

# THE European Magazine,

## For FEBRUARY 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, ESQ. R. A. And, 2. A WEST VIEW OF the FAMOUS PASS OF HOTTENTOT HOLLAND'S KLOFFE, at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank the Gentleman who sent us *The CLEVELAND PROSPECT*; but that Poem has already been printed in our Magazine for April 1784, p. 310.

If our Correspondent from *Kentin Town* can point out how we can procure any of the Portraits he mentions, we shall be ready to engrave them.

Some of the Poems signed R. C. and R. A. in our next. Also one of the Pieces in Mentor's packet.

We are obliged to ask the indulgence of several of our poetical Correspondents, who lately have been uncommonly numerous.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 6. to Feb. 13, 1796.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
Bendon	co	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	102	10	54	6	34	5	26	10	41	9
											Kent	94	2	00	0	32	6	26	2	35	6
											Suffex	96	0	00	0	35	6	24	4	36	0
											Suffolk	96	0	00	0	31	5	25	11	35	2
											Cambrid.	91	3	47	10	33	7	23	8	39	2
											Norfolk	91	6	50	0	30	4	26	1	36	1
											Lincoln	87	5	60	0	37	2	24	0	38	6
											York	86	9	69	4	35	9	24	6	44	9
											Durham	79	8	00	0	39	11	24	1	00	0
											Northum.	84	8	60	0	33	8	24	1	44	0
											Cumberl.	92	5	59	5	36	1	25	4	00	0
											Westmor.	99	4	62	0	38	3	25	10	00	0
											Lancash.	100	2	00	0	40	11	28	9	00	0
											Cheshire	95	8	00	0	46	2	28	8	00	0
											Glouce.	99	1	00	0	40	3	24	6	46	1
											Somerset	97	8	00	0	38	2	23	6	44	0
											Monmou.	88	1	00	0	38	10	22	5	00	0
											Devon	92	9	00	0	36	3	20	4	48	0
											Cornwall	72	0	00	0	31	3	18	10	00	0
											Dorset	90	5	00	0	34	10	24	0	00	0
											Hants	101	7	00	0	37	3	26	6	00	0
WALES.																					
											N. Wales	94	8	00	0	38	0	22	0	00	0
											S. Wales	85	4	00	0	34	2	17	11	00	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### JANUARY.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
27-29	18	42	S. S. W.
28-29	19	43	S.
29-29	21	44	S. S. W.
30-29	27	40	S.
31-29	35	44	S. S. W.

### FEBRUARY.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
1-29	31	46	W.
2-29	50	42	N. W.
3-29	41	47	S.
4-29	43	45	W.
5-29	61	42	S. W.
6-29	40	43	W.
7-29	31	44	S. W.
8-29	17	46	S.

9-29	12	44	S. W.
10-29	30	40	N. W.
11-30	16	37	N.
12-29	78	41	S. W.
13-29	54	39	W.
14-29	60	41	S. W.
15-29	62	40	W.
16-29	71	37	N. W.
17-29	78	39	N. N. E.
18-29	85	38	N. E.
19-29	91	40	S. W.
20-29	97	41	S.
21-30	02	39	N. E.
22-30	01	38	N. E.
22-30	03	40	S. E.
23-30	04	39	N. E.
24-30	06	38	N. N. E.



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

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MEMOIRS OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq. R. A.

THOUGH the utility and excellence of biographical records have been always admitted, yet the modern practice of what may be termed CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY is certainly to be considered as a vast improvement of this valuable branch of literature. Hence the great cause of MORALITY is obviously promoted, since the practice of noticing, during life, the actions of eminent characters must necessarily impress upon men who rise into public distinction a strong sense of personal reputation. Hence also MERIT and GENIUS obtain a more solid enjoyment than the mere hope of posthumous fame, possess the esteem as well as admiration of their contemporaries, wear the laurels they deserve, and anticipate the recompence of impartial posterity. Upon this principle the meritorious subject of our present attention should long since have obtained a place in our work; and we feel no small pleasure in knowing that we are at length employing our notice on a man no less distinguished for private worth than for eminence in his profession.

JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq. was born, as we are informed, at Plymouth, about the year 1746. Whether he was originally intended for the profession in which he has attained so high an estimation we know not, but we are assured that he discovered an early fondness for the art of PAINTING; and this circumstance most probably induced his parents to suffer him to follow the bent of his taste and inclinations. It is said, that Mr. Northcote hardly ever went so far as twenty miles from the place of his birth till he reached his twenty-fifth year, being of a studious and sedentary turn of mind, and either employed in the pursuit of literature or in his favourite amusement of Drawing.

Having obtained all that is generally comprised in what is called a good education, he was ambitious of trying his talents upon the great theatre of Art in the metropolis; and for this purpose he ventured to London in the year 1771, and placed himself under the direction of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, who admired his acute and enquiring mind, and saw enough in the graphic attempts of Mr. Northcote that promised honour and advantage to himself and the art.

The time of his residence in the classic mansion of Sir Joshua Reynolds was the happiest period of Mr. Northcote's life, for the Wits of the age were proud of an opportunity of vinting so accomplished an artist, and so engaging a man; and as Mr. Northcote was considered as much in the light of a friend as of a pupil by his able and intelligent preceptor, he had the advantage of profiting by the conversation of men of the first rank and talents. Having remained with Sir Joshua about five years, Mr. Northcote, in 1777, naturally desirous of seeing the celebrated works of genius in Italy, quitted this country with the laudable view of improving himself by an attentive study of all the admired productions which embellish that splendid region in the world of ART.

Mr. Northcote soon signaled his talents in Rome, where he remained about three years; and during the time he was in Italy he was appointed a Member of the Ancient Etruscan Academy at Cortona, and of the Imperial Academy at Florence. About the same period he was also admitted a Member of the Academy Dei Forti at Rome, and was particularly requested to make a portrait of himself to be placed among the distinguished artists who grace the Gallery at Florence: the picture he presented on this occasion is

at once a faithful portrait, and an exquisite specimen of his professional skill.

Mr. Northcote did not return to this country till the year 1780, having visited, on his journey home, all the famous depositaries of the Flemish School. The fame of Mr. Northcote had travelled before him to England, and soon after his arrival in this capital he was deservedly elected a Member of the Royal Academy of London.

He has long possessed a superior station in the art he professes, and the vigour of his genius seems to increase with time and experience. The great feature of his art seems to be *EXPRESSION*. There is clearness, delicacy, and force in his colouring. He manages his pencil with such exquisite effect that his pictures seem to live. The various specimens of his art have obtained the praise of the first judges. Among these we may point out the several pictures he has painted for the Shakespeare Gallery, which we doubt not will live as

long as any trace of art shall remain in this country. Mr. Northcote's character, independent of his merit as an artist, is entitled to the highest praise: he is modest, unassuming, and liberal; and humane in an extraordinary degree, as the following anecdote will demonstrate.

He was walking one evening in Hyde Park. A man who could not swim, and who had rashly ventured beyond his depth, was in evident danger of being drowned. Mr. Northcote, hardly giving himself time to be released from the incumbrance of dress, plunged into the river, and with much difficulty recovered the sinking wretch, at the imminent risk of his own life. This incident, which is known to few, and which evinces a disposition that few possess, surely deserves to be mentioned on the present occasion, since it presents the character of Mr. Northcote in such a light as will induce Posterity while she admires his genius, to venerate his heart.

## PROLOGUE INTENDED FOR VORTIGERN,

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

THE cause with learned litigation fraught,  
Behold at length to this tribunal brought.  
No fraud your penetrating eyes can cheat,  
None here can Shakspear's writing counterfeit.—  
As well the taper's base unlustrous ray  
Might try to emulate the orb of day,  
As modern bards, whom venal hopes inspire,  
Can catch the blaze of his celestial fire.—  
If in our scenes your eyes delighted find  
Marks that denote the mighty Master's mind;  
If at his words the tears of pity flow,  
Your breasts with horror thrill, with rapture glow;  
Demand no other proof—your souls will feel  
The stamp of Nature's uncontested seal.—  
But if these proofs should fail;—if in the strain  
Ye seek the Drama's awful Sire in vain;  
Should Critics, Herald, Antiquaries join  
To give their *fat* to each doubtful line;  
Believe them not.—Tho' to the nicest eye  
The coiner imitate the royal dye,  
The Touchstone shall detect the specious mould,  
Nor let base metal pass for sterling gold.  
This cause then in the last resort you try,  
From this tribunal no appeal can lie.  
Turn from the frigid rules of critic art  
To read the Code of Nature in the heart;  
Consult her laws, from partial favour free,  
And give, as they decide, your just decree.

The preceding Prologue to VORTIGERN received the full approbation of the Manager, but was objected to by the Owner of the MSS. as not being strong enough in asserting the authenticity of the Play.



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

[Continued from Page 7.]

OF Mr. Warton's literary abilities, genius, and learning, much might be said. He was one of those hard students, who have early stored their memories with sentiments and images; and one of those Poets, who have very early felt the motions of genius. He owed to Nature excellent faculties and a strong mind, and to industry and great application, many acquired accomplishments. His taste was just and delicate; his judgment clear and strong, accompanied with an imagination of great compass, and richly stored with refined ideas. His mind, vigorous and fervid, was supplied with unceasing and unlimited enquiry, with great extent and variety of knowledge. He had the most perfect command of his intellectual powers, and no one used them with more propriety and effect. His literature was unquestionably great; he had a quickness of apprehension, and strength of mind, which easily understood and surmounted the most difficult points of learning, joined with indefatigable application. But of his *application to books*, which began at a very early age, and was cultivated with unremitting attention to the end of his life, it was uncommon: we may say, he almost lived in the Libraries at Oxford; and from his love of books he was never to be diverted. As Dr. Johnson says of Pope, "he was one of those few to whom the labour of study is a pleasure." On this head, I cannot help mentioning an anecdote I know of his uncommon application to books at a very early age, as it is extraordinary; and I know it to be a fact, from a Gentleman then intimate in his family: That when he was a boy of only eleven or twelve years old, so devoted was he to his studies, that in the excessive cold nights of the severest winter perhaps ever felt in England (in 1739-40), he would leave the cheerful fire-side of his social family, and retire alone to his chamber, where (in extreme cold) he would *intrepidly* (if I may use the expression) sit hours constantly and most laboriously

working at his books, with the closest intenceness; not in writing a school-boy's TASK, but in making learned researches, as a matter of pleasure and amusement: whilst the cheerful family below have been wondering where he was, and vainly attempting to make him one of the social circle. Such a proof of the strong love of literature, at such an early age (and this too in his *Christmas holidays*), *delights* as it is *strange*, and *instructs* as it is *real*; and is a convincing proof of the vigour and activity of his young mind.

OF MR. WARTON'S POETRY AND PROSE.

His works both in poetry and prose were various, and, if they were all collected, would reflect on him the highest honour; but his modest merit (thundering applause) ever disclaimed the just praise which talents and industry like his merited. He was equally excellent in prose as in poetry. Of poetry, every reader of taste will see, he was of the school of Spenser and Milton, rather than that of Pope; and like Milton, his favourite Author was Spenser (see his ingenious Essay on that Author's works). It was prettily said, by an admired Poet (speaking of Mr. Warton),

———"He won the musing train,  
"And Spenser, smiling, lov'd his own  
sweet strain."

At a very early age, my friend began to write verses; he might be said, with Cowley and Milton, to "lisp in numbers;" like Cowley he gave very early proofs, not only of the power of language, but of genius. I am now speaking of what he did before he went to the University: some of those very early compositions got abroad, which (as Dr. Johnson says of Mr. Stepney) "might make gray Authors blush;" but such was his modest diffidence\*, he would never suffer them to be published. I have already mentioned, that when merely a boy of sixteen, just en-

\* This diffidence (says a learned Critic) in a young Author, is a most certain proof of a great genius, not satisfied with its own performance, but striving to aim at perfection.

tered at Oxford, he wrote his excellent Poem "The Progress of Discontent." But what shall we say of the beautiful Poem "The Pleasures of Melancholly?" written also at that age.

Even in his early years he fought  
The sweetest Muse to celebrate his fame :  
Witness his " Melancholy's plaintive  
                    strains.

" His ruin'd abbeys, moss-grown piles,  
 " His darksome pines, his cavern'd cliffs,  
 " And cold Siberia's unrejoicing wilds,  
 " Where pines the banish'd Lord."

[The four last lines are from the above beautiful Poem.]

Even Envy must acknowledge, that from a boy of sixteen, it must be an extraordinary effort of fancy, expression, and verification, to produce such a Poem. Very striking marks must be perceived of a strong and uncommon genius; and of a mind at that early age stored with poetical images and similitudes, and with

“Such fights as youthful Poets dream  
“On Summer’s eve, by haunted stream.”

MILTON.

And Mr. Warton was hardly nineteen, when he wrote his incomparable Poem "The Triumph of Isis," which is as often admired, as named. It is a most manly, spirited, and correct performance, and abundantly stored with imagery and elegance; it may be numbered among those felicities which cannot be produced alone by labour and wit, but must arise successfully in some hour propitious to poetry. He has also given us specimens of various composition; witness his admirable punegyric on Oxford, and his "Newmarket," a Satire, with others of the same cast: and others of a more serious turn are excellent also; as his fine verses to Sir Joshua Reynolds, on the Window at New College, Oxford; his admirable Ode to Suicide; and many others; particularly a very fine one on the Approach of Summer, and an excellent copy of verses on the late King's death, addressed to Mr. Pitt (the late Lord Chatham), beginning with

"So stream the ferrows that embalm  
the brave."

See the last edition of Mr. W.'s Poems.

In all it will be found, that his mind was full of poetical and beautiful images. The *Encœnia*, and public Collection of Verses of the University of Oxford upon their Majesties' Marriage, and the Birth of the Prince of Wales, and other loyal subjects, were never in such esteem, either for elegy or congratulation, as when Mr. Warton contributed to them; and I remember at that time, it was natural to turn chiefly to his performances in the above work.

His Latin Poems are written with much classic purity, elegance, and simplicity.

OF MR. WARTON'S PROSE WRITINGS.

As a Prose-writer, whoever will examine Mr. Warton's style, will find that he is entitled to a place amongst the purest and most correct writers of the English language. His periods are full and easy; his style, familiar, but never coarse; on grave subjects not ostentatious; on light occasions not trifling. He has no harshness of diction: his fancy was stored with such a variety of images, as well as cogency of argument, that it cannot be said he was unprovided with matter, or that his fancy languished in penury of ideas: witness his excellent Essay on the "Faery Queen" of Spenser, and his Edition of "Milton's Poems, with Notes, critical, explanatory, and other illustrations." But Mr. Warton's *Chef-d'Oeuvre* in prose was his "History of English Poetry, from the Close of the Eleventh, to the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century; to which is prefixed, Two Dissertations on the Origin of Romantic Fiction in Europe, and a Dissertation on the *Gesta Romanorum*."

But as (at present) I will not farther encroach on the limits of your valuable Miscellany, I will reserve for another opportunity an account of the above Work, and of Mr. Warton's other Works in prose; which you will be so good to insert as occasion offers, and which will oblige many of your constant readers.

Feb. 17, 1796.



## AN ESSAY UPON THE MEANS OF WAR, AS CONDUCTIVE TO OUR HAPPINESS.

*Εκπύεται Πρίαμος Πολύ ἐν Δωϊκάδ' ἰκισθαί.*

HOMER, Lib. 1.

— And Troy's proud walls lie level with the ground.  
 May Jove restore you, when your toils are o'er,  
 Safe to the pleasures of your native shore!

POPE's Trans.

EVERY age has its peculiar ideas of excellence; and as the progress of refinement is promoted or impeded, so do we find the wishes of men calculated to obtain happiness in their respective conditions. When we trace human actions to their remotest source, when we perceive the rational mind immersed in the deepest barbarism, we must expect to see laws dictated by ignorance, and punishments suggested by revenge.

These violations, however, of humanity seem to be committed not solely from a view of immediate satisfaction, but from a desire of being distinguished as one of extensive influence, rigid authority, and peculiar fame.

Considering man to be a creature of so noble a nature, and endowed with so many excellent qualities, how must it be lamented, that in the pursuit of his principal objects he has deviated so wretchedly from the calls of honour, and turned so cold an ear to the cries of humanity; that he has sacrificed so many accomplishments for the gratification of his darling passion, and spurned both the dictates of common justice and common propriety, from the impulse of sordid appetite and inordinate desire. We may perhaps be almost inclined to pity the effects from the cause; but in an age where Refinement boasts her progress, and Humanity has her votaries, not to point out the pernicious effects of past times for the improvement of the present, and for the welfare of the future, must eternally degrade the man, and consign the philosopher to oblivion. Every period, then, as I mentioned before, has its peculiar views for the attainment of happiness—which happiness is by many called Celebrity, that is, purchasing a prostituted fame from the dubious and inhuman business of war. The Greeks, as well as all other early nations, were ardent in the pursuit of war, and never persevered more to serve and adorn their country than by the death or expulsion of a meditated foe. They imagined that no laurel could deck their

brow with more honour, or reflect greater excellence upon its wearer, than that which was gathered in the iron fields of war, or obtained by the destruction of towns and depopulation of society:—such was the leading thought in their mind, and such the object of their actions. 'Tis true, the ingenuity of their countrymen might be great, and the abilities of their statesmen and orators be held much in admiration; yet they, as well as all other turbulent Republics, looked up to their legislators for order, but to their heroes for protection; and the subject from whence I have chosen my motto may be a convincing proof to every impartial thinker, that devastation and self-aggrandizement proved a passion too predominant to be curbed, and an object too universal not to be followed.

It is something astonishing, and seems a depravity almost too inconsistent to be accounted for, that peace of mind and safety of person should be the result of shedding blood and razing habitations. Yet such is the lamentable fact, that the Greeks were to enjoy “the pleasures of their native shore” in a more ample and satisfactory manner after they had razed Troy, slaughtered thousands, and extirpated both race, family, and name. There is undoubtedly, in ambition, so many objects that dazzle, and so many qualities which insatiate, that man thinks himself supremely blest when he rides upon the waves of power, and riots in the accumulation of that luxury which he has extorted perhaps by severity or by force from the maintenance of individuals. It seems astonishing that conscientious reflections have not oftener intruded, and for a while damped the more ardent prospects of the soul. One would imagine that the “work of killing” should at some time or other satiate the ferocity of the soldier, and the wealth of booty satisfy the ambition of the conqueror. Yet alas! such is the depravity of our nature, and such the frequent instances of human weakness, that an Alexander finished

flushed with the laurel of victory, and elated with the spoils and profusion of countries; such, I say, is the wretched picture, that this celebrated hero, surrounded by luxury and steeped in debauchery, should, in the giddy impulse of momentary voluptuousness, be swept from the society of his captains and courtizans, and be hurried from every earthly scene of captivity and felicity by the unforeseen summons of Death, unprepared as he was and unprofitable as his victories were. To what a degrading view does this contemplation of warlike fame subject the votaries of such a cause, the supporters of such a system! Surely the recollection of past triumphs ought to have influenced him to retire "safe to the pleasures of his native shore."

In tracing the progressive refinement of early nations, it might be supposed that war was its sole criterion; but this is a poor excuse, and an assertion to which Refinement herself can have no idea of assenting, and consequently no inclination to support; for how few have retired home and found a requiem from all their toils! In the Roman age, we find equal examples of wretchedness as in that of the Grecian. Pompey, the vanquisher of the East, returned but to quell internal commotions; and the Plains of Pharsalia hurried him to the completion of his fate! Cæsar conquered but to enter Rome, and there find an unforeseen end by the poignard of a Roman foe! while Brutus himself bled at last, from a conviction that virtue only existed in imagination, and that the turn of war had only subjected him to the mercy of his antagonist, and to a privation of that national gratitude which a consciousness of his merits justly led him to expect!! Hannibal prosecuted and carried on war to extend his native domains and fix his country's reputation; but was ultimately himself a wretched example of finding that peace at home of which he had but too fallaciously anticipated. Where then are domestic joys to abound, and how is refinement to be promoted in a nation?

Let him who wishes to be ranked among the votaries of refinement, and the supporters of national excellence, look backwards to past periods, and so find the means for the promotion of both in his present and future conduct; he will find that the splendour of war, the riots of the victor, and bloodshed of individuals, exhibit a picture where re-

finement and felicity find themselves falsely portrayed, and where each attempt of illustration is an abuse of their qualities.

Let me not be censured here as wandering from the nature of my essay, if I make observations less abstract, and conclusions less general:—let me not be thought cowardly in declaring my sentiments, if I bring them forwards at the latter part of an essay which has touched upon so serious a subject as that of considering war as beneficial to our happiness:—let me not, I say, be deemed inconsistent, if, in indulging my observations upon past times, I direct them to the nature of the present:—if, in censuring war as a pernicious system in earlier ages, I did not, in contemplating it at the present moment, still continue to consider it in the same light, I should conceive myself the most fantastic of all logicians, and the most inconsistent of all writers; for what claim has the present national warfare to extort our approbation, or to demand our applause? Has not the bayonet still continued to reach the heart, and the cannon to lay waste cities? Has war been rendered less exceptionable from the justness of the cause, or less formidable from the multiplicity of preparations? Have not plans refined upon plans, in order to bring about the speedier slaughter of thousands, and the quicker possession of territories? Those countries where harvest glittered in the field and contentment dwelt in the hamlet, have they not been despoiled from the rapacity of the soldier, and the injunctions of the general? The rocks of Toulon, the shores of Dunkirk, the sands of Quiberon, and the banks of the Rhine, will not transmit a memorial to posterity that war was rendered less dreadful from the ambition of England and the struggles of France! I am above declaring these opinions from the consideration of party. What the end of this national warfare will be, Omniscience can alone determine:—the merits of each cause will be judged before a higher tribunal than either the Convention of France or the Cabinet of England:—both will hope, for their own sakes, that when they are weighed in the balances, not much wanting may be found. Heavy indeed will be the weight of sin upon that side which is found deficient, and severe indeed the punishment!

CASTOR.



## An ACCOUNT of JOHN JAMES BARTHELEMY.

THIS veteran Author, whose various writings will do credit both to his name and country, has lately been honoured by the attention of his friend, the venerable Duke de Nivernois; a nobleman who has survived the various eventful scenes of destruction which France has experienced, and is now residing at Paris, at a very advanced age. From this narrative the following particulars are extracted.

Our Author was born at Cassis, a seaport in Provence, the 20th Jan. 1716. His family had been long established at Aubagne, in that neighbourhood, where it had been universally respected. His mother, the daughter of a merchant at Cassis, he lost at the age of four years. When he arrived at the age of twelve years, he was sent to school at Marseilles, whence he was transferred to the seminary of the Jesuits, where he received the tonsure. While with the Jesuits, he formed a plan of study for himself, independent of the Professors of the College, and applied with unwholesome sedulity to the study of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac, by which he for some time lost his health, and nearly his life. At the beginning of this arduous course of study, he became acquainted with a young Maronite, who had been educated at Rome, but was then resident at Marseilles, from whom he acquired a fundamental knowledge of the Arabic language, and learned to speak it with facility. By the advice of this person he committed to memory several Arabic sermons, which he delivered to a congregation of Arabian and Armenian Catholics, who were ignorant of the French language.

At the outset of these pursuits, when he was about twenty-one years of age, some merchants of Marseilles came to him with a kind of beggar, who had made his appearance on 'Change, giving himself out for a Jewish Rabbi, learned but distressed, and who boldly challenged to have his pretensions investigated by some Oriental scholar. Our Author endeavoured to evade the task, by representing, that his mode of study could at most enable him to read, but not at all to converse in the dialects of the East; but there was no resisting. The Jew began to repeat the first Psalm in Hebrew. Our Author recognized it, stopped him at the end of the first verse,

and addressed him with one of the colloquial phrases from his Arabic Grammar. The Jew then repeated the second verse, and our Author another phrase; and so on to the end of the Psalm, which comprised the whole Scriptural knowledge of the Rabbi. Our Author closed the conference with another sentence in Arabic, and, with more good-nature than strict propriety, said, that he saw no reason to intercept the intended charity of the Merchants. The Jew, delighted beyond expectation, declared, that he had travelled over Turkey and Egypt, but had no where met with the equal of this young theologian; who acquired prodigious honour by this ridiculous adventure. In vain he endeavoured to tell the story fairly; every one chose the marvellous colouring; he was extolled as a prodigy; and his reputation established at Marseilles.

