the Living of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, and he had also the donative of Hill-Farance, in Somersetshire. In 1787 his Majesty presented him with the Laureatship; and in the same year he was chosen Camden Professor in the University of Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Scot.

Mr. Warton was the Senior Fellow of his College, in which he had resided 45 years. So many years of almost constant residence had peculiarly endeared him to that Society, of which he was so great an honour; and the last moments of his blameless life were there finished, surrounded by his friends. He had been some little time before indisposed with the gout (which by exercise he had many years elcaped), but was thought in a fair way of recovery:—the day which preceded his lamented death (May 20, 1790) he appeared remarkably cheerful, and supped and passed the evening in the Common Room, amongst his friends of the College. Between ten and eleven he sunk in his chair; they thought him only dozing, but on approaching him, to their inexpressible grief, found he was seized with a dire paralytic stroke, and quite dead on one side. He was immediately conveyed to his room, but continued insensible till the next day, when it pleased Heaven to take him to itself. Had he been called to the task of fortitude and resignation by a long state of suffering in a painful illness, no doubt but that calmness and patience for which he was eminent, would nor have forsaken him; but he was spared this trial by the above sudden and (I humbly trust) easy passage from this life to that of a better state; which

which is perfectly congenial to the goodness and philanthropy which so particularly distinguished him. Though he was called from this world on so short a notice, none thought it too sudden for him, though much too soon for all who knew him.

MR. WARTON'S DISPOSITION AND GOOD QUALITIES.

Before I enter on the subject of Mr. Warton's great literary abilities, I must mention what is much more estimable, the virtues and goodness of his heart. Truth, honour, and a generosity of disposition, endeared him to all who knew him; and all who did, will testify to his simple, honest character. From a purity of intention, and an unsuspecting honesty of heart, flowed a gentleness, a simplicity of manners, which rendered him highly amiable to his acquaintance, and endearing to his friends. Faithful to his promises, attentive to the delicacies of strict honour, he was above all the meannesses of disguise, and all the little evasions of cold and selfish hearts; a benevolence extensive and refined gave a lustre to every virtue. His liberality of mind, delicate honour, generosity, and fidelity in friendship, were highly estimable. He never did a mean action:—always exalted, always excellent, noble, and elevated in his sentiments, his character was unfulfilled. He was eminent for all the mild and social virtues. The goodness and sweetness of his disposition were remarkable; his temper was always calm and unruffled. I have seen, frequently, in-

stances of his extreme mildness and forbearance, under much *provocation*, that might be held forth as an example to the world. Such was the elevation of his mind, that he appeared totally above taking notice of what so often discomposes even men of sense and learning; such as the contradictions, scotchs, slights,

“And scorns, which patient merit
“Of th' unworthy takes;”

and which are looked on as real grievances in life. But his indifference to these things I attribute to his noble way of thinking. I was intimately acquainted with him for above forty years; and never once saw him what is called *being out of humour*, such was the excellence of his disposition.

BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

One of the chief traits in Mr. Warton's character was his benevolence. How great must be the charitable temper he possessed, when his income, which solely arose from his merit and literary labours, was great part of it (and the writer of this knows it to be a fact) spent in benevolent actions! As he was the least ostentatious of men, much of his generous goodness was concealed—yet much was known to the world—the rest to only his Creator, to good Angels, and to himself: his beneficence, like himself, was silent and sincere; it was various in kind, and in manner most obliging.

Dec. 17, 1795.

[To be continued.]

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXVI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII. Page 330.]

LORD KAIMES appeared one day upon the Scotch Circuit to be rather in a hurry upon the trial of a capital convict, when he was informed that dinner was ready. The criminal being found guilty, he said to a lively and eloquent Advocate, “Come, Harry, let us go to dinner.” “Aye, my Lord,” replied the Advocate, “and your Lordship shall have a

blood-pudding* for your dinner.” Lord Kaimes was a man of great activity of mind, and indefatigability of pursuits. A gentleman called to see him not many hours before he died, and found him dictating to a secretary. “I am surprized, my Lord,” said he, “to find you thus employed in your very feeble state.” “Why, mon,” replied his Lordship, “would you have me stay with

* A pudding made of goose's blood and oatmeal.

my tongue in my cheek 'till Death comes to fetch me?"—Lord Kaimes was a most universal writer; he wrote on Law, on Morals, on Metaphysics, on Taste, on Criticism. He was, however, a very good borrower; some parts of his Elements of Criticism he took from Blair's Lectures in MS. What he says of the Chinese Gardening and Building, he took from Sir William Chambers's elegant books on those subjects, without making any acknowledgement. He wrote to the ingenious Defenders of Shakespeare to request her to give him some articles of female dress and of decoration for his Elements of Criticism. She did not, however, comply with his request. The present race of Scotch Writers may be properly styled the Literary Wire-drawers; they appear to produce nothing new of their own, but to fine-draw, and spin out, the opinions of their predecessors. Hence the deluges of the philosophies of such and such an Art or Science, Histories of the Human Mind, the Essays on such and such matters. Of Dr. Adam Smith's celebrated Essay on the Wealth of Nations, Condorcet says, in his Life of Turgot, that the germ of it is to be found in the "Essai sur les Richesses" of that acute writer and excellent politician. John Bull becomes too rich and too idle to take the pains he used to do, and these useful literary dealers in retail parcel out for him what he thinks it disgraceful perhaps not to know. The late Dr. Johnson was completely of this opinion, for when one day before some Scotch Gentleman he had launched out into the praises of the celebrated Buchanan, and had styled him the only man of genius that Scotland had ever produced (he seems, however, to have forgotten Lord Napier), the Gentleman said, "Why, Doctor, now, if Buchanan had been an Englishman, what would you then have said of him?" "Why, Sir," replied the Doctor, coolly, "I certainly then should not have said, the only man of genius that England ever produced."

GEORGE HICKS, D. D.

Extracts from some Letters of this great Septentrional Scholar to the Rev. Dr.

* The antient Laws and the antient Language of England is Saxon, and whoever wishes to know with accuracy either the Laws or the Language of England must be in some degree acquainted with the Saxon Language. A Professorship of this useful and elegant Language has been lately established in the University of Oxford, pursuant to the will of the celebrated Dr. Rawlinson. The election took place last October, and Mr. Mayo, of St. John's College, was appointed Professor.

CHARLETT, Master of University College, Oxon.

"I am just now entered on the chapter "De Dialecto Normanno-Saxonico," which will be (as it were) a short *Traité de Origine & Progressu Linguae Anglicanae*; for I must treat De Dialecto * Semi-Saxonico in it, because the Norman Dialect consisted in Gallo-Normannick words and phrases added to the Semi-Saxon, which was a corruption of the pure Southern Saxon, as the Dano-Saxonick was of that spoken in the North. I am glad to understand Dr. Wallis is pleased with my undertaking, and that he hath augmented his English Grammar, of which I desire a copy as soon as it is published.

"It is strange the new-intended College should be pent up yet in the dark. I am of your opinion, that the persons mentioned, and some others, have a right to know more of it; and when it comes to effect, glad should I be to see Mr. Wanley established in it, and if you'll please to apply betimes to the Bishop of Worcester, I hope that will be done. The design cannot miscarry in so good hands as his.

"I am glad that you are going to found Armenian and Slavonick Letters. Could you get a young ingenious Welchman to study that and the old Northern Languages, you would do the world some service, for (as I take it) there are four old original European Languages, the Greek, the Slavonick, the Gothic, and the Celtic or ancient British, and he that understands all these (as an ingenious Welchman that hath studied Greek may easily do) will be able to illustrate the Harmony of Languages, ancient and modern, Latin also comprehended, because it is little else but Greek."

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

How little this eloquent and seductive writer appears to have been understood by his countrymen in their late and present troubles, the following passage from his "Lettres écrites de la Montagne" will evince.

"In the confusion of human affairs," says he, "what blessing is of consequence enough to be purchased by the blood of our brethren. Liberty itself

is too dear at that price. It is in vain," says this writer in another place, "that we attempt to compound Liberty and Independence; they are so different in their nature, that they naturally exclude each other. When any one does entirely as he pleases, he is to do what displeases other persons. This surely cannot be called Liberty. Liberty consists less in doing one's own pleasure, than in not being dependent on that of another person. It consists likewise in not being able to submit the will of another person to that of ourselves. Whoever is Sovereign can never be free, and to reign is to obey. After all," adds he, "of all the possible forms of Government, that of Monarchy is that in which the true liberty of man is more respected than in any other."

ARTHUR WILSON.

This entertaining writer says, in his History of Great Britain, under the year 1617, "About this time France raging with *passion* plaid her bloody pranks. There is in that kingdom a mad *genius* domineering, which like *climacterical diseases* take rest, and after some intermission break out again. The very same *tragedy* acted at this time, was newly revived there three and thirty years after, as is now, in the year 1650, perspicuous to every eye of *reason*, the *persons* in *power* the same, running all in one *parallel*. The Queen-Mother and the Marquess D'Ancre then, the Queen-Mother and the Cardinal Mazarine now; both *aliens*, both *favourites*. The Prince of Conde (the head and prime of the *Nobility*) imprisoned then, for opposing the swelling greatness of that *favourite*; the Prince of Conde, and the other Princes, Conti and Longueville, imprisoned now (though since set at liberty, having a powerful army on foot) for opposing this. The *Nobility* rise in arms against the young King, and his mother, to assist the Princes; so they do now. The complaints and grievances are the same: the Princes repined that such an upstart should manage all the great affairs with so much licentiousness, and they sit still as lookers-on, and have nothing to do; all officers, both civil and military, bringing

their garlands, and strowing their choicest flowers at Marshall D'Ancre's feet, which stunk in their *nostrils*; and they infected the *people*, who are there but what the great *ones* will make them, so that the kingdom groaned under the insolencies of an insulting *musbroome*, bred from the excrencency of *Royal humours*, as it doth now. Lewis XIV. fights with his *subjects* now upon the same account that Lewis XIII. did then. But I can only give a *catastrophe* to one of these *tragedies*; the last *act* of this now a *playing* wants its exit."

LOUIS XV.

"This Prince," says Dumourier, in the Memoirs of his own Life, "the most dissembling and the weakest Monarch that ever wore a Crown, had learned nothing in the course of a very long reign but to despise and suspect every person that was about him. The character of the Count de Broglie* was too violent for the King to allow him to have that Nobleman near his person, but he turned it to a mysterious account, which for a long while alarmed and enraged his Ministers. He confided to him by letters every thing that passed between himself and them, and asked the Count his advice upon them, hardly ever indeed to take it, but to be able to blame his Ministers when they were unsuccessful. The King, to prevent his committing himself with them, took care that the letters which he wrote should be constantly returned to him."

LOUIS DAUPHIN,
SON OF LOUIS XV.

"This Prince," says the Abbe Brotier, "was virtuous and enlightened. At his death he obtained in the second rank of the State what powerful Sovereigns do not always obtain in the first, the universal regrets of a great Nation. Perfectly well acquainted with the duties of his situation, he used to say, that a Dauphin should appear quite a cypher in his country, whilst the Sovereign should endeavour to make himself *un homme universel*."

When, after the battle of Fontenoy, he saw the field covered with the dead and the wounded, he said to his

* Count Broglie was the younger brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name. He was a man of extremely good sense, but had never read much. He had been Ambassador in Poland. The Marquis de Voyer was another of Louis's private Ministers.

Aid-de-camp, "How much must even a victory cost a Prince who has the least spark of humanity!" He used to say, that a Sovereign should do all in his power to avoid going to war, without being afraid of it; and when he had the misfortune to be engaged in a war, to support it without growing fond of it, and to be the first to put himself into that danger which his soldiers incur; to have no scruple about exposing his own person, and to be very scrupulous in shedding the blood of his people.

When some of the persons about his Court advised him to ask for a larger revenue than he had, and told him that his predecessor the Dauphin, the son of Louis XIV. had a larger, he replied, "I should most certainly be well pleased to have a larger revenue, if the augmentation of it was not raised upon the people."

When he was made Knight of the Holy Ghost in 1742, and the thousand crowns that were paid to him in that capacity were brought to him, he said, "This money is really my own, I can do with it as I please. I will give some of it to some of the persons who have served me faithfully."

Ignorance appeared always to this Prince the greatest defect in a Sovereign. "It seldom happens," said he, that a King in cool blood intends to make slaves of his people: Humanity opposes this, as well as the Sovereign's own interest. Ignorance now and then causes this folly; hence every mischief."

When he one day, in the parish church of Versailles, shewed his children their names inscribed upon the Baptismal Register, like those of the meanest persons, he told them, "My dear children, you see your names placed without distinction among those of the poor and of the indigent. Religion and Nature put every one upon an equality, and perhaps the person, mean as he is, who immediately precedes you in this book, will be a greater man in the eyes of God, than you will be in the eyes of the people."

"Like Germanicus," says Brotier, "his death was regretted by the neighbours and the enemies of his country. Doctor Maty on that event writing to M. de Nivernois, says,

"Were the Dauphin to cast one look upon the earth, he would at present behold every heart become a French heart."

ABBE DE ST. REAL.

This Abbé's famous novel on the Conspiracy of Venice has given rise to one of the most excellent Tragedies in our language. His novel of Don Carlos, the unfortunate son of that gloomy tyrant Philip the Second of Spain, affords materials for as exquisite an effort of dramatic art on a domestic subject, and has never been attempted with any success by any of our tragic writers, who complain very much of the dearth of subjects for tragedy. Even Otway himself has failed in his Tragedy of Don Carlos, and, by way of insuring his want of success, he has written it in rhyme. There appears, indeed, no subject more interesting than that of Don Carlos; a Prince, a Beauty, an honest Minister, suffering by the injustice and cruelty of a Father, a Lover, and a Tyrant.

One of the grandest modern Latin Inscriptions is that made by St. Real for the celebrated pass over the Alps near Echelles in Savoy.

CAROLUS EMANUEL,
Dux Subaudiæ, Piedmontiæ Princeps,
Publicâ felicitate partâ,
Singulorum commodis intentus,
Breviorem securioremque viam
Naturâ oclusam, Romanis intentatam,
cæteris desperatam.
Dejectis scopulorum repagulis,
Æquatâ montium iniquitate,
Fræcipitia pedibus subternens
Æternis populorum commerciis
patefecit
Anno M.DC.LXX.

JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

"What do you do with those of your army who are guilty of marauding?" said the celebrated Prince Eugene one day to John Duke of Marlborough in Flanders. "I have none to punish," replied the Duke; "they have ever been treated by me with such summary and such speedy justice, that they know they have not the least chance of impunity: they do not therefore think of committing that crime, so common amongst armies of less rigid discipline than mine."

T H B

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

A N D

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

F O R J A N U A R Y 1796.

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

Essays on Philosophical Subjects by the late Adam Smith, L. L. D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. to which is prefixed an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. By Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. E. 4to. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies.

POSTHUMOUS publications, though commonly purchased at first with avidity, are seldom able to obtain that celebrity and success which are conferred on the compositions of a living Author.—The reasons for this it is not very difficult to assign. Sometimes they have been first written, though they appear the last; and were withheld from the Public, either from diffidence in their writer, or because employed or intended for other purposes. Seldom have they received that correction and polish so necessary to repel criticism; and, like orphans, can never be pressed forward to success, or defended in difficulties by the anxiety of parental fondness.

Anecdotes and confidential letters are sometimes an exception to this observation. Partaking of the nature of Biography in some of its most interesting qualities, they will frequently maintain their ground with mankind, though rudely and negligently written. They make us acquainted with the familiar manners of those who have long filled and occupied our minds: We see them in their habits, their friendships and their follies, and, what is always flattering to human vanity, are enabled to reduce the object of our admiration to an apparent level with ourselves.

The familiar Epistles of Cicero and those of the younger Pliny are found in the libraries of every classical reader; and Swift's Letters to Stella, and to her friend, and Johnson's to Boswell and to Thrale, attract equal attention with the more laboured productions of those celebrated pens.

The Work before us will probably not sail along the stream of time, as a rival in the honours which are so justly bestowed on the *Inquiry into the Nature*

and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. The Account of the Author's Life and Writings, which occupies rather more than a fourth part of the Volume, contains very few interesting or amusing facts; and is chiefly recommended by the critical remarks of the ingenious Biographer Mr. Stewart. The Essays, seven in number, are most of them in an unfinished state, and break off abruptly; and, having been locked up for many years in the Author's desk, much of their contents has been anticipated in prior Publications; much has been delivered more concisely, or placed in a clearer light.

But though the matter in this Volume is not commensurate with the bulk, a Work coming from the hand of Adam Smith can hardly be undeserving of notice; and this, if it does not appear greatly to augment, neither will it diminish the reputation of its Author. The Essays seem to have furnished the materials of some part of Mr. Smith's Public Lectures when a Professor at Glasgow; are written in a perspicuous and animated style; and will probably afford much gratification to those who are studious to enquire into the progress of intellect and of talent. Of the date of their composition some conjecture may be formed from a passage that occurs in the *History of Astronomy*, where Mr. Smith is speaking of the Newtonian Philosophy, and refers to the expected appearance of a Comet in 1758, as decisive on the truth of Sir Isaac Newton's Theory concerning those eccentric luminaries.

We will turn over again the pages of this volume, making extracts and remarks, which may enable our Readers to form some judgment of it, and be amused in the employment.

The

The subjects of these Essays are, 1. The History of Astronomy; 2. The History of the Antient Physics; 3. The History of the Antient Logics and Metaphysics; 4. Of the Nature of that Imitation which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts; 5. Of the Affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry, which, as the Editor observes, may perhaps be considered as a part of the Essay immediately preceding; 6. Of the affinity between certain English and Italian Verses; 7. Of the External Senses.

As we have mentioned our opinion, that the substance of these Essays was delivered in our Author's Public Lectures at Glasgow, which is different from the Editors own account of them (Dr. Black and Dr. Hutton), who certainly must be best acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, candour requires that we should state it; especially as their judgment seems to be supported by Adam Smith's own detail of the purpose of the Essay on Astronomy in a letter of his to David Hume, dated April 16, 1773, which we shall introduce in a future Number, with the account of our Author's life and writings. In the Advertisement prefixed to this volume they inform the reader, that the much-lamented Author left these Essays in the hands of his friends, to be disposed of as they thought proper, having immediately before his death destroyed many other manuscripts which he thought unfit for being made public. When these were inspected, the greater number of them appeared to be parts of a Plan he once had formed, for giving a connected history of the liberal Sciences and elegant Arts. It is long since he found it necessary to abandon that Plan, as far too extensive; and those parts lay beside him neglected until his death," &c.

Perhaps our opinion and theirs may both be true; and what was originally written in haste for the use of pupils, might afterwards be arranged and published for the press. At least this seems to have been the case both with the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and the *Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations*.

The History of Astronomy commences with the consideration of *wonder*, *surprize*, and *admiration*, which Dr. Smith thus discriminates from each other: "What is new and singular," says he, "excites that senti-

ment which, in strict propriety, is called *wonder*; what is unexpected, *surprize*; and what is great or beautiful, *admiration*."

To this distinction between terms which are so often confounded, we have no objection; but when in the subsequent page he mentions it as somewhat remarkable that both Milton and Dryden have used these words indiscriminately, we cannot help *wondering* at his *surprize*."

The Fiend what this might be *ad-
mired*,

Admired not feared. MILTON.

The Fool of Nature stood with stupid
eyes,

And gaping mouth, that testified *sur-
prize*. DRYDEN.

These two great Poets could not have known, perhaps they might not have admitted, the definitions of our philosopher; no substitution could probably have been made in the present instances, that would have improved the lines; not to mention, as it is not the case here, that the Muse often derives peculiar charms from the temperate use of poetic licence and catachrestical expressions.

The sentiments above described of *wonder* and *admiration* operating in different ways and degrees upon the mind, direct it at last to the study of *Astronomy*, the history of which our Author pursues through the systems of the *concentric* and *eccentric* spheres of the ancient world, down to the comparatively modern theories of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Descartes, and Newton. The whole subject is discussed with much accuracy, elegance, and learning, though there is little to be found that will appear entirely new at the present day to those who have attended to this inquiry. What our Author says concerning the hypothesis of Copernicus, now acknowledged universally to be the true one, on the first discovery of it by the inventor, deserves to be recorded, as it exhibits a just picture of the conduct of mankind, in whatever opposes their prejudices and passions.

"Though the love of paradox, so natural to the learned, and that pleasure which they are so apt to take in exciting by the novelty of their supposed discoveries the amusement of mankind, may, notwithstanding what one of his disciples tells us to the
contrary,

contrary, have had its weight in prompting Copernicus to adopt this system; yet, when he had completed his *Treatise of Revolutions*, and began coolly to consider what a strange doctrine he was about to offer to the world, he so much dreaded the prejudice of mankind against it, that, by a species of continence, of all others the most difficult to a Philosopher, he detained it in his closet for thirty years together. At last, in the extremity of old age, he allowed it to be extorted from him, but died as soon as it was printed, and before it was published.

“When it appeared in the world, it was almost universally disapproved of by the learned as well as by the ignorant. The natural prejudices of sense, confirmed by education, prevailed too much with both, to allow them to give it a fair examination. A few disciples only, whom he himself had instructed in his doctrine, received it with esteem and admiration.”

In the *Essay on the Imitative Arts*, there are the following judicious and perhaps original observations on the circumstance of *rarity* and *expence*, as sometimes deciding questions of taste, independently of all other considerations:

“As the idea of expence seems often to embellish, so that of cheapness seems as frequently to tarnish the lustre even of very agreeable objects. The difference between real and false jewels is what even the experienced eye of a jeweller can sometimes with difficulty distinguish. Let an unknown Lady, however, come into a public assembly with a head-dress which appears to be very richly adorned with diamonds, and let a jeweller only whisper in our ear that they are all false stones, not only the lady will immediately sink in our imagination from the rank of a Princess to that of a very ordinary woman, but the head-dress, from an object of the most splendid magnificence, will at once become an impertinent piece of tawdry and tinsel finery.

“It was some years ago the fashion to ornament a garden with yew and holly trees, clipped into the artificial shapes of pyramids, and columns, and vases, and obelisks. It is now the fashion to ridicule this taste as unnatural.

The figure of a pyramid or obelisk, however, is not more unnatural to a yew tree than a block of porphyry or marble. When the yew tree is presented to the eye in this artificial shape, the gardener does not mean that it should be understood to have grown in that shape. He means, first, to give it the same beauty of regular figure which pleases so much in porphyry and marble; and secondly, to imitate in a growing tree the ornaments of those precious materials: he means to make an object of one kind resemble another object of a very different kind; and to the original beauty of figure to join the relative beauty of imitation: but the disparity between the imitating and the imitated object is the foundation of the beauty of imitation, it is because the one object does not naturally resemble the other, that we are so much pleased with it when by art it is made to do so. The sneers of the gardener, it may be said, indeed, are very clumsy instruments of sculpture. They are so, no doubt, when employed to imitate the figures of men, or even of animals. But in the simple and regular forms of pyramids, vases, and obelisks, even the sneers of the gardener do well enough. Some allowance too is naturally made for the necessary imperfection of the instrument, in the same manner as in tapestry and needlework. In short, the next time you have an opportunity of surveying those out-of-fashion ornaments, endeavour only to let yourself alone, and to restrain for a few minutes the foolish passion for playing the Critic, and you will be sensible that they are not without some degree of beauty; that they give the air of neatness and correct culture at least to the whole garden; and that they are not unlike what the “*retired leisure, that (as MILTON says) in trim gardens takes his pleasure,*” might be amused with. What then, it may be said, has brought them into such universal disrepute among us? In a pyramid or obelisk of marble, we know that the materials are expensive, and that the labour which wrought them into that shape must have been still more so. In a pyramid or obelisk of yew, we know that the materials could cost very little, and the labour still less. The former are ennobled by their expence; the latter degraded by their cheapness. In the cabbage-garden of a tallow-chandler,

we may sometimes perhaps have seen as many columns and vases, and other ornaments in yew, as there are in marble and porphyry at Versailles; it is this vulgarity which has disgraced them. The rich and the great, the proud and the vain, will not admit into their gardens an ornament which the meanest of the people can have as well as they.

“The taste for these ornaments came originally from France; where, notwithstanding that inconstancy of fashion with which we sometimes reproach the natives of that country, it still continues in good repute. In France, the condition of the inferior ranks of people is seldom so happy as it frequently is in England; and you will there seldom find even pyramids and obelisks of yew in the garden of a tallow-chandler. Such ornaments not having in that country been degraded by their vulgarity, have not yet been excluded from the gardens of Princes and great Lords.”

The remarks in the last paragraph serve excellently to illustrate, and may contribute to determine, the much-agitated question at present on the application of the *Picturesque* to improvements in gardening.

In the second part of this Essay Mr. Smith treats of imitation by *Music* and *Dancing*, and observes truly concerning the former of these arts, that its imitation even of sounds is commonly so indistinct, that alone, and without any explication, it might not readily suggest to us what was the imitated object. The instances he mentions, of the *racking of a cradle* supposed to be imitated in the Concerto of Corelli which is said to have been composed for the Nativity; and the *singing of the lark and nightingale*, imitated in Handel's Symphony adapted for the “*Allegro and Penseroso*” of Milton; fully justify our Author's criticism. For unless, in the instance taken from Corelli, we were told before-hand what is intended to be imitated, and in those from Handel, unless the verses of Milton explained the meaning of the music, it might not readily occur what it meant to imitate, or whether it meant to imitate any thing at all. To these examples Mr. Smith has added the *ringing of bells* in the same composition of the great Artist last mentioned. But surely a manifest distinction appears between this and the other cases enumerated; it being an artificial copy of an artificial original, consisting pre-

cisely of the same combination of sounds, and differing only in force and intensity from its archetype.