Having finished his academical studies, he retired to Aubagne, where he resided some time, but often visiting Marseilles, and those persons with whom he had been connected there. Among these were Mr. Cary, a collector of medals, and Pere Segaloux of the Convent of Minims, with whom he studied astronomy.

In 1744 he went to Paris, carrying a letter with him to Mons. de Boze, Keeper of the Royal Medals, a learned man, whose age and infirmities predisposing him to retire from labour, he selected our Author as an associate in the care and arrangement of the Cabinet, and his appointment was confirmed by Mons. de Maurepas, Minister of that Department. Our Author lost no time in arranging in perfect order the large and valuable collection of Mons. D'Etrees and the Abbe Rothelin, which had remained in a very confused state. These he separated, compared, and described in a supplementary catalogue. At this time his career in these pursuits was threatened with an interruption. His friend and countryman, Mons. de Bauffet, had engaged to promote him in the Church, and being now Bishop of Beziers, invited him to accept the office of Vicar General. Having promised to follow the fortunes of his friend, our Author had no intention of retracting his engagement: but wishing to be released from it, he submitted his thoughts on the subject to the Bishop, who with great kindness discharged

him from the obligation he held himself under, and left him to follow the bent of his inclinations.

In 1747 he was elected Associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1753, on the death of Monsi. de Boze, with whom he had been associate seven years, he was made Keeper of the Cabinet of Medals, to which office he was promoted, notwithstanding some considerable opposition.

The succeeding year Monsi. de Stainville, afterwards Duke de Choiseul, being appointed Ambassador at Rome, invited our Author to accompany him to Italy, an offer which his official duty induced him to decline. In the year 1755, however, he was enabled to take this journey with his friend Monsi. de Cotte, and his residence in Italy was rendered particularly agreeable by the continuance of Monsi. de Stainville there, who introduced him to the celebrated Pope Benedict XIV. At Naples he became acquainted with Mazocchi, who was employed in the task of unfolding the numerous ancient manuscripts that had been found in Herculaneum. So little success had attended this undertaking at that period, that it would probably have been abandoned, but for the encouragement given to the prosecution of it by our Author. It is related as a proof of the extensiveness of our Author's memory, that having applied in vain for liberty to copy one of these manuscripts, in order to send a facsimile of the ancient hand-writing to France, and being only suffered to examine it, he read it over attentively five or six times, and suddenly leaving the apartment, copied the fragment from memory, and correcting when he came back some slight errors, he sent it the same day to the Academy of Belles Lettres, enjoining secrecy, that no blame might attach to Mazocchi. While at Rome, he gave a new and satisfactory explanation of the beautiful mosaic of Palestina, afterwards printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions.

In 1757 Monsi. de Stainville returned to Paris, and being appointed to the Embassy of Vienna, our Author joined him there, with Madame de Stainville, who had remained behind at Rome, and an offer was made him to undertake a voyage to Greece, and up the Levant, at the King's expence; but he declined the undertaking, on the same ground as he had avoided a former proposal, as being incompatible with the duties of his office. In this place, we may observe, that he has shewn his gratitude to his patron, Monsi. de Stainville and his lady, by describing them in the "Travels of Anacharsis" under the names of Arsames and Phedima.

Through the means of this patron, then become Duke de Choiseul, and principal of the King's Ministers, in the room of Cardinal de Bernis, our Author in 1758 was amply provided for, first by pensions on the Archbishoprick of the Abby and the Treasury of St. Martin of Tours, and afterwards by the place of Secretary General of the Swiss; besides which he enjoyed a pension of 5000 livres on the Mercure.

His attachment to his patron was highly honourable to him. In 1771, on the dismissal of the Duke de Choiseul, and his banishment to Chanteloup, our Author did not hesitate to follow him: and when that Minister was compelled to resign the office of General of the Swiss, he would have given up his place of Secretary immediately, but for the interference of his patron. He went, however, to Paris, and offered the surrender of his brevet to the Comte D'Affry, who refused to accept it, being willing to protect our Author, if he would give up his friend. This he positively refused to do; upon which Monsi. D'Affry, much to his honour, accepted the resignation, granting him 10,000 livres out of the annual profits of the place, and our Author set off the next day for Chanteloup.

( To be concluded in our next. )

#### SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, WRITTEN IN 1786: TOGETHER WITH

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMOUS PASS OF HOTTENTOT HOLLAND'S KLOFFE;

Illustrated with a WEST VIEW of the Same.

SINCE the war the Dutch have bestowed a considerable share of attention on this settlement, which has been strongly urged to them by their allies

the French; for were it not for the supplies of provision (corn, live stock, and wine), which are exported hence to Bourbon and the Isle of France, the inhabitants



habitants of those Islands could not possibly be subsisted. To preserve for their use so valuable a granary, was the principal reason of their making such grand exertions to prevent its falling into our hands; and to cut them off from such a source was, as you must best know, the impelling motive with us to reduce it. The strength of the Dutch garrison at the Cape consists of a Swiss regiment, lately incorporated in the States service, of 700 men, 400 of their own infantry, and about 100 artillery. It is computed that there are about 13,000 European inhabitants residing at the Cape, and the districts dependent on it, the greater part of whom are employed in the interior parts of the country as farmers, vine planters, and graziers. Many of them have never seen the Cape Town, and some of those who live far back, in their manners and dress are but little removed from the condition of the Hottentots.

The farmers and private merchants make loud complaints of the oppressions of the Government, which they have represented to the Directors in Europe in repeated memorials, but with no prospect of redress. They have now petitioned the States, and claimed their protection. The present governor Van Graaff is the first States Officer who has ever presided at the Cape: he is well spoken of, and has the character of a judicious and moderate man; he succeeded to the government about a year ago. The country, in this part of the continent of Africa, is generally barren and desolate, extremely deficient in wood and water, and intersected with high rocky mountains. Where water can be brought to the soil, it is productive enough, particularly in grapes, which are excellent, and though originally brought from Europe, have acquired an indigenous flavour, wholly different from any thing of that species which I have tasted in other countries. The revenues arising to Government here are collected from the lands, as life rents, from the wine three dollars per leaguer, and from the custom-house; but they fall considerably short of the disbursements, which are made up by an annual draft on Holland of about 100,000 rix-dollars.

On one of the hills in the neighbourhood I collected some roots of a beautiful red lily, which are sent to Sir Joseph Banks.

We sailed from Cronitz River Bay

the 31st of May, standing to the westward. We coasted close along shore for about 140 leagues. We made Cape False the 7th of June, and came to an anchor in False Bay the 8th. Whilst our ship was undergoing some necessary repairs at False Bay, the writer had an opportunity of obtaining the annexed View and Description of the Pass of Hottentot Holland's Kloffe; a Pass of the utmost consequence to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; and the name of which indicates it to have been, in former days, the boundary between the Dutch and the Hottentots. This Pass is, perhaps, one of the most surprising works of nature. It is situated about 30 English miles east of the Cape Town, between two of the highest mountains of that immense ridge, which runs almost right across the peninsula, and stretches from the east to the west coast, shutting in the Hottentot country. This is the only communication from the ancient Dutch territory adjoining the Cape Town into that country, either for waggons or cattle. An enemy by taking possession of it (and it might be defended by one hundred men against a whole army) would cut off all manner of supplies from the Cape Town and Fort by land; and by thus severing the communication with the inland country, render abortive any assistance that might be drawn from thence, either with respect to supplies or a numerous militia. The possession of this Pass would render the Cape town and Fort and neighbouring dependences an easy prey to an invading enemy. This is so well known to the Dutch, that on the commencement of the late hostilities they immediately occupied this most important post; *this post, through which all provisions for the Cape Town and Fort must pass, there being no other mode of communicating with the inland country.* The country between the Hottentot Pass and the Cape Town is perhaps the most barren in its nature, excepting a small spot, well known for its valuable production of the wine called Constantia, the produce of which is confined through the avariciousness of the Dutch.

The possession of the Cape Town, Fort, and dependencies, would be of small value, as long as this Pass should remain in the hands of the Dutch. It would be, in fact, the possessing of another Island of St. Helena, and, if we except its wine, neither more productive nor extensive.

## ON DUELLING.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The savage practice of Duelling having lately received some countenance from a few unhappy combatants, it may perhaps not be thought ill-timed to publish the following Letters on that subject, which I received many years ago from a friend, who assured me they were the genuine productions of Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, author of "Famela," "Clarissa," and "Sir Charles Grandison."

I am, &amp;c.

G. H.

## LETTER I.

From THOMAS GILLES, Esq. to  
ANDREW CRISP, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

THE concern I have for your welfare, as well for your own sake, as for that of my good friend your father, who in some manner entrusted you to my care, obliges me to send you these few lines. I understand that you and Mr. Orme have had high words, and that he has given you a challenge, and you are to meet next Saturday to decide the quarrel. Let me intreat you to consider what you are about; and how you are entering upon a measure, that may, if you overcome, give you everlasting inquietude and remorse; and if you fall, must destroy in one rash moment all the hopes of the best of parents, and in all probability your own soul; for a sudden death admits of no repentance. I know what belongs to honour as well as any man, and can allow a great deal on this score; but I think there is something so impious, so presuming in Duelling; something so contrary to the laws of God and man, so arrogant, in taking upon one's self to be both our own judge and jury, that it is an execrable action, and deserves punishment here, in case of survival, as it will very likely meet with it hereafter. Wave therefore, I beseech you, for God's sake, for your family's sake, for your own sake, for my sake, your resentment on this occasion, and submit the cause between you to arbitration. I have a respect for Mr. Orme, and shall write to him pretty much to the same effect; and hope you will both of you moderate your resentments, and submit the affair to some discreet friends; and I am sure you will have cause to rejoice, both of you, that ye have followed my advice, when reflection takes place of the present heat, and will join to thank

Your truly affectionate  
and faithful friend,

THOMAS GILLES.

## LETTER II.

From THOMAS GILLES, Esq. to JOHN  
ORME, Esq.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND by Mr. Wood, who was present, that on occasion of high words between you and Mr. Crisp, you have sent him a challenge, and that next Saturday is appointed for the decision of the affair. I am heartily concerned for it; for I respect you both very much; and must beg you, as I have wrote to him to the same effect, to reflect in time on this vindictive measure, in which two angry young gentlemen think fit to arrogate to themselves the province that least belongs to them, no less than assuming a power over one another's lives, and to be their own judge and jury too. I have conjured Mr. Crisp, by the duty he owes to God, to his parents, to himself, and the regard I claim from my affection for him, to wave this matter, and submit the affair to arbitration. I take upon me to do the same by you; and beg you will let these considerations have their proper weight with you. For why should ye, from a few rash words and misapprehension, precipitate yourselves on so fatal a measure, which may be equally pernicious to your souls and bodies? There is more true bravery in forgiving an injury, than in resenting it. And I am sure you will both thank me for my interposition, if you will coolly consider what next Saturday may bring forth, if you should proceed, and how many happy years of life you may rob one another of; and even the survivor be haunted with such remorse as may make all his future days unhappy. Once more, I hope these friendly remonstrances will have their due weight with you; for they proceed from the honest heart of the true friend of you both,

THOMAS GILLES.

LET-



## LETTER III.

From ANDREW CRISP, Esq. to  
THOMAS GILLES, Esq.

GOOD SIR,

I AM infinitely obliged to you for this fresh instance of your kind and tender concern for me. It is true, I thought of nothing less than meeting Mr. Orme to-morrow, according to his appointment. But if he has the same sentiments with which your kind and affectionate letter has inspired me, I am not averse to make the matter up with him, for the sake of all the considerations you so kindly mention. But as he gave the challenge, I judge that motion must come from him. And as you have wrote a letter to him, I cannot say but I should be glad he has in this instance (for I wish no other arbitrator than yourself) as much deference and respect to your kind interposition, as has, dear good Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,  
ANDREW CRISP.

## LETTER IV.

From JOHN ORME, Esq. to THOMAS  
GILLES, Esq.

SIR,

IT is true I have desired a meeting of Mr. Crisp; for I think he has used me in such a manner as one gentleman should not use another. But if he is willing to acknowledge his error, I shall not, for the sake of your kind interposition, and the motives you mention, decline putting it up. He may very safely leave his concerns to such a friend as yourself; and as I desire only a satisfaction for my honour, which I think has suffered from the usage I have received from Mr. Crisp, I am willing to leave the matter to your arbitration, being well assured of your honour and impartiality, and desirous to convince you how much I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,  
JOHN ORME.

## LETTER V.

From THOMAS GILLES, Esq. to JOHN  
ORME, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have greatly favoured me by your kind confidence in me, in this the most desirable instance which you could give of your consideration for me. Mr. Crisp has equally obliged me, by submitting the difference between you to my arbitration. Give me leave

then, in pursuance of the trust you have reposed in me of arbitrating between you, to appoint one o'clock Saturday noon, at the Bedford-head, Covent-garden, for the place of meeting, over a small collation: and I hope, Sir, you will come with a hearty disposition to be reconciled, as I shall to do impartial justice between you. I give the same invitation by a line or two to Mr. Crisp. I shall only bring with me Mr. Wood and Mr. Erskine, who were present when the offence was given and taken; and I hope we five shall have reason to be pleased and rejoice in one another's company; and particularly in the happy change of the time, place, and occasion of meeting.

To avoid all matter for fresh provocation on the first meeting of two such high-spirited gentlemen, I have ordered two rooms till I know each of your sentiments, that I may, by a just and impartial arbitration, gather each of your demands, and be the better able to remove all difficulties when I bring you together, to the happy reconciliation I hope to see effected between you. I am, Sir,

Your sincere friend and servant,  
THOMAS GILLES.

## LETTER VI.

THOMAS GILLES, Esq. to ANDREW  
CRISP, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

MR. ORME has obliged me by consenting to leave the matter in dispute between you to my arbitration, as you have also done. I have therefore appointed to-morrow, one o'clock, at the Bedford-head, Covent-garden, over a little collation that I shall order to be on the table by two. As Mr. Wood and Mr. Erskine were present when the offence was given and taken, and are both men of honour, and common friends, I shall bring them with me. All I have to beg of you, is, that you will not, by any youthful heat, frustrate the good end of this amicable meeting: for either you did intend by the words which Mr. Orme took amiss, to affront him, or you did not: if you did not, a ready and candid acknowledgment that you did not, will not fail, as I hope, of being accepted as it ought: if you did, and had no just cause, it will become a man of honour to own his fault, rather than by persisting in it to bring matters to extremities. The method I intend to take shall be this:

I have

I have ordered two rooms to be taken, in one of which I will attend Mr. Orme, to know what he takes amiss, and what he insists upon : and in the other I will attend you, to know your sentiments in like manner. This I shall do, because as you may both meet otherwise in high spirits, and with a sense of having been injured in your honours, all fresh provocations may be avoided ; and when I know both your sentiments, I shall be better able to arbitrate with that justice and impartiality which it will become me to observe ; and I hope the event will be answerable to my wishes, and a sincere reconciliation be effected between you ; and that you may equally rejoice for all your future lengthened lives, in the return of a day which might have been fatal to one or both. I have given Mr. Orme notice in writing of the time and place, and besought him, as I do you, to come with a hearty disposition to a reconciliation ; which if it can be effected, as I make no doubt, from the good sense of the gentlemen I have to deal with, will be a most desirable event to

Your truly affectionate  
and faithful friend,  
THOMAS GILLES.

#### LETTER VII.

From ANTHONY KNOLLES, Esq. to  
JOHN BRAUND, Esq.

SIR,

THE words which I hear have passed between you and Mr. Carrol, giving your friend Mr. Ambrose some apprehensions that the misunderstanding may be carried still farther, and a challenge on one side or other be the consequence, I take the liberty of writing to you on this subject, and I send my brother with it, that it may come to your hands the sooner.

You are a gentleman, I well know, and so may think yourself intitled to resent an indignity as such : but you are also the delight of one of the best of fathers, and most worthy of men ; and you have yet more to boast, you are a christian ; and how inconsistent the common fantastic notions of honour are with the precepts of the gospel, I need not tell you. I hope then that you will not be the person that shall give the challenge ; and if Mr. Carrol do, that you will not accept of it ; for consider, Sir, is your life so light a thing, so mere a toy, as to be thrown away at the beck of a man

weak enough not to value his own ? True honour, Sir, consists in virtue, and wisdom is the best proof of merit. And shall then *another's* folly force you to be equally rash and indiscreet ? If matters should proceed so far, and a challenge should be given and accepted, imagine, as you pass to the place appointed, your father viewing you ; think on his dread and horror at your approaching danger ; and, which is yet more to your eternal happiness, remember that the Almighty Author of the universe beholds your intention through every disguise : remember that you owe your life to him, not to yourself : think if the action you are going upon be consistent with the duty you owe your divine Creator, and whether it is calmly approved by the knowledge and wisdom wherewith he has endowed you. If it be, proceed ; if not, you cannot hesitate to desist from a rashness that must at once render the very end of your existence of no effect. Consider, if you fall, you will have no opportunity to repent your folly : if you kill, how heavy will your victory sit upon your future hours, and how will the reflections on the fatal conquest mingle with and damp every dawning joy !

I believe your heart too great to bear the thought of being branded for a coward ; that you shall not be, if you take my advice : submit your dispute to the arbitration of friends ; and fear not but we will make your antagonist sensible that there is more honour in owning a fault than defending it to death. These sallies of passion are only transient, and time will re-establish Reason in her empire.

Besides, one reason that always kept me from engaging in duels was this : as I was cautious not to insult or affront any man, he who used me ill I always looked upon as my *inferior* ; and to put my life upon an *equal* chance with *his*, would be to make no distinction between the *aggressor* and the *abused* : if he deserved punishment, I did not ; and to revenge myself by obligingly exposing my life to the *same* danger with him, appeared to me inconsistent with the strictest honour and good sense, and therefore beneath me.

Come immediately to my house, for my brother has instructions not to lose sight of you till you reach

Your much affected friend,  
ANTHONY KNOLLYS.

CURIOUS



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

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

[ *Concluded from Vol. XXVIII. p. 395.* ]

BURNET, p. 805. **S**PEAKING of the first effects of the revolution upon the Presbyterians in Scotland, he says, "They broke in upon the Episcopal Clergy with great insolence and much cruelty; they tore their gowns, and drove them from their churches and houses."

SWIFT. "To reward them for which King William abolished Episcopacy."

BURNET, p. *ibid.* "The Episcopal party in Scotland saw themselves under a great cloud, so they resolved all to adhere to the Earl of Dundee, who had served some years in Holland, and was a man of good parts, and some valuable virtues; but was proud and ambitious, and had taken a violent hatred to the whole Presbyterian party."

SWIFT. "He was the best man in Scotland."

BURNET, p. 807. "Those who were employed by Tyrconnel to deceive the Prince, made an application to Sir William Temple, who had a long and established credit with him."

SWIFT. "A lie of a Scot; for Sir William Temple, to my knowledge, did not know Tyrconnel."

BURNET, p. 811. Speaking of the various opinions then agitated relative to the settlement of the State—"Some were of opinion that King James had, by his ill administration of the government, brought himself into an incapacity of holding the exercise of the sovereign authority any more in his own hand; but, as in the case of *lunatics*, the right still remained in him, only the guardianship, or the exercise of it, was to be lodged with a *prince regent*; so that the right of sovereignty should be owned to remain still in the King, and that the exercise of it should be vested in the Prince of Orange, as Prince Regent."

SWIFT. "A Regency certainly was by much the best expedient."

BURNET, p. 811. "The third party was made up of those who thought there was an original contract between the king and the people of England, by which the kings were bound to defend their people, and govern them according to law; in lieu of which the people were bound to obey and serve the king."

SWIFT. "I am of this party, and yet I would have been for a Regency."

BURNET, p. 813. "This scheme of a Regency was both more illegal and more unsafe than the method they proposed. The law of England had settled the point of the subject's security in obeying the king in possession, by the statute of Henry VII. So every man knew he was safe under a king, and so would act with zeal and courage; but all such as should act under a *Prince Regent*, created by this Convention, were upon a bottom that had not the necessary forms of law for it."

SWIFT. "There is something in this argument."

BURNET, p. 816. "It was proposed that the birth of the pretended Prince might be examined into, and I was ordered to gather together all the presumptive proofs that were formerly mentioned: it is true these did not amount to a full and legal proof; yet they seemed to be such violent presumptions, that when they were all laid together, they were more convincing than plain and downright evidence, for that was liable to the suspicion of subornation, whereas the other seemed to carry on them very convincing characters of truth and conformity."

SWIFT. "Well said, Bishop."

BURNET, p. 817. "Some people thought it would be a good security for the nation to have a dormant title to the crown lie as it were neglected, to oblige our princes to govern well, while they

they would apprehend the danger of a revolt to a Pretender still in their eye."

SWIFT. "I think this was no ill design, yet it hath not succeeded in mending kings."

BURNET, p. 219. "The Princess continued all the while in Holland, being shut in there by the east winds, and by the freezing of the rivers, so that she came not to England till the debates were over."

SWIFT. "Why was she sent for till the matter was agreed? This clearly shews the Prince's original design was to be king, against what he professed in his Declaration."

BURNET, p. 324. "A pamphlet was published at this time (1689), which was laid thus: 'The Prince had a just cause of making war on the King.' In that most of them agreed; in a just war, which is an appeal to God, success is considered as the decision of heaven: so the Prince's success against King James gave him the right of conquest over him, and by it all his rights were transferred to the Prince."

SWIFT. "The author wrote a paper to prove this. It was burnt by the hangman, and was a very foolish scheme."

BURNET, p. 325. (second volume) Speaking of the act for the general Naturalization of Protestants, and the opposition made against it by the High Church, he adds, "It was at last carried in the House of Commons by a great majority: but all those who appeared for this large and comprehensive way were reproached for their coldness and indifference in the concerns of the Church; and in that I had a large share."

SWIFT. "Dog!"

BURNET, p. 326. "The faction here found out proper instruments to set the same humour on foot in Ireland, during the last of Rochester's government, and, as was said, by his directions. So the Clergy were making the same bold claims there that had raised such disputes amongst us."

SWIFT. "Dog! dog! dog!"

BURNET, p. 380. "One Prior, who had been Jersey's secretary, upon his death was employed to prosecute that peace which his principal did not live to finish. Prior had been taken a boy out of a tavern, by the Earl of Dorset, who ac-

cidentally found him reading Horace, and he being very generous, gave him an education in literature."

SWIFT. "Malice!"

BURNET, p. 381. "Many mercenary pens were set at work to justify our proceedings, and to defame our allies, more particularly the Dutch. This was done with much art, but *with no regard to truth*, in a pamphlet entitled 'The Conduct of the Allies; and of the late Ministry.'"

SWIFT. "It was all true."

BURNET, p. 382. "The Jacobites did with the greater joy entertain this prospect of peace, because the Dauphin had, in a visit to St. Germaine, congratulated that Court upon it, which made them conclude it was to have a happy effect with relation to the Pretender's affairs."

SWIFT. "The Queen hated and despised the Pretender, to my knowledge."

BURNET, p. 383. "In a conference I had with the Queen on the subject of peace, 'she hoped bishops would not be against peace.' I said, a good peace was what we prayed for; but any treaty by which Spain and the West Indies were left to King Philip, must in a little time deliver all Europe into the hands of France; and if any such peace could be made, she was betrayed, and we were all ruined; in less than three years time she would be murdered, and the fires would again be raised in Smirnfield."

SWIFT. "A false prophet in every particular."

BURNET, p. 389. "The Queen having sent a message to the Lords to adjourn, it was debated that the Queen could not send a message to any one house to adjourn, when the like message was not sent to both houses. The pleasure of the Prince in convening, dissolving, proroguing, or ordering the adjournment of Parliament, was always directed to both houses; but never to one house, without the same intimation being given to the other."

SWIFT. "Modern nonsense."