In treating of *Dancing*, Mr. Smith gives his reader a curious article of information on the subject of the *Minuet*. He observes, that some of our dances which are said to have been originally imitative have, in the way in which we practise them, almost ceased to be so. The *Minuet*, in which the woman, after passing and repassing the man several times, first gives him up one hand, then the other, and then both hands, was originally a Moorish dance, which emblematically represented the passion of love. When he tells us a little lower down, that the antient Romans used to shed tears at the representations of their pantomimes, as we do at that of the most interesting tragedies, many of our readers will recollect the interesting and pathetic ballets introduced into the modern opera, and the sublime and graceful though silent energies of a Heinel, a Simonet, and a Vefiris.

In treating of the *External Senses*, our Author makes the following remark on the sense of seeing: “It has been said, that no man ever saw the same visible object twice; and this, though no doubt an exaggeration, is, in reality, much less so than at first view it appears to be. Though I am apt to fancy that all the chairs and tables and other little pieces of furniture in the room where I am sitting, appear to my eye always the same, yet their appearance is in reality continually varying, not only according to every variation in their situation and distance with regard to where I am sitting, but according to every even the most incredible variation in the altitude of my body, in the movement of my head, or even in that of my eyes. The perspective necessarily varies according to all, even the smallest of these variations, and consequently the appearance of the objects which that perspective presents to me.”

The observations on this *Sense* are finished by some metaphysical deductions, in which our Author pursues the track, and enlarges on the inferences, drawn by former metaphysicians from the gradual progress of *visual* ideas in the mind of the young man who was touched by Cheltenham. But for these very acute investigations we refer our readers to the Essay.

We shall conclude our quotations by a selection of some passages from what our Author remarks on the sense of *Smelling*.

“Do any of our other senses antecedently to observation, and experience, instinctively suggest to us some conception of the solid and resisting substances, which excite their respective sensations; though these sensations bear no sort of resemblance to those substances?”

“The sense of *Tasting* certainly does not. Before we can feel the sensation, the solid and resisting substance which excites it must be pressed against the organs of *taste*, and must consequently be perceived by them. Antecedently to observation and experience, therefore, the sense of *tasting* can never be said instinctively to suggest some conception of that substance.

“It may perhaps be otherwise with the sense of *Smelling*. The young of all suckling animals (of the *mammalia* of Linnæus), whether they are born with sight or without it, yet as soon as they come into the world apply to the nipple of the mother in order to suck. In doing this they are evidently directed by the *smell*. The *smell* appears either to excite the appetite for the proper food, or at least to direct the new-born animal to the place where that food is to be found. It may perhaps do both the one and the other.

“But all the appetites which take their origin from a certain state of the body, seem to suggest the means of their own gratification; and even long before experience, some anticipation or pre-conception of the pleasure that attends that gratification. In the appetite for sex, which frequently, I am disposed to believe almost always, comes a long time before the age of puberty, this is perfectly and distinctly evident. The appetite for food suggests to the new-born infant the operation of sucking, the only means by which it can possibly gratify that appetite. It is continually sucking. It sucks whatever is presented to its mouth. It sucks even when there is nothing presented to its mouth, and some anticipation or pre-conception of the pleasure which it is to enjoy in sucking, seems to make

it delight in putting its mouth into the shape and configuration by which it alone can enjoy that pleasure.

“There are other appetites in which the most unexperienced imagination produces a similar effect upon the organs which nature has provided for their gratification.

“The *smell*, too, may very probably suggest some even tolerably distinct perception of the taste of the food to which it directs. The respective objects of our different external senses seem, indeed, the greater part of them, to bear no sort of resemblance to one another. *Colour* bears no sort of resemblance to *solidity*, nor to *heat*, nor to *cold*, nor to *sound*, nor to *smell*, nor to *taste*. To this general rule, however, there seems to be one, and perhaps but one exception. The sensations of smell and taste seem evidently to bear some sort of resemblance to one another; smell appears to have been given to us by Nature, as the director of taste. It announces, as it were, before trial, what is likely to be the taste of the food which is set before us. Though perceived by a different organ, it seems in many cases to be but a weaker sensation, nearly of the same kind with that of the taste, which that announces. It is very natural to suppose, therefore, that the smell may suggest to the infant some tolerably distinct pre-conception of the taste of the food which it announces, and may, even before experience make its mouth, as we say, water for that food.”

The reader may be inclined to think from these specimens, that we have not *over-rated* the merit of this work: perhaps he may think that we have *undervalued* it; especially when he is told, what is undoubtedly true, that there are many other parts of at least equal merit with those we have quoted. We still, however, maintain our opinion, that it is inferior to the other productions of Mr. Smith; that it has lost much of the gloss and grace of novelty by long continuance in the closet; and contains many passages, which, though the Editors were not at liberty to alter them, would hardly have appeared in their present form, if they had passed directly from the Writer to the Public.



The History of the Common Law; by Sir Matthew Hale. The Fifth Edition, with considerable Additions. Illustrated with Notes and References; and some Account of the Life of the Author; by Charles Runnington, Serjeant at Law. Two Volumes, 8vo. 16s. Robinsons.

AT a period like the present, when the very existence of a Political CONSTITUTION in England is denied by some writers, its perfection and utility doubted by others, and its frame and texture disputed by all, a work written by so able and exalted a character as SIR MATTHEW HALE, upon a subject so closely connected and interwoven with the constitution of Government as the COMMON LAW of the Land most certainly is, must excite the attention, and ought to be deeply studied by those who wish to investigate the subject with the seriousness and perspicuity its importance requires; for the *Common Law* and *Constitution*, or, in other words, the *Civil* and *Political Liberty* which this country has so conspicuously enjoyed, are, like twin brothers, produced from the same source, nursed in their infancy by the progressive care and anxiety of succeeding generations, and brought to the strength and energies of maturity by the accumulated wisdom of many ages. To illustrate the principles and explain the various topics of such a work certainly requires not only the industry of a commentator, but the knowledge of an antiquarian, the accuracy of a lawyer, the fidelity of an historian, and the candour of a philosopher; and the public have already proclaimed the distinguished merit with which the learned Editor produced the fourth edition of this celebrated publication. Another edition has recently made its appearance, in which the Editor, to use his own words, "has endeavoured to make his labours less reprehensible; he frankly confesses, that, on revision, he found some parts requiring emendation, and others capable of improvement; many faults he has corrected, and some deficiencies he has supplied. In truth, tho' the additions are considerable, he trusts that the Profession, in its candour, will not think they have been improvidently accumulated." It will therefore be the object of the present review to enumerate the most material and conspicuous of the emendations, improvements, corrections, and additions, thus diffidently announced. In the Life of Sir Matthew Hale, many alterations, have

been made; several new biographical facts introduced, both into the text and notes; and a Letter from Sir Matthew to his Children added. The original of this Letter was, we are informed, communicated to the Editor from the late venerable and truly respectable EARL OF MANSFIELD. In the second chapter a note on the subject of the *Canon Law* and another on *Martial Law* are introduced, which do great credit to the learning of the Editor; and in the succeeding chapter the important and difficult question relative to the nature and continuance of Parliamentary impeachments, upon a dissolution of Parliament, as settled in the case of Warren Hastings, Esq. are explained with admirable perspicuity, and all the law learning which was revived on the discussion of the subject, introduced with equal elegance and precision, in a note, which unavoidably occupies sixty-two pages. In the third chapter are adduced many curious historical facts respecting the alteration of the Laws and Constitution upon the Norman Conquest; the disuse of the County Courts; the separation of the Spiritual Courts from the Temporal Power; the trial by judicial combat or duel; and the introduction of the feudal tenures. The Notes on this last subject are erudite and profound; and we must not omit to include in this observation a commentary which will be found in the eighth chapter on the law concerning *disseisins* and real actions; a subject in which great legal knowledge is displayed, and, though antiquated, not entirely useless, as it exhibits the mode by which real property was recovered in the Courts of Law antecedent to the modern mode of trying titles by Ejectment; the history and practice of which the learned Serjeant has lately given to the Profession in a separate publication, in one volume 8vo. In the ninth chapter, with which the second volume commences, we find an additional Note, legal, historical, and critical, respecting the appellate jurisdiction from the Courts of Law in Ireland, and the repeal of certain statutes obnoxious to that kingdom. To this

Note

Note follow many improvements on his former annotations respecting the Principality of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, particularly in the last, from the learning displayed by LORD MANSFIELD on this subject in the case of *The King against Cowle*. Much also is added to his former account of Scotland respecting the origin and Constitution of its Parliament previous to the Union, and the effect of that event on the Peerage of the Kingdom. In the eleventh chapter, on the subject of Descents, there are many valuable observations now first published on the Law of Succession, which tend greatly to elucidate the learning of that complicated and difficult subject. To the twelfth or closing chapter of these volumes, "touching Trial by Jury," little has been added; not that this important right, the true bulwark of English Liberty, has been neglected, but because the learned Editor, in his annotations to the former edition, seems to have exhausted all the stores of learning upon this important and interesting topic. These are the most conspicuous additions to this great work; but they are not all; for the student will find many more, of less size indeed, but not of less moment or utility. As a specimen of the elegant style and patriotic spirit with which this edition is executed, we shall select the following section from the new matter introduced into *The Life of Sir Matthew Hale* by the Editor.

"We are taught under every form of Government to apprehend usurpation, either from the abuse or from the extension of the Executive Power; and, though it be no advantage to a Prince to enjoy more power than is consistent with the good of his subjects; yet this maxim is but a feeble security against the passions and follies of men. Those who are intrusted with power in any degree are disposed, from the mere dislike of constraint, to remove opposition*. Sensible of such truths, HALE moved the Commons, that "a Committee might be appointed to look into the propositions which had been made, and the concessions which had been offered by the late King, that from thence they might digest such propositions as they should

think fit to be sent over to the King†." This Motion, through the influence of General Monk, failed of success; it shewed, however, that HALE entertained a warm regard for the Public, a high respect for its Laws, and that he was no friend to those opinions which tended to support the indefeasible right of Prerogative. The motives which determined the fate of this Motion, were the reverse of, and equally extreme with, those which influenced the Commons against Charles the First. The general opinion now seemed to condemn all jealous capitulations with the Sovereign. Harassed with convulsions, men ardently wished for repose, and were terrified at the mention of negotiation or delay. Added to this, the passion for Liberty having produced such horrid commotions, began to give place to a spirit of loyalty and obedience‡. Why Monk should disapprove the imposition of rational conditions, is not to be easily accounted for; he seemed resolved, however, that the Crown, which he intended to restore, should be conferred on the King entirely free and unencumbered||. He knew not, perhaps, that Liberty is never in greater danger than when we measure national felicity by the blessings which a Prince may bestow, or by the mere tranquillity which may attend an equitable administration. The Sovereign may dazzle with his heroic qualities, he may protect his subjects in the enjoyment of every animal advantage or pleasure, but the blessings arising from liberty are of a different sort; they are not the effects of a virtue and of a goodness which operate in the breast of one man, but the communication of virtue itself to many; and such a distribution of functions in civil society, as gives to numbers the exercises and occupations which pertain to their nature§.

We lament extremely that the length of the Notes and limits of our review will not allow us to give a specimen of the manner in which the body of the work is executed; as it would in some degree exemplify the correct judgement, profound erudition, and indefatigable industry of the Learned Editor.

* Ferguson on Civil Society.

† Burnet's Hist. 8vo. Vol. I. p. 122.

‡ Hume.

|| Id.

§ Dr. Ferguson.

The Whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ; comprising also the Authority of PARISH OFFICERS. By THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, ESQ. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. In Four Volumes— with AN APPENDIX, making the First Part of a Fifth Volume, by the same Author. 8vo. 4 vols. 2l. 2s. APPENDIX, 3s. Robinsons.

THE vast multiplication of Penal Statutes which almost every session of Parliament produces, renders a knowledge of those laws which magistrates and inferior officers are entrusted to administer and execute, not only more difficult to be attained by them, but of considerably more importance to every individual in society ; for they are now become so various, so extensive, and we may add, so complicated, that there is no description of character, or circumstance of situation, which can secure the possessor from being eventually affected, either in their persons or their properties, by the provisions these statutes contain, or the penalties they inflict. The acquisition of this necessary knowledge, MR. WILLIAMS, the learned and able Author of the Work at present before us, has attempted very successfully to facilitate. It is well known, that a work of a similar kind, compiled by the late Dr. Burn, has been for some years in possession of the Public ; but, for want, perhaps, of proper attention to the scheme and spirit of the original, the merit of the succeeding editions has decreased in the opinion of the Profession, and their accuracy in some instances been impeached in a Court of Justice* : but the popularity of authors, like that of statesmen, is constantly changed by the stream of time, or destroyed by the increased industry of succeeding rivals ; and the name of Burn will perhaps recede from public notice, and, like the names of his great predecessors in this species of compilation, Lambard, Pulton, Crompton, Dalton, Shaw, Lord Ward, and, at length, Williams, be buried in oblivion ; for the *Exegi monumentum ære perennius* is a motto which cannot, consistently with uniform experience, be inscribed on Works of this description. A professional duty has frequently obliged us to inspect these two productions both separately and to-

gether, but it is not our intention to undertake the painful and invidious task of estimating their comparative merits ; their respective Compilers must have recourse to the same sources for materials ; and all essential difference must consist in the judgment with which such materials are chosen, the art with which they are polished, and the perspicuity with which they are arranged. Without detracting, therefore, the character from which other works of a like nature have acquired, we shall satisfy ourselves, and sufficiently discharge our duty to the Public, by pointing out the peculiar merits which “ Williams’s Justice” possesses. “ In the first place,” to use his own words, “ he has collected and arranged, under proper titles, and in alphabetical order, the whole of the Law upon every subject wherein a magistrate has, either directly or incidentally, jurisdiction ; forming each head into a distinct and comprehensive treatise, concerning all the matters of which it induces a consideration. By this method, the subordinate and relative branches of each title are brought into one clear point of view, and connected under one general head : as for instance, all the different kinds of felonies are included and methodically treated of under the title FELONY ; the laws for the protection of the revenue of customs under the title SMUGGLING ; the various divisions of the excise laws, a branch of law extremely complicated and intricate, under the title EXCISE ; and so of other titles.” The mode of treating the subjects is also copious and systematical, as will be evident on inspection ; but more especially by a reference to the respective titles—Appeal, Approver, Attornies, Bankrupt, Certiorari, Confession, Distress, Evidence, Excise, Execution, Felony, and Smuggling. This has occasioned the Volumes to assume a large appearance,

* See the opinion of Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, in the case of *Rex v. Benwell*, 6 Term Rep. 75. *Rex v. Thompson*, 2 Term Rep. 21. and *Rex v. Crowther*, 1 Term Rep. 127. But these errors are now corrected in an Appendix lately compiled by a very ingenious and learned Barrister.

but it seems impossible to have been more compendious consistently with a proper consideration of the matters necessary to be illustrated. Upon the revenue laws THE EDITOR has also been extremely elaborate, as justices of peace derive vast authorities under those laws, and the enforcing thereof now forms a considerable and very intricate part of their duty: their powers, therefore, in regard to offences against the customs and excise, which are involved in much confusion and perplexity by the multiplicity of Acts which it has, from time to time, been found expedient to pass, are here explicated, and most clearly, accurately, and precisely defined. As to the sources from which his materials have been selected, MR. WILLIAMS seems to have relied on, and very attentively considered, the statutes at large, the reports of adjudged cases, and the different commentators on crown law, particularly Sir Edward Coke, Lord Hale, and Mr. Serjeant Hawkins. The great utility of *correct PRECEDENTS*, or forms of proceeding, has been also attended to, and the magistrate will find a variety of the most modern and approved inserted in every part of the Work, grounded not only upon the words of the several Acts of Parliament by which they are warranted, but also upon a minute and critical attention to the *general principles* which have from time to time been laid down by the adjudications of the superior courts. It will likewise be perceived, that in the construction of some statutes, the Editor has commented with great judgment and acuteness; and upon some points has differed, not without good reason, from former writers; but he has not, like some writers on these subjects, entered into speculative opinions, but has, upon all occasions, pointed out what the Law really is, by which

the actions of men are to be regulated, and their persons and property preserved from injury and depredation. "The whole of these Volumes," says Mr. Williams in the close of his preface, "is the result of indefatigable and intense application, and no matter necessary either for the information or guidance of the magistrate has been loosely, superficially, or negligently treated of: and he trusts, as to its general accuracy, perspicuity, and utility, that time and investigation will establish its character in those respects, and evince that it possesses a *decided superiority* over every other work of a similar nature." The truth of the assertion contained in a former part of this sentence we are enabled from the use we have made of the Work, fully and unequivocally to confirm; and we have already predicted that Time, the true test and unerring probe of merit, will justify and accomplish the hope with which it closes. THE APPENDIX contains all the Acts of Parliament passed by the Legislature, and Cases decided by the superior courts upon subjects of summary justice, since the publication of the original Work, which is to be continued annually, after every Trinity Term; and formed, as matter increases, into an additional Volume; with which it is announced that A GENERAL TITLE will be given, together with A COPIOUS INDEX, so as to present at one view the principal matters comprised in the Volume. This mode of collecting and publishing the *New Law* or *additional matter* is very judiciously contrived, as the original Work will not become useless and obsolete by lapse of time, but will, when joined with those periodically additional parts, all together form a perfect CODE of the Law relating to the Office of Justice of the Peace.

A Journey Over Land to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European. By Donald Campbell, of Barbrück, Esq; who formerly commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the service of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. In a Series of Letters to his Son: comprehending his Shipwreck and Imprisonment with Hider Alli, and his subsequent Negotiations and Transactions in the East. In One Volume. Quarto. 1l. 1s. Cullen and Co.

THERE are few modern Travels more capable of conveying useful information to the mind, or of affecting, in the highest degree, all the sensibilities of the heart, than the Work now under our inspection. It is not a cold and

nerveless detail of observations on objects in which the spectator had no other interest or concern than the gratification of a roving curiosity, but it contains a warm and animated relation of facts and occurrences in which the Author was per-

personally engaged, and in which his life and fortunes were, in general, deeply involved. His Journey through "the trackless desert of the distant region" was not undertaken for the purpose of taking the dimensions of public edifices, or of viewing new varieties of the animal creation, or of collecting rare and curious plants, the usual motives of modern travellers, but it was from the highest and most honourable calls of nature, the feelings of a fond father for the happiness of his family. "A variety of unpropitious circumstances," says Mr. Campbell, "gave rise to my Journey to the East Indies, while domestic calamity marked my departure, and at the very outset gave me a foretaste of those miseries which Fate had reserved to let fall upon me in the sequel.

"The channels from which I drew the means of supporting my family in that style which their rank and connections obliged them to maintain, were clogged by a coincidence of events as unlucky as unexpected: the war in India had interrupted the regular remittance of my property from thence—a severe shock which unbounded generosity and beneficence had given to the affairs of my father, rendered him incapable of maintaining his usual punctuality in the payment of the income he had assigned me; and, to crown the whole, I had been deprived by death of two lovely children. It was under the pressure of those accumulated afflictions, aggravated by the goading thought of leaving my family for such a length of time as must necessarily elapse before I could again see them, that I set out for India in the month of May 1781, with a heart overwhelmed with woe, and too surely predictive of misfortunes." It must not, however, be concluded, that although Mr. Campbell had one object principally in view, he suffered any curious or extraordinary matter in the countries through which he passed, to escape his attentive and discriminating mind; for, exclusive of the vigorous narrative of his own transactions, the Volume contains various remarks and animadversions on men and manners, expressed with all that warmth of sentiment and glow of language which a love of truth and nature usually inspire. The interest and feeling, indeed, with which these Letters are written, are perhaps considerably heightened by the circum-

stance of their being addressed to a favourite son, for the purposes of instruction and improvement. "The tenderness of a fond father's heart," says Mr. Campbell, in the first Letter to his dear Frederick, "admonishes me that I should but poorly requite the affectionate solicitude you have so often expressed to become acquainted with the particulars of my journey over land to India, if I any longer withheld from you an account of that singular and eventful period of my life. I confess to you, my dear boy, that often when I have endeavoured to amuse you with the leading incidents and extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune which chequered the whole of that series of adventures, and observed the eager attention with which, young though you were, you listened to the recital, the tender sensibility you disclosed at some passages, and the earnest desire you expressed that "*I should be allowed to relate,*" I have felt an almost irresistible impulse to indulge you with an accurate and faithful narrative, and have more than once sat down at my bureau for the purpose: but sober and deliberate reflection suggested that it was too soon; and that, by complying with your desire at such a very early period of your life, I should but render the great end that I proposed by it abortive, frustrate the instructions that I meant to convey, and impress the mere incident on your memory, while the moral deducible from it must necessarily evaporate, and leave no trace, or rather excite no idea, in a mind not sufficiently matured for the conception of abstract principles, or prepared by practice for the deduction of moral inferences." This introduction of this highly-spirited, interesting, and instructive Work, affords a specimen of the Author's style of writing; and, as an instance of the lively and entertaining manner in which the narrative is conducted, we shall extract his account of an adventure in the convent of Carmelites at Augsburg; reserving, until a future occasion, our review of the more important and interesting scenes the Volume contains.

"For the reasons mentioned in my last, Augsburg is a most agreeable place to live in. Touched with the sensations natural to a man who loved to see his fellow-creatures happy, my heart expanded to a system of peace and harmony, comprehending the whole globe: my mind exulted involuntarily

tarily on the blessings and advantages derived from such a system; and, taking flight from the bounds of practicability, to which our feeble nature is pinned on this earth, into the regions of fancy, had reared a fabric of Utopian mould, which, I verily believe, exceeded in extravagance the works of all the Utopian architects that ever constructed castles in the air.

"Hurried on by this delightful vision, my person paid an involuntary obedience to my mind; and the quickness of my pace increasing with the impetuosity of my thoughts, I found myself, before I was aware of it, within the Chapel-door of the Convent of Carmelites. Observing my error, I suddenly turned about, in order to depart, when a Friar, a goodly person of a man, elderly, and of a benign aspect, called me, and, advancing towards me, asked, in terms of politeness, and in the French language, why I was retreating so abruptly—I was confused: but truth is the enemy before whom confusion ever flies; and I told him the whole of my mistake, and the thoughts from which they arose.

"The good father, waving further discourse on the subject, but with a smile which I thought carried a mixture of benevolence for myself, and contempt for my ideas, brought me through the church, and shewed me all the curiosities of the place; and particularly pointed out to me, as a great curiosity, a sun-dial made in the form of a Madonna, the head enriched with rays and stars, and in the hand a sceptre which marked the hours.

"Quitting the Chapel, and going towards the Refectory, the Friar stood; and, looking at me with a smile of gaiety, said, "I have yet something to shew you, which, while Lady Madonna marks the time, will help us to pass it; and, as it will make its way with more force and subtlety to your senses than those I have yet shewn you, will be likely to be longer retained in remembrance."

"He spake a few words in German, which of course I did not understand, to a vision bearing the shape of a human creature, who, I understood, was a lay-brother: and, turning down a long alley, brought me to his cell, where we were soon followed by the aforesaid lay-brother, with a large earthen jug of

liquor, two glasses, and a plate with some delicately white biscuit.

"You must know," said the Friar, "that the Convent of Carmelites at Augsburg has for ages been famed for beer unequalled in any part of the world; and I have brought you here to have your opinion—for, being an Englishman, you must be a judge, the Britons being famed for luxury, and a perfect knowledge of the *flavour vitæ*." He poured out, and drank to me: it looked liker the clearest Champaigne than beer—I never tasted any thing to equal it; and he seemed highly gratified by my expressions of praise, which I lavished upon it as well from politeness, as regard to truth.

"After we had drank a glass each, "I have been reflecting," said the Friar, "on the singular flight of fancy that directed your steps into this Convent—Your mind was diseased, my son! and a propitious superintending Power has guided your steps to a physician, if you will but have the goodness to take the medicine he offers."

"I stared with visible marks of astonishment.

"You are surprised," continued he; "but you shall hear! When first you disclosed to me those sickly flights of your mind, I could on the instant have answered them: but you are young—you are an Englishman—two characters impatient of reproof: the dogmas of a Priest, I thought therefore, would be sufficiently difficult to be digested themselves, without any additional distaste caught from the chilling austerity of a Chapel."

"I looked unintentionally at the earthen jug, and smiled.

"It is very true," said he, catching my very inmost thoughts from the expression of my countenance—"it is very true I good doctrine may, at certain times, and with certain persons, be more effectually enforced under the cheering influence of the social board, than by the authoritative declamation and formal sanctity of the pulpit; nor am I, though a Carmelite, one of those who pretend to think, that a thing in itself good, can be made bad by decent hilarity, and the animation produced by a moderate and wise use of the goods of this earth."

"I was astonished—

"You fell into a reverie," continued he, "produced by a contemplation

plation of the happiness of a society existing without any difference, and where no human breath should be wasted on a sigh, no ear tortured with a groan, no tears to trickle, no griefs or calamities to wring the heart."

"Yes, father!" said I, catching the idea with my former enthusiasm, "that would be my wish—that my greatest, first desire."

"Then see'st thou," interrupted he, "the extent of thy wish, suppose you could realize it, which, thank GOD! you cannot."

"What! thank GOD that I cannot? are these your thoughts?"

"Yes, my son; and ere Madouna marks the progress of ten minutes with her sceptre, they will be your's too."

"Impossible!"

"Hear me, my son!—Is not death a horrible precipice to the view of human creatures?"

"Assuredly," said I—"the most horrible: human laws declare that, by resorting to it for punishment, as the ultimatum of all terrible inflictions."