BURNET, p. 391. "The House of Commons after their recess entered on the observations of the Commissioners for taking the public accounts, and began with Walpole (Sir Robert Walpole),



poles), whom they resolved to put out of the way of disturbing them in the house. The thing laid to his charge stood thus: After he, as Secretary at War, had contracted with some for forage to the horse that lay in Scotland, he, finding that the two persons who had contracted for it made some gain by it, named a friend of his own as a third person, that he might have a share in the gain; but the other two had no mind to let him in to know the secret of their management, so they offered him *five hundred pounds* for his share; he accepted it, and the money was remitted. But they, not knowing his address, directed their bill to Walpole, who endorsed it, and the person concerned received the money. This transaction was found out, and Walpole was charged with it as a bribe that he had taken for his own use for making the contract. Both the persons that remitted the money and he who received it were examined, and affirmed that Walpole was neither directly or indirectly concerned in the matter: but the House insisted upon his having endorsed the bill, and not only voted this a corruption, but sent him to the Tower and expelled him the House."

SWIFT. "Walpole began early, and has been thriving in this business *twenty-seven years* up to January 1739."

BURNET, p. 609. "A new set of addresses ran about. Some mentioned the Protestant succession and the House of Hanover with zeal, others more coldly, and some made no mention at all of it; and it was universally believed that no addresses were so acceptable to the Minister as those of *the last sort*."

SWIFT. "Foolish and factious."

BURNET, p. 610. "The Duke of Ormond had given the States such assurances of his going along with them through the whole campaign, that he was let into the secrets of all their councils, which by that confidence were all known to the French; and if the auxiliary German troops had not been pre-

pared to disobey his orders, it was believed he, in conjunction with the French army, would have forced the States to come into the new measures; but that was happily prevented."

SWIFT. "Vile Scotch dog! How does he dare to touch Ormond's honour so falsely?"

BURNET, p. 669. Speaking of the progress of his own life, he says, "The pleasures of sense I did soon nauseate."

SWIFT. "Not so soon with the wine of some elections."

Here end the remarks on Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times; but opposite to the title-page of "The Life of the Author, by Thomas Burnet, Esq." and in the Life, are the following remarks.

Opposite the title-page.

SWIFT. "A rude violent party-business."

In the Life, p. 722. THOMAS BURNET. "The character I have given of his wives will scarce make it an addition to his character that he was a most affectionate husband. His tender care of the *first*, during a course of sickness that lasted for many years, and *his fond love of the other two*, and the deep concern he expressed for their loss, were no more than their just due from one of his humanity, gratitude, and discernment."

SWIFT. "What! only three wives!"

THOMAS BURNET, p. 723. "The Bishop was a kind and bountiful master to his servants, whom he never changed but with regret, and through necessity; friendly and obliging to all in employment under him, and peculiarly happy in the choice of them; particularly in that of the steward to the bishoprick and his courts, William Wastefield, Esq. (a gentleman of a plentiful fortune at the time of his accepting this post), and in that of his domestic steward, Mr. Macknay."

SWIFT. "A Scot; his own countryman."

The REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, concerning the CULTURE of POTATOES, being too expensive and too voluminous for those, to whom it may be most useful, to purchase, or to read it with necessary Attention, the following Extract of that useful Work is subjoined.

"CULTIVATION OF THE EARLY  
POTATOE.

"CUT the sets, and put them on a room floor, where a strong current of air can be introduced at pleasure; lay them thin, about two or three fays in depth, cover them with oat-shells or saw-dust, to the thickness of about two or three inches: this, at the same time that it screens them from the frost, affords a moderate degree of warmth, which causes them to vegetate; but, at the same time, admits air enough to harden the shoots: the doors and windows are to be open as often as the weather is mild enough to admit of its being done with safety. The sets must be frequently examined, and when the shoots have sprung an inch and a half, or two inches, the covering is to be carefully removed, either with a wooden rake or with the fingers. In this manner they must remain until the planting season, taking care to give them all the air possible by the doors and windows when it can be done with safety; by this method the shoots will become green, put out leaves, and be moderately hardy. In this way *four crops have been raised*, upon the same ground, *in one year*; taking care always to have sets from the repository ready to put in as soon as the others are taken up. A crop of winter lettuce is sometimes raised afterwards from the same land.

"We are enabled to say from experience, that *two crops* may be obtained *from the same ground yearly*, with great ease, and afterwards a crop of cole-worts or greens.

"TO RAISE TWO GOOD CROPS IN  
ONE YEAR.

"The method that has, from experience, been found most successful, is, to plant the ground in the spring, with the best early potatoe (managed in the way already quoted from the Lancashire Report) these will be ready in the beginning of summer: the soil should then be ploughed once, and planted either with the large white Kidney or Killimanca, the sets of which should be cut at least six weeks or two months before they are planted. They should be

kept in a place where both air and light may have free access to them, by which means their shoots will be strong and vigorous; and as they will then have no frosts to encounter, they will grow immediately when they are put into the earth. The operations of planting should be performed with the greatest care, in order to preserve the shoots from being broken, as in that case the crop will be rendered considerably later.

"Perhaps there is no way of doing this so completely as with a stick; in this way the plant is not only placed at a proper depth, but the shoot is preserved and set upright in such a way, that the top is equal with the surface. It will certainly be objected to this mode of planting, that it requires more labour than the ordinary method of dropping the sets into the furrow; but, when properly considered, this objection will vanish, as three people with dibbles will plant as many in one day, as two persons could do in the ordinary way.

"If this comparison as to the difference of expence is just, and we believe it is very near the truth, it will appear that dibbling requires only a third more labour than dropping the sets into the furrows; to balance which the young tender shoots are preserved, none of the plants are liable to be bruised by the horses feet, and the work is regularly and accurately performed.

"N. B. The Royal or Cumberland early, is most recommended for the *first crop*, it being of a large size, very prolific, of an excellent flavour, and ripens early enough to admit of another crop.

"The reason for preferring the Kidney or Killimanca, for the second crop, is obvious; both of these are more productive than any of the early potatoes; and as the price, at an advanced period of the season, is always considerably lower, any potatoe that will produce a greater bulk will be more profitable.

There is besides another reason of considerable weight; it is found, from experience, that when successive crops  
of



of potatoes are taken from the same land, the second and succeeding crops are always more abundant when a different kind of potatoe is planted. This circumstance is well worth the attention of farmers, as, by a due observance of it, they may plant potatoes for years upon the same soil with profit to themselves, and without injury to the property.

"A crop of this kind of potatoes will be ready to take up about the beginning or middle of October. Indeed, if the real kidney is planted, they will be ready in September, when sufficient time will remain either for a crop of green, coleworts, or a broad-cast crop of turnips, to be eaten off in the spring with sheep. These are not matters of conjecture: the Author of the present Memoir had last year two very abundant crops of potatoes from a patch of ground in his garden, which was afterwards planted with coleworts, which were very large before the winter set in. No manure was made use of for

the first crop of potatoes, and only a small quantity of new earth (part of the sub-soil of the same garden) was given to the second. It is worthy of remark, that the second crop was not planted till the end of June; and though the season was exceedingly dry throughout, the crop was very productive."

As the extending the culture of potatoes, and in particular the obtaining an early crop, must be extremely beneficial to the poor, it is humbly submitted to the gentlemen of every parish, whether it will not be humane and politic to furnish, at their expence, seed, to all such poor as may be inclined to cultivate the same; and in order to make such cultivation as extensive as possible, will it not promote that end greatly, by suffering the poor to plant upon all the head-lands, and such other places where corn cannot be sown; and also on the road sides, and all other waste lands as the poor will take the trouble of breaking up?

#### To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO accompany the PLATE of SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S HOUSE in your last, it will oblige a Correspondent if you insert the following Account. I am, &c.

C. D.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was Sheriff of London 1658, and Lord Mayor 1665; he left twenty pounds to the parish of Great St. Helen's for a purchase. His daughter Rachel, wife of Charles Chamberlayne, Esq. Alderman, lies buried in the said Church; to whose memory her husband caused a monument (with an affectionate inscription thereon) to be erected.

"In Sir John Lawrence's mayoralty, about the beginning of May (*to use the words of Maitland*), one of the most terrible plagues that ever infested this or perhaps any other kingdom, broke out in this city; by whose direful ravages, sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons were swept away; together with the number of those that died of other distempers, made the bill of mortality of this year amount to ninety-seven thousand three hundred and six.

"In the month of June, the number having gradually increased to four hun-

dred and seventy deaths in one week, it put the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens, upon the wing of safety; all being instantly in an amazing hurry, and the city emptying itself into the country, the streets and roads were excessively crowded with passengers. But in the month of July, the bill increasing to two thousand and ten, all houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarce any thing to be seen there but grass growing, innumerable fires for purifying the infected air, coffins, pest carts, red crosses upon doors with the inscription of "*Lord have mercy upon us*," and poor women in tears, with dismal aspects and woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave! and scarce any other sounds to be heard than those incessantly emitted from the windows of "*Pray for us*!" and the dreadful call of "*Bring out your dead*!" with the piteous groans of dying persons and melancholy knells for bodies ready for the grave."

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

FOR FEBRUARY 1796.

Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; with Views of Peace and War at Home and Abroad. To which is added, Humanity, or The Rights of Nature, a Poem, revised and corrected. By Mr. Pratt. In Three Volumes. Octavo. 11. 1s. Longman.

THE entertainment to be derived from Travellers is not yet exhausted. After having accompanied the historical, the descriptive, and the classical Traveller in their several tours, we now prepare to attend a sentimental one, who deviates from the beaten track, and professes to neglect those objects which his predecessors have more particularly thought worthy of their notice. He considers himself not as a flying post-haste Traveller, but as a residentiary one, and offers to the World what he calls GLEANINGS, "gathering up," says he, "whatever may be left to humble industry or excursive curiosity in the path of my wanderings, now and then deviating into the fields of fancy; mixing thus my wheat with such flowers as grow in its neighbourhood, whether in hedgerows or gardens; whether the productions of art or nature."

This plan we have found a very amusing one, and Mr. Pratt has executed it in a manner to afford his reader the entertainment expected to be met with in works of this kind. Released from the dry detail of buildings, paintings, statues, and manufactures, he leads his readers into the still sequestered walks of private life, and has described scenes which come home to every one's business and bosom; some new, others common; but most of them entertaining, and such as afford matter for enquiry and meditation; in short, combining the entertainment of a Traveller with some portion (if we are not mistaken) of a Novellist.

The first Volume, except the last four and three supplementary letters, is devoted to Wales. The first two letters explain the Author's plan. Letter III. contains hints to young painters on the fame and fortune to be acquired by a pictorial tour through North and South Wales. Letter IV. describes the beauties of Mahuntleth. Letter V. A ride from Mahuntleth to Dolgelthy, with an anecdote of Welch hospitality. Letter VI. has the beauties of Barmouth

for its subject, and the inhabitants of a fishing hut. Letter VII. The Traveller returns to Aberystwith, and the reader is entertained with the history of an aged horse, and the story of a fisherman and his family. Letter VIII. contains reflections on the life, death, and character of a friend. Letter IX. Aberystwith is described, and a comparison of the expences of Wales and other places is stated with a view to economy and residence. In this letter is a curious instance of a Welch courtship, and the decency observed in the churchyards of the country. Letter X. is devoted to Welch superstitions, of which many curious instances are given. Letter XI. affords the reader the opinions of the country people respecting fairies, with some anecdotes of Lord Lyttelton at Festinog. Letter XII. Further anecdotes of Lord Lyttelton; some characteristics of the author; and an eulogium on Lord and Lady Clive. Letter XIII. The History of a decayed English Merchant, his daughter, a London Physician, and some anecdotes of Mr. Howard. This story has very much the appearance of a novel. The next Letter XIV. introduces some anecdotes of Mr. Howard, which we shall extract for the entertainment of our readers.

"Howard had many singularities, but very few affectations. It was singular for mere mortal man to go about doing good for the sake of doing it; to devote his fortune and his life to explore the most neglected and the most forlorn of the wretched, and to relieve them according to their several necessities---to begin the work of benevolence, where other people's bounty commonly ends it, in a prison: all this, I say, was very singular, but wholly pure of affectation. Further, it was singular,---deserving that word, indeed, inasmuch as in human history it is without a parallel---to put himself to the greatest personal inconveniences and to encounter the greatest dangers, often of

life



life itself, to accomplish the proposed ends of his philanthropy, since it is notorious that he traversed the earth, without any consideration of political distinctions or the nature of climate, in search of his objects, by which perseverance and intrepidity of resolution, he overcame all impediments that would have deterred many excellent persons from attempting the like enterprizes; and made even those faint by the way, who, with like good hearts but with less firm minds, would have found themselves unequal to like undertakings: yet in Howard this was altogether unaffected; and before any man sets down any part of it to a love of being particular, or to a love of fame arising therefrom, let him well and truly examine his own heart, his own disposition, and see that he is not hunting about for an excuse to his own want of benevolence, or to his own *vanities* in being bountiful, by lowering the principle of benevolence in another. Let it not be imputed to John Howard as a dishonour, that he had enemies who, while they could not but applaud the blessed effects of his virtue, laboured to depreciate the cause; the Saviour of the whole world, whom perhaps of human creatures he most correctly imitated, had the same; and to resemble his divine example, even in the wrongs that were heaped on his sacred head, is rather glory than shame.

"He was singular in many of the common habits of life: for instance, he preferred damp sheets, linen, and cloaths, to dry ones; and, both rising and going to bed, swathed himself with coarse towels dipped in the coldest water he could get; in that state he remained half an hour, and then threw them off, freshened and invigorated, as he said, beyond measure. He never put on a great coat in the coldest countries: nor had been a minute under or over the time of an appointment, so far as it depended on himself, for six and twenty years. He never continued at a place, or with a person, a single day beyond the period prefixed for going, in his whole life; and he had not, the last sixteen years of his existence, ate any fish, flesh, or fowl; nor sat down to his simple fare of tea, milk, and rusks, all that time. His journeys were continued from prison to prison, from one group of wretched beings to another, night and day; and where he could not go with a carriage, he would ride, and

where that was hazardous, he would walk: such a thing as an obstruction was out of the question.

"There are those who, conscious of wanting in themselves what they envy in others, brand this victorious determination of suffering no let or hindrance to stop him from keeping on in the right way, as madness. Ah, my friend! how much better would it be for their neighbours and for society, were they half as mad. Distractions they doubtless have, but it is to be feared, not half so friendly to the interests of human kind. But indeed, all enthusiasm of virtue is deemed romantic eccentricity by the cold-hearted.

"With respect to Mr. Howard's personal singularities above described, though they were certainly hazardous experiments in the first instance, it was not useless for a man, who had resolved to set his face against wind and weather; and after passing all sorts of unhealthy climes, to descend into the realms of disease and death, to make them.

"Some days after his first return from an attempt to mitigate the fury of the plague in Constantinople, he favoured me with a morning visit in London; the weather was so very terrible, that I had forgot his inveterate exactness, and had yielded up even the hope, for his own sake, of expecting him. Twelve at noon was the hour, and exactly as the clock in my room struck it, he entered; the wet, for it rained torrents, dripping from every part of his dress, like water from a sheep just landed from its washing. He would not even have attended to his situation, having sat himself down with the utmost composure and begun conversation, had I not made an offer of dry cloaths.

"Yes," said he, smiling, "I had my fears, as I knocked at your door, that we should go over the old business of apprehensions, about a little rain water, which, though it does not run from off my back as it does from that of a duck, goose, or any other aquatic bird, does me as little injury; and, after a long drought, is scarcely less refreshing. The coat I have now on, has been as often wetted through as any duck's in the world, and indeed gets no other cleaning. I do assure you, a good soaking shower is the best brush for broad cloth in the universe. You, like the rest of my friends, throw away your pity

pity upon my supposed hardships with just as much reason as you commiserate the common beggars, who, being familiar with storms and hurricanes, necessity and nakedness, are a thousand times, so forcible is habit, less to be compassionate than the sons and daughters of ease and luxury, who, accustomed to all the enfeebling refinements of feathers by night and fires by day, are taught to feel like the puny creature stigmatised by Pope, "who shivered at a breeze." All this is the work of art, my good friend; nature is more independent of external circumstances. Nature is intrepid, hardy, and adventurous; but it is a practice to spoil her with indulgencies from the moment we come into the world; a soft dress and a soft cradle begin our education in luxuries, and we do not grow more manly the more we are gratified: on the contrary, our feet must be wrapt in wool or silk, we must tread upon carpets, breathe as it were in fire, avoid a tempest which sweetens the air as we would a blast that putrifies it, and guarding every crevice from an unwholesome breeze, when it is the most elastic and bracing, lie down upon a bed of feathers, that relax the system more than a night's lodging upon flint stones.

"You smile," added Mr. Howard, after a pause, "but I am a living instance of the truths I insist on. A more puny whipster than myself, in the days of my youth, was never seen: I could not walk out an evening without wrapping up; if I got wet in the feet, a cold succeeded. I could not put on my shirt without its being aired. I was politely enfeebled enough to have delicate nerves, and was occasionally troubled with a very gentle hectic. To be serious, I am convinced what emasculates the body debilitates the mind, and renders both unfit for those exertions, which are of such use to us as social beings. I therefore entered upon a reform of my constitution, and have succeeded in such a degree, that I have neither had a cough, cold, the vapours, nor any more alarming disorder, since I surmounted the seasoning. Prior to this, I used to be a miserable dependent on wind and weather; a little too much of either would postpone and frequently prevent, not only my amusements, but my duties; and every one knows that a pleasure or a duty deferred is often destroyed. Procrastination you very justly called the thief of

time. And if pressed by my affections, or by the necessity of affairs, I did venture forth in despite of the elements, the consequences were equally absurd and inconvenient, nor seldom afflictive. I muffled up even to my nostrils; a crack in the glass of my chaise was sufficient to distress me; a sudden slope of the wheels to the right or left, set me a trembling; a jolt seemed like dislocation; and the sight of a bank or precipice, near which my horse or carriage was to pass, would disorder me so much that I would order the driver to stop, that I might get out and walk by the difficult places. Mulled wines, spirituous cordials, and great fires were to comfort me and keep out the cold, as it is called, at every stage; and if I felt the least damp in my feet, or other parts of my body, dry stockings, linen, &c. were to be instantly put on; the perils of the day were to be baffled by something taken hot going to bed; and before I pursued my journey the next morning, a dram was to be swallowed down to fortify the stomach. In a word, I lived, moved, and had my being so much by rule, that the slightest deviation was a disease.

"Every man, continued Mr. Howard, must in these cases be his own physician. He must prescribe for and practise on himself. I did this by a very simple, but, as you will think, very severe regimen; namely, by denying myself almost every thing in which I had long indulged. But as it is always much harder to get rid of a bad habit than to contract it, I entered on my reform gradually; that is to say, I began to diminish my usual indulgencies by degrees. I found that a heavy meal, or a hearty one as it is termed, and a cheerful glass, that is to say, one more than does you good, made me incapable, or, at best, disinclined to any useful exertions for some hours after dinner; and if the diluting powers of tea assisted the work of a disturbed digestion, so far as to restore my faculties, a luxurious supper comes to close upon it, that I was fit for nothing but dissipation till I went to a luxurious bed, where I finished the enervating practices by sleeping eight, ten, and sometimes a dozen hours on the stretch. You will not wonder that I rose the next morning with the solids relaxed, the nerves unstrung, the juices thickened, and the constitution weakened. To remedy all this, I ate a little less at every meal, and reduced my



my drink in proportion. It is really wonderful to consider how imperceptibly a single morsel of animal food and a tea-spoonful of liquor, deducted from the usual quantity daily, will restore the mental functions without any injury to the corporeal; nay, with increase of vigour to both. I brought myself in the first instance from dining upon many dishes to dining on a few, and then to being satisfied with one; in like manner, instead of drinking a variety of wines, I made my election of a single sort, and adhered to it alone.

"In the next place—but I shall tire you.

"I entreated him to go on till I either shewed by words or actions that I was weary.

"He proceeded thus:—My next business was to eat and drink sparingly of that adopted dish and bottle. My ease, vivacity, and spirits augmented. My clothing, &c. underwent a similar reform; the effect of all which is, and has been for many years, that I am neither affected by seeing my carriage dragged up a mountain, or driven down a valley. If any accident happens I am prepared for it, I mean so far as respects unnecessary terrors; and I am proof against all changes in the atmosphere, wet cloaths, wet feet, night air, damp beds, damp houses, transitions from heat to cold, and the long train of hypochondriac affections.

"Believe me, we are too apt to invert the remedies which we ought to prescribe to ourselves. For instance, we are for ever giving hot things when we should administer cold. On my going down to my house, last week, in Bedfordshire, the overseer of my grounds met me with a pail full of comfortable things, as he called them, which he was carrying to one of my cows, which was afflicted sorely with what he called a *racketty* complaint in her bowels. I ordered him to throw away his pail of comfort and take to the poor beast a pail of cold water. Cold water! your honour? exclaimed the man, with every mark of consternation. Why she is in such a *desperation* pain, that I don't think a bucket of sheer brandy would have any more effect upon her than if I were to pour it against a dead wall. No matter for that, said I, take her a pail of water! Suppose, honest friend, she had all her life run wild in a forest, and fell into the sickness under which she now labours, dost thou think that

Nature would ever carry her the hot comforts you have got in that pail? Nature, your honour! but, with submission, Nature must, when either man or beast is sick, be clapped on the back a little; if not, Nature will let them die. Not she, truly; if they are recoverable, she will, on the contrary, make them well. Depend upon it she is the best physician in the world, though she has not taken her degrees in the College; and so make haste to throw away what is now in your pail, and fill it as I directed; for whether my cow die or live, she shall have nothing but grass and cold water. Though the poor fellow dared not any longer resist, I could see plainly that he put me down as having lost not only my senses but my humanity. However, the cure did very well; and I am satisfied that if we were to trust more to Nature, and suffer her to supply her own remedies to cure her own diseases, the formidable catalogue of human maladies would be reduced to a third of the present number. Dr. Sydenham, I think, reckons sixty different kinds of fevers; for example, of these I cannot suppose less than fifty are either brought about or rendered worse by misapplication of improper remedies, or by our own violations of the laws of nature. And the same I take it may be said of other disorders.

"He now pulled out his watch, telling me he had an engagement at half past one; that he had about three quarters of a mile to walk it; that as he could do this in twenty minutes, and as it then wanted seven minutes and also half of one, he had exactly time enough still to spare to state the object of his visit to me—which is to thank you very sincerely, said he, taking my hand, for the honour you have done me in your verses. I read them merely as a composition in which the poetical licence had been used to the utmost. Poets, you know, my dear Sir, always succeed best in fiction.

"You will see, by this conversation, that it was about the time when the English nation had been emulous of commemorating their respect for this great and good man by erecting a statue, towards which I had contributed my mite by devoting to the fund the profits of my little poem called "*The Triumph of Benevolence*;" and while I am touched very sensibly with even the recollection of the public favour which

which crowned this little work, I very sincerely attribute a great deal of its success to the popularity of a subject in which every lover of humanity took such an interest.

"In reply to Mr. Howard, I assured him that he ought to be; and doubtless was, conscious the liberty allowed a poet was never more unnecessary or less made use of than on the occasion alluded to; and that if an agreeable fiction was any test of the poetical art, I could pretend to none from having very closely, as his heart could not but at that moment tell him, adhered to truth; and that I assured myself he would admit that truth was the same, whether expressed in prose or verse. I added, it was my earnest hope that there was no ground for an idea that had gone forth, of his refusing the offering of gratitude which his country were preparing for him.

"Indeed but there is, answered he with the most lively earnestness. I was never more serious than in my refusal of any and every such offering, and for the simplest reason in the world, namely, my having no manner of claim to it. What I do, have done, or may hereafter do, has been, and will always be, matter of inclination, the gratifying of which always pays itself; and I have no more merit in employing my time and money in the way I am known to do, than another man in other occupations. Instead of taking pleasure in a pack of hounds, in social entertainments, in a fine stud of horses, and in many other similar satisfactions, I have made my election of different pursuits; and being fully persuaded a man's own gratifications are always more or less involved in other people's, I feel no desire to change with any man; and yet I can see no manner of pretension whereon to found a statue; besides all which, I have a most unconquerable aversion, and ever had, to have public exhibitions made of me, inasmuch that, I protest to you, it has cost me a great deal of trouble, and some money, to make this insignificant form and ugly face escape a pack of draughtsmen, painters, &c. that are lying in wait for me."

After noticing some ineffectual attempts to obtain a likeness of him, Mr. Pratt adds:

"You will doubtless throw these fancies amongst his singularities, but they

are by no means to be stigmatized as affectations. From a very intent observation on Mr. Howard, I am perfectly satisfied, that as he had but few who acted like himself, the proportion of those who felt in the same way the ordinary results of such actions were not greater. That he was insensible to honest praise cannot be supposed, without depriving him of emotions which the most ingenuous modesty may indulge, and which are indeed amongst the most natural pleasures of the human mind; but to court the reputation of benevolence, by suffering the lucre of it to mix with any of his motives, or still worse, to make it as, alas! too many people do, a first great cause of being bountiful, argues an envy or a depravity in those who impute to him such vanities. In a word, if ever a human being could be truly said to "do good and blush to find it fame," it was the late Mr. John Howard."

Letter XV. and XVI. contain the poem called "The Triumph of Benevolence," already mentioned, and motives for the republication of it. Letter XVII. on the Welsh Minstrels. Letter XVIII. has for its subject Welsh Lakes and monumental reliques, Welsh inquisitiveness and hospitality, an eulogium on Lord N—— (Newborough) and a story, much in the novel style, of some generous weavers. Letter XIX. contains verses to the memory of Jonas Hanway. Letter XX. more verses. Letter XXI. on Biography and History, and a farewell to Wales. Letter XXII. carries the Gleaner to Holland, and, together with Letters XXIII. and XXIV. contains some of the history of that country, with its customs, manners, diversions, superstitions, and legislature. Letter XXV. was intended to conclude the volume, but, probably for the purpose of making the volumes equal in size, three supplementary letters are added; the first containing a visit to several frontier and other German towns, and some excellent observations on the conduct of the French; the second, an account of a review of the Dutch troops by the Stadtholder; and the third, some customs at weddings and funerals, with a description of three travellers, intended, as we conceive, for the portraits of living authors.

We shall resume the consideration of Mr. Pratt's Gleanings in our next.



Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term, in the Thirty-sixth Year of George the Third. By Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Esqrs. Barristers at Law. J. Butworth.

OF all the various kinds of law publications which almost every Term produces, there is none which apply their information so closely and importantly to the immediate interest of individuals, as those which disclose the recent determinations of the superior Courts of Justice. To the Professors of the Law they are illustrations of general rules previously known, and to the *Ley Gents*, as those who are not of the profession are denominated, they become, by marking out the *particular direction* which the rule of law has taken in a certain case, the best guide which they can follow in similar or analogous transactions. The chief merit, therefore, of works of this description is accuracy, and the celebrity which the former parts of the present publication have attained, is an unquestionable proof that they possess this quality. The pages now before us contain thirty-one cases, from which we shall make the following ABRIDGMENT, as most likely to afford useful information to those whom their respective subjects may concern.

*Stone v. Cartwright.* An infant of the name of *A. M. Ward* possessed a large colliery at Tipton, in Staffordshire, the mines of which had been worked under the lands and houses of a neighbouring gentleman of the name of Stone. The defendant, Cartwright, had been appointed agent and manager of this colliery for the infant by the Court of Chancery; he employed a bailiff under him, who superintended the work, and hired and dismissed the colliers at his pleasure, but he took no personal concern in the working of the mines, nor had he ordered the particular acts to be done from whence the damage had ensued. The damage stared was, that the surface of Mr. Stone's lands had sunk and given way; and that the buildings thereon erected were thereby rent and rendered dangerous. This damage was imputed to the defendant, Cartwright, having worked the mine in a negligent and unskilful manner. The question was, Whether the defendant, being a mere agent and manager, and never having personally interfered, or given particular direction, in or about the working of the mine, was liable to be

called upon to make good the damage which had ensued. And the Court were unanimously of opinion that he was not; that it might as well be contended that a similar action would lie against the Steward or Gardener of another, for all the defaults or improper conduct of the men employed under him, by which any other person received damage. That the action in cases like the present must either be brought against the hand committing the injury, or against the owner for whom the act was done; that Mr. Cartwright had no interest in the colliery, nor was it worked for his benefit; that he was no more than steward, appointed by the Court of Chancery; and that it was never heard of that a servant who hires labourers for his master, was answerable for all their acts.

*Sadgrove v. Kirby.* The plaintiff, Mr. Sadgrove, being lord of the contiguous manors of Sandeville and Bray, in Berkshire, planted certain clumps and rows of trees in a common field, in the parish of South Moreton, within the said manor. The defendant was a copyholder within the manor, and being in that character intitled to a right of common of pasture for his sheep, *levant et couchant*, throughout the said common fields, every year when the common field shall be sown with corn, from the cutting down and carrying away the same, until the said common field shall be resown with corn, he cut down the trees which Mr. Sadgrove had planted; because, as the pleading stated, he could not, without cutting down the same, enjoy his common of pasture in so ample and beneficial a manner as he otherwise might and ought to have done. Mr. Sadgrove, the lord of the manor, brought an action of trespass against Kirby for cutting down these trees, and obtained a verdict, and judgment against him, the Court being of opinion, that the defendant had no right to cut down the trees; and the distinction upon the subject is this: If the lord of the manor makes a hedge round the common, or do any other act that entirely excluded the commoner from exercising his right, the latter may do whatever is necessary to let himself

himself into the common; but if the commoner can get at the common, and enjoy it to a certain extent, and his right be merely abridged by the act of the lord, in that case his remedy is by an *action on the case*, or by an *assise*. Here the trees had become part of the inheritance, and it seems that a commoner cannot touch the soil.

*Wrigall v. Waters.* The plaintiff had granted a lease of a house to the defendant, in which the defendant covenanted "to repair and to surrender to the plaintiff, at the end of the term, the said premises, *casualties by fire and tempest* excepted." Before the expiration of the lease a violent tempest arose, and threw down a stack of chimnies belonging to the house on the roof of the house, and damaged it so much that the defendant, in order to render it habitable, was obliged to repair it before he had any opportunity of giving notice of the injury to the landlord. When the next half year's rent became due, the defendant refused to pay it, unless the plaintiff would deduct the expence he

had been at in repairing the injury the tempest had occasioned; but the landlord refused to make this deduction, and brought an action of covenant for the whole half year's rent. And the Court was of opinion, that the defendant could not set off the money he had paid for repairs, for that would be setting off *uncertain damages* against a *certain debt*.

*Ximenes v. Jaques.* The plaintiff had laid a wager with the defendant, that he would perform a journey of 240 miles, in a post-chaise and pair of horses, in twenty-four hours, being allowed to change post-chaises and horses as often as he pleased, but the expences were not to exceed the usual sum paid per mile for a post-chaise and pair on the post roads. The plaintiff having performed the journey, brought an action for the money, and obtained a verdict, but the judgment was arrested, because the Court was of opinion, that this was an *illegal wager*; it being a horse race, contrary to the statute 9. Ann. c. 14. and not within the horse-racing act of 13. Geo. 2. c. 19.

A Journey Over-land to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European. By Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, 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. 11. 1s. Cullen and Co.

(Continued from Page 25.)

THE opinion we have already given of the predominating style and character of this work is sufficient to recommend it strongly to the notice of those who admire the effects of a mutual correspondence, and unintermitted reaction between the mind and the heart. It must not, however, be imagined from this observation, that Mr. Campbell is a mere sentimental traveller, who has collected incidents which affect the feelings only; he frequently soars into the higher regions of intellect, and exhibits facts and reasonings illustrative of men and manners, in the most important spheres of human life.

"In all nations under Heaven," says Mr. Campbell, "and at all times since the creation, there have been men formed to make a noise in the world—to increase or impede, to direct or disturb, the calm, sober progress of social life—and, in the eagerness and violence of their efforts to reach the goal of superiority, overturn or thrust out of

their ordinary path the rest of mankind, till either they provoke against them a general conspiracy of their fellow-creatures, or, till reaching the point of their pursuit, they become elevated objects of homage and admiration. Such men are generally composed of great materials for mischief: having strong natural talents, and violent ungovernable spirits; according to the direction these get, they are harmless or mischievous—but, like morbid matter in the animal system, if not let loose by some channel or other, they never fail to disturb the whole economy of the body they belong to, and produce fatal consequences to it and to themselves: Colonial possessions have, therefore, in some views, been of use (as America formerly to England) to draw off those dangerous spirits, who, though they are in times of peace better at a distance, in times of war are found to be the toughest sinews of a nation."

The



The account which the author gives of the beauties of Venice, and the disposition of the Venetians, is highly entertaining. But this celebrated Republic has been so frequently visited and described, that much novelty was not to be expected;—the following observations, however, deserve to be recorded:

“There is an active principle in the mind of man which will not suffer it to rest; it must have some materials to work upon. Men, enlightened by science, have within themselves a fund, and can never want food for contemplation; but the many, in those hours when a suspension of labour or worldly business drives them to expedients for the employment of their time, are but too prone to leave the mind to the guidance of the senses, and to cogitate on vice till they wish to practise it. Hence that homely but true saying, “Idleness is the root of all evil.” In England we have a variety of expedients which the Venetians want, whose minds being besides naturally more vivid, are more prompt to give a loose to the warm illusions of sensual fancy. Thus prepared, they meet the Carnival, when every thing conspires to give circulation to indulgence; and when those operations of the mind which with us have so many channels to discharge themselves, with them, like a vast stream suddenly confined to one narrow channel, burst forth with an irresistible torrent, and carry away before them every bond that religion or morality has laid down as restraints on the exuberance of human passion. The customs and habits of the place and time contribute to it; for, while the severe restrictions of the female sex for the rest of the year sharpen both inclination and invention on the one hand—on the other, the unbounded licence, the universal change of habits, customs, and laws—the total suspension of all distinction, care, or business which take place at that time, aided by perpetual masquerade—and those most convenient of all receptacles, the gondolas, with those most expert and forward of all pandars, the gondoliers—afford ample scope to their wishes, and form all together a mass of circumstances in favour of vicious indulgence, not to be found in any other part of Christendom; to resist which they must be more virtuous than any other people—a point never yet laid to their charge by the best natured and most ex-

tenuating of all those who have written upon that subject.”

From Venice the Author proceeded by sea to Trieste (for in analysing the narrative of a journey over land to India, it seems indispensably necessary to point out the route by which it was performed), and from thence to Alexandria, touching at the Island of Zante, on the coast of Greece, and celebrated under the appellation of Zacynthus by the immortal poetry of Homer. The only curiosities which Alexandria offered to the eye of our traveller were “Pompey’s Column” and “Cleopatra’s Obelisk,” the dimensions and figures of which are very accurately described, and their histories related with philosophic feeling. From Alexandria he proceeded to the Island of Cyprus, classic ground, and dedicated to the Queen of Love; but this place, which gave birth to the philosophers Zeno, Apollonius, and Xenophon, “is now,” says Mr. Campbell, “a miserable, half-cultivated spot, peopled with a mixture of wretched Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Christians, groaning under the tyranny of a barbarous, despotical abuse of delegated power; infested with locusts, which devour the fruits of the earth, and disgraced by a race of ignominious women, who esteem it to be an act of religion to prostitute themselves to all strangers.” From Cyprus Mr. Campbell proceeded to Latichea, and from thence arrived, by mule-carriage, at Aleppo, of which he gives the following description:

“A distant view of Aleppo fills the mind with expectations of great splendour and magnificence. The mosques, the towers, the large ranges of houses with flat roofs, rising above each other, according to the sloping hills on which they stand, the whole variegated with beautiful rows of trees, form all together a scene magnificent, gay, and delightful; but, on entering the town, all those expected beauties vanish, and leave nothing in the streets to meet the eye, but a dismal succession of high stone walls, gloomy as the recesses of a convent or state prison, and unenlivened by windows, embellished, as with us, by “the human face divine.” The streets themselves, not wider than some of the meanest alleys in London, overcast by the height of the prison-houses on either side, are rendered still more formidably gloomy by the solitude and silence that pervade them; while here

and there a lattice towards the top, barely visible, strikes the soul with the gloomy idea of thralldom, coercion, and imprisonment.

"This detestable mode of building, which owes its origin to jealousy, and the scandalous restraints every man is empowered by the laws and religion of the place to impose upon the women consigned either by sale or birth to his tyranny, extends not to the inside of the houses, many of which are magnificent and handsome, and all admirably suited to the exigencies of the climate, and the domestic customs and manner of living of the inhabitants.

"The city is adorned, it is true, here and there, with mosques and appendant towers, called minarets, from which cryers call the Faithful to prayers; and in some of the streets there are arches built at certain distances from each other, so as to carry the eye directly through them, and form a vista of considerable grandeur: but all these are far from sufficient to counterbalance the general aspect of gloominess and solitude which reigns over the whole, and renders it so peculiarly disgusting, particularly at first sight, to an Englishman who has enjoyed the gaiety and contemplated the freedom of a city in Great Britain.

"The mosques (Mahomedan temples) are extremely numerous in this city; indeed almost as much so as churches and convents in the Popish countries of Christendom. There is nothing in their external appearance to attract the notice of the traveller, or indulge the eye of the architect; they are almost all of one form—an oblong quadrangle: and as to the inside, I never had an opportunity of seeing one; none but Mussulmen being permitted to enter them, at least at Aleppo.

"The next buildings of a public kind to the mosques that deserve to be particularly mentioned, are the caravanferas—buildings which, whether we consider the spirit of beneficence and charity that first suggested them, their national importance, or their extensive utility, may rank, though not in splendour of appearance, at least in true value, with any to be found in the world.

"Caravanferas were originally intended for, and are now pretty generally applied to, the accommodation of strangers and travellers, though, like every other good institution, sometimes

perverted to the purposes of private emolument or public job: they are built at proper distances through the roads of the Turkish dominions, and afford the indigent or weary traveller an asylum from the inclemency of the weather; are in general very large, and built of the most solid and durable materials: have commonly one story above the ground floor, the lower of which is arched, and serves for warehouses to stow goods, for lodgings, and for stables, while the upper is used merely for lodgings; besides which, they are always accommodated with a fountain, and have cooks-shops and other conveniences to supply the wants of the lodgers. In Aleppo the caravanferas are almost exclusively occupied by merchants, to whom they are, like other houses, rented.

"The suburbs of Aleppo, and the surrounding country, are very handsome, pleasant, and, to a person coming out of the gloomy city, in some respects interesting. Some tossed about into hill and valley lie under the hands of the husbandman; others are covered with handsome villas; and others again laid out in gardens, whither the people of Aleppo occasionally resort for amusement.

"The roofs of all the houses are flat, and formed of a composition which resists the weather effectually. On those most of the people sleep in the very hot weather: they are separated from each other by walls; but the Franks, who live contiguous to one another, and who, from their disagreeable circumstances with regard to the Turks, are under the necessity of keeping up a friendly and harmonious intercourse together, have doors of communication, which are attended with these fortunate and pleasing advantages, that they can make a large circuit without descending into the streets, and can visit each other during the plague, without running the risk of catching the infection by going among the natives below.

"There is a castle in the city, which I had nearly forgotten to mention—the natives conceive it to be a place of great strength. It could not, however, withstand the shock of a few pieces of ordnance for a day. It is esteemed a favour to be permitted to see it; and there is nothing to recompense one for the trouble of obtaining permission, unless it be the prospect of the surrounding country, which from the battlements is extensive and beautiful.

"Near



"Near this castle stands the Seraglio, a large old building, where the Bashaw of Aleppo resides: the whole of it seemed to me to be kept in very bad repair, considering the importance of the place. It is surrounded by a strong wall of great height: besides which, its contiguity to the castle is very convenient; as, in case of popular tumults, or intestine commotions, the Bashaw finds an asylum in the latter, which commands and overawes the city, and is never without a numerous garrison under the command of an Aga.

"Such is the summary account I have been able to collect of Aleppo, the capital of Syria; which, mean though

it is when compared with the capitals of European countries, is certainly the third city for splendor, magnificence, and importance, in the vast extent of the Ottoman Empire—Constantinople and Grand Cairo only excelling it in those points, and no other bearing any sort of competition with it."

The immediately subsequent Letters of this part of the work, exhibit a very curious view of the Turkish Government, particularly its religion, and the peculiar manners of its people; but we must reserve our strictures on these interesting topics to a future opportunity.

(To be continued.)

*The History of the Theatres of London, containing an Annual Register of all the Tragedies, Comedies, &c. performed in London, from 1771 to 1795, with occasional Notes and Anecdotes. 2 Vols. 12mo. Martin and Bain.*

This is intended as a continuation of Victor's History, a work full of mistakes and blunders. In these respects the present is a proper appendage to its predecessor. It is as full of inaccuracies as the former, but less entertaining. The value of works of this sort can arise only from their accuracy, a merit the present Compiler has no pretensions to.

*The Castle of Hardayne. A Romance. By John Bird. 2 Vols. 12mo. Kearsley.*

An imitation of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." It abounds with the same species of terrific adventures, the same descriptive scenery, and the same improbable series of events. It is, however, styled a Romance, and therefore probability perhaps may be dispensed with.

*Edington. A Novel. By Richard Hey, Esq. 2 Vols. 12mo. Vernor and Hood.*

There is an ancient Ballad in which is shewn, as the title-page expresses, "how a great Squire became a serving man of low degree for the love of his fair mistress." Just so the hero of the present work. Mr. Hey's motto is, "Domestic scenes are food for the greatest minds." His story, though improbable, is pleasingly told, and the sentiments inculcated in the work are favourable to virtue, though scarcely reconcileable to the prudential maxims of the world.

*The Dagger, translated from the German of Grosse. 12mo. Vernor and Hood.*

A wild extravagance, sometimes mistaken for genius, seems to pervade the generality of German Plays and Novels. The present is not an exception. It contains, however, some scenes well calculated to engage attention, and in defiance of probability will claim applause.

*A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, occasioned by his Strictures on Archbishop Secker and Bishop Lowth, in the Life of Bishop Warburton. 8vo. Rivington.*

A candid, liberal and satisfactory defence of Archbishop Secker against an attack which both from the time and manner of its being produced, reflects no credit on the temper of the Warburtonian School. This pamphlet on every account deserves attention. The defence of Bishop Lowth, the present writer modestly says, will be undertaken by a much abler pen.

*The Manures most advantageously applicable to the various Sorts of Soils, and the Causes of their beneficial Effect in each particular Instance. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. 8vo. Vernor and Hood.*

This is an application of the powers of natural philosophy to the purposes of agriculture, by a Gentleman whose abilities are well known. This pamphlet will be found very useful to the practical farmer as well as to the theorist.

*The Whim. A Comedy. By Lady Wallace. With an Address to the Public upon the arbitrary*

*and unjust Asperſion of the Licenſer againſt its political ſentiments.* 8vo. Reed.

This Comedy was intended by its author for representation at Margate, for the benefit of a public Charity; but the Licenſer of the Stage not approving the political ſentiments, as is ſuppoſed, reſuſed it his paſſport to the Theatre. The principal objection to it ſeems to have ariſen from ſome hackneyed commonplace farcaſms, levelled at the ariſtocratic part of ſociety, which in quieter times would have been deemed very harmleſs, and even in the preſent we think might have been permitted without much danger. The plot ariſes from a kind of Saturnalia in a Nobleman's family, during which his daughter is ſtolen from him. Some of the ſcenes in the hands of particular Comedians might have afforded entertainment.

*The American Indian, or Virtues of Nature. A Play, in Three Acts, with Notes, founded on an Indian Tale.* By James Bacon. 8vo. Harriſon.

This Play is founded on a Poem printed in America, entitled Ousbi, or The Virtues of Nature, an Indian Tale, in four Cantos, by Miſ. Morton, a Lady of Boſton in New England. It appears to have been offered to the Managers of Drury-lane Theatre, but reſeſted by them; and the author with candour acknowledges his opinion now to be, that it is not written with ſufficient knowledge of the *jeu de Theatre* to have ſucceeded on the Stage without conſiderable alterations. The ſcene lies in America, chiefly in the country of the Illinois, but in the laſt Act in that of the Hurons.

*Poems; containing John the Baptiſt; Sir Malcolm and Elia, a Tale; War, a Fragment; with a Monody to John Handſon, and a Sketch of his Character.* 12mo. Robinfons.

The principal piece in this collection (at leaſt in the author's opinion) is War, a Fragment, extracted from a didactic poem of ſome extent, on Happineſs, which we are told will appear in a ſecond edition, if the preſent ſpecimen is approved. In all theſe performances we diſcover the marks of a benevolent mind, ſolicitous for the welfare of mankind, and eager to promote it. The horrors of war are faithfully deſcribed, and forcibly impreſſed on the feelings of the reader both in the Poem and the Preface. We are, however, not much captivated with the author in his poetical capacity. This volume is printed at Briſtol, and is a good ſpecimen of the typography of that city.

*A View of the Relative State of Great Britain and France at the Commencement of the Year 1796.* 8vo. Debrett.

So rapid is the ſucceſſion of important events at the preſent period, that every month teems with new proſpects. In the fourth week in October, Lord Auckland traced with a matterly hand the appearances which then offered themſelves to public notice; but before the time elapſed in which they could be duly conſidered, a new ſcene, different from the former, preſented itſelf to our notice. The victories of the Emperor, and the embarraſſments of the French, have ſo much altered the face of affairs, that we are not ſurpriſed at a new representation of them. The preſent writer appears to be well informed: he paints in colours leſs ſombre than Lord Auckland, and offers to our conſideration a picture more cheering than that of his predeceſſor. His view of the relative ſtates of the two countries appears correct, and well founded at the preſent juncture, but we know not how long it will continue ſo. We recommend it, however, to the notice of our readers, as the performance of a very able writer.

*Friendly Remarks upon ſome Particulars of his Adminiſtration, in a Letter to Mr. Pitt.* By a near Obſerver. 8vo. Payre.

The writer of this Letter is a friend to Mr. Pitt and to his Adminiſtration, but blames him for omitting in his general conduct to give a clear, full, and open explanation of his meaſures, circulated by every means, and in all quarters; by the neglect of which much advantage has accrued to Oppoſition. He alſo cenſures him, and we think with reaſon, for the little encouragement held forth to literature, whether elegant or ſcientific, during his Adminiſtration. Theſe topics are impreſſed on his conſideration with the politeneſs of a gentleman, and the open candour of a friend. If they fail of their effect, the world will have reaſon to entertain an opinion leſs favourable of the Miniſter than it has at preſent.

*An Alarm to Britain, or an Enquiry into the Cauſes of the rapid Progreſs of Infidelity in the preſent Age.* By John Jamieſon, D. D. F. A. S. S. Miniſter at Forfar. 12mo. Morifon.

A work very pious, well intended, and at the preſent time well deſerving of a ſerious peruſal, but we fear not likely to fall into the hands of thoſe for whoſe uſe it is more particularly intended.



## D R O S S I A N A.

## NUMBER LXXVII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 12.]

DR. HICKS.

EXTRACTS from some MS. Letters from Vol. XII. of MSS. Letters in the Bodleian Library.

"October 15, 1691.

"I am very glad your Heads of Colleges have some consideration. It hath been matter of wonder to many, to see them make themselves such tame instruments of executing other men's arbitrary pleasure, when they might legally deliberate or refuse. I am sure it is a great moot point in our Laws, whether any man ought to lose his place for not taking the Oath till he is convicted. I have seen the state of the case drawn up by an excellent Lawyer, who is of opinion, that by the late Act *Conviction ought to precede Deprivation*, and that no man is bound to prove that he hath taken the Oath, but that his neglect to take it ought to be proved against him; and however the Judges and Court Lawyers are of another opinion, yet methinks the Heads of Houses might have insisted on the hands of the Twelve Judges, or at least that of the Lord Chief Justice. They proceeded to put the question. People stop not to reflect upon this ready compliance among you to *this* Government, and your stiff opposition to King James. They say it is out of fear of a Royal Visitation (which you threatened not to submit to when information was given of one from the Court in that King's time), and you know what was said upon printing Dr. Johnston's book upon that subject. I am very glad Bishop Oxon did now discountenance one. The Bishop of St. Asaph (a little after the Revolution) did often talk of one with great authority, and I suspect others with him would endeavour to procure one (would the times allow it).

"Your stories of him from beyond Tweed are very pleasant. I think myself highly honoured to be called *Knaave* by one of the greatest in the world (whom I can prove to be so), and whom the Archbishop of Rheims

durst not speak with, *sine teste*. As for the charge of not being a scholar, I am willing to admit it, knowing very well how small my talent is; but, however, I should not be afraid to enter the lists of almost any controversy with him. It is well he did not make Mr. Dodwell a dunce too. But, I thank God, I value no man's censures who is obliged by worldly interests to speak against me.