"When, then," said he, "covered as we are with misery, to leave this world is so insupportable to the human reflection, what must it be if we had nothing but joy and felicity to taste of in this life? Mark me, child!" said he, with an animated zeal that gave an expression to his countenance beyond any thing I had ever seen: "the miseries, the calamities, the heart-rendings, and the tears, which are so intimately interwoven by the great Artist in our natures as not to be separated in a single instance, are in the first place our security of a future state, and in the next place serve to slope the way before us; and, by gradual operation, fit our minds for viewing, with some sort of fortitude, that hideous chain that lies between us and that state—death. View those miseries, then, as special acts of mercy and commiseration of a beneficent Creator, who, with every calamity, melts away a link of that earthly chain that fetters our wishes to this dismal world. Accept his blessings and his goods, when he sends them, with gratitude and enjoyment: receive his afflictions, too, with as joyous acceptance, and as hearty gratitude. Thus, and not otherwise, you will realize all your Utopian flights of desire, by turning every thing to matter of comfort, and living contented with dispensations

which you cannot alter, and, if you could, would most certainly alter for the worse."

"I sat absorbed in reflection—The Friar, after some pause, proceeded—

"Errors arising from virtuous dispositions and the love of our fellow-creatures, take their complexion from their parent motives, and are virtuous. Your wishes, therefore, my son! though erroneous, merit reward; and, I trust, will receive it from that Being who sees the recesses of the heart; and if the truths I have told you have not failed to make their way to your understanding, let your adventure of to-day impress this undeniable maxim on your mind—so limited is Man, so imperfect in his nature, that the extent of his virtue borders on vice, and the extent of his wisdom on error."

"I thought he was inspired; and, just as he got to the last period, every organ of mine was opened to take in his words.

"'Tis well, my son!" said he—"I perceive you like my doctrine: then (changing his manner of speaking, his expressive countenance the whole time almost anticipating his whole words) take some more of it," said he gaily, pouring out a fresh glass. I pleaded the fear of inebriety—"Fear not," said he; "the beer of this Convent never hurts the intellect."

"Our conversation continued till near dinner-time; for I was so delighted, I scarcely knew how to snatch myself away: such a happy melange of piety and pleasantry, grave wisdom and humour, I had never met. At length, the Convent-bell tolling, I rose: he took me by the hand, and, in a tone of the most complacent admonition, said, "Remember, my child! as long as you live, remember the Convent of the Carmelites; and in the innumerable evils that certainly await you if you are to live long, the words you have heard from old Friar AUGUSTINE will afford you comfort."

"Father!" returned I, "be assured I carry away from you a token that will never suffer me to forget the hospitality, the advice, or the politeness of the good father AUGUSTINE. Poor as I am in natural means, I can make no other return than my good wishes, nor leave any impression behind me: but as my esteem for you, and perhaps my vanity, make me wish not to be forgotten, accept this (a seal ring, with a de-
vice

vice in hair, which I happened to have on my finger); and whenever you look at it, let it remind you of one of those, I dare say, innumerable instances, in which you have contributed to the happiness and improvement of your fellow-creatures."

"The good old man was affected, took the ring, and attended me to the Convent gate, pronouncing many blessings, and charging me to make Augsburgh my way back again to England if possible, and take one glass more of the Convent ale."

Travels in Portugal; through the Provinces of Entre Douro e Minho, Beira, Estremadura, and Alem-Tejo, in the Years 1789 and 1790; consisting of Observations on the Manners, Customs, Trade, Public Buildings, Arts, Antiquities, &c. of that Kingdom. By James Murphy, Architect. Illustrated with Plates. 4to. Cadell and Davies.

IN estimating the merit of every literary work, reference must invariably be made to the rank which the Author holds in Society, and to the scope and end of his view in producing it. The Author of the present work is an architect, and of course the reader will expect rather accurate and scientific observations on the elevation and style of Public Buildings, than profound disquisitions on the nature of Political Institutions or Philosophical enquiries into the nature of Man and the manners of Society. It is true that Portugal, a Nation, as Mr. Murphy justly observes, once celebrated in every quarter of the globe for its discoveries and conquests, that abounds with the most valuable mineral and vegetable productions, that carries on a trade of the greatest extent and importance, and possesses many of the most valuable colonies in the world, must furnish an innumerable series of objects for the consideration of the Historian, the Naturalist, and the Statesman. But he has described the scope and design to which he limited himself in the production of this instructive work, by "leaving those momentous subjects for the investigation of more enlightened travellers, and contenting himself with giving only such casual remarks as came within the contracted sphere of his observation; and these," adds Mr. Murphy, "I have thrown together with very little art or arrangement." Narrow, however, as the circle certainly is, which this ingenious and sensible Author has chosen to draw as the sphere of his action and observation, he has contrived to fill it with an abundant variety of scientific, graphic, historical, and philological matter; not an article of which, he assures

us, has been anticipated by any predecessor who has traversed the same ground; nor a plate (which are twenty-four in number) with which this work is embellished or illustrated, except one*, has ever, as far at least as his enquiry has extended, been engraved before. The style and manner in which the Author has executed his task will appear in the extracts we shall hereafter have occasion to make from the body of the work, as we attend his progress through the several places he visited; but it would be uncandid to suppress his own sentiments and declaration on this subject.

"When I first collected these fragments," says Mr. Murphy, "it was not with an intention to publish them, but in order to obtain some knowledge of the Manners and Customs, the antient and present State of PORTUGAL. My friends, however, at length intreated me to commit them to the press; assuring me that I *would* meet with the same indulgence which Artists usually claim, and generally receive from the Public, whenever they attempt any literary performance. Having taken a review of the whole, in arranging it for the press, I found many passages that stood in need of emendation, and others that required to be purged of their exuberance or expunged. But thinking it might not be unacceptable to the reader to behold the irregular sallies of one unaccustomed to write, I have suffered them to remain unpruned, like superfluous branches shooting from a stock."

Mr. Murphy sailed from Dublin on the 27th of December 1788, and reached Oporto on the evening of the seventeenth day from his departure. He describes the situation of this

* The Plan of Lisbon.

Port, and the beauties of the river Douro, by which he was conveyed to the town. In communicating his observations on the conduct of the Port Officers, he relates the following important fact :

“ We must declare, in justice to these officers, that they performed their duty with so much politeness, that it carried more the appearance of a friendly visit than an official search. Those who have witnessed the visits of British Custom-house officers, upon similar occasions, will scarcely believe that so much urbanity exists among men of that class. The late Marquis de Pombal, on his arrival as Ambassador to the British Court, was so rudely treated by a group of these gentry, that it impressed him ever after with an unfavourable idea of the execution of the revenue laws of this country. And it is generally supposed, that this circumstance alone operated as the cause of the regulations which he afterwards established relative to the wine-trade of Oporto, regulations not very friendly to the interest of the British factory of that city.”

Our author's topographical description of Oporto is concise, and contains nothing sufficiently remarkable to require an extract ; but the mind of every Englishman will be variously affected by the wretched state of the Arts in this second city in Portugal, in point of extent, population, and trade, when he reads the following paragraph :

“ A Lady who resided many years at Oporto relates the following anecdote of a rich merchant of that city, who intended to embellish his apartments with paintings : for this purpose he applied to Signor Glama, who happened then to have some valuable antient pictures in his possession, which he was commissioned to sell at a very moderate price ; but the merchant, who was a better judge of the produce of the grape than of the pencil, started with surprise when he demanded twenty moidores for a Corregio, and said, “ that he had lately bought two new pictures of larger dimensions for the same money !”

“ Respecting the manners of the inhabitants of Oporto,” says Mr. Murphy, “ my short residence in this city has enabled me to form but a superficial idea, especially of the females, who are seldom observed out of doors except in going to or returning from

church, a place they usually visit twice a-day ; and then the face is veiled, or half concealed beneath the folds of a black mantle. The few that I have seen unmasked, had a pale complexion, black sparkling eyes, and a countenance replete with simplicity. In stature they are rather low, but of a pleasing figure ; their walk and deportment are easy and graceful.

“ The men are well-proportioned, rather low than tall, have a brown complexion and reserved countenance. They are polite to strangers, and respectful to each other ; even the poorest people are treated by their superiors with civility. Their dress in winter is rather warm than elegant ; a large *capote* covers all but the feet, and a part of the head,

“ The labourers chiefly employed here are natives of Galicia, a province of Spain ; hence they are called *Gallegos*. Their number is computed at eight thousand in Oporto alone, and the whole kingdom is thought to contain not less than fifty thousand of these industrious adventurers. If this statement be correct (and I do not give it on light authority), that each man lays up, on an average, eighteen pence per week, then the most profitable trade of Portugal is carried on by the Galicians ; for their savings, according to this calculation, amount to one hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds per annum, which they carry to their own country. Those who have witnessed their manner of living will admit that this sum is stated rather below than above the truth ; for they are the most æconomic people in the world. They are fed gratuitously at the gates of the Convents, lodged in cellars, stables, or cloisters, and clothed in rags, in which they usually repose. Yet many of them possess lands and houses in their own country, whither they return at stated periods to divide their hard-earned pittance with their families : and finally retire, as soon as they have made sufficient to live independent of labour, to spend the evening of life in the simple enjoyment of domestic felicity. To the honour of this industrious race we should not forget to mention, that the allurements of gain have rarely been known to betray any of them to commit a dishonest action.”

From Oporto our traveller proceeded to the small village of BATALHA to
view

view that celebrated edifice THE ROYAL MONASTERY, which is there situated in the province of Estremadura, about sixty miles north of Lisbon, founded by John the First, King of Portugal, at the close of the fourteenth century, in consequence of a signal victory obtained by him over the numerous forces of Castile in the hard-fought battle of Aljubarota. In his route to this place Mr. M. passed a night at a caravansary, of which, and its inhabitants, he gives the following description :

“*Estalagem dos Carvalhos*, or The Caravansary of the Oaks, distant about one league from Oporto, which we left at nine o'clock in the morning, closed this day's stage. Whilst dinner was preparing, I took a survey of this extensive Caravansary, and sketched the View of the same hereunto annexed. It contains, besides a number of unfurnished apartments, offices for cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. The most commodious part of the whole is the stable; but the kitchen appeared to be the most entertaining: about the center of it is a circular estrade, raised about fourteen inches above the floor, on which the fire was placed,

and several earthen pots resting upon tripods. Here all assembled to spend the evening. Priests, pilgrims, gentlemen, muleteers, and beggars, without distinction, sat round this blazing orb, in social intercourse; one class chaunting vespers, another reciting rosaries, a third recounting miraculous tales of provincial saints, whilst at intervals a well-timed joke stole round, which relaxed even the brow of devotion, and set the circle on a roar.

“When supper was ready, the motley society sat down as promiscuously as before to a table covered with simples that would suit the palate of an Epicuretus. This table was placed in a hall, the door of which was seldom closed by day or night; every one had free access to it; the poor might enter as freely as the rich, and when once entered, all the imaginary distinctions which separate man from his fellow-being vanished. The grave is not a greater enemy to distinctions than the Caravansary dos Carvalhos.”

A beautiful Engraving of this Caravansary is annexed to this description of it.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of Some Distinguished Persons, chiefly of the Present and Two Preceding Centuries. Adorned with Sculptures. 8vo. Vol. III. Cadell and Davies. 7s. boards.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII. Page 390.]

THE extraordinary merits which the first two volumes of this ingenious, useful, and highly entertaining work possess, have already received our unqualified applause, and the succeeding volume, now under our review, is in no degree inferior to its predecessors. It is inscribed to the Marquis of Buckingham, “in gratitude for his having enriched it with many curious, interesting, and original articles.”—These articles consist, in general, of papers relative to the disputes between King Charles the First and his Parliament, and fortify our observation on the former volumes, that the labours of the author have produced a rich mine, to which both the Philosopher and the Historian may advantageously resort for new materials. There are also other communications from the same nobleman equally curious and valuable, particularly two letters and a *fac simile* of the hand-writing of the great HAMPTON,

“the strenuous yet temperate assertor of the liberties of his country.” But the following letter of LORD BACON, written after *his fall*, to the Bishop of WINCHESTER, and preserved by *Sir Toby Matthews*, is truly affecting, and is, as Mr. Seward justly observes, not only a striking instance of the resources of mind which this great though unfortunate man possessed, but also an exquisite comment upon the celebrated sentence of LACTANTIUS, “*Eruditis inter prospera ornamentum; inter adversa refugium.*”

“MY LORD,

“AMONGST comforts, it is not the least to represent to a man's self the like examples of calamity in others. For examples make a quicker impression than arguments; and besides, they inform us of that which the Scripture also propounds to us for our satisfaction, that *no new thing is happened to us*. This they do the better, by how much the

the examples are more like in circumstances to our own case : and yet more particularly, if they fall upon persons who are greater and worthier than ourselves. For as it favours of vanity to match ourselves highly in our own conceit ; so, on the other side, it is a good and sound conclusion, that if our betters have sustained the like events, we have the less cause to be grieved.

“ In this kind of consolation I have not been wanting to myself, though as a Christian I have tasted (through God’s great goodness) of higher remedies. Having therefore, through the variety of my reading, set before me many examples, both of ancient and latter times, my thoughts, I confess, have chiefly staid upon three particulars, as both the most eminent and most resembling ; all three persons who had held chief place and authority in their countries ; all three ruined, not by war or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals ; and all three famous writers ; inasmuch as the remembrance of their calamity is now to posterity but as some little night-piece, remaining amongst the fair and excellent tables of their acts and works. And all three (if that were anything to the matter) are fit examples to quench any man’s ambition of rising again ; for that they were, every one of them, restored with great glory ; but to their further ruin and destruction, all ending in a violent death.

“ The men were Demosthenes, Cicero, and Seneca ; persons with whom I durst not claim any affinity at all, if the similitude of our fortunes had not contracted it.

“ When I cast mine eyes upon these examples, I was carried further on to observe, how they bore their fortunes ; and principally how they employed their times, being banished, and disabled for public business ; to the end that I might learn by them, that so they might be as well my counsellors as my comforters. Whereupon I happened to note how diversly their fortunes wrought upon their minds, especially in that point at which I aimed most ; which was the employing of their times and pens. In Cicero, I saw that, during his banishment (which was almost for two years), he was so softened and dejected, as that he wrote nothing but a few womanish epistles. And yet, in my opinion, he had least reason of the three to be discouraged ; because,

though it were judged (and judged by the highest kind of judgment, in form of a statute and law), that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down ; and that it should be highly penal for any man to propound his repeal ; yet this case, even then, carried no great blot of ignominy with it ; for it was thought to be but a tempest of popularity which overthrew him.

“ Demosthenes, on the contrary side, though his case were foul, he being condemned for bribery, and bribery in the nature of treason and disloyalty, took yet so little knowledge of his fortune, as that, during his banishment, he busied himself, and intermeddled as much with matters of State by letters, as if he had been still at the helm, as appears by some epistles of his which are extant.

“ Seneca indeed, who was condemned for many corruptions and crimes, and banished into a solitary island, kept a mean : for though his pen did not freeze, yet he abstained from intruding into matters of business ; but spent his time in writing books of excellent argument and use, for all ages.

These examples confirmed me much in a resolution, to which I was otherwise inclined, to spend my time wholly in writing, and to put forth that poor talent, or half talent, or what it is, which God hath given me, not as heretofore, to particular exchanges, but to banks or mounts of perpetuity, which will not break.

“ VERULAM.”

“ Lord Chancellor Bacon,” says Howell in his Letters, “ is lately dead of a long languishing illness. He died so poor, that he scarce left money to bury him, which (though he had a great wit), did argue no great wisdom, it being one of the essential properties of a wise man to provide for the main chance. I have read, that it had been the fortunes of all poets commonly to die beggars ; but for an Orator, a Lawyer, and a Philosopher to die so, ’tis rare. It seems the same fate befell him that attended Demosthenes, Seneca, and Cicero (all great men), of whom the two first fell by corruption. The fairest diamond may have a flaw in it ; but I believe he died poor from a contempt of the pelf of fortune, as also out of an excess of generosity, which appeared (as in divers other passages, so) once, when the King had sent him a flag,

flag, he sent up for the under-keeper, and having drank the King's health to him in a great silver gilt bowl, he gave it to him for his fee.

"He wrote a pitiful letter to King James not long before his death, and concludes, "Help me, dear Sovereign Lord and Master, and pity me so far, that I, who have been born to a *bag*, be not now, in my age, forced in effect to bear a *wallet*; nor that I, who desire to live to study, may be driven to study to live."

"I write not this to derogate from the noble worth of the Lord Viscount Verulam, who was a rare man, *recondite scientiæ et ad salutem literarum natus*; and, I think, the eloquentest that was born in this Isle."

Wilson, in his Life of King James, says, "Though Lord Bacon had a pension allowed him by the King, he wanted to his last; living obscurely in his lodgings at Gray's Inn, where his loateness and desolate condition wrought upon his ingenious (and therefore then more melancholy) temper, that he pined away. And he had this unhappiness, after all his height of plenitude, to be denied beer to quench his thirst. For having a sickly taste, he did not like the beer of the house, but sent to Sir

Fulk Greville, Lord Brook, in his neighbourhood (now and then), for a bottle of his beer, and, after some grumbling, the butler had order to deny him. So fordid was the one that advanced himself to be called Sir Philip Sidney's friend, and so friendless was the other after he had dejected himself from what he was."

"Lord Bacon," adds Wilson, "was of a middling stature; his countenance had indented with age before he was old; his presence grave and comely; of a high-flying and lively wit; striving in some things to be rather admired than understood, yet so quick and easy where he would express himself, and his memory so strong and active, that he appeared the master of a large and plenteous storehouse of knowledge, being (as it were) Nature's midwife, stripping her callow brood, and cloathing them in new attire."

Many other anecdotes equally curious, entertaining, and instructive with the preceding, might be selected from this volume; but the limits of our Review prevent us from gratifying the strong inclination we feel upon this occasion, to communicate the pleasure we have received from the perusal of this distinguished production.

T A B L E T A L K ;

OR,
CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII. Page 244.)

SIR RICHARD STEELE.

IT is among the singularities of Steele's life, that though a good scholar in other respects, he did not understand one word of *Greek*. He often lamented his neglect in this branch of learning to some of his most intimate friends, and more than once resolved on sitting down to the study of it; but the habits more pressing, together with his love of pleasure and indolence, always prevented him.

To a man of his talents and high reputation as a periodical writer, it was perhaps necessary to conceal this defect from the public; he did so, but not, at times, without being put to some difficulties, as the following anecdote will shew.

Being at Button's Coffee-house one morning during the publication of "The Tatlers," a dispute arose between two gentlemen relative to the translation of a passage in Homer. Neither of them were willing to give up their opinion:—at last, seeing Steele at the upper end of the room, they agreed to be decided by him. They accordingly stated the case, and after making the proper apologies for applying to a stranger on this occasion, they begged his decision. Steele parried the request for some time, but at last, being much pressed, and thinking his reputation as a Greek scholar in danger, he, with great presence of mind, asked one of the parties to repeat the passage, and then give his sense of it, which

which he accordingly did: he then, with the same gravity, requested the other to do the same; which being complied with, he paused for some time, as forming some kind of judgment of the matter; and then told them, "that although there were some grounds for justifying both translations, he thought that gentleman (pointing to the one whom he had the best opinion of, from his manner of reciting the passage) was nearest the author in his original meaning." Both gentlemen bowed to his decision, and Steele, dreading a rallying point, quitted the Coffee-house soon after.

As soon as he left the Coffee-house an intimate friend, who was with him, asked him how he could possibly risk doing what he did, knowing his own insufficiency. "Why," says Steele, "I confess I was a little embarrassed at first; but then I considered, that if it once got abroad in the world that I did not understand Greek, the sale of my Tatlers would soon be at an end."

The above anecdote has been often related by a gentleman who was with Sir Richard at the time, and lived in the greatest habits of intimacy with him. This gentleman was then an Irish Barrister, who had the singular felicity of enjoying good health, a fine imagination, and a plentiful fortune, to the very advanced age of ninety-two. He died in the year 1774.

In the habits of Steele's life he mixed much in the world, and was acquainted with various classes of people. His occasional resort in the City was Batson's Coffee-house, where, amongst others, he got intimate with an old Gentleman, who looking up to Sir Richard as a man of consequence, and one to whom it was an honour to be known, often made professions of friendship to him in the pecuniary way, if ever he should have occasion for his services. Steele looked upon such a man to be a sure friend in any hour of difficulty and distress. He accordingly, having had occasion for two hundred pounds, applied to his old friend for the loan with much confidence; but how much was he surpris'd to find the other shuffle it off, by telling him "how sorry he was he could not oblige him, as he never had any thing like that sum unemployed."

Steele was not to be put off in this manner, but gravely told him, "that as from his promises he had drawn the secret from him that he was in want of

money, he would not put it in his power to expose him, therefore, the alternative was, the fulfilment of his promise, or a duel. The other was much embarrassed for some time, but recollecting that the consequences of a duel might deprive him of all his money, he thought it better to part with some than lose the whole, and his life into the bargain; he accordingly lent him the money, which Sir Richard paid at his convenience, but immediately cut the acquaintance.

Swift liked Steele for his wit, though of different parties, and often served him; yet either from the spleen of party, or thoughtlessness of temper, Steele did not make suitable returns. Swift writes to Mrs. Johnson of him, in the year 1710, in the following manner:

"We have had but scurvy Tatlers of late, so don't suspect me. I have one or two hints I intend to send him, and never any more—he does not deserve it. I never saw him since I came here, nor has he made me any invitation. He is governed by his wife most abominably, and either dares not do it, or is such a *tis-dull* fellow that he never minds it. So what care I for his wit— for he is the worst company in the world 'till he has a bottle of wine in his head."

DR. FRANKLYN.

In the early parts of Dr. Franklyn's life, when he was even a journeyman printer in New York, he resorted to Disputing Clubs, and was always considered as a leading character in those Societies. From an old Clergyman now resident in England, who formerly attended these meetings with him, we have been informed of many particulars relative to his conduct upon these occasions. He was at no time of his life a very rapid or fluent speaker; seldom ornamenting his discourse, or diverging from the subject matter, otherwise than in short anecdotes or familiar allusions. When a subject was started, he never was amongst the first to discuss it, but generally waited till it had been pretty nearly exhausted; he then rose with great deliberation, and, having a very sound judgement, he selected such parts from the rest of the speakers, either to strengthen or refute, as generally decided the question, and gained him the reputation of wisdom and discernment.

It is supposed by this Clergyman, that Franklyn did not understand Latin; that is to say, he was not regularly bred a Latin scholar; but that when he became a man of some consideration with the world, he had himself instructed a little in the Latin grammar, and could repeat and apply with great facility and judgment a number of Latin sentences, which it is thought he had previously studied as auxiliaries to conversation and debate. He, however, always walked over this ground cautiously, and when he was opposed by a Latin quotation, he was scarcely ever known to answer it in the same language.

Few men ever studied with greater success this precept of Milton :

—————“ To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom,”
than Dr. Franklyn.

He had a strong intuitive view of the human character, and decided upon it in that familiar, comprehensive manner, as to meet the general sense of the public. He was one day examining a boy (at the request of his father, who had too partial an opinion of him) relative to his studies and habits, &c. Upon almost every question the boy had some excuse for his idleness; illness prevented him from reading such a book as the Doctor had recommended to him, want of paper made him neglect his exercises, and bad pens were to excuse his bad writing, &c. The Doctor, having heard him with great attention for some time, at last made the following reply: “ My young friend, as I cannot suppose that you are telling me a parcel of lies, I can only say, hitherto you have been rather unfortunate, but remember this maxim in future, “ That the boy who is good at excuses, is generally good for nothing else.”

When the Duke of Montague succeeded the late Duke of Northumberland as Master of the Horse, Franklyn being in a large company at dinner at a Nobleman's table, they were all expressing their surprize what could induce the latter Duke to resign an employment so fitted to his rank and high notions of dignity. Some said it was a pique relative to the Lieutenantcy of the County—others attributed it to the high

spirit of the Duchefs—others conjectured the attendance was too fatiguing—and others that it might arise from a neglect in Lord Percy's promotion. Franklyn heard their several conjectures with patience for some time; at last he exclaimed, with great emphasis—“ Good God, what a land of *freedom* do I live in, when a Nobleman of the first rank and most princely fortune cannot resign his employments without having every other reason assigned for it but the *effect of principle!*”

As Dr. Franklyn was going up Ludgate-hill one day, with his spectacles on (as was his usual custom), he turned round to look at one of the print-shops: while in this situation a porter with a load brushed by him, which turned the Doctor quite round, exclaiming at the same time—“ G-d-d-n your spectacles, Master.” Upon which the Doctor, gravely pulling off his hat, replied, “ I thank you, my good friend; it is not the first time *my spectacles have saved my eyes.*”

HENRY FIELDING.

Fielding conversing one day in Millar the Book-seller's shop with some gentlemen on the want of humour among Scotchmen, some of the company insisted they had as much as other Nations, and that it was nothing but prejudice which denied it to them. The conversation continued for some time, when Fielding, seeing Millar passing into the shop from his back-parlour, said, “ Come, I'll give you a proof of my assertion, if you'll all keep the secret.” They promised they would—when he addressed Millar in the following manner :

“ Millar,” says he, “ I have some notion of setting up my coach, and I want your opinion of it.” Upon which Millar, who knew the occasional freights of the poet, shook his head. “ Aye, aye,” says the other, “ I know you think I can't afford it, and therefore will advise me against it; but I have a scheme in my head that will at least pay the expenses.” “ Pray what is that?” says Millar. “ Why, in the first place, you know I am a Magistrate, and in that capacity, upon a weekly average, I commit thirty or forty people to prison.—Now, as most of these fellows take hackney-coaches to carry

carry them there, my coach shall attend for that purpose—They won't know the difference, and I shall pocket the fares."

Millar, after hearing him with astonishment, and believing every word to be a truth—beggd him, in the most solemn manner, not to think of it—told him that 'twould be impossible to keep it a secret long, and that besides the disgrace which such a transaction would throw upon his character as a Magistrate and an Author, he and his family

would run the risque of catching all manner of diseases."

"I told you so," says Fielding (bursting out into a loud laugh, in which he was joined by the rest of the company): "Now here's a fellow, constantly living with Wits and men of literature, that cannot find out the joke of so palpable a story as this, which any other man would but a Scotchman."

(To be continued occasionally.)

ANECDOTES OF VOLTAIRE.

SOME time after Voltaire was banished the French Court, and had retired to his seat on the Lake of Geneva, Colonel C—, who was on his travels in Switzerland, had letters of recommendation to him from some of his literary friends in England. On his first visit he found Voltaire working in his garden, who, seeing the Colonel approach, threw away his spade, and thus addressed him: "Here, Sir, you see me a banished man, but still a philosopher; for, as your countryman says,

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station."

To which the Colonel immediately replied—

"In vain to deserts thy retreat is made,
The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis her's the great man's latest steps to trace,
Re-judge his acts, and dignify disgrace."

Voltaire was so pleased with the application of these lines, that he embraced the Colonel with great cordiality—instituted upon his taking up his lodgings at his chateau, and behaved with the most marked civility to him during his residence at Geneva.

Voltaire confessed to Colonel C—, that he looked upon Shakespeare to be the greatest genius that ever the world produced.—"Oh, but (says the Colonel) he has written monstrous farces."—"True, I have said so (says Voltaire, smiling), but notwithstanding those oc-

casional defects, his excellencies outbalance every thing."

One day at Voltaire's table, some Frenchmen were complimenting him on the liberality of his writings, particularly in regard to Religion.—"Why yes, Gentlemen," cried the Wit, "I believe I have done some service to philosophy, as I don't think *I have conversed with a Christian* for above these ten years."

Voltaire was at one time so high in reputation, that he had one public day in the week for foreigners (who had not letters of recommendation to him) to see him dine in public. His table on these occasions never consisted but of three persons—himself, his niece, and Pere Adam, his Chaplain and Confessor. Some young Englishmen talking *indecently* in their own language of his niece (thinking they were not understood) soon put an end to this practice, and he saw nobody ever after but by a previous introduction.

Voltaire did not understand Greek, nor did he speak any language but his own fluently and correctly, though he affected to write in most. He confessed this one day to Colonel C—, who asked him to read a passage in Homer, to know how Greek became a French mouth. "Poh, poh!" says Voltaire, "I don't understand it; I get people to translate this and many other languages to me occasionally, as I think a man who aspires to be an *epic poet* should despise languages."

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

THE Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills: The Land and Malt, an 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.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

Mr. Wakeman's Divorce Bill was also read a third time and agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bills for preventing making of Starch, &c. from wheat, and for permitting the free importation of the same for a limited time.

Lord Albemarle moved, that the House be summoned for to-morrow, which was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

The Order of the day being read, Lord Albemarle said, he wished to direct their Lordships attention to a book lately published, and, as was generally suspected, from the pen of a Gentleman who had been understood to be connected with, and supported by Government, which contained doctrines directly hostile to the spirit of our Constitution, and tending to alienate the minds of the people from their affection to it. As this was no Party question, no subject of discussion, for he was sure no man in that House would rise to defend the doctrines it inculcated, he hoped, for once at least, their Lordships might come to an unanimous vote upon it. His Lordship then moved, That the work contained a scandalous and seditious Libel, &c. and a breach of the Privilege of that House.

Lord Grenville said, that the House of Commons had already come to a determination upon this question, and were employed in tracing the Author. The reasonable presumption was, that they meant to proceed criminally against him, when found, and this perhaps might be by impeachment, as was done in the case of Sacheverel, especially as they had adopted the very

words of the Resolution in that case. If such should be the consequence, their Lordships must perceive the dilemma to which they would be reduced should they now come to a determination upon the subject. They would be the judges of a man whom they had already legislatively condemned, and the case would come before them already prejudged by their former Resolution. This they must do, or they would act contradictory and inconsistent with themselves. Upon these grounds, and upon these grounds only, he should move, "That the House do now adjourn."

Lord Spencer declared, that he was entirely ignorant of the book now alluded to, until it came forward in the other House. He should feel it right, even if he were not convinced by the arguments of his Noble Friend, that they should not come to an immediate decision.

The House was then cleared for the division:

Contents	-	-	31
Not Contents	-	-	2
			<hr/>
Majority	-	-	29

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the Bill "to prevent Seditious Meetings and Assemblies."

The Bill was read a first time, after which

Lord Grenville moved, That the Bill be printed, and, if ready, that it be read a second time on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Lord Grenville brought a Message from his Majesty, which was the same as presented to the House of Commons the preceding day. He moved, That the Message should be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Previous to the order for the second reading of the Sedition Bill, Lord Lauderdale rose to express his marked contempt and indignation at the Ministerial tyranny exercised towards the Hon. Henry Erskine, of Edinburgh, brother to the celebrated Counsel, whom the

arm of Power had been stretched to crush for his disapprobation of these Bills, and who was to be dismissed from his place of Dean of Faculty, which he had filled for years. Such was the consequence of the overgrown influence of the Crown. And though Ministers chuckled at the circumstance, he would have them reflect, though their influence extended from the highest characters down to watchmen and chimney-sweepers, yet the Nation was not to be duped by their designs.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill for preventing Seditious Meetings, Lord Grenville called their Lordships' attention to these circumstances which the House had already decided were sufficient to justify some measures like the present. This, he admitted, was connected with the former bill, and was one system of measures. It had often been recognized, that there existed in the country a Party of men who were determined to destroy our Constitution. They had met some check, and received what was deemed sufficient to shew them the error of their conduct; but, instead of altering their conduct, they with increased rancour militated against our Constitution, and sought to destroy it, even to its very foundation.

A debate then ensued, which lasted till three o'clock in the morning; but as it consisted of a recapitulation of the same arguments for and against the Bill, which were so repeatedly urged during the debates in the House of Commons, we do not feel ourselves called on to report it at length.

The Earl of Derby, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Lansdowne,

and Lord Moira, decidedly opposed the Bill, considering the Laws in being as sufficient for all the purposes of the Bill, if they were enforced.

The House divided :

Contents	-	109
Not Contents	-	21
Majority		88

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

Duke of Bedford
 ——— Northumberland
 ——— Norfolk
 ——— Grafton
 Marquis of Lansdowne
 Earl of Derby
 ——— Lauderdale
 ——— Egmont
 ——— Suffolk
 ——— Albemarle
 ——— Abingdon
 ——— Guildford
 ——— Thanet
 ——— Shaftesbury
 Lord Thurlow
 ——— Rawdon
 ——— Ponsonby
 ——— Say and Sele
 ——— Chedworth
 ——— St. John
 ——— Teynham.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

Lord Grenville moved the reading of the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration respecting France, which was accordingly read. After which his Lordship moved an Address, which, as usual, recapitulated the clauses of the Message, and which was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

GENERAL M'Leod rose to make a motion relative to the number of men employed in the army, previous to the Estimates being laid before the House; it was impossible to form any idea of the proper estimates until this was done; he therefore meant to move, that an accurate account, not only of all the regular military, seamen, and marines, be laid before that House, but also of all volunteers, yeomanry, &c. On being desired by the Speaker to name a day for his Motion, he fixed on Friday, and if the papers could not be produced on

that day, he would agree to its being deferred until a future day.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, intitled "An Act to suppress Seditious Meetings and Societies."

The Solicitor General (Sir John Mitford) rose. He said that the Bill now pending had been already so much the subject of conversation and misrepresentation, that it became necessary to enter more fully into an explanation of its principles: before the Bill should be read a second time, he would take the liberty of stating the objects it had in

view. The principle of this Bill was what he had stated it before to be, viz. to prevent the right of petitioning from being abused, and that it might lay other restrictions on those principles which were dangerous to civil liberty—these were the first objects of this Bill. The second object was, to prevent a repetition of those public meetings which threatened so much danger to the Constitution, and to prevent also individuals from holding private meetings for their own private purposes, such as political lectures, debating clubs, &c.

Mr. Erskine commenced his observations upon the Bill by saying, that it did not take away the right of meeting publicly, it only put some necessary restrictions upon them. What! would it be said, that the People's right remained entire, when they must be indebted for the exercise of it to a Lord Lieutenant, to a man chosen by, and removable at the pleasure of the King? Gentlemen had talked of precedents: was there any thing in the Bill of Rights which stated the people of England might petition, provided they got leave from a Lord Lieutenant? Upon what principle was it that the Judges of England were made independent of the Crown? Because the rights of the people could not be considered safe in the hands of men who looked to the Crown alone for their continuance in office; and yet they must not even petition, without a Lord Lieutenant should condescend to give them leave. But all these things were now forgotten;—all the lessons we had learned from the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors were forgotten;—the alarm was now so great, that new principles and doctrines were to be introduced, and the Constitution was to be erected on a new basis.

Having taken a short view of the Laws now in force, Mr. Erskine contended they were sufficient for the purpose of preventing Sedition. He concluded with again recommending lenient measures, and that the people should be courted back to their duty, if they had erred, and not be goaded and insulted with such Bills as these.

Mr. Milbanke said a few words against the Bill.

Mr. Anstruther said, Parliament had at all times met tumults with its interference, and if this was the first Bill

of the kind, it was because it was the first case of the kind which had ever occurred to demand it. But the Hon. Gentleman had said, that there were yet no proofs of sedition sufficient to ground this Bill. Did the Hon. Gentleman mean that the House should wait till there was a Civil War, and the Constitution was overthrown? Should they defer the application of a remedy till the mischief was incurably done, and till they would be without the power, not only of applying a remedy, but even of debating upon it?

Was it possible that the House could forget the transactions of the Corresponding Society?—that they formally decided not to petition Parliament—that they represented the Government and Constitution but as impositions and grievances on the public—that they were chiefly employed in disseminating writings subversive of both—and that, on the murder of Louis the Sixteenth, they addressed the National Convention, saying, that that unhappy country had arrived at that crisis, in which they could properly address them.

Had nothing passed since? When Gentlemen heard of the intended Meeting at Copenhagen House, did they not feel some degree of affright at it? Did they not fear that the evening of that day might set London in flames? And when, on the other hand, they heard the Meeting had separated quietly, were they not much rejoiced? It was immediately however given out, that their Petition was to be presented to the King as he was going to Parliament. The consequence of that report was a numerous croud, and the consequence of that again the attack upon the King.

Having shewn the necessity of some law being made, the next question was, Whether the law now offered was suitable to the case? Of this he was clear, for it only prevented the abuse, and not the power of petitioning. And as Lecturing for the purpose of drawing a livelihood from the dissemination of Sedition was new in the history of the world, he supposed no objection could be made to an unprecedented law for restraining it. On the whole, he would give his assent to the Bill with greater satisfaction than ever he felt on any occasion of the kind, as it would

tend to stop Anarchy and the growth of Jacobin Principles, which threaten destruction to this country.

Lord Mornington delivered a very eloquent and argumentative speech in favour of the Bill, observing, that the circumstances which constituted the necessity for the present measure, and the applicability and competency of the measure to the urgency of the case, struck him so plainly, he was surprised at the difference of opinion which arose upon it.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was of opinion that this measure would create that disaffection and those plots, the supposed existence of which was made the pretext for its adoption. There was nothing which he deprecated more than a Revolution; but he believed it was not impossible but the People might be driven to some violent remedy, rendered by circumstances plausible, if not necessary. With regard to the London Corresponding Society, he could not join in the clamour that had been raised against it. He did not doubt but it might contain persons who had nothing in view but their own interest, while they appeared to be actuated only by motives of patriotism.

Mr. Dundas said, that so far from feeling that the rights, liberty, and happiness of the people of this country would be invaded by the present Bill, he felt, and was convinced, that the rights, liberty, and happiness of the people could not be effectually preserved to them, if some such remedy as the present were not immediately adopted. If some measure were not adopted, the House would neglect the safety of the Constitution; they would not perform their duty; they would not answer the expectations of the country. He asserted, that all the good that had ever arisen to this country from Petitions, was from the Petitions of Corporate Bodies, whose Rights were not touched by this Bill.

He put it to the wisdom of the House, whether, under all the existing circumstances, it was right that any individual should have the power of assembling people for any business he thought proper? Between trusting to the discretion of individuals on one hand, and the discretion of the Magistrate on the other, he could not see room to hesitate.

Mr. Fox rose and said, the sense of the people out of doors ought to be at-

tended to, and it was their indubitable right to discuss the expediency of any public act. This alone was adequate to save the Constitution—yes, it was the very corner-stone of the Constitution. He deprecated, in the most pointed language, the invidious distinction which the Bill made between the higher and the lower orders of society. Property, it was true, was one of the principal objects of Society, and ought to have its weight and place in every State: “but give (said he) property an exclusive privilege and right, as in the present case, and you will inevitably reduce Society to its elements.” He saw the Bill fraught with offensive provisions, though he was no friend to technical distinctions. The discussing the conduct of public men and public measures was the foundation of British Freedom; and this the Bill entirely sapped. No one would deny but much corrupt influence existed in the Lords and Commons; and the liberty of discussing and complaining of this was the soul of Liberty, which was lost by the Bill.

Mr. Pitt rose and said, he certainly was not disposed to detain the House unnecessarily, especially as he had before spoke pretty largely upon the subject. If we were ready to imitate the glorious conduct of our ancestors, in the exposure of our lives and fortunes for the defence of our country, surely we must be equally ready to follow their wisdom in legislative precautions; let the same principle be applied to pass some salutary law, which should have a preventative effect. They, under the pressure of like circumstances, framed new laws to the exigencies of the times. Gentlemen must remember, while even that Bill of Rights, which now was said to be violated, was fresh in their memories, they passed laws against those who should by advised speaking or writing, dispute the title of the then possessor of the Throne, under no less a penalty than that of being guilty of high treason. He admitted and recognized the principle, that even the lowest and poorest had a right to assemble to discuss their grievances, and to petition either the Throne or either of the two Houses of Parliament, and this right remains, provided public notice of such Meeting be first given. Here arose the question of the presence of the Magistrate. His presence was required to prevent its becoming

coming a Seditious Meeting, under the pretence of considering grievances. It had been objected to submitting this to the discretion of a Magistrate more than the other; but in point of fact, the other was called by a Magistrate, and under his direction. The subjecting the latter to the discretion of a Magistrate, was assimilating it in its constitution to the other Meeting called by the Sheriff. The other point related to the dispersing such Meeting at the discretion of the Magistrate. He addressed himself to the House upon a subject which they had often decided--- Did they feel the danger of certain Meetings? If they did, they must agree to the necessity of some such regulation, and it was exercised as all other duties, subject to a responsibility in the execution of it.

He improved them to compare the principle with the measure, and to judge for themselves and all the Commons of Britain.

Sir John Mitford, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, severally explained.

Mr. Mainwaring spoke shortly: he supported the Bill, but objected to the discretionary power of the Magistrates.

The House divided :
 For the second reading 213
 Against it - 43

Majority - 170

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

A Petition was presented by Lord Palmerston from Newport in the Isle of Wight, complaining of the mode of selling corn by the sample, and begging this House to take the grievance into consideration.—Referred to the Select Committee.

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

Mr. Pitt said, that in consideration of the Report of the Select Committee, it became the principal object to encourage the importation of corn, by several bounties, from different parts of the world.

A long conversation now took place, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Hufley, General Smith, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Lambton, Sir F. Baring, and Mr. Fox, took a part, after which the Resolutions of the Select Committee were read by the Chairman.—Progress reported, and leave given to sit further.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Bill for the better Security of his Majesty's Person and Government,

Mr. Fox rose. He said that he hoped it would not be understood, from his declining to enter into a debate on the second reading of the Bill, that he did not mean to persevere in his opposition to it in every stage; he perceived also that a considerable number of Members were absent, who would have an opportunity of debating it more fully when the Motion should be made for the Speaker to leave the Chair: he should therefore defer saying more on it at present.

Mr. William Smith said, that he felt himself bound in duty to oppose the Bill in all its stages, on the ground that it would render the Constitution less valuable to the country at large. He did not mean to go into a debate on it this night, but he would reserve himself for a future stage of the bill.

The House then divided on the second reading:

For it - 64
 Against it - 22

Majority - 42.

The Bill was then read a second time.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

General M'Leod moved for a return of all the General or Staff Officers that served under the Earl of Moira, whether natives or foreigners, up to the first of August last;—and for the same under the Count D'Artois and Prince of Condé, employed in the service and pay of his Britannic Majesty:—which were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply of the whole House on the Army Estimates; Mr. Stanley in the Chair.

Mr. Windham (Secretary at War) said, that the amount of all the forces was 207,000 men, of all descriptions. The general result of the whole was, that the number was less by 25,000 men than last year, which was a saving of 800,017l. odd. This was what appeared to him; but if anything else occurred to any Hon. Gentleman, he was ready to give every information in his power.

A long and desultory debate now took place between the Opposition Members and the other side of the House.

House. A strong opposition was made to the Fencible Cavalry, which being put to the vote, there appeared,

For continuing them	-	62
Against it	-	14

Majority	-	48
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The different Resolutions, with the number of men annexed, and the sums to be applied, were then put and agreed to.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Several Petitions were presented for and against the two Bills now pending in Parliament, viz. Bills for the better Security of his Majesty's Person, &c. and the Seditious Meeting Bill.

Sir F. Molyneux having requested the attendance of the Commons at the passing of some Bills, they attended forthwith, and returned a few minutes after.

On the return of the Speaker, Mr. Sturt presented a Petition from the London Corresponding Society, signed by upwards of 10,000 names; among these, he said, were the names of many Citizens of respectability. Mr. Sturt introduced the Petition with observing, He would read to the House what was truly a bit of Treason, viz. an Extract from a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the English Government," and said to be written by a Mr. Reeves, in which he said, "that the Monarchy of England was like a goodly tree, of which the Lords and Commons were merely branches; that they might be lopped off, and that the Constitution of England would still go on without their aid."—This, he said, was a most infamous libel on the Constitution of this country, and every man who did his duty in that House ought to resent so gross a violation of the Privileges of that House, and prosecute so daring an offender.

A long and desultory debate ensued, in which Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Martin, Mr. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fox, Mr. M. Robinson, Mr. Powis, General Tarleton, General M'Leod, Mr. Jekyll, &c. took a part; after which a Motion was made, whether the order of the day, or the reading *in toto* the Pamphlet, should take place; to the latter of which the House agreed unanimously, and the Clerk proceeded to read it.

After the reading of the Pamphlet was concluded, it was moved, that it should be taken into farther consideration on Thursday next.—Agreed.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

This day came on the call of the House, which was of course most numerously attended.

On re-admission into the galleries, the House was occupied in receiving Petitions for and against the Bills for preserving his Majesty's Person, and for suppressing Seditious Meetings, and in discussing their admissibility.

The order of the day being read,

Mr. Pitt said, at that hour of the morning it was impossible to go into the Bill; he should therefore propose putting it off till to-morrow, and postpone the Bill for the Security of his Majesty's Person till Friday.

Adjourned at half past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Mr. Whitbread, jun. moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, relative to the regulation of the wages of labourers in husbandry; which was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

Several Petitions were presented for the Bills now pending in Parliament, and a considerable number against them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Seditious Meeting Bill.

Mr. Curwen rose. He admired the candour of the Secretary of State in admitting so readily the Call of the House; it was now clear, that in consequence, more Addresses had found their way to that House against these Bills. He therefore called on the House to grant farther time to collect the sentiments of the people on these Bills, and concluded by moving, "That this House will, on this day se'nnight, resolve itself into the said Committee," which being put, there appeared,

Against it	-	269
For it	-	76

Majority	-	193
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The next Motion was for the Speaker to leave the Chair.

For it	-	273
Against it	-	72

Majority	-	201
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The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, reported progress, and had leave to sit again on Friday next.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

The order of the day being moved for refusing the debate on the Pamphlet attributed to Mr. Reeves,

Mr. Sheridan rose, and moved, That this Pamphlet was a "false, scandalous, wicked, seditious, and malicious libel, tending to subvert the Constitution, and highly derogatory to the Privileges of Parliament;" and as the charge against Dr. Sacheverel was not strong enough, he would move, as an Amendment to the original Motion, to add the words "highly reflecting on the Revolution."

Mr. Sheridan, after a debate of considerable length, rose to reply to the different speakers; after which his Motion passed without a division. He then moved for a Committee to enquire and find out the Author of the Pamphlet, which was also agreed to, *nem. con.*

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for suppressing Seditious Meetings, Mr. Serjeant in the Chair,

Upon the clause for enacting the punishment upon those who should not disperse after a Proclamation by the Magistrates, a long conversation arose.

Sir Peter Burrel said, that if the crime was made less than Felony with benefit of Clergy, it would be inconsistent with that empowering the Magistrate to disperse by force.

On a division the numbers were,

For Felony with benefit of Clergy	-	80
Against it	- -	13
Majority	-	<hr/> 67

The Solicitor General rose to propose the following Amendment: That the Magistrates should in the first instance be empowered to seize the person making a proposition which he conceived as tending to endanger the Constitution, &c. and that it should only be upon resistance being made, that he should make the Proclamation, and in order to protect the Magistrate in the discharge of this duty, that any person resisting him by force should be guilty of Felony.

The Solicitor General moved, that the blank in the last clause, relative to the duration of the Act, be filled up with the words "three years."

Mr. Stanley moved, to substitute "two years."

The Committee divided:

For the Solicitor General's Motion	-	48
Against it	-	2

The Bill is made to commence in the metropolis, and within twenty miles of it, the day after it shall have received the Royal Assent, and within seven days all over the kingdom.

The Bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee of Ways and Means of the whole House, on the Budget, which stood for to-morrow, be discharged. It was accordingly discharged.

The other different orders of the day being gone through,

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill "for the better Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c."

Mr. Erskine rose to oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He had stated on a former night, and he would repeat it on this, that the Bill added no further security to his Majesty's person, while at the same time it deeply affected the security of the subject, and brought both the safety of the King's person and his authority into greater peril.

The Attorney-General answered all the arguments of his Learned and Honourable Friend. It became, he said, the duty of every man in that House to deliver his sentiments on this occasion, particularly as the Nation was in such a state of public agitation. The Bill, he contended, was only an explanatory Act of 25, Edward III. and at this time it was the more necessary, as libellous publications had increased to such a degree, that it was impossible to say how long it would employ the Court of King's Bench in prosecuting these Libels. He concluded a speech of considerable length by voting for the House to go into a Committee.

Mr. Fox then followed in an able and argumentative speech against the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

After Mr. Fox the Master of the Rolls spoke for the Speaker to leave the Chair. The House then divided on

the Motion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, when there appeared,

For it	-	-	203
Against it	-	-	40

Majority			163
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The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill clause by clause, reported progress, and is to take the Report into further consideration on Friday next.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Sir John Sinclair gave notice of a Motion on Friday next. As Government had, he said, appointed a Board of Agriculture, and a President, in that situation he had the honour to hold, he would, from that Board, on Friday next, at their request, lay his Motion before the House.

Mr. Sheridan brought up the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire who was the Author of the pamphlet intitled "Thoughts on the English Government."—The result of the whole investigation was, that John Reeves, Esq. of Cecil-street, in the Strand, either was the Author, or acted as the Author of this Pamphlet.

Mr. Sheridan said, he thought it fully brought home to Mr. Reeves, and moved that the Report be taken into further consideration on Friday next.—Ordered.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day for the House to receive the Report of the Committee on the Sedition Bill.

Mr. Fox rose, not, he said, for the purpose of debating it over, but some of the clauses he did not understand, particularly that which related to Political Lectures. He maintained, that any House whatever, where people met, and where money was taken for their admission, was subject to all the penalties of this Act, and to be treated as disorderly; in any public or eating-house where people met, he wished to know, whether, if the conversation turned on politics, these houses were not liable to the Act.

The Attorney-General thought the words could not, by any ingenuity, be tortured into this meaning. If a house be opened for one purpose expressly, and it admits of another, it ought to rest with the proper persons who are to take cognizance of it.

Mr. Fox moved, that the Report be deferred until the Bill was further considered; which was negatived without a division.

After which they proceeded to examine the Report clause by clause.

A conversation then took place between Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. M. Robinson, and Mr. Pitt; after which the Report was received with the Amendments of the Committee, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

The order of the day having been moved for the third reading of the Seditious Meeting Bill, a very long debate took place, in which the arguments for and against the Bills were nearly the same as advanced in the former stages of the business; after which a division took place, when there appeared,

For the third reading of	}	266
the Bill		
Against it	-	51

Majority	-	215
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The Bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply of the whole House, on the Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Navy, when, for the Ordinary Expences, a sum of 624,152l. was voted; Extraordinary, 708,400l. in a Committee of Ways and Means on the Budget.

The Report of the Army Estimates being brought up,

Mr. Sheridan moved, that out of the 2,600,000l. that were intended for the use of the army, 300,000l. intended for the purposes of barracks be left out.

Mr. Pitt opposed the Motion in a few words.

Mr. Fox supported it in a speech of some length; after which the House divided on it, when there appeared,

For it	-	-	28
Against it	-	-	74

Majority			46
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Mr. Grey then made a Motion, That there be laid before the House an account of all the sums expended in erecting of barracks, and the places where erected, from the 1st of January 1790 to the 1st of December 1795.—Ordered.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a Petition from Yorkshire, which produced a conversation of some length.