"We are now in great concern for our poor fellow-sufferers. I once saw in Mr. Wharton's hands a fair Sclavonick Testament, a MS.; it was about seven years ago, and then he had some design of learning the language, but I believe hath since laid it aside. If any body would do as much for it as I have done for the Gothick and Saxon, and since for the Francick, I would learn it (old as I am), but I can make no more Grammars now.

"The harmony of Languages, and the light they give to Antiquity, is very pleasant; but yet a man after all will meet with disappointments in these, as well as other studies; as for example, I thought after having learned the old Northern Languages, I should have understood in part the Lapland Language, as well as the Swedish, but there is not any likeness or communication between them, as Scheffer told me before, but I could not believe it before I tried; and whether that have any affinity with the Sclavonian I cannot say; I believe not, and therefore it may well pass for the Language of Witches; I suppose the Veneti, or Finlanders, speak somewhat like them. I was also pleased with the affinity our own Language had with the ancient Northern Languages, in all but French and Latin words, and yet there are four common words in it, neither originally French or Latin, which are not to be derived from them, viz. *lad, lass, boy, girl*, the last of which "Mr. Junius, much below his great understanding, will needs, like a pedant more than a wise Etymologist, derive from *garula*; so unwilling sometimes are the greatest

greatest men to be baffled in their profession, and he certainly was a very great and a very modest man. I suppose you have seen the new edition of his book *De Pictura Veterum*, in fol. by the learned Grævius of Utrecht. The American writers assure us, that there are new independent Languages almost behind every mountain in America, and therefore it is not so strange that there is one or two in Europe which have no relation to any of the rest. But these disappointments in Languages ought not to dishearten a Linguist, since every profession hath insolvable difficulties. I could never yet meet an Anatomist that could give me the reason that when I rub my forehead I should sneeze: and in our profession, how many Texts of Scriptures not relating to Mysteries are not clearly understood: so that knowledge in the most learned men is imperfect, so imperfect, that, as my good Lord Bacon observes, all the learning which hath been in all men from the beginning of the world, would but make one good scholar, if it could be all in one man; and perhaps one may say, not one complete good scholar, if we except the wisdom and learning of Our Lord, who was God as well as Man. But I shall tire out your patience in impertinencies and excursions. I therefore subscribe with all respect, and in all sincerity,

“Your most humble servant,  
“GEO. HICKES.

(Superscribed)

“To the Rev. Dr. Arthur  
Charlett, Master of  
University College in  
Oxford.”

MR. POPE.

The following lines in a Comedy of the ingenious Madame De Staël, daughter of the celebrated M. Neckar, with great energy and spirit amplify the line of Mr. Pope's on the character of Atossa:

“Sick of herself thro' very selfishness.”

“Lorsque sur cette terre on se sent de-  
laissée,

Qu'on est d'aucun objet la première  
pensée,

Lorsqu'on peut souffrir, sûre que ses  
douleurs

D'aucun mortel jamais ne sont couler  
les pleurs,

On se disintéresse à la fin de soi-même,  
On cesse de s'aimer, si quelqu'un ne  
nous aime,

Et d'insipides jours, l'un sur l'autre  
entassés,

Sa passent lentement, & sont vite effacés.

*Sentiment Secret, Comédie  
de Mad. de Staël.*

The following translation may give some idea of the meaning at least of Madame De Staël's lines:

He who his being feels a void on earth,  
To no kind thought in any mind gives  
birth,

Who whilst his tears at his own mis'ries  
flow,

Procures no kind partaker of his woe,  
Each interest in himself at last disclaims,  
And Virtue's long vain fought-for por-  
tent flames;

(For e'en our very selves we cease to  
love,

When none for us a partial feeling prove)  
His days succeed in one insipid pace,  
Slowly they pass, nor leave behind a  
trace.

DR. JOHNSON

recommended very strongly to his friend Baretti, to write the History of the Princes of the House of Savoy; not only as Baretti, who was a Piedmontese, might be likely to get at more curious particulars relating to these enterprising Sovereigns than most other persons; but he thought the History of that race of Princes particularly curious and interesting, and that it was besides, in our language at least, quite new ground.

Dr. Johnson was so great an enemy to gesture and action in speaking and in reciting, that when a gentleman was once reading a new Tragedy to him and a numerous assembly, and occasionally made use of the motion of his hands to enforce particular parts, Johnson took hold of them, and told him that this would do nothing for his friend's piece.

Such was Dr. Johnson's antipathy to a *Democratical Whig*, that when one of his very intimate friends was extolling as a model for a Member of Parliament, a high popular character, lately deceased, Johnson burst out into the extremest fury of indignation.—“Sir,” said he, “—is a little dirty scoundrel, like the rest of his Party.”

In speaking of the modern Levellers one day to a friend of his, he said, “Sir, they like to pull down till it comes to themselves.” Goldsmith had said very well before him, respecting the general Declaimers for Liberty—

“They call it freedom when *themselves*  
are free.”

The



The following passage, extracted from a letter of this great man to Miss Susan Thrale, should be inscribed in the instructive books of every young person:—"Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in *progression*; we must always *propose* to do more, or better, than in time past: the mind is enlarged and elevated by mere purposes, though they end as they begin, by airy contemplation: we compare and judge, though we do not practise."—To a celebrated Leader of Opposition, who was about to set out to canvass a Borough, he said, on taking leave of him, according to Mrs. Piozzi, "Sir, I wish you all that can be wished you by an honest man."

## QUIN.

Some one was telling this extraordinary man, that a friend of his, a man of inferior talents, did well occasionally, in the House of Commons of Ireland, to combat with Mr. M. a man of very superior talents; for that if he sometimes got the better of him in argument, it was a matter of great honour to him. "True, Sir," replied Quin; "but a man should not often in his life jump from the Monument."

## LORD MANSFIELD

displayed great eloquence in his speech before the Privy Council, when he was accused at the Board of having drank the Pretender's health. To this accusation it was most probably owing, that Lord Mansfield suffered himself to be bullied in the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, a man every way his inferior in abilities. Poor Lord Mansfield was afraid that in that august Assembly he should advert to what had passed before the Council. Soon after his denunciation to the Privy Council, Lord Mansfield offered to his Sovereign, George the Second, to resign his place of Solicitor General, giving for a reason, that a person who had the honour to serve his Majesty in that high situation should not be suspected of treason. "Sir," replied his excellent Sovereign, "were I able to replace you with as able a man as yourself, I might perhaps permit you to give up your place." When Sir Dudley Ryder was called to the degree of a Serjeant, to be made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Mansfield, then Mr. Murray, Solicitor General, made a very long and a very eloquent speech,

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in which he enumerated his talents, and his knowledge in his profession, in the highest strain of panegyric. Sir D. Ryder heard him out very patiently, and then very coolly and civilly replied, "Mr. Solicitor, I am much astonished that you, who have known me so long, do not know how much I hate flattery."—Lord Mansfield drew up some directions for the study of Ancient and of Modern History, for the use of the present Duke of Portland; they are inserted in this MAGAZINE for the Months of March and April 1791. In our Magazine for June 1791 is also to be found a Course of Study of General Law, previous to one of Municipal Law, drawn up by Lord Mansfield for the use of Mr. Drummond in 1774. A Copy of Latin Verses upon Blenheim, made when Lord Mansfield was a Student at Christ Church, Oxford, as well as a fragment of a most beautiful and classical Oration in Latin, in praise of Demosthenes, are likewise to be found in this Magazine for April 1792. On a Lady's asking Lord Mansfield's opinion respecting the probable termination of the French Revolution, he said, "As it was without precedent, it was without prognostic."—A cunning man, he always used to say, was a very foolish man.

## RABELAIS.

This droll says of the art of Physic, that it is properly enough compared by Hippocrates to a Battle, and also to a Farce, acted between three persons, the Patient, the Doctor, and the Disease. The Doctor and the Disease, however, risque nothing; the risque is always upon the Patient.

"Hi cædunt, ille tantum vapulatur."

In most other Arts persons are content to follow the advice of the professors. In that of Medicine, though one of the most difficult, every one thinks he knows something. Owen, the Epigrammatist, says very well,

"Fingunt se cuncti medicos, Idiota, Profanus

"Judæus, Monachus, Histrio, Rator, Anus."

Each man in Medicine plays his foolish part,

And thinks that he knows something of that Art;

Priests, Barbers, nay the Israelitish tribe, Buffoons, Old Women, how they all prescribe!

P

JOURNAL

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

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

**T**HE order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings and Assemblies.

Lord Lauderdale moved an Amendment on that clause which stated, "That every person or persons who shall at any time be convicted of any of the offences afore-mentioned, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall, for every such offence, incur and suffer the pain of death, and confiscation of moveables." This gave rise to a conversation, in which the Lord Chancellor and Lord Thurlow spoke; and it was agreed that the clause should be rendered more explicit.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, that the duration of this bill should be for one year. This gave rise to a debate, in which Lords Mulgrave, Radnor, Scarborough, and Grenville spoke. The House divided—For the term of three years 45. Against it 8.

On the clause for enacting the punishment of death against several offences under the bill, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Thurlow, and the Bishop of Rochester argued, that the clause was so loosely worded as to inflict the punishment of death on a printer in Scotland, for publishing unauthorised advertisements, which was punishable in England only by a 50*l.* penalty. The clause was supported by Lord Grenville; but it was at length agreed, that a proviso should be introduced, on the third reading of the bill, for making the punishment in Scotland the same for that offence as in England.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

A message was received from the Commons to obtain a conference with that House; which being complied with,

The Earl of Mansfield, President of the Conference, reported to their Lordships, on his return to the House, that he had to lay before their Lordships the Resolution and Agreement of the Commons on certain regulations entered into by them, for the better regulation of the prices of Corn, and the reduction of the price of Bread. His Lordship moved,

that the same should be printed against Wednesday next.

Lord Thurlow ridiculed the manner in which this subject had been brought forward. Their Lordships, he said, could not, consistently with their dignity and the forms of the House, take into consideration so ludicrous a proceeding as the Resolution. The Commons ought to have come forward, not with such an inefficient Resolution, but brought to their Lordships, with the usual formalities, some legislative act.

Lords Grenville and Hawkesbury defended the mode of proceeding, and Lord Mansfield's motion was carried.

## BILL FOR THE SAFETY OF THE KING'S PERSON.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved, that the Bill for the Safety of his Majesty's Person, &c, should be printed with the amendments, and be considered on Wednesday.

The Duke of Bedford could not, he said, even in this last stage of the bill, refrain from making a few observations. He was glad that there had been a constitutional resistance to these bills; and to this resistance on the part of the people, were to be attributed the modifications in this bill. For a constitutional resistance to the arbitrary acts of a profligate administration an ancestor of his had bled upon the scaffold; and the principles which he vindicated were ratified, not produced, by the Revolution of 1688. In the practice of those principles his Grace declared it to be his determination to live and to die, if his death would be the means of securing and preserving them to posterity.

Lord Hawkesbury entered into a vindication of the bill, and a long debate ensued, in which the speakers recapitulated their former arguments.

The Duke of Leeds, Lord Lauderdale, and the Marquis of Lansdowne condemned the principle of the bill. The latter noble Lord asserted, that if the doctrine which runs through the whole of the bills were carried into execution, it was full time for every man of property to transfer it to a land of freedom, for in Britain freedom would be no more.

At



At two o'clock the House divided,

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Non-contents -	14
Proxies - - -	4
	—18

Majority - -	89
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The bill was then read a third time and passed.

[By the absence of Lord Moira, who holds the proxies of the Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Shaftsbury, the minority was reduced 3, and increased one by the Duke of Leeds, who voted against the bills.]

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the papers sent up by the Commons on the subject of Corn, was read and entered on.

Lord Mansfield began by observing, that a serious and melancholy circumstance had befallen the country last year; he meant the failure in the crops of wheat last harvest.

We had but too well-grounded reasons to believe, that even what were regarded as tolerably good crops in some quarters did not produce the expected quantity; and he was warranted to pronounce, that upon the whole, last year's crop was deficient by one third. To obviate the evils there occurred but two remedies, either to supply the deficiency by importation, or to hit on some mode of reducing the home consumption.

The first remedy could not be expected to be very effectual, as the same evil was pretty generally felt throughout all Europe; the other therefore should be called in to its support. But how this point could be obtained was now the question to be considered; it could only succeed through the mode adopted by the House of Commons, or by having recourse to some compulsory means, which, if possible, he wished might be avoided.

The Duke of Bedford declined attaching his name to any such Resolution, and declared it to be his opinion that the plans projected were wholly ineffectual to produce the desired effect.

Several other Lords spoke; after which the Resolutions were put and agreed to.

The amendments made in the Treason Bill by the House of Commons were agreed to.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

On the question being put, that the Bill for raising the sum of £8,000,000, to his Majesty, for the public service, be read a second time, the Earl of Lauderdale rose to call their Lordships attention to the transaction of the late loan. He took a comprehensive review of the finances of the country; and after commenting on the manner in which loans had been negociated for the last twenty years, contrasted them with the present, and concluded by proposing an enquiry into the conduct of Ministers on the subject of the Loan.

Lord Grenville vindicated the manner of negotiating the loan, and remarked, that as the subject was under the investigation of a Select Committee of the other House, the proposition was unnecessary.

The Earl of Lauderdale replied; and the bill was then read a second time.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

Their Lordships met, and after the hearing of Counsel on an Appeal, Anstruther against Anstruther, a Commission was opened, empowering the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Dorset, and others, as Commissioners to give the Royal Assent to the Bill for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government against Treasonable and Seditious Practices; the Bill for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies; the Bill for the Free Passage of Grain; Wakeman's Divorce Bill; and nine Inclosure, Road, and Naturalization Bills.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

The Post Horse Duty, Tobacco, Colateral Property Bills, &c. were read a third time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Tobacco Duty, the Horse Duties, the Assessed Tax and Salt Bills, also the Bill for preventing the making of Spirits from Wheat, &c. the Mutiny Bill, and three Road Bills. After which the House adjourned to Tuesday the 2d of February.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the high price of Corn; the report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration, which recommends that an Engagement should be entered into by such Members as should choose to sign the same, to reduce the consumption of Wheat in the families of the persons subscribing such Engagement, by at least one-third of the usual quantity consumed in ordinary times.

The Resolutions were agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare and bring in the Engagement.

Sir John Sinclair made his motion relative to the Cultivation of Waste Lands, viz. "That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of cultivating the uncultivated, unproductive, and Waste Lands." The motion was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

The new Tax Bills, Money Bills, Assessments, &c. which stood as orders of the day, were gone through, on each of which conversations of considerable length took place.

On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Reports of the Committee appointed to inquire who was the Author of the Pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the English Government," the Resolution was read which declared that work to be scandalous, seditious, &c. and a gross violation of the Privileges of that House.

Mr. Sheridan, after stating and commenting on the evidence contained in the second Report, which went to confirm the proof of Mr. Reeves's being the author of the pamphlet (and in which it was also stated that the Committee had found that the name affixed as Secretary to the first three Advertisements of the Crown and Anchor Association, J. Moore, was fictitious, the correspondence being conducted by Mr. Reeves, who held it with 2000 other Associations, and which correspondence would fill fourteen volumes), said he could not but wish some heavy censure and punishment of that House upon Mr. Reeves, and his publisher (though he was not very anxious that the latter should suffer). In the first instance he

would propose, as in all former cases, that the book should be publicly burned; and that a copy of that Resolution should be communicated to the Lords in a conference. As to further prosecution, he would shew an example of the mercy which this man and the active part of his Association were without, and would propose only to address the King to remove him from all his employments under the Crown; after which that he should be called to the bar of that House and reprimanded by the Speaker. He concluded by moving,

"That the pamphlet be publicly burned by the common hangman in Palace-yard on Monday the 21st inst. and before the Royal-Exchange on Tuesday the 22d; and that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex be directed to attend at those places, and see this order put in force."

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion. It would be a reflection upon the justice of the House, in a case in which they were parties offended, to take upon themselves the punishment. Moreover, the motions would deprive a man of all public service and emolument upon *ex parte* evidence, upon an examination without oath, and without allowing the defendant an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses, or invalidating any particular fact of which he had been accused. This and every other offence against the House (except a case of privilege, which could not be taken cognizance of by any other judicature) he should vote for going to a Jury of the Courts. From some expressions that had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, he had now discovered that the real cause of his taking an active part in the present business, was not that the book contained a gross and scandalous libel, but that it was written by the Head of an Association against Republicans and Levellers. So far, however, was he from thinking this to be a circumstance which ought to prejudice the House of Commons against Mr. Reeves, that he considered it to be a great recommendation of his character. His exertions in 1792 he affirmed to have been productive of essential good to the community, and to them was owing all that peace and quiet which we now enjoyed. So that on this part of his speech he agreed with him in point of fact, but differed



differed from him widely in the conclusions which were deduced from this fact. If the Hon. Gentleman was particularly keen for burning books, let him collect a quantity of the libels on the other side of the question, and, for God's sake, let him kindle a fire which would fill all Palace-yard. But let him not, by moving that this publication be burned, affix the sanction of the House on all that swarm of libels with which the country had been infested for some time past. He concluded with moving an amendment—that after the word “That,” the following words may be inserted, “An humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he may be graciously pleased to give directions to the Attorney General to enter a prosecution against John Reeves, Esq. for the publication of a scandalous, malicious, and dangerous libel against the House of Commons.”

Lord Sheffield seconded the amendment; but he did it for reasons which would not be acceptable when he told them, perhaps, to either side of the House. He said, he observed that one set of men, instead of prosecuting a libel against the constitution, meant to prosecute a man whom they considered as having counteracted their views; and that another set shrunk from the common protection of a man, the attempt to oppress whom was perfectly clear, although they did not consider him as proved guilty; he therefore thought it highly proper that the prosecution should be carried on by the Attorney General, and then evidence on oaths would decide the question.

Mr. Fox opposed the motion, and Mr. Pitt supported it; and after several other Members on both sides had delivered their sentiments, the original question was negatived, and the amendment carried. It was then proposed, on Mr. Dundas's motion, to address the Crown to prosecute John Reeves, Esq. together with the Printer.

Mr. Sheridan moved to amend this, by leaving out the Printer, which was agreed to; but on putting the main question, Sir William Dolben and Mr. Dent insisted upon dividing the House; when they were told out, it appearing that the numbers were only Ayes 24, Noes 4, so that the House was adjourned, and the question remained this day undecided.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Mr. Sheridan objected to referring

the Seditious Pamphlet to the Attorney General, as well as the prosecution of either the printer or publisher, and moved that the debate on it be resumed. An amendment was moved to this, “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to be graciously pleased to order his Attorney General to prosecute John Reeves, Esq.”—Agreed to without a division.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Sedition Bill, sent back from the Lords with amendments, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Fox objected to the amendment; there ought not to be any amendments in Money Bills, much less in these, but this practice had been lately adopted. When the bill went to the Lords, the words were, “certain penalties for certain offences;” instead of the word “offences,” “felonies” were substituted.

After a conversation of short duration, the bill was agreed to with the amendments: the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry it to the Lords.—Ordered.

The Bill for raising 18,000,000*l.* by annuities, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wilberforce begged leave to say a few words on the Slave Emancipation Bill. He had, he said, pledged himself to bring this business forward before the 1st of January 1796, and gave notice, therefore, that he would bring the matter forward again in this session, and that immediately after the recess.

Mr. Fox said, he was glad that the Hon. Gentleman brought it forward again, and hoped that this business would obtain a full and fair discussion, and that the House would recover that portion of charity which it had lost.

Mr. William Smith rose and moved, “That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Loan of 18,000,000*l.* and to report thereon.”

Mr. Pitt said, he should certainly give his vote for the measure proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, and he trusted that the result of the inquiry would be to eradicate every particle of doubt that might exist in the mind of any man, either in or out of that House, relative to the Loan.

The question for the Committee of Inquiry was then carried without a division.

Mr. Smith moved, that it should be a Committee of the whole House.

Mr.

Mr. Pitt moved, as an amendment, that it should be an open Committee above stairs.

After a few words the House divided, For Mr. Pitt's amendment 56, against it 19; majority 37.

Mr. Pitt proposed that the Drawback on the coarser kinds of Sugar should cease on the 20th of this month.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. Hufsey moved the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House on the high price of corn.

Mr. Pitt wished to know if the Hon. Gentleman had any thing particular to say.

Mr. Hufsey replied, to raise the bounty.

After a conversation of some length, Mr. Hufsey moved, that 20s. should be substituted in the place of 15s. which was agreed to.

Sir Peter Burrell made another motion, that three-fifths of the additional duty on all corn imported from foreign parts should be granted on all foreign corn in the King's stores. Agreed.

The House went into a Committee of the whole House on the new Horse Duty Bill.

Mr. Pitt moved an amendment in favour of all horses under 13 hands high; this particularly related to small horses used in parts of England and Scotland. This amendment was agreed to; after which the bill was reported with amendments.

The other orders of the day being gone through, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

A message was sent down from the Lords, signifying that their Lordships had agreed to the Treason and Sedition Bills, with the amendments.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Corn Bill, with the amendments of the Committee on the increase of a bounty from America and the Colonies, which were agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report on the general Horse Duty Bill, with amendments, a clause being added exempting horses travelling post and paying 3d. per mile duty.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report on the Pleasure-horse Bill. A clause was added to it, exempting the Yeomanry

Cavalry from the duty; each captain or other commanding officer to give in the list of horses thus employed.

The Bill for regulating the Marine Forces while on shore was read a second time, and committed for Thursday the 4th of February next.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: the Mutiny and Desertion Bill, Horse-dealers Licence Bill, Working-horse Duty Bill, and Poor Relief Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, a clause was added to the Pleasure-horse Duty Bill, exempting Freehold Farmers under 70l. annual rent, who sometimes rode their work horses, which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

The Sugar Drawback Reduction Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pitt moved that no Petition for private Bills be received after Thursday the 11th of February. Ordered.—Mr. Pitt then moved, and it was agreed to *nem. con.* "That the House adjourn until Wednesday morning next."

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

A message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Tax Bills, together with various other public and private Bills.

Mr. Sloane presented a Petition from the Bath Agricultural Society, praying the House to enact a general Inclosure Bill, for the purpose of improving all the Waste Lands. The Petition was referred to the Select Committee appointed for examining the state, &c. of the Waste Lands.

Several private Petitions respecting Inclosures were presented, and much private business was disposed of.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

After some private business,

Mr. Pitt moved the adjournment of the House till Tuesday the 2d of February next.

On the question being put,

Sir John Sinclair gave notice, that on Tuesday the 2d of February next he would move that the Report of the Committee respecting the state of the Waste Lands be considered. The House then adjourned to Tuesday the 2d of February.



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

No. I.  
AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 8.

THE state of the vote for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, was as follows:

For Mr. Dayton	-	46
Mr. Muhlenberg	-	31
Mr. Sedgwick	-	1
Mr. Smith (S. C.)	-	1
		—79

For the Clerk votes were,

Mr. Beckley	-	48
Mr. Baynton	-	31

Mr. Wheaton had fifty votes as Sergeant at Arms.

The following Members of the Senate appeared in their Chamber of Congress yesterday:

John Langdon,	}	New Hampshire.
Samuel Livermore,		
Theodore Foster,	}	Rhode Island.
Oliver Ellsworth,		
Jonathan Trumbull,	}	Connecticut.
Moses Robinson,		
Caleb Strong,	}	Vermont.
George Cabot,		
Rufus King,	}	Massachusetts.
James Ross,		
William Bingham,	}	New York.
Henry Latimer,		
Henry Tazewell,	}	Pennsylvania.
Stevens T. Mason,		
Alexander Martin,	}	Delaware.
Timothy Bloodworth,		
Pierce Butler,	}	Virginia.
George Read,		
	}	North Carolina.
	}	South Carolina.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President met both the Houses of the Legislature of the United States at Congress Hall, and delivered the following

## SPEECH.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion that I have never met you at any period, when, more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause of mutual congratulation, and for inviting you to join with me in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good for the numerous and extraordinary blessings we enjoy. The termination of the long, expensive, and distressing war in which we have been engaged with certain Indians north-west of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the Commander of our army has

concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.

In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object no less of the policy than of the liberality of the United States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquillity. This object has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon will immediately be laid before the Senate for their consideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the southern tribes have annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us, and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by a surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken: but we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some Citizens of Georgia are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to disquietude and danger, which will be productive of further expence, and may occasion further effusion of blood. Measures are pursuing to prevent or mitigate the usual consequence of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert general hostility.

A letter from the Emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty made with his father the late Emperor, and consequently the continuance of peace with that Power. With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of the treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjusted in such a manner as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our Envoy at the Court of Madrid give moreover the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiation. While the event, depending upon adjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue which, securing amicably the very essential interests of the United States, will, at the same time, lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a Power whose friendship we have uniformly and sincerely desired to cultivate.

Though not before officially disclosed to the House of Representatives,—you, Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, are all apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been negotiated with Great Britain; and that the Senate have advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interests, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction. The result on the part of his Britannick Majesty is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the Foreign Powers between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for comforting and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result, how firm and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing, and establishing the prosperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal situation as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the Nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting, and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to Society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of Government; our favoured Country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the ag-

gregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the Union displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with Governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our Country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled?

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgments to Heaven, and pure love to our Country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong, and improve our immense advantages. To co-operate with you in this desirable work, is a fervent and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our Country which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misdeeds have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the Society. These circumstances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment—for, although I shall always think it a sacred duty to exercise with firmness and energy the constitutional powers with which I am vested, yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of Government every degree of moderation and tenderness which the national justice, dignity, and safety, may permit.

*Gentlemen,*

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers. In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the questions between us and certain foreign Powers are not yet finally adjusted; that war in Europe is not yet terminated; and



and that our Western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them. A statement of our present military force will be laid before you by the Department of War.

With the review of our Army establishment, is naturally connected that of the Militia. It will merit enquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude, that the consideration of it may be renewed until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public council.

While we indulge the satisfaction which the actual condition of our Western borders so well authorises, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations, namely, that the provisions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violences of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants, are insufficient. It is demonstrated, that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the Government to prevent destructive retaliations by the Indians, will prove fruitless, and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the Treasury of the Union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision for supplying the necessities of the Indians on reasonable terms (a measure, the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them they urge it with solicitude), I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope of rendering our tranquillity permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of Government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and

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administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

The state of our Revenue, with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed pursuant to different acts of Congress, will be submitted from the proper Departments; together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be advisable to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination. Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our Constituents.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

The statements which will be laid before you relative to the Mint will shew the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the state of the fortifications of our harbours; the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper scites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores; and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians, will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the Session, and mutual forbearance where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and necessary for the peace, happiness, and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*United States, 8th Dec. 1795.*

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1795.

This forenoon the Senate of the United States waited on the President with the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the session :

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*To the President of the United States.*

SIR, Dec. 12, 1795.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that we are informed by your Speech to the two Houses of Congress, that the long and expensive war in which we have been engaged with the Indians north-west of the Ohio is in a situation to be finally terminated; and though we view with concern the danger of an interruption of the peace so recently concluded with the Creeks, we indulge the hope, that the measures that you have adopted to prevent the same, if followed by those legislative provisions that justice and humanity equally demand, will succeed in laying the foundation of a lasting peace with the Indian tribes on the southern as well as on the western frontiers.

The confirmation of our treaty with Morocco, and the adjustment of a treaty of peace with Algiers, in consequence of which our captive fellow-citizens will be delivered from slavery, are events that will prove no less interesting to the public humanity, than they will be important in extending and securing the navigation and commerce of our country.

As a just and equitable conclusion of our depending negotiations with Spain will essentially advance the interests of both nations, and thereby cherish and confirm the good understanding and friendship which we have at all times desired to maintain, it will afford us real pleasure to receive an early confirmation of our expectations on this subject.

The interesting prospect of our affairs with regard to the Foreign Powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, is not more satisfactory than the review of our internal situation: if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord that have heretofore endangered our tranquillity, and of terms consistent with our national honour and safety; in the latter we discover those numerous and wide spread tokens of prosperity, which in so peculiar a manner distinguish our happy country.

Circumstances thus every way auspicious demand our gratitude, and sincere acknowledgements to Almighty God, and require that we should unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm, and persevering ex-

ample, to establish and preserve the peace, freedom, and prosperity of our country.

The objects which you have recommended to the notice of the Legislature will, in the course of the session, receive our careful attention; and with a true zeal for the public welfare, we shall adopt those which appear to us best calculated to promote the same.

JOHN ADAMS,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

WITH real pleasure I receive your Address, recognizing the prosperous situation of public affairs; and giving assurances of your careful attention to the objects demanding legislative consideration; and that with a true zeal for the public welfare, you will cheerfully co-operate in every measure which shall appear to you best calculated to promote the same.

But I derive peculiar satisfaction from your concurrence with me in the expressions of gratitude to Almighty God, which a review of the auspicious circumstances that distinguish our happy country has excited; and I trust, that the sincerity of our acknowledgments will be evinced by a union of efforts to establish and preserve its peace, freedom, and prosperity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

#### NO. II.

THE COPY of the RESCRIPT which the EMPEROR has sent to Baron de HUGEL in answer to the Letter of Congratulation of the Diet, on account of his Imperial Majesty's victories:

“ WE have perused the contents of the Letter of Congratulation and of Thanks which the General Diet has very humbly addressed to us under date of the 27th ult. This solemn expression of the most lively gratitude for the extraordinary sacrifices and the generous efforts which we have made, for the energetic and persevering assistance which we have furnished, and for our indefatigable solicitude for the safety and preservation of the country and constitution of the German Empire—the noble and patriotic expression of the sincere part which the Diet takes in

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the brilliant and ever-memorable victories we have obtained, under the protection of the Most High, by our unconquerable firmness, and the bravery of our armies, have excited in us the most agreeable sentiments.

"We order you, in consequence, to testify in our name, to the general Diet of the Empire, our satisfaction as Supreme Chief of the Germanic Body.

"The fate of Germany would have been decided by the loss of the richest, most populous, and most considerable Provinces, if the enemy, full of confidence in their project of schism, tending to favour the full execution of their plan of aggrandisement and conquest, had succeeded in striking the last blow, which they were preparing against the German Empire.

"We explained ourselves in a very detailed manner on this subject, according to the importance of the object, in the Decree of Commission which we sent to the Diet on the 19th of November last year. We join to it the very remarkable proclamation of the Representative of the French People, Merlin of Thionville, to the inhabitants of the left Bank of the Rhine, of which we have just received information. This proclamation furnishes a new and irrefragable proof of the formal and decided project of the enemy to take all the left Bank of the Rhine as the boundaries of their conquests, and to lay as a basis for the approaching Peace the dismemberment of that part of the body politic of Germany.

"The victories gained by my Generals since the middle of October are so much the more important, inasmuch as they have turned aside the mortal blow directed against the Empire of Germany and the constitution.

"At the same time it results from the faithful exposure of the actual state of the political relations contained in the decree of ratification, and principally in the reply of the Committee of Public Safety to the first overtures of Peace made by us, in our name, and in that of the Empire, that it is the decided expression of patriotism, harmony, warlike valour, and perseverance, that can alone bring the enemy to a just and permanent Peace; and it is only with arms in our hands that we can accelerate the Peace of the Empire which we so ardently desire.

"However agreeable the solemn

expression of the gratitude and congratulations that have been expressed to us may be, we shall think it proper nevertheless to set very strict limits to the just confidence which we have in the patriotism of the States of the Empire, if in the part which they take on one hand in the glorious victories gained, and on the other in every thing that may assure the preservation and prosperity of Germany, we do not recognize the conviction of the indispensable necessity, and the renewal of the constitutional assurance, of co-operating with the greatest energy in this so important and decisive moment, by the general union and the most vigorous exercise of all the armed force of Germany, in the defence and support of the country, and in the preservation of its liberty and constitution; and this for the purpose of accelerating a Peace which shall not dishonour the German name, and of putting an end to all the inevitable burthens and evils of a war to which the Empire was forced. No one can misunderstand the rectitude of our views in these sentiments, which we manifest with confidence in our quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, and which you will communicate without delay, to the Counsellors, Ambassadors, and Ministers of the General Diet of the Empire."

*Given at Vienna, Dec. 22, 1795.*

### NO. III.

MESSAGE from the FRENCH EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY (announcing a Determination to continue the War), addressed to the COUNCIL OF ELDERS, on Jan. 25, and read in the COUNCIL, which had resolved itself into a SECRET COMMITTEE.

*"Citizens Legislators,*

"SOME Enemies of France have talked of Peace, but it was merely for the purpose of retarding our preparations, while they themselves redoubled their efforts for continuing the war: they wished to weaken the courage of our defenders, by lulling them with the hopes of a speedy pacification, which they themselves incessantly eluded by evasive forms and frivolous pretexts. This perfidy, on their part, is not of recent date; and the reports which they have affected to spread on this subject, since the commencement of hostilities, have never failed to be adopted and credited

dited by the Foreign Faction which they maintain in the midst of us. But these manœuvres have had no influence on the measures of the Executive Directory; who, while they have offered Peace to the Coalesced Powers, on conditions as moderate as the national dignity would admit of, have neglected no means of ensuring new triumphs to the arms of the Republic.

"The French ought to know that they will not have Peace with their enemies, until they shall have rendered it impossible for them to pursue their disastrous projects. That epoch is not far off; it must be the consequence of a vigorous campaign, and we have reason to believe that *that which is about to be opened* will not be less glorious than the campaign of the third year of the Republic. Already the consistency which the Government acquires; the harmony, so dreadful for our domestic enemies, which subsists between the Legislative Body and the Directory; the circulation of provisions, which begins to be renewed; the eagerness of the young Citizens to repair to their standards; the general activity of persons subject to be taxed, to second the salutary measure of the Forced Loan; the certainty of seeing all Factions suppressed, whether their Royalism be openly displayed, or whether they conceal their real object beneath anarchical forms; every thing, in short, tells us, that if we are forced by implacable enemies, again to cover their blood-stained plains with our soldiers, it will be for the purpose of enabling them speedily to return, crowned with fresh laurels, to the enjoyment of that repose, in future unchangeable, which is ensured by the Constitution which all Frenchmen have sworn to observe, by the return of morality and justice, and by the love of labour and economy.

"What renders, as you well know, Citizens Legislators, the service so difficult at this time, notwithstanding the prodigious resources which still exist in the Republic, is the absence of the representative signs of exchange, buried in the earth by the hands of avarice, which renders it impossible to supply the armies with the different articles of which they stand in need. Some means then for providing a substitute must be devised, and the Directory can discover no other than the collection *in kind* of that object which is, at this juncture, the most indispensable necessary, viz. draught and saddle horses.

"The principal cause of our bad success in the last campaign was, the almost absolute want of means for transporting artillery and provisions, and the superiority of the enemy in cavalry. This evil daily augments; and we are obliged to tell you, Citizens Legislators, that unless some speedy and effective measures be adopted for removing it, we must expect to experience disasters. The Directory require, that you will authorize them to take *every thirtieth horse* throughout the whole extent of the Republic; experience secures the success of this measure, while every other must be doubtful in its effect, tardy in its operation, productive of enormous expence, and must occasion the exportation of a prodigious quantity of specie.

"The Directory did not resolve to propose to the Legislative Body an extraordinary levy of horses, until they had reflected a long time on the subject, and were thoroughly convinced that it was the only possible mode of carrying on the service.

"This levy should be made by the Administrative Bodies. The Legislative Body may itself point out the mode of collection, or leave it to the Directory, who will follow that plan which shall be found the most economical, and the least onerous to the Citizens; but, whatever regulations you adopt on this subject, circumstances require that the measure proposed should not be delayed.

"Citizens Legislators, the Directory invite the Council to take the object of their demand into their most serious and most immediate consideration.

"REWBELL, President."

#### NO. IV.

THE SPEECH OF EARL CAMDEN,  
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,  
at the Opening of the Sessions, on  
THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I HAVE received his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament.

"It gives me the most sincere satisfaction to be authorized to inform you, that, notwithstanding the advantages which the Enemy possessed at the commencement of the last year, and the successes which attended their operations in the former parts of the campaign, the general situation of affairs is on the whole most essentially improved.

"The continued and brilliant successes of the Austrian armies upon the Rhine, the important captures of the  
Cape



Cape of Good Hope and Trincomalé by his Majesty's forces, and the decided and confirmed superiority of his fleets, are circumstances of the utmost importance to the common cause; and their effect is heightened by the internal distresses, the ruined commerce, and increasing financial embarrassments of the Enemy.

"The crisis lately depending in France has led to an order of things in that country, such as will induce his Majesty to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of the Enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, when it may be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his Allies.

"The treaty of commerce between his Majesty and the United States of America having been mutually ratified, I have ordered copies of it, by his Majesty's command, to be laid before you.

"I have the pleasure to announce to you, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been happily delivered of a Princess; an event which, by giving additional stability to his Majesty's august House, cannot fail to afford you the highest satisfaction.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I observe with the sincerest pleasure, that notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war, the commerce and revenues of this kingdom have not in any degree fallen from that flourishing state of advancement which in the last session of Parliament was a subject of such just congratulation. This circumstance affords a decisive proof that your prosperity is founded on a solid basis, and leads me to indulge the flattering hope, that whatever additional burthens you may find it necessary to impose will not be materially felt by the people.

"I have ordered the public accounts and estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and have no doubt of your readiness to provide such supplies as a due sense of the exigencies of the kingdom shall suggest, and the wise policy of strengthening his Majesty's exertions for procuring a solid and permanent peace shall appear to render necessary.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with regret that I feel myself obliged to advert to those secret and treasonable Associations, the dangerous extent and malignity of which have, in

some degree, been disclosed in several trials; and to the disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. It has at the same time been a source of great satisfaction to me to observe the successful and meritorious exertions of the Magistrates in several parts of the kingdom, and the alacrity which his Majesty's regular and militia forces have universally manifested in aid of the civil power, whenever they have been called upon for the preservation of the peace and support of the laws. It remains for your prudence and wisdom to devise such measures as, together with the continuance of those exertions, and with the additional power, which, by the advice of the Privy Council, I have thought it necessary to establish in different counties, will prevent the return of similar excesses, and restore a proper reverence for the laws of the country.

"The superior and increasing importance of the agriculture and manufactures, and particularly of the linen manufacture of the kingdom, will command your accustomed support. Under the present situation of Europe, you cannot fail to attend with peculiar vigilance to the general state of provisions, and if circumstances shall at any time render your interposition advisable, I have no doubt of your adopting such measures as shall best apply to the existing necessity of the times.

"I am also desirous of pointing your attention to the Protestant Charter Schools, and other institutions of public charity and improvement.

"Your unanimity and zeal can never be of more importance than at the present crisis, in order to impress the Enemy with a thorough conviction of the resources of his Majesty's kingdoms, and to procure a favourable termination to your honourable efforts. His Majesty has the fullest reliance on your firmness and attachment, and on the fortitude, spirit, and perseverance of his people.

"It will be my ambition, as it is my duty, to represent your zeal in his Majesty's service; and it will be my personal and most anxious wish to co-operate with your efforts in the common cause in which we are all equally engaged and interested; and my utmost endeavours shall be used to secure the happiness and prosperity of this kingdom, and to protect and maintain its most excellent constitution."

## TRIAL OF WILLIAM STONE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, came on in the Court of King's Bench the trial of Mr. W. Stone, who has been under confinement for two years, on a charge of High-Treason. About eighty names were called over before the Jury was formed as follows :

J. Leader, gent.	W. Sumner, fil-
J. Mayhew, esq.	versmith
J. Erherington,	J. Larkin, oilman
teaman	Peter Taylor,
T. Cole, brewer	block-maker
Cha. Minier, seedf-	W. West, brewer
man	I. Dinnidale, coach-
Daniel Dyson, esq.	maker.
T. Burnett, esq.	

Mr. Barlow read the indictment, which consisted of two counts, including fourteen overt acts of treason; charging the prisoner with traitorously conspiring with his brother John Hurford Stone (then in France) to destroy the life of the King, and to raise rebellion in his realms; with holding correspondence with the persons in power in France, and collecting the sense of the people of this country, in order to ascertain whether an invasion might be successfully attempted, and with sending such information to the enemy. He was further charged with traitorously corresponding with the Rev. Mr. Jackson (some time since capitally convicted of high treason, who died before the day of execution), in learning the probable success of invading Ireland; and with having sent intelligence and various useful articles to the enemy.

The Attorney-General then stated the circumstances of the case at full length; the leading features of which appeared to be, that Stone had a brother, J. H. Stone, settled at Paris, who considered himself, in fact, as a Frenchman; which appeared particularly from one of his letters, in which he said, "*We have declared war against you. Holland will soon be in our possession, and England will afterwards follow.*" With this brother, by means of Jackson lately convicted of High Treason in Ireland, Stone kept up a correspondence, and gave him all the information he could procure, to be communicated to the French Government, as to the probability of success which might attend an invasion of England by France. In the

course of this enquiry it appeared that Stone had communications with Mr. Sheridan, Lord Lauderdale, William Smith, Esq. M. P. and others; and that from the information he obtained he became satisfied that from the general loyalty of the people here an invasion was by no means likely to succeed. But that in Ireland success was more probable. Jackson was accordingly sent there, and supplied with money by Stone to obtain such intelligence, and to lay such plans as might tend to assist the views of the French. It appeared that Stone communicated to his brother the little prospect of the success of an invasion here, in order to dissuade those exercising the powers of Government in France from undertaking a scheme likely to be so fatal to their interests.

The Attorney-General alluded to several letters between the prisoner, under the fictitious name of Enots (Stone reversed), his brother, Jackson (in the name of Popkins), Horne Tooke, and others; all tending to shew the criminality of the prisoner; concluding a very able and argumentative speech by observing, that the Counsel for the prisoner might say, that he had acted for the interest of England, inasmuch as, instead of promoting, he had prevented an invasion! But how could that be said? for if he knew of an intention of invasion, and had not communicated his knowledge to those most bound and most competent to counteract it, he prevented his country from gaining a decisive advantage, by the loss that would accrue to the enemy from their failure; and by forewarning them, he proved himself equally their friend, and the enemy of England: if he had been for England, the way was very short; but his conduct clearly shewed he had been for France. It therefore remained with the defendant to make his innocence appear. His property, his honour, and his life, depended now on his conviction or his acquittal. The Jury were invested with a very solemn and very important duty. They were called upon to grant equal justice to the defendant and to society. As they must guard themselves against any impressions which the misrepresentations of the prosecutors might make upon their minds,



so must they have an equal guard against any false impressions made by the Counsel for the defendant. In the deliverance they were to make, if the evidence was inconclusive, they would readily acquit him; but if the proofs were satisfactory, the country called for his conviction.

William Smith, esq. M. P. Mr. Sheridan, and Lord Lauderdale, were called as witnesses to relate some conversations they had with Stone on the subject of the state of this country; the general result of which appeared to be, that they considered him as a weak enthusiast, who was desirous of bringing about a peace, for the sake of favouring what he considered principles of freedom.

Having proved the conspiracy between Jackson and Stone, several letters of the former were produced, particularly one which pointed out the particular parts of Ireland most favourable to an invasion by the French; and Mr. Cockayne, the evidence against Jackson in Ireland, was called, and stated the whole of his connection with Jackson, nearly the same as he did on that trial.

At half after ten the Court, with consent of Counsel, adjourned to nine o'clock next day. And at nine on Friday morning, the Court proceeded on the trial.

The first evidence produced was a parcel of letters from the prisoner to Mr. Pitt; in which Stone pretended to make some discoveries, as to the designs of the French, by garbled extracts from his brother's letters, which were themselves produced, to shew the unfairness of the prisoner's conduct in this particular. A letter from Mr. Pitt was read, expressing his doubts as to the authenticity of the prisoner's information.

The Counsel for the Crown then proved the correspondence between the prisoner and Jackson in Ireland; which being read, closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Adair then rose to open the evidence for the prisoner, and to observe on that for the prosecution. The former consisted only of evidence to character—on the latter the learned Serjeant entered into a long and accurate discussion, in a very elaborate, feeling, and interesting manner. He began by observing, that the Jury were called upon to discharge a most important, sacred, and awful duty. They were

entrusted, on the one hand, with the vindication of the Laws of their Country, and the safety of the community, of which they themselves formed a part; while the fortune, the character, and the life of a fellow-subject, were committed to their deliberation on the other. The dearest interests of the unfortunate man at the bar were in their hands! He must call him unfortunate, for whether guilty or innocent of the crime with which he was charged, no man in his situation, and having submitted to the sufferings to which he had been subject, let the innocence of his heart be as pure as it might, could be called fortunate. The verdict of the Jury might put his life out of danger, and restore to him that liberty to which he had long been a stranger; but no verdict of their's could place him in the situation he was in on the day before he was apprehended.

After endeavouring to explain the motives which might probably actuate the prisoner, as arising from vanity or affectation of consequence, Mr. Serjeant Adair proceeded to state what he considered as the outline of the facts of the case, in the following close and ingenious way—"A person of the name of Jackson came over from France by the way of Hull, in the character of an American Merchant, with letters of recommendation from Mr. J. H. Stone to Mr. W. Stone, the prisoner. Mr. Stone, during his residence in London, shewed him some civilities, and advanced him money on his brother's account.

"Soon after he went over to Ireland, where he was tried and convicted of High Treason, and died; and during his residence in Ireland, Mr. Stone furnished him with some statements of the internal situation of this kingdom. The question for the decision of the Jury then was, whether, under these facts, they were persuaded, from what Stone knew of Jackson, that he gave Jackson these statements as information for the enemy, with the criminal intention stated in the indictment; or for the purpose of averting an impending calamity from his country? The facts were clear as sunshine, and this was the only question that arose upon them. He called upon them, therefore, to consider, whether there was sufficient evidence of an overt act of treason, and if there was, it was not the encouraging  
of

of an invasion, but the prevention of that event, from which so much evil would have been consequent. Jackson was convicted of High Treason, in persuading the French to invade this country; whereas the prisoner was accused of High Treason, and the overt act with which he was charged was preventing an invasion. But if the motive for causing an invasion was criminal, how could the motive for preventing an invasion be criminal also?"

The Learned Serjeant then went at length into the evidence produced; and concluded by calling several witnesses to prove the publicity with which Mr. Stone communicated the correspondence of his brother, not only to friends, but to strangers;—a circumstance totally incompatible with that guilt with which he was charged. He also called very respectable evidence, that so far from his harbouring treason to the country, he, on the reverse, was loyal to his king, and a firm friend to the Constitution. Several persons were then called, all of whom gave evidence to the prisoner's good character, and some to the circumstance of the publicity used relative to his correspondence with his brother.

Mr. Erskine then addressed the Jury considerably at length on the whole of the case; as did also the Solicitor-General in reply, on behalf of the Crown; but our limits will not allow us to lay them before our readers.

Lord Kenyon summed up the evidence. He was for tempering justice with mercy; but this maxim could not sanction the Court in suffering a criminal to escape, if it were proved that he had grossly offended the law. He rested wholly on the second count, which stated an adhering to the enemies of the Crown. He quoted the opinion of the late Lord Mansfield, that letters sent to a Power at war, instructing them how to shape their efforts, came under this branch of the statutes, and are an overt act of High Treason. His Lordship read to the Jury what he called the two emphatical important papers; the letters of Mr. Smith and Mr. Vaughan. There was no criminality, he admitted, in either of those letters; the only guilt was in transmitting them to the enemy.

His Lordship went over the whole with remarks, and concluded a strong and warm charge, by putting those papers into the hands of the Jury, leaving it to them to judge of the intention of the prisoner from the overt acts.

Mr. Justice Lawrence remarked, it was for the consideration of the Jury, whether the information sent through Jackson to France, had for its object a design of serving the French, or averting an invasion.

About eight o'clock the Jury took some refreshment, and then retired to consider of their verdict.

The Judges, except Mr. Justice Ashurst, who retired, took some refreshment on the bench, where they remained till eleven o'clock; when the Jury returned, bringing in the prisoner—**NOT GUILTY.**

The words were scarcely pronounced, when an instantaneous and unanimous shout arose in the Court, which was loudly joined by a numerous crowd in the hall. A gentleman, named Richard Thomson, was observed to have joined in the shout, and was immediately ordered by his Lordship into the custody of Mr. Kirby. Mr. Thomson apologised to the Court, by saying, that his feelings on the joyful occasion were such, that if he had not given utterance to the joy which arose within his breast, he should have died on the spot.