The

The order of the day for considering the Report of the Treason Bill being read, the Opposition Members all left the House; after which the Resolutions of the Committee were read and agreed to with Amendments, and the Report brought up, and the third reading fixed for Thursday next.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply on the Ordinary Expences and Repairs of the Navy for the year 1796. The Resolutions were agreed to.

A Message was brought from his Majesty, expressing his intention of applying to the public services the money arising from the sale of the prizes belonging to the United Provinces, after an adequate reward had been allowed to the captors for their services.

THE BUDGET.

According to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means of the whole House on the Supplies; Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he was perfectly aware, at so early a period of the Session, of the difficulty of forming an accurate account of the expences of the year, so as to enable Members to give a satisfactory account to their Constituents of the burthens to be laid on them, and of the general articles on which those burthens were to be laid; he had, however, powerful motives not to delay laying this before them. He then recurred to the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and to the approaching prospect of Peace, and said nothing was more desirable than the means to fulfil and obtain these ends; he was happy, however, that that House was prepared for all extremities, and to act vigorously until peace could be obtained on grounds that were good and acceptable. He adverted next to the difficulties of the enemy to continue their present enormous expence. He insisted on the necessity there was, that while we were anxious for peace, we should continue our exertions for the next year to carry on a war for the support of our liberties, until that period might arrive, when it would be necessary for the enemy to terminate the war on just and equitable grounds, and on terms acceptable to us.

We ought, said Mr. Pitt, to convince our enemies that we could, with

vigour and promptitude, prosecute the war if necessary, and that our wonderful resources were as inexhaustible as our activity was unimpaired.

Relying on the patient indulgence of the House, he would state with as much brevity as possible the whole Supplies, together with the Ways and Means necessary to answer the exigencies of the Nation.

SUPPLY.

NAVY—110,000 seamen
 £5,720,000 0 0
 Ordinary £624,152 1 8
 Extraord. 728,400 0 0

ARMY—Guards, Garrisons, &c.
 Chelsea, &c. 6,104,452 14 3
 Extraordinaries - 2,646,990 19 10
 Foreign Corps 300,000
 Sardinian Subsidy - 200,000
 Extraordinaries computed at 350,000

850,000 0 0

ORDNANCE 1,744,471 8 1

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,
 Plantations, Estimates, 360,616 8 6
 &c.

Vote of Credit - 2,500,000 0 0

For replacing Exchequer Bills - 3,500,000 0 0

Annual Addition to Sinking Fund - 200,000 0 0

Deficiencies of Grants 2,333,000 0 0

Ditto of Land and Malt 350,000 0 0

£27,662,083 12 6

To make up this sum, the following were the

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land Tax £2,000,000

Malt - 750,000

Growing Produce of Consolidated Fund

on 5th Jan. 1796

computed at £2,325,000

Money arising from the sale of Dutch

Prizes 1,000,000

Imprests - 200,000

£3,595,000

Deduct for one half year's Interest on

New Stock 360,000

3,235,000

Exchequer Bills - 3,500,000

Loan - 18,000,000

£27,485,000

Hg

He observed, that in the vote of last year there had been provided taxes for one million more than there had been any occasion for. This might suggest the propriety of borrowing for the service of the ensuing year no more than 17,000,000*l.* But he submitted, whether it would not be the safer way to borrow 18,000,000*l.* in order that the additional million might meet any contingent deficiencies.

The permanent Taxes, independent of any new taxes imposed on account of the war, at an average of three years, ending 1795, amounted to 13,933,000*l.* For the year ending in 1795, to 13,827,000*l.* and the taxes of the present year, ending in 1796, would probably amount to 13,598,000*l.* only about 200,000*l.* less than in the preceding year. He made this estimate on a supposition that the taxes of the remaining weeks of the current year would be as productive as they were in the corresponding weeks of the last year; a supposition not probably exceeding the truth, as the taxes in these last-mentioned periods were less productive than in any part of the year.

During the next year he hoped there would be several important additions to the growing produce of the consolidated fund. One of the principal would be the produce of several Dutch prizes, which he estimated, from the best information, at one million.

He had already stated to the Committee, that the Loan which it was necessary to make for the service of the ensuing year was eighteen millions; the terms upon which he had agreed for that Loan were, that the interest to be paid was 4*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for every hundred pounds. Parliament had rendered it necessary, that, at the very moment when the debt was contracted, a fund should be established for the payment: this, added to the 4*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* would render the interest for every hundred pounds exactly 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The whole of the interest of the Loan, or, in other words, the sum to the extent of which taxes were to be provided, was 1,111,500*l.* a sum undoubtedly very large, but he trusted that the means by which the sum was to be raised were as light in their nature as could possibly be devised.

THE TAXES.

The two first and material Taxes which he meant to produce to the consideration of the Committee, were up-

on Property, and such as from their nature could only fall upon the higher and richer ranks of the Community. They had been frequently under consideration before, and had been, to a certain degree, adopted; he meant a Tax upon Collateral Succession by Legacy, or by relations of intestates, to property both real and personal.

The next was an increase of 10 per cent. upon all assessed taxes.

The next, an increase of the duty upon Horses, under certain regulations.

The next article was Tobacco, which by long perseverance had been freed from the frauds to which it used to be liable.

The other articles were, a reduction of the Drawback on the Exportation of Sugar; a reduction of the Discount on the Payment of Salt Duties; and an Additional Tax on Printed Cottons, Linens, &c.

Mr. Pitt then went into a calculation to show the probable amount of these taxes. As to that on Legacies, he proposed that the present duties, producing only 40,000*l.* per annum, should be repealed, and the new duty on Legacies of personal estate to collaterals of the first degree, as far as first cousins, should be 2 per cent.—to second cousins, and beyond, 4 per cent.—to absolute strangers, 6 per cent.—On real property, 2 per cent. on devises to those in the first degree of consanguinity—to first cousins, 3 per cent.—to remote relations and strangers, 6 per cent. To calculate the probable produce of this tax, Mr. Pitt assumed that the landed rental of the whole kingdom was 25 millions per annum. Taking this at 28 years purchase, the whole landed property was 700 millions, or, at 30 years, 750 millions.—The whole personal property of the kingdom he estimated at 600 millions—total, 1,300 or 1,350 millions. One third of this he calculated might be the subject of collateral successions; and allowing that three persons in 100 died every year, and that the average of the tax would be 3 per cent. it would produce 294,000*l.* from which deducting 40,000*l.* the present amount of the legacy tax, he stated the produce in round numbers at 250,000*l.* The tax is to attach on residuary legacies in cases of intestacy.

With respect to Horses, he stated that the present tax was 10*s.* upon every

every horse, and 2os. on all horses beyond six. He proposed that the tax should be doubled in every progressive stage. The amount would be 116,000l.

He also meant that it should extend to a description of horses not coming within the above tax—he meant those employed for the purposes of Agriculture; on which he would propose a tax of only 2s. a horse. He calculated the number of horses employed in this way at one million.

The tax on Tobacco was to be 4d. per lb. additional—on printed Cottons 2½d. per yard—making in the whole, 6d.

The Reduction of the Drawback upon the Exportation of Sugar appeared to him to have this singular advantage; that while it produced revenue to the Public, it would at the same time lower the price of the article. Without, therefore, injuring our foreign trade, he thought if one-fourth of the drawback was taken away, there would be a saving to the Public of 180,000l.

He then recapitulated the amount of all the proposed taxes thus—

On Collateral Succession	£250,000
Ten per Cent. on Assessed Taxes	140,000
Double present duty on Saddle and Coach Horses	116,000
Two Shillings on all other Horses	100,000
Tobacco Fourpence per lb.	170,000
Twopence halfpenny on Printed Linens and other Printed Goods	135,000
Reduction of the Discount on the Payment of Salt Duties	32,000
Reduction of one-fourth of the Drawback on Sugar	180,000
	<hr/>
	£ 1,223,000

Mr. Pitt then entered into a minute and accurate statement of the Loan, which he averred was made on the best possible terms, and such as, considering this to be the fourth year of such a war as the present, were incomparably advantageous to the Public. He defended his conduct with respect to Mr. Morgan, as the effect of a necessity operating to the advantage of the Nation; and concluded that the true way to judge was to look to its revenue, and it would be found that, in the midst of this expensive and

unparalleled war, the diminution of the produce of the taxes was not greater than the common variation in times of peace.

The taxes laid on since the commencement of the war had kept pace with his most sanguine expectations. In 1793 they came within 20,000l. of the estimate; in 1794 they exceeded it by 50,000l. and in the present year, the two quarters which were past had produced two thirds of the estimated taxes.

Instead of following the example of the enemy, and lying upon our capital; instead of eating out the sinking fund, we had produced supplies equal to the service of the year, and provided for their payment. He took no credit to himself, he attributed the whole to the energy of the country, and to the firmness and perseverance of Parliament.

The several Resolutions being read and agreed to in the Committee, and the House having resumed, the Report was brought up and ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

The House was engaged till six o'clock on the Call, which stood over for this day; in the course of which a Motion was made for discharging the Call, which gave rise to a debate, negatived by a division, and the Call was fixed for Monday next.

The following Message was delivered from his Majesty.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, relying on the assurances which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require. His Majesty, on this occasion, thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present Session has led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his Majesty (conformably to the sentiments which he has already declared) to meet any disposition for Negotiation on the

part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a Treaty for a General Peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his Allies.

“It is his Majesty’s earnest wish, that the spirit and determination manifested by Parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian Armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassments of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this Country is engaged and the situation of affairs may entitle his Majesty to expect.”

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Message should be taken into consideration to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply of Ways and Means, which the House received, and took into consideration.

Mr. Curwen rose to oppose that Resolution by which a tax is laid on working horses. This, he said, would fall heavy on small farmers, and in another respect it would go to affect all small carts which were used for carrying turf and coals: when a tax was formerly laid on all carts and waggons, carts of this description were excepted.

The Speaker informed the Hon. Gentleman, that it would be better for him to suspend his observations until the second reading, and when they came to any particular Resolution, he might then oppose it.

Mr. Sheridan said, that he agreed entirely with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Curwen), and would move an Amendment to except all horses employed in agriculture, or other useful labour.

With regard to the tax on collateral succession he thought it unfair.—With respect to personal property, he would wish to know how he meant to ascertain the amount. Mr. Sheridan took a general view of the different species of property inconvenienced, which was, he said, inconsistent with a great commercial country; he threw out those few ideas now, that the Minister might revolve them in his mind, and possibly reap some advantage from the consideration of them.

Mr. Jekyl said, the tax on collateral succession was against the spirit of a

commercial country, and bore particularly hard on residuary legatees.

Sir F. Baring objected to the duty on Tobacco and Snuff, on the grounds that it would encourage smuggling among the sailors at the end of the war.

Mr. Grey wished to know what was meant by direct succession, whether a son or a heir at law.—He said, that on to-morrow he meant to have brought forward a Motion for Peace with the French Republic; but the intention of that Motion was done away by a Message which he understood came down to that House from his Majesty, stating, that that crisis was at length happily arrived, when the Government of France appeared capable of preserving the proper relations of peace and amity with other nations. In the mean time he would suspend his Motion until he was assured of the sincerity of this Message; and he wished to be informed by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, whether what he had heard was founded on fact.

Mr. Pitt declined giving him any explanation on that head at present, but would answer his other question with respect to collateral succession—neither the widow nor the issue of the deceased would be affected by this Bill.

A conversation of considerable length then took place on the Loan, when Mr. Fox moved an Amendment, that instead of 6s. 4d. Long Annuities, there should be substituted 4s. 6d. which was negatived without a division. The Resolutions were then read a first and second time, and the Report agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for reading his Majesty’s Message, and moved the following Address: “That his Majesty’s faithful Commons returned their most humble thanks for the Message which he was graciously pleased to send to that House; and thanked his Majesty farther for condescending to inform them, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present Session, had led to such an order of things in France, as induced his Majesty to meet any disposition for negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for a general

general peace, if it could be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his Allies, &c."—Agreed to.

The Bill for regulating the Price of Labourers' Wages was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday the 3d of February next.

Mr. Ryder brought in a Bill to enable the Bakers to make bread composed of other articles besides wheat, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

The Order of the Day, for the third reading of the Bill for the Safety of his Majesty's Person and Government, being read,

A long debate ensued, after which the House divided :

For the third reading	226
Against it	45
	<hr/>
Majority	181

Mr. Sheridan then proposed a Rider to the Bill, the object of which was to extend it to Scotland, which was negatived:

For the Motion	27
Against it	184
	<hr/>
Majority	157

The Bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

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

RATISBON, NOV. 27.

THE Decree of Ratification of the Imperial Court upon the approbation of the Empire of the 7th of October, respecting a Peace with France, came this day under the consideration of the Diet, and its contents are very remarkable. It begins with an able retrospect of the origin and progress of the hostile acts committed by the French against Germany; of the different offences against the rights of nations; and of the laudable object of the War, which was forced upon the Empire, and undertaken in conformity to the Decrees of the Diet.

After this are enumerated the approbation of the Empire of the 22d of December 1794, as well as the several approbations of the Empire of the 3d of July, 21st of August, and 7th of October, all produced or occasioned by the Imperial Court Decree of the 19th of May last, namely, that the Empire sincerely wished and desired the return of Peace, expressed in all the several approbations directed to his Imperial Majesty, under the condition only of its being a just and honourable Peace, founded upon the indivisibility of the Empire, and the preservation of the Constitution.

It proceeds: "His Imperial Majesty finds in this Declaration, containing the basis of a Peace, principles agreeable to the maxims laid down by a patriotic acquiescence, and in those maxims so near a consonance with his own ideas of the duty which, as Head of the Em-

pire, he took upon him on the capitulation of his Election, as to make no manner of objections in giving his consent to the said approbation of the Empire, in the alledged measure, as well as to the formula prescribed." His Imperial Majesty, continues this Decree, has necessarily retarded the communication of his Resolution upon the last approbation of the Empire until now, for no other reason, than previously to learn in what manner the French Government had received the overtures of Peace made to them in the name of the Empire, in the month of July, and of which an account had only arrived at Vienna on the 1st of October last.

That the proposal made to France, as well as the answer of the Committee of Public Welfare itself upon it, shall be immediately laid before the Diet, from the contents of which it will evidently appear, that France is disinclined to meet the German Empire in putting a period to a War forced upon it; and its invariable Resolution to enter upon no Negotiation whatever with the German Empire for the present.

That the French Declaration evidently proves, that France had an intention of protracting the War until she thought herself enabled to lay before the German Empire for signature, the conditions of Peace in a dictatorial manner, to the eternal disgrace of the German name, which intention is undeniably confirmed by speeches delivered in the National Convention, by Ro-

berjot

berjot and others, concerning the Union of Belgium with France, the incorporation actually decreed thereupon of the Burgundian, and a great part of the Westphalian Circle of the Empire; and lastly, by the French army crossing the Rhine, by which master-piece their further intentions upon the Union of the whole of the left shore of the Rhine with France, and the fixing of the course of that river as their boundaries, were to have been enforced and established.

That in the mean time, under the protection of the Almighty, the victorious arms of his Imperial Majesty, according to his deliberate command, "of hazarding every thing for the salvation of Germany," the plans of the enemy have most happily been defeated, and Germany fortunately saved from a crisis abounding with the greatest danger.

That the victories obtained by Field-Marshal Count de Clairfayt, by which the mortal blow aimed at Germany had been prevented, irrefragably prove, that the enemy, although superior in numbers, and their armies protected by the most tremendous entrenchments, are not invincible to German courage, and the German arts of war.

That nothing remains, therefore, according to the peculiar *Conclusum*s of the Empire, and the nature of affairs, but to force and accelerate a just and equitable Peace, equally and earnestly desired by the Head, as well as the States of the Empire, with sword in hand; to perform which act, his Imperial Majesty calls upon the whole Empire, in the name of their Country and Constitution, in the name of all the States deprived of their dominions, and upon the rest of the Members of the Empire, in the most pressing manner, to choose between the dismemberment and the preservation of the Empire; between its convulsion and its tranquillity; between its dissolution and its security; between its ignominy and its honour.

November 29.

In consequence of the *Conclusum* of the Diet, with respect to Peace, empowering the Head of the Empire to make the first overtures, his Imperial Majesty applied to the Court of Denmark. The Vice-Chancellor of the Empire transmitted to M. St. Saphoren,

Ambassador of his Danish Majesty at Vienna, a Note dated the 25th July 1795, in which he informed him of the Resolution of the Diet, and of the wishes of his Imperial Majesty, officially requesting his interference. In a subsequent Note (the 31st July) the Vice-Chancellor communicated to the Ambassador the Decree of the Imperial Commission issued with respect to the *Conclusum* of the Diet.

The Court of Denmark having agreed to this step desired by his Imperial Majesty, the following notes were in consequence written:

NOTE of the Count DE BERNSTORFF,
Minister of State of his DANISH MA-
JESTY.

The wish of the Empire to effect a general and constitutional Peace with France is well known, and likewise the grounds on which they are desirous that it should be negotiated. For this purpose they have unanimously addressed the Emperor to entreat him to take charge of the negotiation.

His Imperial Majesty readily consented, and as the interests of the Empire are inseparable from those of its Head, they consider his interests as equally united with those of the States of the Empire.

In order to come to an understanding with France, his Imperial Majesty thought the most natural way was to apply to some Neutral Power, attached to the pacific system, and requested the King of Denmark to take upon himself the task, and transmit to the National Convention his wish that a Congress might take place, where the Ministers of the two parties at war might assemble, in order to treat, and settle upon the terms of peace: and his Imperial Majesty proposes for that purpose the city of Augsbourg (the security of which will be guaranteed) as that which, from its geographical situation, appears to him the most eligible. He submits a wish that France would come to an explanation on the subject, as soon as its importance and the benevolent intention of the proposition seem to demand, and likewise that the inhabitants of the countries occupied by the Contending Powers, may feel the advantages of the first advances towards Peace, in order, at least during the continuance of the negotiations, to be exempted from military

tary requisitions, and from other evils inseparable from a state of actual hostilities.

His Danish Majesty has listened with pleasure to this request. He transmits, with confidence, this proposition of his Imperial Majesty, made in his capacity as Head of the Empire, and accompanies it with all the fervour which can be inspired by the most ardent desire to see Humanity consoled by the return of Peace.

A. P. DE BERNSTORFF.

*Copenhagen,
Aug. 18, 1795.*

ANSWER of the Committee of Public Safety of France to the Note of M. DE BERNSTORFF.

The Emperor having requested the King of Denmark to intimate to the French Government his wish relative to a negotiation, in order to treat in the name of the Empire for Peace with the French Republic, his Danish Majesty has transmitted by the Count de Bernstorff to the undersigned a Ministerial Note, dated the 18th of August (Old Style), which contains the propositions of the Emperor, not only for the formation of a Congress to be held in the City of Augsbourg, but even for a previous suspension of hostilities in favour

of those countries of the Empire occupied or menaced by the armies of the Republic.

The Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, having the direction of the exterior relations, in answer to the above note, have ordered the undersigned to declare to Count de Bernstorff,

That the Republic will not consent to the proposed truce; that the French Government will take no steps to appoint a Congress till Peace be completed. The only questions will be, to regulate and secure all its advantages to those Powers who have taken a share in this cruel War.

The Committee of Public Safety are of opinion, that a Congress cannot properly have any other object: on that account they remain invariable in their resolution; which appearing likewise to be the best calculated to put a speedy end to the calamities of war, cannot but be conformable to the wishes of the whole Empire, and particularly to the principles professed by the Danish Government.

*Copenhagen, 21 Vendemiaire (Oct. 13),
4th year of the French Republic, One
and Indivisible.*

PH. GROUVELLE.

MR. HASTINGS.

PROCEEDINGS AT A GENERAL COURT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, HELD DEC. 15, 1795.

MR. HENCHMAN said, he wished to put a question to the Chairman on a subject which had very materially interested the Proprietors in general. He wished to know what had been done in consequence of the second Resolution voted by the Proprietors in favour of Mr. Hastings*. The Chairman in reply said, that soon after the last vote the Deputy and himself had met the Board of Commissioners, and had requested their assent to the wishes so earnestly expressed by the Proprietors for the payment of the law expences of Mr. Hastings, and the grant of the annuity. That Mr. Dundas told them the Board had not been unmindful of the subject, that it was involved in considerable difficulties, and that they had not been able to come to a decisive resolution, but that they should soon

know their determination. The Chairman then asked Mr. Dundas if he was at liberty to state to the friends of Mr. Hastings the result of this conference, who replied, By all means. Since that conference the Court of Directors had received a letter from Mr. Hastings, and had passed certain Resolutions in consequence of it, which he desired the Clerk might read, and then he would state what had since passed.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Hon. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Park-Lane, Nov. 20, 1795.

Honourable Sirs,
IT is with great reluctance that I offer to trouble your Honourable Court

* See Vol. XXVII. p. 428.

with my own personal concerns, which I learn with regret have already engaged too much of your valuable time. But I hope I shall stand excused if it shall appear that the matter which I have now the honour to lay before you has for its object and tendency the removal of a part of any difficulties of which I have been the subject, not the augmentation of them.

Of the causes which have hitherto obstructed the execution of the Resolutions passed by the General Court of Proprietors on the 2d and 3d of June last, I am yet ignorant; of one only excepted; for the knowledge of which I am indebted to the provident care and candour of your worthy and respectable Chairman, namely, the belief entertained by persons of high rank and honour, that the state of my fortune was not such as to require that the intended provisions should be made for it. This consideration, as applied to the increase of a fortune already enormous, would have been a valid objection, but not as I presume to my indemnification for expences incurred by no fault of mine, but by my defence not more of my own than of the national honour; for the same guilt, if it had been established, would have equally attached to the receipt and possession of ill acquired property, as to the means by which it was obtained. It was not, however, then the time to make the distinction, and I answered the reference made to me by your Chairman, by a full exposition of the state of my fortune and debts, shewing, that the latter greatly exceeded any amount which I could reasonably hope to realize by the disposal of the former, affirming it by the pledge of honour which he required for its authentication, and by a voluntary appeal of the most sacred nature, for the truth with which it was delivered.

My answer has been laid before your Honourable Court, and published for the information of the Court of Proprietors, agreeably to my request, for which I beg leave to offer my warmest acknowledgments.

If the little effect which this declaration has produced could be construed as an indication of the general opinion, I might be sufficiently mortified by such an implication of the charge of falsehood and perjury, added to that of corruption and venality implied in the first imputation. But against such a conclusion I am defended by assurances

and testimonies which force their credit upon me, that the minds of the public in general (I need not include those of my respectable constituents) are decidedly favourable to me on this as well as on other parts of my character. Nevertheless, as I have submitted to this test, and it has failed in its result, I waive my claim to every benefit of it; and still referring myself to your generosity, and that of my employers, but on a very different ground, I shall limit the application, which I have now the honour to make to your Honourable Court, to the simple plea of right.

I have acknowledged, in terms infinitely short of the gratitude which I feel, my obligations to the great body of the Company, my employers, for their generous assumption of the debt due to me for the ruinous expences which have attended my Impeachment, and for the liberal reward which they were pleased to assign me, by their subsequent Resolution, for my services. By this last act alone, all the hopes which have animated me in a long, arduous, and laboured service, have been abundantly consummated. I have received by it from them all that they could bestow, by this declaration of their sense of my deserts. Of this possession no power upon earth can deprive me; nor is it possible to rate it higher than I do in that construction of it. More I desire not. The law has placed the power of confirming or rejecting the substantial effect of this grant in the Right Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs in India. It would be presumptive in me to say that I am ready to give up my right to that, which those who may think differently of my pretensions from the East-India Company, may never have had it in their contemplation to allot to me; but excluding it wholly from my own, I may allowably, and do confine my present application to a point which is essentially different, the full payment of the legal expences of my Trial. To that, and to that alone, I beg leave most earnestly to solicit your attention and interference.

In my defence against a voluminous series of accusations, making up the charge of Impeachment against me for the various acts, and even services, of my administration of the affairs of the East-India Company in Bengal, I have necessarily incurred an expence which has swallowed up the worth of my whole

whole substance, and involved me considerably in debt. All that I require is, that, as my acquittal (the only instance of the kind in the annals of this kingdom) has proved my innocence, I may be indemnified from the consequences of the charge.

In the printed paper mentioned in my correspondence with Sir Stephen Lushington, the amount of my legal expences was stated at 71,080*l*. I did not foresee, at the time that this was drawn up, the use that was afterwards made of it, or it is probable that I should have endeavoured to render it more accurate; for on a subsequent examination of it I have found it to be deficient in more than 4000*l*. and at this time, by the growing interest upon it, the amount has swelled to something more than 76,000*l*.

Whenever your Honourable Court shall be pleased to require it, I will lay before you the original accounts of my Solicitors, containing all the particulars of my expences, no part thereof having been laid out by myself.

Besides these, I have been put to other incidental but unavoidable expences, which were occasioned solely by my prosecution, and which I have unjustly sustained, if I was unjustly accused. Yet I am told that, as these are not such charges as the law would allow to pass under the head of Legal Costs, I cannot properly lay claim to a repayment of them. If such is the law or usage, I submit to bear the loss. Yet I must think, and I repeat it, that if I was innocent of the crimes which were laid to my charge, I ought not to be a sufferer by any necessary consequence of that charge; nor is the loss which I have sustained on this account trifling, having amounted all together to more than 22,000*l*.