Lord Kenyon replied, that it was his duty to suppress the emotions of such tumultuous joy, which drew contempt on the dignity of the Court. His Lordship ordered that he should pay a fine of 20*l.* for his misconduct, and remain in custody till payment.

Mr. Thomson tendered his check for the sum, but this was refused, and he was taken into custody.

The crowd without caught the spirit of those within; and the hall, as the Judges retired, was filled with acclamations of joy.

A detainer was lodged against Mr. Stone for a considerable debt, immediately after his acquittal. He was, however, liberated from his confinement in Newgate on Saturday the 13th of February following.



## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 18.

**H**ARLEQUIN CAPTIVE, or THE MAGIC FIRE, a Pantomime, was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. A pantomime, it has been well observed, is like a comet, the greater its eccentricity, the more wonderful, and the more an object of attention; and the greater and more numerous its incongruities, the more spirit and ludicrous effects are given to its incidents and events.

Harlequin in this is plunged into a dungeon by a rival, who is a magician, and who guards all his captives by magic fire. He is delivered by means of a clown, and obtains from a good spirit a consecrated shield and sword, by which he is to subdue monsters guarding a fountain, whose waters alone can extinguish the fire.

His adventures in search of the fountain, his victory over the monsters, the extinction of the magic fire, the delivery of his fellow captives, and the recovery of Columbine, constitute the incidents of the pantomime, the machinery, scenes, and decorations of which are brilliant and superb.

23. THE MAN OF TEN THOUSAND, a Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Lord Laroon,	Mr. Barrymore
Sir Pertinax Pitiful,	Mr. Palmer
Dorrington,	Mr. Kemble
Hairbrain,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Curfew,	Mr. Dodd
Consol,	Mr. Suett
Major Rampart,	Mr. R. Palmer
Herbert,	Mr. Wewitzer
Hudson,	Mr. Aickin
Robert,	Mr. Trueman
Lady Taunton,	Miss Pope
Olivia,	Miss Parren
Annabel,	Mrs. Gibbs
Maid,	Miss Tidswell.

The fable is perfectly simple, and may be related in few words.

Dorrington, a rich West-Indian, falls into all the fashionable follies of high life, and, as he keeps a sumptuous table, and plays deep, his house is frequented by persons of distinction in the *Beau Monde*. Among these are Lady Taunton, Lord Laroon, Sir Pertinax Pitiful, Major Rampart, and Curfew, to whose ward (Olivia) Dorington is betrothed. These persons are only induced to visit him by

interested motives; and his generosity being boundless, every application to his purse proves successful, and he supplies, with indiscriminate profusion, the cravings of the vicious and the wants of the unfortunate. In the midst of Dorington's splendor Hudson arrives from the West-Indies with an account that a dreadful tornado had completely destroyed his ample possessions in Barbadoes, and levelled all his works with the ground. Thus deprived of the sole source of his wealth, he is immediately forsaken by his fashionable friends, whose conduct, in this instance, is contrasted with the fidelity and attachment of Hairbrain and Herbert. The former, a dissipated young man, who has lavished his fortune but preserved his integrity, seeks, by grasping at every project which offers itself to his mind, to recover the lost favour of the fickle Goddess. He is more indebted, however, to the bounty of Dorington, than to his own ingenuity, for the means of subsistence; and gratitude to his benefactor, joined to a liberal disposition and an excellent heart, induces him to appropriate the produce of a Twenty Thousand Pound Prize, which most *fortunately* and *opportunistically* comes up at this juncture, to relieve the distresses of his friend, with whose money the ticket had been purchased. Herbert is a kind of domestic to Dorington, who, by dint of perseverance, recovers for him an estate of three hundred pounds a-year, of which he had been defrauded, and the half of which he now resolves to appropriate to the use of his ruined master. Olivia too, who loves and admires Dorington, though she deploras and condemns his foibles and his vices, feels her attachment strengthened by the distressed situation of her lover. Finding that, by the orders of her guardian (Curfew) her doors had been shut against him, she determines to visit him, and to take with her such pecuniary supplies as she supposes to be necessary in his present circumstances. These she obtains through the means of Consol, a rich citizen, who was also one of Dorington's circle, but, like his fashionable friends, forsook him in the hour of distress. When Olivia sends for Consol, for the purpose of procuring the money, he imagines she has conceived an affection for him, and this strange misconception

ception produces one of those scenes which appear in almost every modern comedy, where a favoured *equivoque* is kept up, in this instance with much difficulty and little effect. The assistance of Dorrington's real friends is, however, rendered unnecessary, by the reception of intelligence contradicting Hudson's account, and stating, that his estates in Barbadoes had received but very little damage, and, from the destruction of so many other plantations in the island, are greatly enhanced in value. This news being spread, his fashionable friends return to his door with as much expedition as if Dorrington had sent cards of invitation for the purpose of assembling them; but are, of course, refused admittance. The piece then concludes with the union, as we are left to suppose, for the fact is not mentioned, of Dorrington and Olivia; and of Herbert and Annabel, who is his cousin, and maid to Olivia.

One of the characters, Major Rampart, has been generally objected to, and the whole performance has not had the good fortune to be approved. It is not however destitute of merit, though not equal to some of this author's former productions.

On the same evening *THE WAY TO GET MARRIED*, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden. The characters as follow :

Tangent,	Mr. Lewis
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Quick
Dashall,	Mr. Fawcett
Cautic,	Mr. Munden
Mac-Query,	Mr. Johnstone
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Pope
Julia Faulkner,	Miss Wallis
Lady Sorrel,	Mrs. Davenport
Clementina,	Mrs. Mattocks.

The following is a Sketch of the Story :

Dashall, a splashing citizen who thrives by monopoly, having left town on account of his affairs taking an adverse turn, arrives at a country town to visit his friend Toby Allspice, a grocer, who is Sheriff of the Corporation. Lady Sorrel also arrives there, under a pretence of visiting her cousin Cautic, but in reality to meet young Tangent, Cautic's nephew, of whom she is enamoured. Tangent (a castle-builder), who is the victim of his own imagination, arrives at the same time, and is told by his uncle of the death of an old maiden lady, whose will he shares,

and by which it is imagined that Allspice's family will benefit to the amount of near 30,000*l.* Capt. Faulkner and his daughter residing in the same town, in extreme poverty, occasioned by a vexatious law-suit—his attorney, Mac-Query, informs him a *non pros* has taken place for want of cash to proceed. Capt. Faulkner opens his circumstances to him, and acquaints him, that while he was in India, a Lieut. Richmond, who was slain there, left to his care 1000*l.* for Mr. Tangent, and that when he arrived in England distresses came upon him, and the hopes of retrieving his estates (left him by his father when absent, and which had been usurped by a relation) induced him to make use of Tangent's money; but being of high pride he cannot bear the idea of Tangent's knowing it. Tangent, by a freak of his imagination, is brought into the presence of Faulkner, who denies having received any money from Lieut. Richmond, and determines to leave the town immediately. In this interview Tangent becomes enamoured of Julia Faulkner, which coming to the knowledge of Lady Sorrel, she, in collusion with Mac-Query, orders Faulkner to be arrested for a debt due to Mac-Query. On the opening of the Old Maid's will, it is discovered that her fortune is left to Cautic in trust, that he shall give it as a marriage portion to whatever woman he shall think most worthy; in consequence of which Clementina Allspice and Dashall pay an obsequious court to Cautic, whom they had before abused; and Dashall, to gain the fortune and forward his schemes, persuades Toby Allspice to embark a large sum in a monopoly he is concerned in, and that London is the only place to make a large fortune in. Allspice is deluded by the flattering anticipations of Dashall, and determines to become a gay fellow. When Capt. Faulkner is in prison, Julia comes to her friend Clementina, to beg her assistance, who receives her with apathy and neglect. Julia accidentally sees Tangent, at a moment when (though without a shilling in his pocket) he fancies himself worth thousands. Tangent, without mentioning his design, leaves her to borrow money of Mac-Query to discharge Faulkner; and Dashall, who has overheard the conversation, promises to meet her at the prison gate and liberate her father—but in reality intends to carry her off. Cautic is violently



lently irritated against Tangent, on hearing that he has again borrowed money on usurious terms; and resolving to try what effect adversity will have on his hair-brained nephew, determines to have him arrested; in the doing of which Tangent wounds the bailiff, and, in his way to prison, encounters Dashiell, rescues Julia, and carries her to her father. Faulkner is deeply affected at the conduct of Tangent, and imagines, from a hint dropt, that his concealment of Tangent's property is discovered. This stings him to madness, and the dread of famine, together with the probable dishonour of his child, determines him to propose mutual suicide. At this moment Tangent, having received the money of Mac-Query, and also discovered his mal-practices with regard to Capt. Faulkner's litigated estates, relieves him, who, with due contrition, implores the pardon of Heaven. Dashiell's name is found in the Gazette, at the very moment he is about to dupe Allspice, and marry his daughter. Cautic, delighted with the benevolence of his nephew, becomes reconciled to him, and gives to Julia the marriage portion he is entrusted to bestow.

Spirit and character are to be found in this comedy, which was received with great applause. The stratagems of female selfishness and intrigue are here strongly contrasted with the virtues of filial affection to a parent in distress. The performers, and particularly Mr. Pope and Miss Wallis, did great justice to their characters, and the piece has already obtained a firm establishment on the theatre.

FEB. 2. LOCK AND KEY, a musical

Farce, by Mr. Hoare, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden. The characters as follow :

Cheerly,	Mr. Inledon
Brummagem,	Mr. Munden
Ralph,	Mr. Fawcett
Vain,	Mr. Knight
Fanny,	Mrs. Martyr
Dolly,	Mrs. Norton
Laura,	Mrs. Serres.

The Plot is as follows :

Ralph, a whimsical servant of old Brummagem, angry at witnessing the harsh treatment that Laura, his young mistress, the niece of Brummagem, receives from her uncle, determines to rescue her; and to that purpose forms a plot with Captain Cheerly, her lover, and Fanny, a female servant; in consequence of which the two latter effect Laura's escape, while Ralph amuses the old man's attention by a story he pretends to relate. Cheerly is assisted by Vain, an adventurer, who engages for rock to carry off Laura; but being disconcerted by Ralph's scheme, of which he was not apprised, is completely baffled. Laura and Cheerly are married, and ask Brummagem's forgiveness, which is granted them.

This simple story is well managed, and the business enlivened throughout with a series of comical and laughable incidents. Many of the scenes are indeed extremely ludicrous, but they are pleasant, and fully answer the purpose for which all productions of this nature are intended, of keeping the audience in a continual merry roar.

The overture was by Mr. Parke, jun., and the songs by Mr. Shields.

## P O E T R Y.

TWICKENHAM MEADOWS,

A POEM,

WRITTEN AT THE AGE OF 17 YEARS.

*Quid pinus ingens, albaque Populus  
Imbram hospitalem conjociare amant  
Ramis.*

HOR. Lib. II. Ode 3.

TO paint the beauties, and to tell the same  
Of Twickenham's Meads, affords a  
pleasing theme,  
Where all the Nine in calm retirement stray;  
—Come then, and let some Muse inspire  
this lay!

Oh! could my colder fancy strike the lyre  
In strains as clear as Pope's immortal fire,  
Where Windsor, favourite scene! shall flourish  
long,

“Live in description, and look green in song.”

But here, no tow'rs majestic strike the eye,  
No group of turrets in grand order lie;  
No martyr'd Henry here in silence lies,  
No once-fear'd Edward here has clos'd his  
eyes;

Here, no iad Charles can boast a welcome bed,  
No Monarch here reclines his awful head.

Thy Meadows, Twickenham, and thy  
verdant Scenes,

Thy nodding Forests, and eternal Greens!

R 2

Thy

Thy lofty hills, with trees umbrageous  
crown'd,

Thy sloping vallies, and delightful ground !  
Thy varied objects, deck'd with every grace,  
Where meek Retirement holds her fav'rite  
place ;

These call my Muse her choicest flowers to  
bring,

Fire my bold breast, and teach me how to sing.  
See, where great Thames rolls down his  
swelling tide,

See various streams to pay him homage glide ;  
The num'rous boats that float along the  
stream,

The silken flags with dazzling lustre beam ;  
Where Industry her choicest power displays,  
Commerce that smiles, and Competence  
that pays.

Hark, how the sailors' shouts invade my ears !  
The hum of business all my senses cheers.

Oh ! ever thus may Father Thames rejoice,  
And still to Britain's sons prefer his choice ;  
Bid them with commerce load his winding  
stream,

And distant nations own their deathless fame ;  
While the loud thunder of the fleet shall roar,  
Subdue each hostile foe, and crown with  
peace the shore.

But different scenes now catch the eager eye,  
Where trees and bow'rs in "gay confusion"  
lie ;

Richmond's high bridge in noble grandeur  
stands,

By private worth 'twas built, and public hands ;  
While the fair town in majesty appears,  
Unhurt by time, and crown'd with length  
of years.

Where various domes in pleasing order rise,  
Spurning the level'd lawn, they tower amidst  
the skies ;

A solid hill their firm foundation makes,  
Which time ne'er saps, nor rocking whirl-  
winds shakes.

Thy spacious Gardens, and umbrageous  
Bow'rs,

Bestrew'd with billet-doux and varied  
flow'rs,

Thy velvet lawns and cultur'd greens afford  
A Sunday's walk to peasant, belle, and  
lord :

There blushing beauties, and old dames with  
fans,

There fops take snuff, and hearty bucks  
shake hands ;

The schoolboy, lover, taylor, barber, all  
Mix in one crowd, and follow Fancy's call—  
Fashion, and Taste, in gayest order led,  
Affected glance, and twist of neck and head,  
Muskens, hats, caps, with handkerchiefs and  
feather,

In phalanx meet, and float along together.

But oh ! may British damsels spurn the call  
Of Fashion's bane, which leads but to their  
fall ;

May nobler aims and just ambition fill  
Each fair-one's breast, and satisfy each will !  
Endow'd with beauty, fir'd at virtue's laws,  
Each one may live, and meet their own ap-  
plause.

Lead me, my Muse, to Richmond's tow'r-  
ing Hill,

Where endless plains the mind with tran-  
sports fill.

"Heav'n's, what a goodly prospect spreads  
around,"

With trees, lawns, bow'rs, and winding  
rivers crown'd ;

Yon distant hills aspiring to the skies,  
And the whole view in glowing grandeur lies.  
The copious Thames still vindicates his reign,  
Now lost, now found, now hid, now seen  
again ;

The num'rous flocks that bleat along the  
meads,

The lowing herds, and loudly-neighing steeds ;  
The warbling chant of birds that fill the  
grove,

Transport my mind with Nature's bounteous  
love.

Gods ! how delightful smiles the boundless  
view !

What glowing tints of carmine's richest hue  
Warm the whole scene !—Oh, here my  
thoughts could stray,

And view with rapture the departing day.

Here might great Titian form his loveliest  
scene,

Here Claude depicture from the finest green ;  
Rosa might here the choicest view behold,  
And Wilson paint, free, spirited and bold.  
Descend, Minerva, in our Country's cause,  
And deign, in Arts, to give thy wholesome  
laws ;

Bid ancient worth in British colours glow,  
And what Italia was, be Britain now.

Long may thy Reynolds live in every age,  
While his true graces all the soul engage !

Harmonious tints and boldness stamp his  
fame—

He decks with lasting laurels Britain's name.

Could Pallas now the living train declare,  
What crowds contend, what numbers own  
her care.

See learned West th' historic page displays,  
While Olio crowns him with immortal bays :  
Thy genius, Opie, and embold'ning thought !  
Thy pencil, Westall, with sweet chasteness  
wrought !

*Lawrence, thy colouring every beauty owns !*  
And Barker's Woodman all his labours  
crowns.

Northcote



Northcote and Romney, with a Barry's name,  
Swell the bold list, and stamp Britannia's  
fame!

Yet what a num'rous train still own thy  
worth,

And bring the Muses to a second birth!

(To be concluded in our next.)

The following EPISTLE (in the Manner of  
OVID) is, by its Writer, addressed to  
EDWIN, jun. in Answer to some gallant  
Verses to Her, in our last MAGAZINE, by  
him.

**V**OLUPTUOUS boy! thy soft love-  
labour'd lay

Might lead a maid devote to God astray;  
With thoughts unhallow'd the chaste nun  
inspire,  
And set our Lady Abbesses all on fire.

Sure in my verse no loose ideas flow;  
Touch'd to the soul, I mourn'd sad Edwin's  
woe;

From sage experience frankly did impart  
Some wholesome precepts for a wounded  
heart;

From Love enervate strove his youth to  
guide,

While my Muse sang on manly Reason's side.  
If in my numbers you imagine guilt,  
Trace the lewd syren, or the artful jilt,  
You injure one whose breast with kindness  
glows,

Feels for your wrongs, and weeps a stran-  
ger's woes.

Although a woman, from my earliest youth,  
I woo'd each science that conducts to truth;  
I spurn the trifles which my sex engage,  
And turn with Wolfstonecraft the moral  
page;

Macaulay's tomes consume my midnight  
oil;

I court with ardour philosophic toil;  
With patriot zeal applaud the firm Corday\*,  
And to Roland† devote the nervous lay;  
Proud that my sex, above stern Fortune's  
frown,

Can boast of martyrs such as Rome might  
own,

When Rome for freedom strove, 'mid civic  
strife,

And her best sons were prodigal of life.

Come, ardent boy! my heart as yet is free,  
And Genius lights his brilliant lamp in thee;  
If honest, come, but trust to no disguise,  
Impostors tremble at Eliza's eyes:

Come, as my fancy does thy form unfold,  
As Paris graceful, and as Hector bold;  
No whining coxcomb dare my ears offend,  
Come be my guide, my lover, and my  
friend!

In me a mistress, brave, yet fond, you'll  
find,

As Portia faithful ‡, as Corinna kind §.

In soft encounters Sappho I excell,  
For sure my heart was fram'd to love too  
well!

To take and give the dear extatic bliss,  
The touch tumultuous, and the burning kiss;  
The tender murmur, with each transport-  
word,

My life! my soul! my angel! and my lord!  
'Till languor's film o'er spreads my melting  
eye,

And Love's whole language is one deep-  
drawn sigh.

Let Northern beauties such wild raptures shun,  
I felt the influence of a nearer sun!

Nigh Ganges' stream my infant breath I  
drew,

And my young limbs were bath'd in orient  
dew.

Hence in my breast, resistless, Venus reigns,  
And crimson currents fire my throbbing  
veins!

Hence the "fine phrenzy" of my jetty eye,  
My raven ringlets, and my skin's dark dye;  
The satin polish o'er its surface thrown,  
And motion's grace, that made Love's God-  
dess known:

Scarce eighteen years my rip'ning powers  
have seen,

Yet wife and widow in that term I've been.

Come! like the bee, our Asia's syrup sip,  
Play round my heart, and settle on my lip;  
On rose-buds riot, and my breath inhale,  
More sweet than perfumes of the spicy gale,  
What time bland Zephyrs ceaseless wave the  
wing,

To spread the fragrance of an Eastern spring;  
So humming-birds their am'rous sports pur-  
sue,

So suck the soul of plants—ætherial dew.

\* Charlotte Corday, who rid the world of that monster Marat.

† Madame Roland, the narrative of whose sufferings would "draw iron tears down  
Pluto's cheek."

‡ The wife of Brutus.

§ Mistress of Ovid.

"Come! and mid desarts and the gloom of night,"  
Arm'd at thy side, no dangers can affright;  
Shaking his torch, young Love will lead the way,  
Till purple skies proclaim the infant day:  
What Love and honour prompt I dare pursue,  
Ingenuous youth farewell! my fate now rests with you.

## A YOUNG WIDOW.

*Portland Place, Feb. 3, 1796.*

To my SPANIEL.

**W**HY cringing, crouching, tail uncurl'd,  
Thus dost thou greet  
Thy master's feet?  
I would not hurt thee for the world.  
And, yet, I love thy fawning grace;  
'Tis Nature's voice,  
And I rejoice  
Her ever-varied speech to trace.  
But Man, of Heav'n the noblest born,  
Such arts and wiles,  
To gain the smiles  
Of Patron proud, should ever scorn;  
Should wrap himself in dignity and worth,  
And, Heav'n his friend, defy the rocking  
earth.

J. S. COEBOLD.

To A ROSE-BUD,

Which had formed Part of a LADY'S  
BOUQUET.

I.

**C**OME, favour'd Rose-bud, envy'd flower,  
Chos'n partner once of Mira's breast!  
Say, didst thou witness in that hour,  
What may well set my fears at rest?

II.

Does Truth, sweet Rose-bud, there reside,  
Driving far off Deception's train?  
Does Meekness, Gay, her temper guide?  
And knows she nought of proud Disdain?

III.

When Want's sad sons their woes relate,  
Do tears bespeak the pitying eye?  
When hopeless Misery mourns its fate,  
Does her soft bosom heave a sigh?

IV.

Tell me, sweet Rose-bud, haste to tell,  
Am I deceiv'd by beauty's charms?  
Or, do all female virtues dwell  
Circled within her snowy arms?

V.

Oh, yes! as late thy glories spoke,  
Thy lively green, and damask hue;  
While from her breath thy leaves partook  
Refreshment, sweet as morning dew.

VI.

Can it, dear Rose-bud, be mistake,  
Delusion strong of fond desire,  
When in her breast I seem to wake  
The gentle flame of Cupid's fire?

VII.

Hast thou the soft'ning influence found,  
That still may life and bloom supply?  
Say, dost thou still feel aught around,  
That speaks a kindred bosom nigh?

VIII.

Ah, no! this fatal truth at last,  
As fade thy leaves, fair flow'r, I see,  
Hope's transient hour of bliss is past,  
Its op'ning blossoms die with thee.

PRESTO.

S O N N E T,

Written late in the Evening of December 31,  
1795.

"Man is like a thing of nought; his time  
"passeth away like a shadow."

Psaln cxliv. Verse 4.

**M**IDNIGHT approaches! Then this heavy  
year

Of sorrow, care, and trouble is no more:  
Thrice happy they who have no cause to fear  
The next, as fraught with Evil's baneful  
store.

To the pale sons of Penury and Wee  
Some comfort deign to give, some hope  
impart:

To thee, Great God! the grateful strain  
shall flow;

Spurn not the feeble tribute of the heart.

Yet, should it please thee to afflict them still,  
To wound more deeply ere thy hand shall  
cure,

Oh, teach them resignation to thy will:

Inspire them, Lord, with patience to endure,  
May all, in time, acknowledge blessings past!  
For what is man? A shadow here at last.

THOMAS PORTER.

S O N N E T,

Written early in the Morning of January 1,  
1796.

"So teach us to number our days, that we  
"may apply our hearts unto wisdom"

Psaln xc. Verse 12.

**T**HE morning dawns, the glorious sun  
breaks forth,

Smiles on the world, brings in another year,  
Full thirty hath he witness'd since my birth,  
With splendor gild our earthly hemisphere!

Parent of Seasons! Source of light and heat;  
He shines on all; Creation owns his sway!  
Let him but cease, no more the heart shall  
beat;

No more shall man distinguish night from  
day;

No.



No more the vegetable world shall teem,  
 Display its various beauties to the eye;  
 No more shall waving willows kiss the stream;  
 Nature stagnated, all must surely die!  
 One day it must; Lord, may our seasons be,  
 Progressive all to virtue \* and to thee!  
 THOMAS PORTER.

#### A LARK FED HER NESTLINGS.

A LARK fed her nestlings each day in  
 the corn,  
 Which Summer had ripen'd with care;  
 How blithsome she sung 'mid the sweets of  
 the morn,  
 And clear'd with her pinions the air!  
 No bird that e'er flutter'd its wings as it flew,  
 Carol'd sweeter at dawning of day;  
 How oft did her plumes meet the fast-falling  
 dew,  
 As upwards she soar'd on her way.  
 But luckless, one noon, as she ventur'd for  
 food,  
 And left her sweet younglings behind,  
 A school-boy espied them, and stole them so  
 rude—  
 Ah! why did he act so unkind!

Returning impatient, with food in her bill,  
 She sunk in her nest on the ground;  
 And call'd them in vain, with her wild notes  
 so shrill,  
 For, ah! they were not to be found.