I beg leave, Honourable Sirs, to obviate one misconception of what I have advanced on the subject of my expences, by disclaiming any right of charging them to your account, or to that of the Company. You did not impeach me. You imposed no necessity of incurring heavy expences upon me. On the contrary, I gratefully acknowledge, that in one instance you have relieved me from a very heavy charge, which would else have attended my prosecution, in the liberal allowance which you were pleased to grant me of copies of all official documents which I might want for my defence, extracted from the

Company's records. Much less can I forget my obligations to your Honourable Court for the more effectual aid which my defence received from the unanimous thanks which you were pleased to bestow upon me immediately after my return from India. This sanction stamped on my services, I with pride and pleasure exhibited as an important evidence in my defence in Westminster Hall, and thereby implicated your credit in my acquittal. Yet it is only through the channel of your Court, or (as it has been generously opened to me) through that of the Company at large, that I can assert my claim to an indemnification. I forbear, through respect (perhaps my ignorance were a better plea), to say, to whom I *can* charge it. Yet on whomsoever the charge as an obligation may lie, I am most assuredly entitled to it somewhere. This is a right which (as I humbly conceive) does not depend on the variable construction of any written statute, but on the immutable principles of justice. I will not trouble you with a detail of arguments in support of it. These may be all summed up in a very few words. As my acquittal has proved my innocence, I ought not in justice to suffer by the consequences of my Impeachment. As the Articles of that Impeachment related almost wholly to acts, by which large profits have accrued to the Public, without any blame attached to them, I might claim something more than indemnity. But all the return that I demand for them is, that I may not be punished for having performed them. Of other services I speak not. They do not appertain to this subject.

As my claim is at this time before your Honourable Court, I hope I shall not be deemed too intrusive in this exposition of the grounds on which I presume to build it. As an old servant of the Company, to whose service all that I ever possessed of active life has been wholly devoted, I hope I may allowably plead for a larger indulgence, and to throw myself upon your protection, and to request that you will have the goodness to interest yourselves in my behalf, in whatever way your wisdom may direct, so that I may obtain the redress which I solicit. I would not be importunate; and I am sure it is as foreign from my desire, as it is from my interest, to urge any thing that may offend: but if it can be, I pray you to obtain for me a deliverance at least from

my present state of suspense; that in any event I may take such means as may be yet in my power to extricate myself from the daily augmentation of my personal difficulties; and that I may be just to others, whatever measure may be dealt to me.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,
your most obedient,
and most faithful servant,
WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. I hope, Honourable Sirs, that nothing which I have said, as to the nature of the accusation, or the event of my trial, will be construed into a reflection upon the Honourable Body which instituted the proceeding. Complaining of grievances always seems to imply accusations. My complaint is not of men, but of causes, which have operated with a different, but irresistible force on all men concerned in it. Many of your Honourable Court were Members of the last House of Commons; you must, therefore, well recollect, that not only in that House, but in Westminster Hall, it was repeatedly asserted, that this was less my trial than that of the East-India Company and the British Nation, whose justice and honour were equally involved in it. It became unavoidable from the reiterated allegations, which for years preceding had been made and credited, of abuses and oppressions exercised by the Governments of India. It was instituted for the express purpose of rectifying those abuses in one event of it, or of proving that they never had existence. My acquittal has proved that they did not exist. It has retrieved the honour of Great Britain. It has confirmed the right of the Company, and of the Nation, to those advantages which were at all times admitted to have been obtained by my measures; and it has demonstrated beyond all argument the purity of that great Assembly, which would resolve to hazard such a sacrifice of the national wealth and strength, in which they themselves had so near a concern; to the superior calls of national justice.

WARREN HASTINGS.

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 2d of December 1795.

A Letter from Warren Hastings, Esq. dated the 20th November last, and read

in Court the same day, was now read.

The following particulars were also read, viz.

The General Court Minutes of the 7th November 1783;

The 41st paragraph of the General Letter to Bengal, dated the 9th December 1784;

Minutes of this Court of the 28th June 1785, and General Court Minutes of the 2d June and 14th October 1795.

The following motion was made, viz.

“The Court of Directors having taken into their consideration the Letter from Warren Hastings, Esq. dated the 20th November, wherein he urges the Court for a speedy determination and reimbursement of the expences which he has incurred in his defence at the Bar of the House of Lords, on the several charges imputed to him, relative to the administration of the affairs of the Company in India under his Government, of which charges he has been honourably acquitted;

“The Court are decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Hastings ought to be reimbursed by the Company for the whole amount of the law charges incurred by him in his defence, on every principle of equity and justice.

“But as the General Court have expressed their opinion, that the law expences may become a charge upon the revenues in India, and be paid with the consent of the Commissioners of the Affairs of India, directing at the same time, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman do wait on the Commissioners for the Affairs of India for that purpose;

“Resolved, That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be requested to wait on the Right Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to represent the earnest desire of this Court, that they may be enabled to carry the intention of their constituents into effect.”

And the question on the said motion being put by the ballot, the same passed in the affirmative.

The Chairman said, that on Saturday last he and the Deputy had met Mr. Dundas; that they had most earnestly pressed him to comply with the joint wishes of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, and their executive Body, the Directors.

The

The Chairman pressed him also to come to the decision prior to the General Court, when it was natural to expect that the Proprietors would be anxious to know what had been done. Mr. Dundas told them, that he would hold a Board on the Monday or Tuesday, and would

transmit the Resolutions of the Board to the Directors. From that day he had heard nothing further from Mr. Dundas, and was therefore not able to give the Court any additional information.

THE RIGHTS OF ANIMALS: BY MR. FELTHAM.

A COMPILATION.

Feed then, and yield

Thanks for thy Food. Carnivorous thro' Sin,

Feed on the Slain, BUT SPARE THE LIVING BRUTE. COWPER.

I THINK it very justly observed by Miss Wollstonecraft, that humanity to Animals should be particularly inculcated as a part of national education. She laments that at present it is not one of our national virtues. This habitual cruelty is first caught very early, and every one may observe, that boys at school conceive it rare sport to torment the miserable brutes that fall in their way. The transition, as they grow up, from barbarity to brutes, to domestic tyranny over wives, children, and servants, is very easy.

Justice, and even benevolence, will not be a powerful spring of action, unless it be extended to the whole creation; and those that can see pain unmoved, will soon learn to inflict it. Montaigne also observes, that those natures that are sanguinary towards beasts, discover a natural propensity to cruelty towards their own species. After they had accustomed themselves at Rome to spectacles of slaughter of animals, they proceeded to the slaughter of men, the gladiators:—but we are bound to animals by the general duties of humanity; justice we owe to men, benignity to other creatures: there is a certain natural commerce, a reciprocal obligation between us and them; as the humane Poet says,

Superior as we are, yet they depend
Not more on human help, than we on
theirs;

Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were
given

In aid of our defects.

Some of our public carriages afford a painful sight to the feeling mind. Who can without emotion behold the agonies of the generous horse, after it has been so cruelly forced beyond its natu-

ral strength, and where it is often linked with others superior in youth and strength, by an indigent or unfeeling proprietor, until it drops under incessant whipping and fatigue? Travelling might certainly be conducted on better principles than continued torture, and lingering death, to so fine a creature.

The generous steed in hoary age

Subdued by labour lies,

And mourns a cruel master's rage,

While nature strength denies.

Inhuman wretch! say whence proceed'st

This coward cruelty?

What *interest* springs from barbarous deeds,

What joy from misery?

The Turks are said to have Hospitals for beasts. Lord Bacon observes, that the inclination of goodness is imprinted deeply in the nature of man. The Turks are cruel, therefore, from habit and education; and that natural kindness, thus estranged from man, issues to beasts. The English, in the establishment of the Veterinary College, deserve encouragement and praise; this establishment will no doubt tend to ameliorate the condition of the brute creation:

The heart is hard in nature, and unfit

For human fellowship, as being void

Of Sympathy, and therefore dead alike

To love and friendship both, that is not
pleas'd

With sight of animals enjoying life,

Nor feels their happiness augment his own.

“ I believe, (says Mr. Ireland in his Illustration of Hogarth's Pictures on Cruelty) what are called vicious propensities have their origin in improper education. Give me a blow that I may beat it, is an infant's first lesson. Thus early taught to punish by proxy,

can it excite a wonder if a spirit of revenge becomes a part of its nature? His first reading is *The Seven Champions*, and *Guy Earl of Warwick*; and though he can kill neither dragon nor dun cow, his admiration of those who could, induces him to exert himself in the extirpation of beetles and earth-worms. Quitting the mother for the master, he peruses histories of what are called heroes, great in proportion to the nations they have depopulated. The annals of his own country furnish him with a list of Barons bold who led armies of vassals to the field of death, where brothers butchered brothers, and the arrows sped by a son pierced the heart of his father—to determine the tincture of a tyrant's rose!

While various scenes of sportive woe

The infant race employ,

And tortured victims bleeding flew

The tyrant in the boy :

But view a youth of gentler heart ;

To spare the creatures pain,

O ! take he cries, take all my tart ;

But tears and tart are vain.

Learn from this fair example, you

Who savage sports delight,

How Cruelty d'sguists the view,

While Pity charms the sight.

Repeated acts of barbarity to brutes, hardens the heart, until it commits murder on man, and an innumerable death follows. The gradation is as natural as, I had almost said, inevitable; and the parent who suspects that this root of depravity is springing up in the bosom of his child, and does not make every effort to eradicate the noxious weed, is accessory to the calamities attendant on its baneful growth. To check these malign propensities becomes more necessary, from the general tendency of our amusements. Most of our rural, and even infantine sports are savage and ferocious. They arise from the terror, misery, and death of helpless animals. A child in the nursery is taught to impale butterflies or cock-chaffers. The school-boy's proud delight is clambering a tree to "rob the poor bird of its young." Grown a gentle angler, he snares the scaly fry, or scatters leaden death among the feathered tenants of the air. Ripened to man, he becomes a mighty hunter, grows enamoured of the chase, and crimson his spurs in the sides of a generous courser, whose wind he breaks in pursuit of an inoffensive deer, or timid hare. Many town diversions have the same

tendency. The bird whose melodious warblings echo through the grove, is imprisoned in a fort of *Bastille*, where, like an unplumed biped in a similar situation, it frequently perishes through anguish or want of food. The high-crowned chauticleer, whose courage is innate and only vanquished by death, is furnished with weapons of pointed steel, and set in opposition to its own species armed in a similar style, and, for the diversion of the humane lords of the creation, lacerate each other until one or both are dead. The faithful dog, whose attachment and gratitude are exemplary, when with a farmer or country esquire, is well fed, and has no great cause of complaint, except his ears and tail being kept off to improve nature, and having a rib now and then broken by a gentle spurn: but if the poor quadruped falls into the hands of a tanner, an anatomist, or an experimental philosopher, alas! of what avail are all his good qualities?

The Abyssinian cruelties of our slaughter-houses and kitchens, I do not wish to enumerate. The catalogue would fill a volume. The Mosaic law, to guard against tortures being inflicted upon animals slaughtered for sustenance, ordained them to die by an highly polished and pointed instrument; if the bone was pierced or the beast mangled, it was deemed as unclean and burnt. Humanity demands that the brute creation should be protected by the Legislature.

"What" (observes Dr. Gregory) "shall we say to that luxury, which for a momentary gratification of appetite, condemns a creature endued with feeling, perhaps with mind, to languish in torments, and expire by a protracted and cruel death? and we are so much the creatures of habit, that those who would shudder at tying a lobster to a wooden spit and roasting it alive, will coolly place oysters between the bars of a slow fire; and yet these have doubtless an equal degree of feeling with their armoured brother."

It is certain that an early habit of wanton cruelty strengthens by time, chokes every good disposition, corrupts the mind, and sears the heart. We cannot say to the malevolent passions, Thus far shall ye go and no farther. If a Pythagorean was to contemplate some of our savage sports, he would think us a group of barbarians, qualifying ourselves for executioners; would

raise his voice to heaven, and thank the God of Mercy that he was not an inhabitant of such a country. Might it not have a tendency to check that barbarous spirit, which has more frequently its source in an early acquired habit, arising from the prevalence of example than in natural depravity, if every Divine were to preach at least one sermon in the year (previous to Shrove Tuesday) on our universal insensibility to the sufferings of the brute creation, and our duties towards them?

Wilt thou draw near the nature of the Gods?

Draw near them then in being merciful : Sweet Mercy is Nobility's true badge.

As Shrove Tuesday is near at hand, Mr. Editor, by inserting these sentiments you may, by inducing conversation on the subject, enable gentlemen to prevent much cruelty, in their respective districts, often exercised on that day in particular.

Honiton, Devon, 1796.

J. F.

THEOCR. ID. XV. L. 134, 135.

Λόσσαι δὲ κέλευν, καὶ ἐπὶ σφραῖ κόλποι ἀνίσται,
στῆδισι φανομένους, λιγυρᾶς ἀρχέουσι δ' αἰδέεσθαι.

THESE lines contain no difficulty.

Nothing more is necessary to their being rightly understood, than that we give to common words their customary acceptation. This has not been done: The Latin version renders κόλπος by *vestis*; and your correspondent M.* has undertaken to defend it. Their garments, he asserts, were not girded up, but rent; and being rent, they were "rendered loose and fluttering." If so, their dress was ill adapted to their office: loose and fluttering robes must have been as inconvenient as they were indecorous. But why dispute about these garments, which form no part of the Poet's description? "To suppose the women to be chaunting their funeral song, while they were actually stooping down, and washing the image, seems," we are told, "extremely ridiculous." Unfortunately for the remark, this was the precise point of time when it was requisite for them to sing. The immersion of the image was a most significant and solemn ceremony; and the most solemn acts of religion were usually accompanied with songs. Thus, while the basket of Ceres was descending, the surrounding multitude was commanded to sing,

Τῷ καλάδῳ κατιόντος, ἐπιφθέγγασθε γυνάματες, μέγα χαῖρε.
Call.

The descent of Adonis to Acheron was emblematically shewn by the descent of his image into the water. As that descended, the women sung,

Ἐρπεις, ὦ φίλ' Ἀδωνι, καὶ ἐιδάδε κ' εἰς
ἀρχέουσα.

But, according to your interpreter, they were *standing* to sing, *after* they had performed the rite. Yet the word ἔρπεις clearly denotes the present, not the past time. It indicates not what they were doing, but what they had done. While they sung ἔρπεις εἰς ἀρχέουσα, the image was descending, and they who supported it were *stooping down*, ἐπὶ σφραῖ κολποι ἀνίσται.

"The expression of a woman's lap or bosom being let down to her ankles, is doubtless too absurd," says the Remarker, "for our Sicilian poet." In what does the absurdity consist? Our Poet's description of women stooping down to their work, "*gremio ad talos demisso, pectoribus nudis*," has been frequently transferred to the canvas; and the best comment on these lines is that which the Artist's pencil has supplied. There surely can be no absurdity in calling forth those beauties, which a faulty version had concealed; in restoring the faded landscape to its original lustre; and in displaying the figures that adorn it, as they were designed and coloured by the Poet himself:

Ut vel Apellæo vultum signata colore,
Phidiacæ vel nata manu. STAT.

Still your Correspondent insists "that the vulgar translations are sufficiently faithful." A translator who assigns to a common word an unauthorized sense, and thus substitutes his own ideas in the place of his Author's, is no faithful Translator.

E.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 21.

MERRY SHERWOOD; or, **HARLEQUIN FORESTER**, a New Pantomime, composed by Mr. Lonsdale, the words of the songs by Mr. O'Keefe, and the music by Mr. Reeve, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. This is one of the performances which disdains criticism, and is equally dislained by it. Its whole merit depends on show and sound, and these requisites are to be found with undiminished lustre in the present piece. The scenery, machinery, and dresses are new, splendid, and costly. The archery seems particularly entitled to applause. Harlequin is by no means the most important character, but his tricks have been so much hackneyed, that, probably, a new series may be found difficult to invent. This pantomime pleased those for whose entertainment it was intended, and has already answered the end for which it was produced.

JANUARY 13, 1796.

DAYS OF YORK, an Historical Play, in three Acts, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

Alfred, - - -	Mr. Middleton ;
Odune Earl of Devonshire, - - -	Mr. Harley ;
Earl Sibbald, - - -	Mr. Macready ;
Alric Earl of Northumberland, - - -	Mr. Toms ;
Gothrun, a Danish Chief, - - -	Mr. Richardson ;
Voltimur, son of Hattings, - - -	Mr. Pope ;
Egbert, - - - -	Mr. Claremont ;
Malvern, - - - -	Mr. Hull ;
Mollo, - - - -	Mr. Thompson ;
Lothaire, - - - -	Mrs. Clendining ;
Oswena, - - - -	Mrs. Morris ;
Adela, - - - -	Mrs. Pope.

The plot is as follows :

Odune, the Earl of Devonshire, had betrothed his daughter Adela to Alric Earl of Northumberland, contrary to the wishes of Adela, who is secretly attached to Voltimur, son of the famous Danish Earl Hattings. After the death of Hattings, his son Voltimur remained with his mother, Oswena, in this country. Voltimur, like the ancient Brutus, pretends to be disordered in his mind, that he may not be considered as an object important enough to be mischievous, and

that he may be permitted, as a harmless idiot, to reside near Adela, to whom his heart is devoted. Adela alone is acquainted with the secret of his pretended insanity. Voltimur is retained at the feat of Odune as a kind of minstrel. While preparations are making for the nuptials of Alric and Adela, Alfred, passing with a body of troops near his castle, becomes the guest of Odune. In order to avoid this detested marriage, Adela appeals to the humanity and justice of Alfred, and betrays her affection towards Voltimur. Alfred undertakes to favour her cause. It appears that Alric had been privately married to the sister of Earl Sibbald, who, in behalf of this injured sister, had summoned Alric to the field, ignorant of the marriage that had taken place. Their difference is settled by an explanation before Alfred.

Though the Danes had been discomfited in the field where Hattings lost his life, yet his widow, Oswena, and a Danish Chieftain, Gothrun, had lingered in Britain, intent upon hostility towards Alfred when an opportunity should offer. Alfred, wandering at night in disguise, is seized by Gothrun and his party, who are ignorant of the rank of the illustrious prisoner. Gothrun fiercely urges his myrindons to sacrifice the captive, as some satisfaction to the manes of their countrymen. Voltimur, though a Dane, and bitterly lamenting his father, pleads to his countrymen in behalf of the unarmed prisoner, and at length succeeds, declaring, that if the captive were Alfred himself, the enemy of the Danes, he would be the protector of so virtuous a monarch, and so wise a legislator. Alfred can no longer dissemble his feelings, but throws aside his disguise, and praises the virtue of his generous deliverer. The moment Alfred reveals himself, the furious Gothrun rushes forward to destroy him, but is prevented by Voltimur, and disarmed by his followers.

At this period the intended marriage between Alric and Adela is on the eve of celebration ; but after the father of Adela understands that Alric is precluded by a previous union from marrying his daughter, Alfred, who had been missed by his courtiers (about to march to rescue their beloved King), enters, and, relating the danger from which he had escaped, asks Odune what that man deserves who had delivered him from such imminent peril, or whether he would deny even his daughter.

daughter. Odune, in the fervor of his loyalty, declares his readiness to yield his life, and what was more dear to him, his daughter, to recompense the virtue of such a man. The King then points to Voltimur, demanding Adela as his bride. Odune cordially assents, and the happiness of the lovers terminates the piece.

This drama will add but little to the reputation of its author, whose talents would be more successfully employed in comedy. The interest of the piece is not well supported after the first act, and the catastrophe is too soon discovered.

The language, however, is correct, sometimes spirited, and at all times elegant. But though this piece will hardly benefit the Author, it has been of great importance to Mr. Pope, by enabling him to display talents which the public have not had an opportunity of seeing before, and which, by cultivation, must produce much future entertainment. The performance of Voltimur was natural, animated, and strictly scientific. Mrs. Pope and the rest of the performers also did justice to the Author. A very loyal Prologue was spoken by Mr. Toms.

P O E T R Y.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1796.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET-LAUREAT.

PERFORMED THE 18TH OF JANUARY.

I.

WHERE is immortal Virtue's meed,
The unfading wreath of true re-
nown,

Best recompence by Heaven decreed
For all the cares that wait a Crown,
If Industry with anxious zeal,
Still watchful o'er the public weal,
If equal Justice' awful arm,
Temper'd by Mercy's seraph charm,
Are ineffectual to assuage
Remorseless Faction's harpy rage.

But the fell Dæmons, urg'd by Hell's behest,
Threaten, with frantic arm, the Royal
Patriot's breast.

II.

Yet not, Imperial George! at thee
Was the rude bolt of Malice sped,
Even fiends that Crown with reverence see
Where Virtue consecrates th' anointed
head.

No—at that bosom's fondest claim,
Thy Britain's Peace, their shafts they aim,
Pale Envy, while o'er half the world
War's bloody banners are unfurl'd,
Beheld our coast from ravage free,
Protected by the guardian sea,
Where Commerce spreads her golden stores,
Where fleets wait triumph to our shores:
She saw, and sick'ning at the sight,
Wish'd the fair prospect of our hopes to
blight,

Sought out the object of our dearest care,
Found where we most could feel, and
try'd to wound us there.

III.

The broken shaft that coward Malice rear'd
Shall to thy fame eternal lustre give,
Inscribe on History's page thy name re-
ver'd,

And bid it there with endless blazon
live;

For there our sons remotest race
In deathless characters shall trace,
How Britain's baffled foes proclaim'd their
hate,
And deem'd her Monarch's life the bulwark
of the State.

IV.

Now strike a livelier chord: this happy
day,

Selected from the circling year,
To celebrate a name to Britain dear,
From Britain's sons demands a festive lay,
Mild Sovereign of our Monarch's soul,
Whose eyes' meek radiance can controul
The powers of care, and grace a Throne
With each calm joy to life domestic
known,

Propitious Heaven has o'er thy head
Blossoms of richer fragrance shed
Than all the assiduous Muse can bring
Cull'd from the honied stores of Spring:

For see amid wild Winter's hours
A bud its silken folds display,
Sweeter than all the chalic'd flowers
That crown thy own ambrosial May.

O may thy smiles, blest infant, prove
Omens of Concord and of Love!

Bid the loud strains of partial triumph
cease,
And tune to foster mood the warbling reed
of Peace.

ELEGY

E L E G Y

TO THE

MEMORY OF JOHN COURTENAY,

A CADET IN THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

Who died at Calcutta, December 1794, in
the 19th Year of his Age.By his Father, JOHN COURTENAY, Esq.
M. P.

O SHADE below'd, still present to my sight,
My daily vision, and my dream by night!
In all thy youthful bloom thou seem'st to rise,
With filial love yet beaming from thy eyes.
Such were thy looks, and such thy manly
grace,

When late I held thee in a last embrace;
When in my breast prefiging terrors grew,
And, sunk in grief, I sigh'd a long adieu.
How soon to thee this plaintive note I owe,
My plaintive note to soothe maternal woe!

* * Those fading orbs their darling view no
more,

“ And the last charm of ebbing life is o'er.”
Dark o'er my head the low'ring moments roll,
For ever set the sun-beam of my soul.

Is this, indeed, the universal doom!
No ray of hope to cheer the lonely tomb!
Perhaps the soul, a pure ethereal flame,
May still survive her frail and transient frame,
And wrapp'd in bliss, the great Creator trace,
Celestial Power! who lives thro' boundless
space!

See his benevolence unclouded shine,
Where wisdom, virtue, dwell in joys divine;
Search truths sublime; with sacred rapture scan

His gracious views conceal'd from erring man:
But reason vainly would this depth explore,
And fabled systems make us doubt the more.

O Youth below'd, now mouldering in the
tomb,

Each soft progression, ev'n to manhood's
bloom,

My fancy paints; in infancy my pride,
With sparkling eyes still playful at my side;
The lively boy then rose with winning grace,
Till rip'ning ardour mark'd his glowing face.

* In an Elegy on Captain Courtenay.

† Extract of one of his letters from Portsmouth, April 20, 1794.—“ For the idea of being a service to, and of again seeing those who are so dear to me, is the most lively and pleasing sensation I can ever have.”

‡ Verses addressed to Miss M. L.

§ Written at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield.

¶ The Republican and Nuns Song, published in the Poetical Epistles from France.

¶ A very young soldier at the door of the National Convention menaced him with his pointed bayonet, which he instantly seized, and wrested the piece out of his hands. One of the Members was fortunately a witness of the transaction, and, after reprimanding the centinel, introduced my son into the Convention, and told me the fact, with high eulogiums on his spirit.

I saw him shine in every liberal art,
Science and fame the passion of his heart.
Where Granta's domes o'erhang the clatter'd
plain,
Stidious he mix'd in Learning's pensive train;
There, Meditation lent her sacred aid,
To woo bright Science in the peaceful shade.
Why tempt that burning clime, that fatal
shore?

† The glorious motive pains my bosom more.

When bards sublime attun'd the sounding
lyre,

His vivid breast display'd congenial fire:
He bade TYRANEUS' martial ardour shine,
And breathes his spirit in each glowing line;
With Henry's glory gilds his classic lays,
And joins the Prince's in the Hero's praise;
Indignant scorn on Freedom's foe he flings,
And spurns ambition, the mean vice of Kings;
With PRIOR's graceful ease he moves along,
And laughs at fiction in his sportive song;
With pregnant fancy, brilliant wit defines,
And blends examples in his playful lines;
In sprightly numbers chants MARIA'S † sway,
While WALLER' † † groves resound the
amorous lay.

How pleas'd with mine to mix thy tuneful
strain §,

When Freedom's banner way'd on GALLIA'S
plain!

There fervid ¶ courage won thee early praise,
And, wing'd with pleasure, flew our happy
days;

Never did Nature's bounteous hand impart
A nobler spirit, or a gentler heart.

How dear to all!—by social love refin'd,
No selfish passion warp'd his generous mind!
When from my breast a sigh reluctant stole,
That spoke the boding sorrows of my soul;
He grasp'd my hand, the parting moment
nigh,

A filial tear yet starting from his eye,
And sweetly strove the prescient gloom to
cheer,

These words forever vibrate on my ear:

“ Ah, why repine! the palm of honour won,
“ Descends a bright incentive to thy son,

“ To spurn at wealth in India’s tempting
clime,
“ If stain’d by bribes, if sullied by a crime.
“ O let my voice each anxious care dispel,
“ I’ll soon return to those I love so well.”

That promis’d bliss—that vital beam is
past,

Hope’s genial shoots all wither’d at one blast :
He’ll ne’er return, in shining talents blest,
With dutious zeal to glad a parent’s breast.
Midst social joy, in festive pleasure gay,
A sudden corse * the blooming victim lay ;
While here forlorn I yet exist to tell,
How in the glow of youth my darling fell.
Life’s closing scenes no consolation lend,
I’ve † lost my sweet companion and my
friend.

That grief is vain—but tempts me to repine,
Ev’n † Fox’s generous tears have flow’d with
mine.

O shade benign, still at my couch arise,
Till low in earth thy once-lov’d father lies.
Ne’er from my mind can thy memorial part,
Thy picture’s grav’d for ever on my heart :
But India’s mould contains thy hallow’d
shrine,
Vain my last wish to mix my dust with thine.
For thee sweet EMMA drops the tender
tear,

Sighs o’er thy verse, and thy untimely bier ;
For thee SOPHIA heaves her aching breast,
While plaintively she lulls her babe to rest.
For thee thy Mother’s eyes incessant flow ;
Thy fate alone could touch my heart with woe :
With flow’rs I’ll strew thy urn, and clasp
thy bust,
With my last numbers consecrate thy dust ;
Dwell on thy praise, and feel, while life re-
mains,

The joy of grief from thy harmonious strains.
Still to thy shade each sacred honour pay,
And to thy grave devote the mournful lay.
’Tis Nature’s charm to ease the troubled
breast,
And sooth the anguish of the soul to rest ;
We fondly hope, by dear delusion led,
To wake our own sensations in the dead,
By sympathy reverse the eternal doom,
Revive the clay and animate the tomb.

* Captain Grey, to R. J. Esq.—“ In answer to your note of yesterday, I am compelled to the painful task of communicating the melancholy account of Mr. C——’s death. At a ball on the 14th of December, being over-heated with dancing, he imprudently drank a glass of lemonade, which proved almost instantly fatal.”

† Extract of a letter :—“ Cambridge, February 10, 1792 : I am more obliged to you than I can express : grateful I am to my father, and ever shall remain : passion may at times have led me astray, yet still did I ever remember his kindness and affection, admire his talents, respect him as a parent, love him as a protector, a companion, and a friend.”

‡ Mr. Fox, with generous and consoling attention, and with that sympathizing friendship which distinguishes him, gave me the first intimation of this fatal event.

INSCRIPTION UNDER A BUST OF
ADDISON,

By Mr. WALLER.

O ADDISON, to thy lamented dust,
With pious hands, I consecrate this *bust*.
Oh ! grac’d with virgin-purity of soul,
With wit to charm, with morals to controul,
To gentle MONTAGUE and SOMMERS dear,
Whilst verse as yet could soothe a Courtier’s
ear.

Lo ! touch’d by *thee*, with pure Religion’s
flame,

Philosophy assumes a loftier aim,
And better Truths and Mysteries refine
The souls of SENECA and ANTONINE.

Thou great, best Censor of a vicious age,
Whose blameless life flow’d gently as thy page,
Tho’ chaste yet courteous, tho’ correct yet
free,
Ev’n *Virtue* may admire herself in *thee* !

LINES TO A LADY

Who inserted some elegant Verses in the
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE for November
1795, signed A YOUNG WIDOW, which
were addressed to EDWIN, the Author
likewise of some Amatorial Pieces of
Poetry in the same Publication.

TO Her who wept o’er gentle EDWIN’S
woe,

Another EDWIN bids these strains to flow ;
One whom, in seas of hopeless anguish tost,
At length Fate landed on a lonely coast,
And bade his shatter’d bark awhile remain,
’Till Passion’s madd’ning breezes blow again ;
Then doom’d perhaps to trust the smiling
tide,

Where late was wreck’d his hope’s fair-
blooming pride ;
Again, perhaps, to court the faithless gale,
And spread to its embrace his swelling sail ;
Then bound exulting o’er the glassy wave,
Nor fear the horrors of the wat’ry grave,
Till tempests gather in the lurid air,
And overwhelm him in the quicksands of Despair ;
Or at the mercy of the billows borne,
On some sharp rock his bleeding limbs are
torn ;

No sigh, no tear, like thine, to mourn his lot,
Forgot by all—e'en by himself forgot!

Did worth like thine but blest my vernal
days,

And shed upon my path benignant rays,
If fair and tender as thy melting strains,
And youth's warm current boils within thy
veins,

In thee to meet a lover and a friend,
And in one flame our souls congenial blend,
Perhaps had been my lot; but darken'd skies
And mists oblivious hide thee from mine eyes.

● could but Hymen guide me to thy bower,
And shed his influence on the happy hour!
Soon should'st thou languish in my longing
arms,

And thro' extatic with love's wild alarms;
Each wish from me should meet a warm
return,

And with responsive sighs our bosoms burn;
As hanging o'er thee with insatiate eyes,
My eager grasp compress'd the beauteous
prize;

Then 'twixt those founts of bliss I'd sink
to rest,

And find a heaven within thy downy breast.

Thus many a year our constant faith might
prove

That Heaven's best gifts are innocence and
love;

For, not possess'd of Nature's splendid store,
Truth and simplicity are all my dower:
If Heaven indulge but these, with vigorous
health,

My soul shall feel no aching void for wealth:
Though like the Edwin of the Minstrel lays,
Content with these I tread life's thorny ways,
And view with independent high disdain,
The low pursuits, the little arts of gain;
Yet such as thou, fair Maid! alone can give
A zest to life, and make it bliss to live!

EDWIN, JUNIOR.

THE ZODIAC.

Tempora mutantur.

'TIS thus the Year by modern reck'ning
stands,
And chiefly *thus each Sign* the neighbouring
Month commands.

Old *January's* mounted on the *Goat*,
Whose hoary beard is like the driven snow;
And *February* sails upon a moat,
Aquarius called by mortals here below.

Next lusty *March*, born of the *Fishes* twain,
Blows the sure emblem of the coming
spring;

While fruitful from the Hellespont with rain
The *Ram's* wet fleece does budding *April*
wring.

Then comes fair *May*, striding the wanton
Bull,

Which bore Europa to the arms of Jove;
And jolly *June* carried of *Twins*, so full
Of lazy health the Seasons are of love.

Upon the crooked *Crab* warm *July* rides,
Backward his steps and slow, the weather
suits;

But sultry *August* 'cross a *Lion* strides,
Who shakes his mane and fills the earth
with fruits.

September as his prize the *Virgin* hails,
Whose Cornucopia pours the harvest down;
October sits on high the poised *Scales*,
And weighs (as God appoints) the gifts
around;

Gloomy *November* on the *Scorpion* dread
Daring comes on, when once the grape is
prest;

And grim *December*, with his crisped head,
Rides on the *Centaur* towering o'er the rest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Fairfax,
of his Majesty's ship *Repulse*, to Ewan
Nepean, Esq. dated the 3d instant,
Texel, S. E. by E. distant 25 or 26
Leagues.

THIS morning we saw a cutter,
which we chased and took in the after-
noon; her name is the *Perone*, of eight
guns and 36 men, three days from *Dun-*
kirk, and has taken nothing.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 10.

DISPATCHES, of which the fol-
lowing are copies and extracts, were re-
ceived last night from Lieutenant-Colo-
nel Craufurd and Robert Craufurd,
Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Gren-
ville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for the Foreign Department.

Head

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's
Army, Pfedersheim, near Worms,
Nov. 12, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye, after having thrown two bridges over the Rhine at Germerheim, and received a reinforcement from General Wurmsler, marched on the 10th instant to attack General Pichegru's army, which was encamped upon the heights behind the Pfrim, a rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartenleben marched at the same time from Altzey to attack the enemy's post at Kercheim.

Upon the approach of the Austrian army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Austrians could not arrive in time to bring on a serious affair with his rear guard; however, they took three pieces of cannon, several prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable numbers.

Marshal Clerfaye encamped with the main army close to the Pfrim that evening; General Wartenleben at Kircheim.

On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Pfrim, and encamped on the right of the road that leads from Worms to Mannheim. The enemy had evacuated Worms in the night, and General De la Tour, with part of the reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the army was occupying its position. He took three cannon and above one hundred prisoners: the enemy, in the course of this day, had above two hundred killed and wounded. The advanced posts were pushed towards Mannheim, Turkheim, and Keyserlautern.

To-day no movement of any consequence has taken place on this side.

General Wartenleben returned to Altzey the 11th, as part of General Jourdan's army had appeared in front of his posts at Kreuzenach and Bingen; and to-day he has encamped with his whole corps between these two places.

The Austrians lost, in the course of the 10th and the 11th, about two hundred and fifty men.

On the 10th at night, the trenches were regularly opened at Mannheim.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

&c. &c. &c.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
Pfedersheim, Nov. 13, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the afternoon of yesterday, after I had sent off my last dispatch, part of General Pichegru's army attacked the Austrian post at Frankenthal. The ground in front of that town is of such a nature as to admit of the enemy's approaching to within a very short distance without being discovered; and they profited of this advantage by bringing a large body of troops, and above thirty pieces of cannon, so forward before they commenced the attack, as almost to ensure their carrying the place, more especially as it was not occupied in force. They succeeded, after a terrible fire of grape shot and musquetry: But while they were making their dispositions to maintain the important point which they had gained, the Austrian General De la Tour advanced with two battalions and ten squadrons, attacked the town with the utmost impetuosity, drove the enemy out of it, took about three hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded between five and six hundred.

The Austrians had, on this occasion, eight Officers and about two hundred non-commissioned Officers and privates killed and wounded.

General Pichegru has taken a position with his right to the Rhine, his left to Turkheim; so that Mannheim is not yet invested on this side of the Rhine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

&c. &c. &c.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye,
Frankenthal, Nov. 15, 1795.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye marched yesterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong position, with his left at Turkheim, his right to the Wood of Friesenheim, which runs close up to the Rhine a little below Mannheim. His left wing and centre stood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impassable morass; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marshy, and intersected with several deep ditches. His right wing was partly in the wood

of Friesenheim, and partly in the villages of Oggerheim, Epstein, and Flomerheim, and the adjacent inclosures. This wing was also difficult of approach from the many broad ditches that ran along its front, especially near the villages and in the wood of Friesenheim; but, upon the whole, it presented fewer obstacles than the other parts of the position. Before the left of the centre was the village of Lambheim, where he had placed a body of infantry and some artillery, as it stood upon one of the principal roads leading towards his camp.

Marshal Clerfaye's disposition was as follows :

The right, or first column, forming a separate corps of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that point, they were at least to act in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching from thence.

The right wing and centre of the army, commanded by the Marshal in person, was to march in six columns; four, making eighteen battalions and twenty-six squadrons, to form opposite the right of the enemy's left wing, and opposite the left of their centre; the two others, making nine battalions and eight squadrons, opposite the remainder of their centre.

The left wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in three columns; one of three battalions and four squadrons towards the wood of Friesenheim; one of six battalions and twelve squadrons towards Oggerheim; one of five battalions and ten squadrons towards Flomerheim and Epstein.

The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery.

Generals De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the village of Lambheim, which formed a salient point in the enemy's position, was carried. General Kray was then to begin, and General de la Tour, as soon as the right wing and centre began to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambheim, but not before, because his attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these movements.

The column that marched towards the wood of Friesenheim was ordered not to make a *real* attack till the villages of Flomerheim and Epstein were carried, and the attack upon Oggerheim, which was to follow immediately

upon these events, was taking a favourable turn. By these means the troops in the wood of Friesenheim would be turned on their left; at the same time that they were attacked in front, and of course obliged to abandon their position without making that resistance which they might otherwise have been enabled to do from the nature of the ground.

The columns had some distance to march to their respective stations, so that it was eleven o'clock before the village of Lambheim could be attacked. It was stormed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately.

General Kray now reported, that the part of the enemy's army immediately opposed to him was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in front, nor turn their flank. As soon as the Marshal received this report, he advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's position; but he found the whole bottom in which it runs so extremely marshy, and intersected with water-courses, that he could only cross it in three places, and with at most six men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and exposed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his disposition; reinforced General De la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, pushing at the same time two battalions, a small body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery, across the rivulet at two different points, as if he intended to cross with the army; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles: This manœuvre had the desired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General De la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was dusk, he had carried all that part of their position; and if the action had happened at a season of the year when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the most compleat and brilliant nature, because the enemy's centre and left could not possibly keep their ground after their right had given way, and the Austrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their

retreat

retreat with the most decided advantage. However, the night coming on made this impossible; therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Reebach (a rivulet that runs from Neustadt into the Rhine above Manheim), after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Manheim on the side of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garrison.

Manheim is now closely invested, and the object of Marshal Clerfaye's manoeuvres, since he stormed the entrenched camp before Mayence, completely attained.

The Austrians had on this occasion twenty-seven Officers and between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded. They took between six and seven hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.

The French loss in killed and wounded was very great, according to all the reports of the deserters and prisoners.

During the battle, General Naundorff, who was posted with a light corps upon the right of Gelheim, pushed on strong parties on the roads leading to Kaiserlautern.

Marshal Clerfaye marches to-day, and encamps with his left to the Rhine above Manheim, his right to the mountains between Turkheim and Neustadt.

General Pichegru's retreat has rendered his communication with General Jourdan more difficult. The latter has advanced, with part of his army, towards General Wartenleben, who is posted behind the Nake rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the post of Kreutzenach, but was repulsed with the loss of a great number of men and two pieces of cannon.

The first parallel before Manheim is opened at a very short distance from the works, and the siege is carrying on with the utmost vigour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

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

Extract of a Letter from Robert Craufurd, Esq. to Lord Grenville, dated Head Quarters of General Wurmsler's Army, near Manheim, Nov. 23, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Commandant of Manheim having, the night before last, sent out an Officer to General Wurmsler to propose terms for the surrender of the place, a capitulation was concluded yesterday morning, by which it was agreed, that the garrison should march out with the usual honours, lay down their arms on the Glacis, and become prisoners of war.

As soon as the capitulation was signed, the Austrian troops occupied the out-works, and two of the gates of the town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine Gates.

The garrison marched out this morning, and the place was taken possession of by General Wurmsler, in the name of His Imperial Majesty, after a siege of only twelve days of open trenches.

The French troops, which by this event are become prisoners of war, consist of ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, a proportionate corps of artillery, sappers, miners, &c. and a squadron of hussars, making in the whole four Generals, 389 Officers, and 9949 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

This great diminution of force must be severely felt by the enemy, at a time when his armies are so weakened and dispirited, and their strength rapidly declining by the immense desertion which daily takes place.

The inclosed list of the garrison of Manheim is a corroborating proof of the truth of the information that is received from all quarters upon this subject. as, of the ten half brigades or thirty battalions of infantry, which if complete ought to amount to thirty thousand men, the actual strength is only eight thousand three hundred and seventy-two. Their Officers acknowledge that they have long since ceased to receive any recruits.

State of the French Garrison at Manheim, at the Time of its Surrender.

Names of Corps,	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-commissioned	
		Officers and Privates.	Total.
10th half brigade infantry,	38	866	904
169th ditto,	-	37	1033
108th ditto,	-	11	405
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	86	2266	2352

Names of Corps	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-	Total.
		comissioned Officers & Privates.	
Brought forward	86	2266	2352
139th ditto,	26	694	720
204th ditto,	78	498	576
4th ditto,	16	715	731
86th ditto,	59	886	945
202d ditto,	44	1105	1149
21st ditto,	45	1000	1045
26th ditto,	37	877	914
Detachment of the 7th regi- ment of hussars,	4	50	54
4th battalion of sappers,	7	304	311
8th ditto,	3	172	175
6th company of miners,	3	29	32
Detachment of the 5th re- giment of light artillery,	1	45	46
5th regiment of artillery,	33	631	664
Pontoneers of the Rhine,	6	111	117
National gens d'armes,	1	27	28
Sick and wounded,	—	539	539
	389	9949	10338

CAPITULATION proposed by the General of Division Montaign, commanding the French Troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmsfer, commanding the Austrian Troops before that town.

ARTICLE I.—General Montaign shall deliver up the Fortrefs of Manheim to the Count de Wurmsfer, on the 23d of November, with the warlike stores and artillery therein, and in the state in which they now are.

Answer.—The Fortrefs shall be delivered up on the 23d of November.

Article II.—The French troops shall march out of Manheim, with their arms and baggage, as soon as the means shall be arranged for their passing to the left side of the Rhine; in all cases they shall march on the 23d of November, and take the route which shall be agreed upon between the two Commanding Generals.

Answer.—The French garrison shall be prisoners of war; they shall march out of the place on the 23d of November, with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis at nine o'clock in the morning; they shall take the route which shall be directed by General Count de Wurmsfer.

Article III.—The troops of his Majesty the Emperor, under the command of the Count de Wurmsfer, in two hours after the exchange of the Capitulation, signed by the two Commanding Generals, shall take possession of the fort at the head

of the bridge of the Necker; of the out-works, of the gate of Heidelberg, and of the redoubt of the Rhine, before the gate of l'Ecluse; and they shall not enter into the town till the last division of the French troops have marched out.

Answer.—After the signing of the Capitulation, the Austrian troops shall take possession of the out-works, of the gate of Heidelberg, and of the gate of the Rhine, to-morrow, the 22d of November, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Article IV.—The carriages necessary for the transport of the effects belonging to the Republic, or to the corps and individuals composing the garrison of Manheim, shall be furnished to them upon paying for the same by agreement, according to the orders of the Count de Wurmsfer, on the roads by which the French troops shall pass.

Answer.—The carriages necessary for the transport of the effects and property belonging to the French Officers shall be furnished to the French troops at the rate usual in the country. Whatever belongs to the Nation shall be delivered up to the Austrian Commissaries.

Article V.—The Count de Wurmsfer shall give orders for furnishing the necessary forage in the places where the French troops shall pass, and which the garrison may not be able to provide at Manheim; as also four days provision for the French troops, to be computed from the day of their departure from thence.

Answer.

Answer.—Care shall be taken to furnish bread to the troops. The Officers, who shall be desirous of keeping their horses, may purchase forage, which shall be delivered to them by the Conductors, at the current price.

Article VI.—The sick remaining in the hospital of Mannheim shall be taken care of by the Officers of Health of the French army, who shall remain in the place till its entire evacuation; for whom the necessary carriages shall be provided to the nearest town in the possession of the French troops. General Montaign relies upon the humanity of the Count de Wurmsler that they will be supplied with every assistance necessary for their recovery.

Answer.—The sick shall be treated with humanity, which is never refused in such cases: but they shall be attended by Austrian Surgeons. After their recovery, they shall remain prisoners like the other troops.

Article VII.—An Officer of Engineers of the French army shall deliver to an Austrian Officer the plans, maps, and other effects which the French engineers have received since their entry into Mannheim.

Answer.—This article shall have effect as soon as the Austrian troops occupy the two above-mentioned gates; and it is to be understood that all military effects are to be delivered up, such as artillery, magazines, plans, maps, &c. for which purpose Austrian Officers of the Engineers and Artillery shall be sent into the town on the 22d of November at eight o'clock.

Article VIII.—The Regency, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the town of Mannheim shall not be proceeded against in any manner on account of the former surrender to the French.

Answer.—This article depends entirely on the pleasure of his Imperial Majesty.

Article IX.—When the day is fixed for the garrison to march out of Mannheim, a Staff Officer of the Austrian army, accompanied by a Staff Officer of the French army, shall precede the troops in order to give the necessary orders for their march, and for providing quarters, until their arrival on the territory occupied by the troops of the Republic.

Answer.—Answered by the Second Article.

Article X.—As soon as the Capitulation is signed by the two Commanding Officers, the Count de Wurmsler shall furnish an Officer of the French army with a pass-port to enable him to carry an

account of the present Capitulation to General Pichegru.

Answer.—The reports made by General Montaign shall be sent to General Pichegru.

Manheim, November 21, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

Additional Articles to the Capitulation proposed by General Montaign, commanding the French Troops at Mannheim, to General Count de Wurmsler, commanding the Troops of His Imperial Majesty.

ARTICLE I.—The garrison shall have no covered carriage, and reference shall be had to the Fourth Article, by which all military effects, without any exception whatever, such as chests, ammunition, horses, cloathing, provisions, are to be specified, and faithfully delivered up to the Austrian Officers and Commissaries appointed for that purpose.

Article II.—Until the execution of the present Capitulation, reciprocal hostages shall be given, viz. a Field Officer and a Captain shall be exchanged to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

Article III.—To-morrow morning the French Commanding Officer shall make known the number of carriages that are wanted, and before the garrison shall march out he shall deliver a return of his troops.

The garrison shall give up the Austrian deserters.

Manheim, November 23, 1795.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 12.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Luke, of His Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. in the North Seas, the Texel bearing S. S. E. 20 Leagues. Received the 11th instant, without date.

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that His Majesty's ship Caroline, under my command, part of Admiral Duncan's Squadron, having discovered, on the 1st of December, two strange sail, bearing South four leagues, the Admiral made our signal to chase: this happened about eight o'clock in the morning. At half past eleven, A.M. came within gun-shot, when we found the chase shewed French colours, and fired a shot to windward. The Caroline immediately fired to bring her to, but she hauled her wind from us, and fired a broadside. In the course of an hour, after firing several shot, she struck: she proves to be the Pandora, a National brig, three days from Dunkirk;

kirk, carrying 108 men, and mounting 14 six pounders. The other, named *Le Septain*, mounting 12 four pounders, got off while we were taking the prisoners out.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 19.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, were received last night from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfayé's Army, Alzey, Dec. 2, 1795.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfayé, with that part of his army which, during the siege of Mannheim, had been encamped between the Rhine and Neustadt, arrived on the 29th in the neighbourhood of Creutzenach, where it formed a junction with General Wartensleben's corps, and took nearly the same position that the latter has occupied for some time past, the right flank being at Bingen, the left on the Heights behind Creutzenach and Puffeld, and the advanced posts pushed on beyond the Nahe.

General Kray, as soon as he was relieved from the post of Neustadt, directed his march towards Wolfstein; from whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by Lautereck and Meissenheim to turn the right flank of the enemy, encamped near Zimmern, whilst the main body of the army should menace his front.

General Kray could not arrive at Lautereck before the 1st instant. In the mean time General Jourdan advanced with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, consisting of about fifty-five thousand men, drove back, on the 30th, the Austrian advanced piquets, that were on the other side of the Nahe, and took a position opposite to that of Marshal Clerfayé's army, his right flank being covered by one division posted behind Lautereck and Meissenheim on the Glahn, his centre and left extending along the banks of the Nahe to the Rhine. At Bingen, which is situated at the conflux of these two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a stone bridge over the Nahe; but it is equally difficult for either party to undertake any thing on this quarter. From thence to Creutzenach, where there is also a stone bridge, the nature

of the ground is much more favourable for the enemy than for the Austrians, as the hills on the left bank (that is, on the enemy's side) are very commanding, and close to the Nahe; whereas on the right bank there is a plain of considerable breadth, from which the heights rise in so gradual a slope, as to afford, in general, no position for the Austrian artillery near enough to defend the passages of the river, without being entirely commanded by the French batteries on the opposite side. These circumstances exist, in a peculiar degree, at Creutzenach itself; so much so, that infantry posted on the hill called the Schlofsberg, on the left bank, can fire quite into the town, and on to the bridge.

On the morning of the 1st instant, the enemy were seen in very great force drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, very advantageously placed on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack Creutzenach. The Austrians defended it with great firmness, but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible for them to prevent the enemy's at length getting possession of it, which happened at about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed on this side of the town, advanced again, and attacked the French with so great bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the Schlofsberg, and being totally unsupported by their own cannon (which, from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of) they found it impracticable to maintain the post. They therefore abandoned it a second time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The enemy contented themselves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to shew themselves on this side of the town.

The loss of the Austrians in this affair amounts to nearly five hundred killed and wounded.

Fifty of the enemy were taken prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

The

The having been obliged to abandon the post of Creutzenach is not of any very material consequence, as the army maintains exactly the same position as before, excepting that the part of the line which is opposite that place, is thrown a little back, in order to occupy the most commanding heights.

At the same time that the above mentioned affair happened at Creutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions. The number of prisoners are eight officers and one hundred and fifty men. General Kray occupies Lautereck.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army, Alzey, Dec. 5, 1795.

The situation of the Austrian armies on this side of the Rhine is at present as follows, viz.

Marshal Clerfaye's behind the Nahe, from Bingen to the Heights behind Volkshheim (near Creutzenach) and Furfield. Two or three battalions at Alsentz, and other villages to the left, to keep up the communication with General Kray's corps, which is at Lautereck and Wolfstein, and has lately been reinforced by some battalions from the army. General Nauendorf is in march from Kayserlautern, which post, and those dependent on it, as Frankenstein, Nipstedt, and Hofkier, were this day occupied by a detachment of General Wurmer's army. Another strong corps of that army extends from Newstadt, behind the Speierbach and Rechbach, to the Rhine, occupying the Speier, &c.

Frankfort, Dec. 2.

By accounts from the Austrian army it appears, that the enemy's loss, in the battle of the 14th of November, amounted to about five thousand men, besides about seven hundred prisoners; and that twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above one hundred ammunition waggons, and some considerable magazines of different kinds, were taken by the Austrians; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition waggons, destroyed by the enemy in their retreat.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, Dec. 24. The following details have been published respecting the departure of the daughter of Louis the 16th:

"Charlotte-Antoinette departed on the 29th ult. (Dec. 20), at four in the

morning, accompanied by Madame de Saucy, daughter of Madam de Machau, wet-nurse of Louis the 16th, De Hué, his old valet-de-chambre, a captain of cavalry, one of the Guardians of the Tower of the Temple, and one Caron, a waiting-boy. The preparations for her departure were made by Cadet de Vaux, with all the secrecy which prudence demanded. The Minister of the Interior took Charlotte-Antoinette from the Temple, and conducted her to his hotel, where a travelling carriage awaited her. All her wants were supplied in the most convenient manner, and likewise every thing that she wished."

Accounts from Basle mention that the daughter of Louis the 16th has arrived there; that her exchange has taken place against the French Commissioners delivered up by Dumourier.

On finding herself in a state of security, she refused to accept of any of the things provided for her by the murderers of her parents; said she forgave the French nation the injuries she had received from them, but felt herself happy in being out of their power.

Genoa, Nov. 28. The Austrians have just lost all the fruits of the successes which they obtained on this side of Italy, at the opening of the campaign. All their posts have been taken by the French, who now occupy St. Jacques, Vado, Finale, and Savona. Three of their Generals arrived yesterday at Savona. When the Austrians abandoned Vado, they embarked as many articles as they could on board Imperial and other ships. These ships were dispersed in a tempest, and three of them perished.

The greatest consternation prevails at Turin on account of the victory of the French. The communication between Genoa and France is now perfectly restored. The French army, it is said, has received from the neighbourhood of Nice, Marseilles, &c. a reinforcement of 30,000 men.

Vienna, Dec. 17. Our Court has received the particulars of the late events in Italy. It appears that the enemy, being reinforced by 30,000 men, had attacked the Austro-Sardinian troops with an army of double their force; and, notwithstanding every inch of ground had been bravely disputed, our forces were obliged to retreat. We have, upon the whole, lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 4000 men,

together with sixty pieces of cannon.

Jan. 7, 1796. Very early arrived an express from Dover, in eight hours, with the Paris Gazettes down to the 3d instant, containing the important news of a suspension of arms between the Austrians and the French.

This news was officially announced to the French armies on the Rhine by the following letter from Adjutant-General Cayla to the Burgomasters of Cologne, dated Dec. 20.

"I should think myself deficient in my duty, Gentlemen, were I not to acquaint you with the good news which I have received from General Lefevre, who is at Bonne. He informs me, that a suspension of arms between the French Republic and the Emperor has been agreed on. Meanwhile, I hope a definitive arrangement will take place. For the present hostilities are at an end.

(Signed) "CAYLA."

PARIS, JAN. 3.

Official Declaration of the Executive Directory on the Subject of Peace, and the Suspension of Hostilities.

The Executive Directory, in a letter addressed to the Minister at War, dated yesterday, confirms the news of the suspension of arms between us and the Austrians. The following is an extract of the letter:

"In spite of the successes gained by the Austrian armies, which occupy a part of the Palatinate, they have been obliged, through the united efforts of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the Rhine and Moselle, to ask for a suspension of arms, to which the French Generals, anxious to give some repose to their troops, have consented. Calumny will, no doubt, take advantage of this circumstance to oppose the effect of the vigorous measures adopted for the reorganization of the Republican armies. You will re-double your energy, as well to keep the defenders of their country together, as to provide for their wants. You will augment the succours for our frontier places, keep up the state of discipline, and ensure to France a brilliant and decisive campaign. The surest road to peace is to be provided with the means of carrying on the war with vigour.

"The Directory has no scruple to announce to all Europe, that its most ardent desire is to negotiate for a peace, the basis of which resting, not on the exaggerated and destructive pretensions

respecting the safety of other powers, but on the well-understood interests of those powers in their relative situation with the French Republic and its Allies; in short, a peace in every respect worthy of the sacrifices which the French have made to ensure their independence. France is ready to consent to a peace worthy of her; but she is still equal to contend with her enemies, if they wish to prolong a disastrous war. Already has their obstinacy in a manner doubled our means of conquering them; already have the young requisition men pressed forward to join their victorious phalanxes; the armies are re-organized, and the treatment both of the officers and soldiers will soon be ameliorated. Every thing seems to augur to the Republic, that its calamities will soon cease, and that the establishment of the Constitution will be the signal of new victories, or the pledge of a glorious and lasting peace.

(Signed) "REWBELL."

The French account of the truce between the Austrian and French armies is marked with the true gasconade of Republican falsehood. From the advices received by the *Hamburgh Mails* it appears, that after violent contests, in which the French were repeatedly beaten, Jourdan asked for the truce; yet the French ventured to assert that the truce had been requested by the Austrians.

By the last of the two *Hamburgh Mails* we have a more circumstantial detail, from which it will be seen, that the truce originated with the French Generals, and that it was at their solicitation:

"Mentz, Dec. 29."

"On the 21st inst. General Dessaix proposed, in the name of General Pichegru, a cessation of hostilities for three months to the Austrian General Mészáros, who commands the advanced posts of Field-Marshal Wurmser's army, near Kaiserslautern. The same proposal was made in the name of General Jourdan, by Gen. Marceau, to General Kray, who commands the left wing of Field-Marshal Clairfayte's army. The latter having conferred with Field-Marshal Wurmser on this subject, it was agreed between them that they would accept the proposal, on condition that both parties be allowed to set aside the truce whenever they thought proper so to do, on condition that notice of eight days should be given to the ad-
verse

verse party before hostilities should recommence. Generals Kray and Mészáros received therefore the necessary instructions to conclude the armistice with the French Generals, subject to these conditions. On the 26th inst. the answer of the latter had not reached the Austrian Head-quarters at Kreutznach; but there remains no doubt, that terms, as modified by Field Marshals Clairfayé and Wurmsér, will be acceded to by the republicans; whereupon a line of demarkation is to be drawn, which the troops of both armies are not to transgress."

A letter from Thorn, in Poland, mentions, that the unfortunate King of Poland's renunciation of his throne was very far from being voluntary, though the possession of it had been lately rendered so painful. The eve of the day, which would have completed the 30th anniversary of his reign, was cruelly chosen for the conclusion of his royal functions. A letter was then delivered to him by Prince Repnin, from the Empress of Russia, the substance of which was, "That the cessation of his royal authority was the natural effect of the arrangements made with respect to Poland; it was therefore referred to his judgment, whether a formal abdication would not be suitable."

This crisis, though it had been foreseen, did not give the King the less emotion, and he was for some time much agitated. At length he signed the act. The same Prince Repnin, who had been his principal agent in obtaining the crown, and who had assisted at the coronation as the representative of his friend and protectress, the same Prince Repnin, thirty years afterwards, brought him the decree of his deposition.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

THIS Tribunal, which posterity will hardly credit could have existed in the 18th century, in one of the most polished nations of Europe, had its origin in the dark manœuvres of Maximilian Robespierre, a Member of the Convention, to destroy his opponents, and to afford him an opportunity of removing every obstacle between him and the Crown of France. It was established by a decree of the Convention, on the 17th day of August 1792, and terminated its career with the execution of a col-

league of its founder and his accomplices, on the 15th December 1794.

The crimes which it recognized as Revolutionary were, as appears by the sentences—carrying on correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, opposing the enlisting of recruits, importing false assignats, composing and publishing writings in favour of royalty, blaspheming the people and constitution, concealing gold and silver coin, cutting down and defacing the tree of liberty, frauds in the articles of clothing, provisions or forage for the armies, exclaiming *Vive le Roi*, furnishing money to the Emigrants, checking the circulation of assignats, attempting to re-establish royalty, trampling on the national cockade and substituting the white cockade, ridiculing the decrees of the Convention, proposing an Agrarian law, proclaiming Louis XVII. conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, &c.

From its institution in August 1792, to the 27th day of July 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was deposed, the persons who suffered its dreadful sentence of decapitation were:

Marie Antoinette the Queen of France

The Princess Elizabeth, sister of the late King

Six Princes

Three Princesses

Six Dukes

Two Duchesses

Fourteen Marquises

Two Marchionesses

Three Barons of the Empire

Twenty-three Counts

Six Countesses

Three Viscounts

Two hundred and fourteen Ex-nobles

Twelve Knights of Saint Louis

One hundred and twenty-seven married women, wives of Ex-Nobles and others

Forty-five single women and women divorced

Seventy-six widows of Ex-Nobles and others

Four Abbés and Abbeesses

Two Constitutional Bishops

Fourteen Friars and Monks of the different Orders

One Commodore

Eight Captains of vessels

One hundred and fifty-five Priests, Curates, and Vicars

Seventeen Constitutional Priests

Twenty-three Nuns of the different Orders

Two Marshals of France

Thirteen Marshals des Camps

Forty-seven Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Brigadiers

Twenty-two Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels

Eight Majors

Fifty Captains of Cavalry and Infantry

Seventeen Aides des Camps and Adjutants

Forty-one Lieutenants of the Army and Navy

Seven Officers of the Artillery

Eighty-four soldiers, National guards and sailors

Thirty-three Members of the National Convention

Four Members of the Legislative Assembly

Twenty-nine Members of the Constituent Assembly

Three Ministers of State

Thirty Mayors of cities and towns

Twenty-two Judges

Nineteen Justices of the Peace

Twenty-four Authors, literary men, and Editors of newspapers

One hundred and seventy-eight Counsellors, Presidents of Parliaments, Attornies, Lawyers and Notaries

One hundred and nine Gentlemen

Twelve Bankers

Two Admirals

Thirty-eight Merchants and Factors

One hundred and five Commissaries of War, Marine, National Agents and Contractors

One hundred and sixty-six Municipal Officers, Administrators of Districts and Departments, Police, &c. Auditors of Accounts, Registers and Receivers

Nine hundred and forty-one persons of different trades and descriptions;

Making together two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four persons. The oldest person sentenced was Monsieur Dupin, a Counsellor of the Parliament of Thoulouse, whose extreme age of ninety-seven pleaded in vain for mercy. He and twenty-five more Counsellors of the same Parliament, and four of the Parliament of Paris, were executed at the same time.

From the 27th of July to the 15th of December 1794, the labours of the Tribunal became meritorious; as during that interval no persons received its sentence but Robespierre himself, and about one hundred of his accomplices; and it will be recollected with satisfaction, that shortly after the Judges and Jurymen of this never-sparing Court shared the fate of their patron and protector.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, DEC. 24, 1795.

JOHN Weldon has been tried here on a charge of high treason, of which he was capitally convicted. It appeared upon the trial by the evidence of John Lawler, who had been a member of the Corresponding Society in London, that through the recommendation of one Eaton, a bookfeller in London, he had been admitted to a similar society in Dublin, and sworn in a Defender, and attended several meetings of Defenders; but upon hearing it was their determination to massacre all the Protestants in Ireland, he disclosed to the Gentleman for whom he worked as a painter and gilder, all he knew of this dangerous conspiracy.

JAN. 4, 1796. In consequence of a dispute which took place on Saturday evening last, in the Gallery of the Opera-house, between Major Sweetman, of one of the Independent Companies, and Captain

Watson, of the 90th, or Prince Edward's Regiment, they met on Monday morning, near Cobham, in Surry. The distance fixed on was seven paces. They both fired at the same instant with such a fatal aim, that Major Sweetman was shot through the head, and fell dead on the spot; and Capt. Watson was dangerously wounded in the hip.

JAN. 7. A letter from Edinburgh, dated this day, says, "Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. his Royal Highness Monsieur Comte d'Artois, with his suite, landed at Leith, from on board his Majesty's frigate the Jason, C. Stirling, Esq. commander. On the frigate's coming to anchor in the Roads, his Royal Highness was saluted with 21 guns from Leith battery, and with the like number on his landing at Leith, where he was received from the boat by Lord Adam Gordon and a part of his suite, and conducted in his Lordship's carriage

carriage to an apartment in his Majesty's Palace of Holyroodhouse, fitted in haste for his reception, and as he entered the Palace his Royal Highness was saluted with 21 guns from Edinburgh Castle."

Extract of a Letter from Longford, in Ireland, Jan. 3.

"The lawless banditti, that infest the provinces of this kingdom, will drive every person of property to the necessity of seeking a residence in Bath, or some other English town, where a degree of security and comfort may be enjoyed; for here the extreme ignorance and consequent profligacy of the people render a situation in most of our counties extremely hazardous; for we are perpetually exposed to such outrages as the following:

"On Saturday last, the 2d instant, at so early an hour as eight in the evening, a savage banditti of Defenders forcibly entered the house of Caleb Barnes Harman, of Bawn, Esq. in the county of Longford, and forced their way up the back stairs into the hall. On hearing a noise, Mr. Harman opened the door of the drawing-room, in which he and his family were, and was instantly fired at by one of the ruffians, whose shot unluckily entered his body.

"Mr. Harman fell, on which the assassin struck him with the butt-end of a large horse pistol, which he broke on his head; notwithstanding which, Mr. Harman contrived to get up stairs, and, wounded as he was, with firmness scarcely to be credited, charged a gun, and shot one of the villains, who was then coming up the back stairs, on which the party withdrew, taking with them their wounded companion. Mr. Har-

man lived till Sunday, and then expired.

"Lord Oxmantown has offered a reward of two hundred guineas for apprehending the murderer.

"Eleven out of the twelve ruffians who assassinated Mr. Harman, have been since taken, and are in Longford gaol; among them is the person who was wounded by Mr. H.'s gun."

It may be recollected that some time ago a circumstance was mentioned, that a French sloop, on her voyage from America to France, was captured by an English frigate; and, just before she struck, the Captain threw a packet overboard, which was prevented from sinking by the courage of an English sailor, a prisoner on board the sloop, who jumped into the sea and saved it. It now appears that the packet contained letters from Fauchet, the Minister from France to the American States.—In one of these letters, addressed to the *French Committee of Public Safety*, Fauchet gives them information that the secret service money, which he carried with him to America to a large amount, had been well employed in cementing stronger the bonds of amity between France and America, and acknowledged himself much indebted to Mr. Randolph, the American Secretary of State, and to a Gentleman in high office in the State of Pennsylvania. The English Ministry transmitted an account of this correspondence to Mr. Hammond, the Ambassador from England in America, who communicated it to the President of the Congress.—The discovery of this correspondence was made known to Mr. Randolph, who immediately sent in his resignation of Secretary of State.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 29.

AT Bath, the Rev. John Coles, A. M. rector of Calstock, vicar of Duloe in Cornwall, and late fellow of Baliol college.

Dec. 8. At Nuthill, in Fife, captain William Bet., of the royal navy.

9. Mr. David Thompson, merchant, at Guernsey.

10. At Banff, in his 84th year, James Shand, Esq. late provost of that borough.

At Farnley, near Phoenix Park, Dublin, Thomas Higginbotham, esq. upwards of 36 years cashier in his Majesty's Treasury in Ireland.

John Johnstone, esq. of Alva, brother of Sir William Pulteney and the late Governor

Johnstone. The early part of his life was passed in the service of the East India Company; he was member of the Bengal Council, and Chief of the province of Midnapore during the arduous contest with the Nabob Cossim Ali Khan. In 1766 he published "A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock," 8vo. defending his conduct against some charges alledged against him by Lord Clive.

12. Peter Garrick, esq. at Litchfield, in his 85th year, brother of the late David Garrick.

At Oxford, in her 75th year, the dowager Lady Peshall.

13. At Exeter, Mr. Nathaniel Overbury, woolstapler, of Tetbury.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Adam, mother of William Adam, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At Hanover, lieutenant-general Duplat.

16. Mr. John Jones, sen. of Luckington, Wilts.

Lately, Mr. George Heath, of Stafford.

17. Mrs. Davidson, Assembly-room, Mile End.

Lately, at Hayes, near Uxbridge, Harry Blencowe, esq.

18. Mr. Sweet Hart, of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, formerly landwaiver at Liverpool, aged 33.

William Bythesfa, at Crooms Hill, Greenwich.

Lately, at Shrewsbury, Mr. William Miel, manager of the theatres of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Wolverhampton, and Worcester.

19. Dr. James Ford, of Old Bond street, late one of the patentees of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. Martin Bruniges, sugar refiner, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields.

Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Mr. Whitfield, of Drury-lane theatre.

The Rev. T. S. Dupuis, B. A. late of Grays in Essex.

20. The Rev. Mr. John Cooper, minister of Glas in Scotland, in his 98th year.

Lately, at Compton Pauncefoot, Dorsetshire, the Rev. R. Hunt, vicar of that place.

Lately, in his 71st year, the Rev. William Bellam, late of Ilington row, near Birmingham.

21. John Wombwell, esq. Great Ormond-street.

Thomas Wildman, esq. a solicitor in Chancery, and member of Parliament for Hindon in Wilts.

F. Perrott, M. D. of Birmingham, in his 71st year.

At Winchester, in his 26th year, Thomas Chapman, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Glasgow, J. Home Purves, esq.

At Sutton, Shropshire, Mr. Walter Mansel, formerly a merchant in Charlestown, South Carolina.

22. Mrs. Wright, of the Salopian Coffee-house, Charing Cross.

Mrs. Diana Parke, sister of Mr. Parke, musician.

Timothy Mangles, esq. at Laytonstone.

Lately, at St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Dr. Colin Drummond, physician.

23. Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, governor of Gibraltar, colonel of the 7th (or Queen's own) regiment of light dragoons, and member of Parliament for Launceston, Cornwall,

John Wimpey, esq. late of North Bocking, Hants.

Lately, at East Hendred, Berks, John Eytton, esq. in the 83d year of his age.

24. Mr. George Deane, hardwareman, of Fish-street-hill.

Lately, at Deal, Admiral Bray, in the 79th year of his age.

25. At Greenwich, aged 27: the Rev. Robert Pritchard, jun. fellow of New College, Oxford.

Mrs. Cornewall, wife of Dr. Cornwell, dean of Canterbury, and sister to the Countess of Abercorn.

Mrs. Hatchett, wife of Mr. Hatchett, sen. of Long Acre.

26. John Knight, esq. of Wolverley, Worcesterhire, one of the greatest iron masters in the kingdom.

At Abingdon Lodge, Cambridgehire, Charles William Cox, esq.

Lady Smith, eldest of Sir John Silvester Smith, bart. of Newland Park, near Wakefield.

27. Mr. George Willox, merchant, in Old Aberdeen.

28. Mrs. Murray, wife of admiral Murray, M. P. and daughter of Thomas Lord King.

Mr. John Helfa, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

At Edminton, Mr. Bampton, late of Gracechurch-street.

Mr. John Fagg, attorney-at-law, Ramsgate, aged 67.

29. Mr. John Cole, of St. John-street, West Smithfield, aged 74, receiver of the brokers rents for the City of London.

Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Barrowhill, Scotland.

In Dublin, in her 103d year, Mrs. Beresford, grand-aunt of the Marquis of Waterford.

At Barff Castle, the Right Hon. Countess dowager of Findlater and Seafield.

30. Dr. Francis Morison, of Edinburgh.

Mr. Richard Woodhouse, clerk to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

At Hampstead, in his 80th year, Matthew Barton, esq. admiral of the white. He became post captain in the *Antelope*, Feb. 7, 1746. On the 29th Nov. 1758 he lost the *Litchfield* man of war on the coast of Guinea, off Cape Canton, and was taken prisoner, and released in 1760. For this loss he was tried and acquitted. In 1777 he became rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1778 rear-admiral of the red.

At Bristol, George Edward Harrington Hayward, esq. lieutenant of the first Devonshire militia.

At Kilkenny Castle, the Right Hon. John Butler, Earl of Ormond and Viscount Thurles of the kingdom of Ireland.

Lately, at Pembroke, South Wales, Dudley Acland, esq. brigadier general of his Majesty's land forces in the West Indies, and colonel of the 91st regt. of foot.

31. At Newcastle, John Lowes, esq. of Ridley-hall, Northumberland.

JAN. 1, 1796. At Chesterfield, Derbyshire, William Anderson, esq. of London.

2. Mr. Edward Ballard, bookseller, Little Britain, aged 88.

George Staniforth, esq. of Old Broadstreet, in his 89th year.

Lately, at Rostherne, Cheshire, in his 83d year, James Mastey, esq. of Salford, many years president of the infirmary at Manchester.

3. At Edmonton, Mr. Benjamin Hodgson, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

The Rev. William Dee Best, M. A. rector of Backwell in Somersetshire, and of Bangherist, Berks.

Caleb Barnes Harman, esq. brother of Lord Oxmantown, and Representative in Parliament for Longford in Ireland.

Lieutenant William Nicholson, of his Majesty's ship La Commerce de Marseilles.

Lately, Henry Morgan, esq. of Carleon, Monmouthshire.

Lately, at Blakeney, Gloucester, the Rev. Thomas Leach, who held the livings of Llanfay, Ragland, and Llandenny, in Monmouthshire.

4. Mrs. Spottiswoode, wife of Mr. Robert Spottiswoode, of Austin friars.

Lately, Robert Tudway, jun. esq. nephew of Clement Tudway, esq.

5. Mr. Creed, at Hampstead. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Blomefield, rector of Fersfield, Norfolk, in his 90th year. He was the compiler of a History of Norfolk, printed at his own house at Fersfield, in three vols. fol. 1739.

Lately, in the King's Bench prison, Salisbury Cade, esq.

Lately, at Chiddingfold, Suffex, the Rev. Thomas Baker, vicar of that parish, and of Alcifton, in the same county.

6. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Richard Hopkins, esq. of Dulwich.

At Stoney Hill, Bristol, Mr. David Duncombe, late merchant in that city.

Mr. John Anderson, F.R.S.S. London and Edinburgh, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, in the 70th year of his age, and 41st of his professorship.

7. Miss Martha Townley, only daughter of the Rev. G. S. Townley, rector of St. Stephen Walbrook, in her 17th year.

At Twickenham, Thomas Foxall, esq. late a commander in the East India Company's service.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Kenmore.

Mr. Patrick Thompson, of Warwick-court, merchant.

At Shelford, near Bingham, Nottinghamshire, James O'Burn, formerly known in York by the appellation of Little Tommy, a celebrated ventriloquist. He was a native of Ireland.

8. In Dawson-street, Dublin, George Rawson, esq. M. P. for Armagh, and commissioner of the Stamps.

20. At Southampton, Bercher Baril, esq. Mrs. Garling, sen. of King street, Bloomsbury, in her 87th year.

At Dulwich, in his 83d year, Joseph Allen, M. D. upwards of 30 years master of Dulwich college, and supposed to be the last survivor of those who went round the world with Lord Anson.

Mr. Benjamin Baker, upholster, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

11. James Anderson, esq. of Craven-street.

12. Mr. Joseph Everett, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, in his 66th year.

13. Dr. Hardy, of Basingtoke.

14. Miss Blayney, only child of the Rev. Dr. Blayney, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in her 16th year.

Mrs. Barlow, at Ingleton, Yorkshire.

Thomas Bradford, esq. at Norton, in the county of Durham.

Lately, at Hull, Mr. Thomas Harrison, who had been partner 50 years in the house of Pease and Harrison.

15. Anthony Pye, esq. of Featherstone-buildings, in his 75th year.

Nathaniel Warren, esq. Dublin, member of Parliament for the borough of Callow, and late superintending magistrate of the new establishment for protecting the peace of the city of Dublin. He was in his 59th year, and served the office of Mayor in 1783.

16. At York, the Rev. John Chamberlain, a Roman Catholic Divine.

17. At Maidstone, Miss Elizabeth Shipley, third daughter of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, late Bishop of St. Asaph.

20. Mr. Thomas Vanhagen, pastry cook, in St. Paul's Church yard, in his 65th year.

At Sevenoaks, the Rev. Thomas Williams, clerk, chancellor of the cathedral of Chichester, rector and vicar of Cocking in Suffex, and of Sutton in Norfolk, aged 94.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1796.

Bank Stock	3perCt India	3 per Ct. Contols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Trifs Ditto
Sunday																		
167 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{4}$		85 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 9-16	3 5-16							9 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	13 dif.	22 pr.	
176	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 70 $\frac{1}{4}$		85 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 9-16	8 5-16					216 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	13 dif.	22 a 23s. pr.	
	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 70		85 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 7-16								3 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	12 dif.	21s. 6d. pr.	
176 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{4}$		85		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5-16					216 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$			19s. a 16s. pr.	
Sunday																		
	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		68						3 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 dif.	17s. a 12s. pr.	
175 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		68			216		8 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 dif.		
177 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$		84		19 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					216		8 dif.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 dif.	15s. 6d. pr.	
177 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		68 $\frac{1}{4}$			219			4 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 dif.	16s. pr.	
	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{4}$		85 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 9-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					219 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$		17s. pr.	
Sunday																		
	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 70		84 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$								4 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 dif.	14l. 13s. 6d.	
178 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$			84 $\frac{1}{4}$		19 7-16								6 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 dif.	15s. a 14s. pr.	
178	69	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{4}$		85		19 7-16			69						4 $\frac{1}{8}$		14s. 6d. pr.	
	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					218		6 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 dif.	14s. 6d. pr.	
	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 63		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	19 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					218		8 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 dif.	14s. 6d. pr.	
178	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 7-16						213 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{8}$		15s. pr.	
Sunday																		
	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69		85	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 7-16						213		9 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 dif.	14s. 6d. pr.	
178	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 7-16	8 $\frac{3}{8}$		68 $\frac{1}{4}$			212 $\frac{3}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{8}$		15s. pr.	
	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7-16					213 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 $\frac{1}{8}$		14s. 6d. pr.	
	69	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$		85 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7-16		69 $\frac{3}{8}$					16 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 dif.	14s. 6d.	
177 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{4}$		85 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$						215 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 dif.	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 dif.	14l. 11s.	
Sunday																		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Contols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.