She flew o'er the meadows and sought ev'ry  
 dale,  
 And pluck'd the soft down from her  
 breast;  
 To the tall leafy groves she repeated her tale,  
 "Some robber had plunder'd her nest."

Unceasing she rovd, and complain'd far and  
 wide,  
 And trill'd her horn strain to the sky;  
 "Ah! where are my nestlings?—ah! tell  
 me!" she cried,  
 "Too weak are their pinions to fly."

Despairing, at last, her dear young ones to  
 find,  
 The corn she forsook with disdain;  
 And closing her wings as she sung in the  
 wind,  
 Fell mourning,—and died on the plain.

YENDA.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated Martinico, October 22, 1795.*

ON the 20th inst. the Bellona arrived, having joined Vice-Adm. Thompson on the 7th of September, in the latitude of 43 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 38 deg. 9 min. W.

In my last I informed you, Sir, with the capture of the Superbe French frigate, of 22 guns, off Desceada, by the Vanguard; since which I have received an account from Capt. Warre, of his Majesty's ship Mermaid, dated the 12th inst. that, cruising to windward of Grenada, he discovered on the 10th, off La Baye, a ship and a brig at anchor, which, upon seeing him, got under weigh and made sail for him; but the brig soon bore up, and pushed into a small bay called Requain, where the Mermaid followed her, and run aground close to her: the French, however, got on shore to the number of 70 troops, and 50 that were her crew, and upwards of 50 had been landed by the ship while at anchor. Capt. Warre got possession of the brig, which is

named the Brutus, of 10 guns: the next day he chased the ship the whole day, but she escaped in the night. And in a subsequent letter, dated the 15th, he informed me, that he discovered her again on the 14th to leeward of him, when he chased and captured her, after an action of half an hour, with the loss of one man killed and three wounded in the Mermaid, and 20 killed and several wounded of the enemy: that both these vessels were Conventional corvettes. The ship was named the Republican, mounting 18 guns, and had on board 250 or 260 men at the commencement of the action, with a French General and his Staff, destined to command at Grenada. In a letter wrote the following day he acquainted me, that, upon his return to Grenada with his prize, he had the mortification to find, that the important post of Gouyave, or Charlotte Town, had been taken by the enemy the night before.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 2, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Raisnable, Oct. 27, 1795.*

THIS morning his Majesty's ship the Hannibal returned from a cruise to Port-

Royal, with two prizes, privateers, one the Convention, of 12 guns and 74 men; the other a schooner, of eight guns and 66 men.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 2, 1796.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Leigh to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Martinico, Oct. 31, 1795.*

IT is with real concern I inform you of the loss of the important post of Gouyave, in the Island of Grenada; for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer you to Brigadier-General Nicolls's letter of the 18th inst. and to the several reports made to him upon that event, copies of which I have the honour to inclose.

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Oliver Nicolls to his Excellency Major-General Leigh, dated Grenada, Oct. 18, 1795.*

IT is with extreme concern I report to your Excellency the loss of the post of Gouyave. The enemy having attacked and carried by assault, the night of the 15th instant the strong hill which commands the harbour and town, Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw did not think his force strong enough to recover it immediately, and the lower situation not being tenable, he retired to this town, unmolested by the enemy, a march of 12 miles, and arrived here the next morning about nine o'clock. His return, which is inclosed, will shew the loss of the 68th regiment. The 25th regiment had 55 men sick there, with three subalterns. One subaltern, Lieutenant Athie, and 16 of whom were able to march, with Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw's detachment, are here; the rest have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw, of the 68th Regiment, to Brigadier-General Nicolls, dated St. George's, Oct. 17, 1795.*

SIR,

IN obedience to your desire I should have earlier given you an account of the particulars which obliged me to evacuate the post of Gouyave, but waited to ascertain our loss, which I find to be two serjeants and 34 rank and file missing, with one Lieutenant (Carr) supposed to be mortally wounded.

The insurgents attacked a strong picquet, consisting of a Captain, two subalterns, four serjeants, and 60 rank and file, posted on the hill commanding the

town of Gouyave; one subaltern of which, with 20 men, were detached along the ridge running west about 200 yards from Capt. Hamilton's post, in order to prevent their approach from coming up a valley in their front, which had the desired effect, as Ensign Connor, of the 68th regiment, a very steady and brave Officer, checked a column intended against him by the vigilance and fire of his advanced sentries. The column then (as he supposes) directed their route towards the Captain's post, as a hot firing soon after commenced there, during a very heavy shower of rain. This circumstance induced Ensign Connor to march to the support of that post; but on his arrival fell in with Captain Hamilton, who told him he had been surrounded with a very superior body of the enemy, which had penetrated and driven his party from the works; and that Lieutenant Carr, with several of his men, were badly wounded; all which circumstances were confirmed to me by the arrival of Capt. Hamilton at Gouyave House, who made me a similar report. During this transaction a report prevailed that the insurgents were advancing from our rear, and the part of the works below, and I was confirmed in it by firing being heard from the latter mentioned place.

This prevented me from calling up Colonel Webster's black corps, who had the defence of the town and the protection of the hospital; as also Capt. Angus's black corps, who had been posted to defend the sugar works (and, as I had been informed, had perceived the enemy approaching), to make an attempt to recover the hill again. An attempt, however, was made by all the men I could muster of the 68th regiment, but they were not able to advance further than the post already mentioned, on the left of the ridge, which was gained with great difficulty, from the very steep and slippery state occasioned by the constant rains, and finding the enemy to superior in numbers, and in possession of a field-piece, from which they fired grape, as to make it too hazardous, and no probability of success.

It was then the general sense of the Officers under my command, whose opinions I severally took, to retreat to Sauter, but that afterwards being found impracticable, it was resolved to march to St. George's.

This, Sir, is a detail of facts, as nearly as I can state to you, of this unfortunate business, but which, however to be lamented, will not, I trust, appear to you either to have proceeded from any want of vigilance



vigilance or neglect of duty on my side.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. SCHAW,  
Major of the 68th regiment, and Lieut.  
Col.

P. S. I have the honour herewith to send you a state of the 68th regiment.

*Return of the 68th Regiment of Foot,  
of Officers, non-commissioned Officers,  
and Rank and File, on the 16th of  
October, 1795.*

Present—10 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 15  
drummers, 107 rank and file.

Missing—2 Serjeants, 34 rank and file.

Sick at Gouyave—19 rank and file.

Total—10 Officers, 19 Serjeants, 15  
drummers, 170 rank and file.

(Signed) JOHN B. SCHAW, Major,  
68th regiment.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton  
of the 68th Regiment, to Brigadier-  
General Nicolls, dated St. George's,  
October 17, 1795.*

I AM this moment honoured with your letter of this date; in answer to which I beg leave to state, that I joined the guard on Gouyave-hill after dark on the night of the 15th instant, and, on enquiry, found it consisted of one serjeant, two corporals, and 38 men, of which eleven were blacks. I then detached one corporal and three British soldiers to a path pointed out by Captain Pinuber, to Colonel Schaw, with orders, that should the enemy approach that way to give them their fire, and then retire to the huts and alarm the men there, and immediately to join Colonel Schaw at the house, it being impossible for them to rejoin me from the nature of the ground. This left me with one serjeant, one corporal, and 35 men, including the blacks. I then fell them in round the breast-work, in order that each man should know his post in case of an alarm; on doing which I found that I was obliged to leave a space of two yards and better between each man, to enable me to occupy the whole of the ground within the breast-work; and, as the night was extremely dark, I thought it necessary to put 13 sentries. At a little after eleven o'clock, Lieutenant Carr (who was my subaltern) visited the sentries, and, on his return, informed me he had found them perfectly alert; in about five minutes after which we heard one of them fire, on which we immediately turned out, and had time to fire from four to five rounds per man, previous to the enemy's getting up to the breast-work; after which we disputed it with our

bayonets until overpowered by numbers. Some confusion took place among the gunners, which prevented them from firing the field piece (the only gun we had) immediately on the attack; and on the enemy's getting near the breast-work, it was impossible to fire it without endangering our own men; and indeed it would have been of little avail, as we were attacked on all sides. With respect to our loss, or that of the enemy, I cannot take upon me to say what it may have been, as the night was so dark as to prevent me from seeing, neither can I attempt to say what was their strength. Before Lieutenant Carr and I quitted the post there appeared to be at least 100 of the enemy within the breast-work, and from the noise without they seemed to be advancing in great force. I am inclined to think their loss must have been considerable, as our fire appeared to be well directed, and our men disputed the breast-work bravely with their bayonets; besides which they, the enemy, fired on each other for some time after we had been obliged to quit the post. Lieut. Carr remained with me within the works (though wounded) until we found that our men were all driven out, after which we retired. The man who bayoneted him attacked me, when I fortunately shot him, by which I escaped.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 6, 1796.

DISPATCHES from Col. Stuart, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Camp before Trincomallé in the Island of  
Ceylon, August 17, 1795.*

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders and instructions I received from the Government of Fort St. George, and Colonel Braithwaite, commanding the King's and Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, I have the honour to acquaint you, for His Majesty's information, by the Royal Admiral, under dispatch for Europe, that the armament, with the command of which I am entrusted, embarked the 30th ultimo at Fort St. George, on board His Majesty's ships of war upon that station, and the transports taken up for the purpose of conveying it to this place.

The Fleet arrived in Back Bay, to the Northward of the Forts of Trincomallé and Oostnaburgh, on the 1st instant;

stant; and as Commodore Rainier and I were particularly anxious that the Commandant of those Forts should not misapprehend the object of the armament under our command, every precaution was taken to prevent any misapprehension upon that head by explaining to him the nature of it; and two days were spent in communications between the Fort and Fleet for that purpose.

As the Commandant, however, did not think proper to accede to the requisitions made, in the name of the King, by the Commodore and me, and refused obeying the commands of his superior, Mr. Van Angelbeck (the Governor of Columbo), to deliver up the Fort of Oostenburgh to a detachment of His Majesty's troops, on account of an informality in the order, the Commodore agreeing with me in the propriety of landing the troops, they were disembarked on the 3d, about four miles to the Northward of the Fort of Trincomalé, without opposition.

Neither the garrison of Trincomalé or Oostenburgh have hitherto given us any molestation in the laborious service in which the troops have been employed, of conveying provisions, ordnance, and stores, along a steep sandy beach, from a distance of three miles; nor has any act of open hostility taken place.

We are still employed in the same service, as well as in preparing materials for the construction of such works as may be necessary to reduce the Forts; and if the Commandant perseveres in his resolution to refuse us admittance as friends, I hope to have it in my power to begin our approaches against the Fort of Trincomalé to-morrow night.

I cannot too strongly express my obligations to Commodore Rainier for the readiness with which he has afforded every assistance which could be given by the Squadron of His Majesty's ships under his command, in conveying and landing the troops, stores, and provisions, and in every part of the service where his aid and co-operation could be of use; and his zeal has been ably seconded by the exertions of the Officers and Seamen employed in carrying his orders into effect.

I have the honour, &c.

J. STUART.

*Camp near Trincomalé, August 30, 1795.*

SIR,

SOON after I had the honour to address you on the 17th instant, informing

you of my intention to begin our approaches against the Fort of Trincomalé on the following day, circumstances occurred which induced Commodore Rainier and me to detain the ships then under dispatch, in the hope of that success which I have now the honour to announce. We broke ground on the evening of the 18th, opened our batteries on the 23d, and before twelve o'clock on Wednesday the 26th completed a practicable breach. Commodore Rainier and I then thought proper to summon the garrison to surrender, while preparations were making for the assault. Terms were demanded which could not be allowed, and such as we thought consistent were transmitted in return: these not being accepted within a limited time, our fire recommenced, and in a few minutes the white flag was displayed on the ramparts, the conditions we had offered were accepted, signed, and transmitted to camp, with two captains of the garrison as hostages for their performance.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the Capitulation offered to the garrison and accepted by the Commandant, and of some explanatory Articles which were afterwards arranged, with a state of the Garrison, return of ordnance and stores taken, and a list of the killed and wounded of the forces under my command.

This evening the prisoners taken here will embark for Madras. I shall immediately take up a convenient position, and begin the necessary preparations for the attack of Fort Oostenburgh, the Commandant of that Garrison having refused to surrender when summoned on the 27th instant; and I have reason to hope that that Fort also will be very soon in our possession.

His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, forming the force under my command, have so uniformly distinguished themselves on every former occasion, that I need only say their zeal and gallantry on the present service has been well exerted to maintain the reputation they have so justly acquired.

I am beyond measure indebted to Commodore Rainier for his cordial co-operations, and the active assistance of the Navy in every department of the public service; and I have particular pleasure in assuring you, that from the perfect harmony subsisting between all descriptions of the Naval and Land Forces employed here, every thing may be expected from this division of His Majesty's



Majesty's Troops, which is capable of being attained by their united exertions.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. STUART.

TERMS of CAPITULATION.

THE Garrison of Trincomalé, in consideration of the defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the Fort with the honours of war, drums beating and colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war; the officers keeping their swords. Private property will be secured to them; but all public property, papers, guns, stores, and provisions of every kind, must be delivered up, in their present condition, to the officers appointed by us to receive them.

The Garrison to march out, and the British troops to be put in possession of the Fort, in one hour after this Capitulation is signed; and two Officers of the garrison of the rank of Captain to be delivered immediately as hostages for the performance of this agreement. These are the only terms we the undersigned Officers, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, can grant. Major Fornbauer, if he accepts the conditions, will sign this paper, and return it by the Officers he sends as hostages, within half an hour from the time he receives it.

Given under our hands, in camp before Trincomalé, this 26th day of August 1795.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.  
J. STUART.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLES.

CAPITULATION *selon laquelle le Fort de Trincomalé sera rendu aux Troupes de sa Majesté Britannique.*

Article I. La Garrison sortira demain après midi à quatre heures par la brèche, avec les honneurs de la guerre, tambours battans, drapeaux déployés; elle posera les armes sur le glacis de la place. Tous les Officiers tant Européens qu'Indiens garderont leurs armes.

Les crêts des Malays seront empaquetés dans une caisse, pour leur être remis, au cas qu'ils soient renvoyées dans leur patrie, comme étant leurs propres armes qu'ils ne consentiront jamais de perdre.

Answer. The Garrison shall march out at sun-set this evening in the manner demanded; but the redoubt, the cavalier on the flank of the breach, and the Zeeberg bastion, must be immediately given up to the British troops. The crests of

the Malays shall be disposed of in the manner requested; and the whole officers and men shall be considered as prisoners of war.

Art. II. Toute l'ammunition et autres effets de la Compagnie seront remis à ceux qui seront nommés de la part des Chefs de sa Majesté Britannique.

Ans. Granted.

Art. III. Les Officiers Européens ne seront point envoyés contre leur gré en Europe.

Ans. Granted.

Art. IV. Les biens tant de la Garnison que des particuliers seront conservés à chacun.

Ans. Granted.

Art. V. Il sera permis aux employés civils de la Compagnie de se retirer en un autre endroit de l'Isle.

Ans. It is not in the power of the Officers commanding the British Forces to grant this Article.

Art. VI. Les malades et blessés seront traités convenablement.

Answer.—Certainly.

Art. VII. La garnison ne sera point sujetté à des reprisailles.

Answer.—Granted.

Le Commandant demande la permission de pouvoir envoyer les papiers relatifs au siege au gouvernement de l'Isle par un employé civile de la Compagnie.

Copies of the papers to be submitted to the British Commanders.

Fait au Fort de Trin-	Signed, by authority of Commodore Rainier and Colonel Stuart, P. A. Agnew, Dep. Adj. Gen.
comalé, à 26	
Août, 1795.	
(Signé) J. G. Fornbauer.	

State of the Garrison of Trincomalé.

Fit for Service.

Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Quarter-Master-Serjeant, 4 Bombardiers, 5 Gunners, 1 Cadet, and 17 Privates.

Troops—1 Major, 1 Town-Major, 1 Garrison-Writer, 9 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, 12 Lieutenants, 13 Ensigns, 1 Cadet, 4 Quarter-Master-Serjeants, 45 Serjeants, 44 Corporals, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 24 Drummers and Fifers, and 489 Privates.

Total—1 Major, 1 Town-Major, 1 Garrison-Writer, 9 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, 13 Lieutenants, 15 Ensigns, 1 Cadet, 5 Quarter-Master-Serjeants, 4 Bombardiers, 45 Serjeants, 44 Corporals, 5 Gunners, 1 Surgeon, 2 Cadets, 24 Drummers and Fifers, and 506 Privates.

Sick

Sick and Wounded.

Artillery—1 Gunner, and 3 Privates.

Troops—1 Captain, 5 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 1 Drummer and Fifer, and 69 Privates.

Total—1 Captain, 5 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Surgeon, 1 Cadet, 1 Drummer and Fifer, and 69 Privates.

J. G. Fernbauer.

Trincomalé, August 27, 1795.

*Abstract of the Ordnance taken in the Fort of Trincomalé.*

#### BRASS ORDNANCE.

2 Twenty pounders, 1 eighteen ditto, 1 twelve ditto, 2 nine ditto, 2 six ditto, 2 four ditto, 7 three ditto, 5 one ditto, 1 swivel, 2 six-inch howitzers, 2 five and half inch ditto, 2 four and half inch ditto, 3 twelve and quarter inch mortars, 1 eleven and three-quarter inch ditto, 1 ten and half inch ditto, 1 eight-inch ditto, 2 five and half inch ditto, and 5 four-inch ditto.

Total—37 serviceable, and 5 unserviceable.

#### IRON ORDNANCE.

2 Twenty-four pounders, 3 twenty ditto, 22 eighteen ditto, 17 twelve ditto, 14 nine ditto, 3 swivels, and 4 caronades.

Total—55 serviceable, and 10 unserviceable.

J. W. Dixon, Capt. Royal Artillery.

J. Glow, Lt. Com. Stores.

J. Quale, Lt. Royal Artillery.

C. Carlisle, Capt. Com. Artillery.

*General Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Colonel Stuart, during the Siege of Trincomalé, August 1795.*

#### HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

Royal Artillery.—1 Bombardier and 3 Gunners killed; 2 Gunners wounded.

Flank Companies of his Majesty's 71st and 73d Regiments.—1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 6 Rank and File wounded.

His Majesty's 72d Regiment.—1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, and 7 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Navy.—1 Seaman killed; 2 Seamen wounded.

#### THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS.

Staff.—Major Smart, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, wounded.

Madras Artillery.—3 Matrosses and 6 Lascars killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 10 Matrosses, 1 Syrang, and 8 Lascars wounded.

1st Battalion of Native Infantry.—1 Sepoy killed and 6 wounded.

2d Ditto.—1 Sepoy wounded.

Corps of Pioneers.—2 Sepoys wounded.

Total.—1 Bombardier, 3 Gunners, 3 Matrosses, 1 Seaman, 1 Seapoy, and 6 Lascars killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 2 Gunners, 10 Matrosses, 13 Privates, and 2 Seamen (Europeans). 1 Syrang, 9 Sepoys, and 8 Lascars (Natives) wounded.

#### Officers wounded.

Major Smart, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Gorry, of his Majesty's 71st reg. Lieutenant Preicot, of the Madras Artillery.

Ensign Benson, of his Majesty's 72d reg.

P. A. AGNEW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Camp, near Trincomalé, Aug. 30, 1795.

*Camp at Trincomalé, Aug. 31, 1795.*

#### SIR,

AFTER closing my dispatch of yesterday, an Officer was sent to me by the Commandant of Fort Oostenburgh, requesting that I would permit an Officer to meet him this morning for the purpose of opening a negociation for the surrender of the fort. I accordingly sent Major Agnew, the Adjutant-General of the forces under my command, and have the satisfaction to inform you that the garrison this day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and that a detachment of his Majesty's troops took possession of the fort, and the British colours were hoisted in it before sun-set.

I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, but have it not at present in my power to transmit the several returns which will be necessary, as Commodore Rainer and I do not think it proper to detain the Indians any longer, particularly as the Commodore proposes recommending to the Government of Madras to dispatch the John schooner in a few days to Europe, as a more expeditious conveyance.

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect, &c.

J. STUART.

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.*

#### ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the Surrender of Fort Oostenburgh.

LE Commandant du Fort d'Oostenburgh rend le dit Fort à Sa Majesté Britannique, sous les Conditions suivantes :

Art. I. La Garnison du Fort d'Oostenburgh seront Prisonniers de Guerre: Les Officiers garderont leurs Epées.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II.—Le Capitaine Weermann et le Lieutenant Zelman, Ingénieur, demandent



demander la permission de rester ici, pour arranger leurs affaires et celles des Officiers.

Ans. These Officers will be permitted to remain a reasonable time for the arrangement of their affairs.

Art. III. Les Propriétés des Officiers et Soldats seront assurés.

Ans. Granted.

Art. IV. Les Soldats seront Prisonniers de Guerre, et délivrés pour être transportés; ils ne seront pas forcés de prendre Service; et ceux qui ne voudront pas s'engager seront transportés en Europe au tems convenable.

Ans. Granted.

Art. V. Les Malais seront bien traités, et ne seront pas forcés de prendre Service, ni comme militaires ni comme matelots.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VI. Le Magasinier, son assistant, et le Secrétaire, demandent la permission de rester ici, pour arranger leurs affaires.

Answer. These Gentlemen will be allowed a reasonable time for the arrangement of their affairs, but are to be considered as prisoners of war.

Art. VII. Tous les Articles de la Capitulation de Trincomalé, quoique pas contenus dans celle-ci, seront étendus aussi sur la Garnison d'Oostenburgh autant convenable.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VIII. A quatre heures cet après Midi la Garnison marchera dehors, Tambours battant, et mettra bas les Armes.

Answer. The Garrison will march out at four o'clock this afternoon, in the manner required by this Article; but a detachment of the British Army must be put in possession of the Water Pass Gate at two o'clock this afternoon, and proper persons will be appointed by Captain Hoffman to point out the Magazines, &c. that Guards may be posted for their security.

Art. IX. Tous les Munitions, les Magazines, Papiers, et Propriétés Publiques, seront délivrés au Commissaire nommé de la Part de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Port D' Oostenburgh, ce 31 Août, 1795. (Signé) G. Hoffmann, Com.	Signed by authority of Commodore Rainier and Colonel Stuart, (Signed) P. A. Agnew, Dep. Adj. Gen.
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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at this Office from Rear-Admiral Rainier, commanding his Majesty's ships in the East-Indies:

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalé, August*

14, 1795.

AGREEABLY to the intimation in my last letter of the 20th ult. by the Royal Admiral, that ship and Lafoelles have arrived here, therefore take the opportunity, in addition thereto, to request you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that the transports having received the stores and ammunition, and the troops embarked, which, owing to the unremitting exertion and attendance of Colonel Stuart, the Commanding Officer on this service, was effected with much expedition, I sailed from Madras, with the Centurion and transports, the 21st following, having received on board each of his Majesty's ships upwards of three hundred European troops and their followers, and most of the heavy artillery: Colonel Stuart and his staff being with me in the Suffolk.

His Majesty's ship Resistance, with four European flank companies, a transport, and the Suffolk's tender, with the remainder of the troops and baggage for the Malacca expedition, sailed the same day, and about eight A. M. parted company.

On the 23d anchored off Negapatnam, and having ordered the troops appointed from thence to be immediately embarked on board his Majesty's ship Diomedes, and the transports there provided, being all vessels owned and manned by Natives, left Negapatnam Road the 25th, each of the King's ships and two of the best sailing transports having the heavy sailing vessels in tow. On the 1st of August I anchored in Back Bay with the Centurion, being joined the day before by Captain Gardner, in his Majesty's ship Heroine, from Colombo, with Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant-General, who had been sent to the Governor of that place, the Chief of all the settlements on Ceylon, with a letter from Lord Hobart, and instructions for his conduct, under the joint authority of Colonel Braithwaite and myself, to explain to him his Majesty's commands, and the purpose of the armament. Major Agnew brought, in return,

return, an order from the Governor of Ceylon to the Commandant of Trincomalé, to admit 300 of his Majesty's troops to garrison Fort Oostenburg; to which, when presented to him, he refused obedience, under pretence of informality in the order. The latter part of this day and greater part of the following was occupied in receiving and replying to his remonstrances relative thereto; which, as they were apparently calculated to evade the great object of the expedition, Colonel Stuart and myself determined on landing the troops, and preparations were making accordingly; but most unfortunately, as his Majesty's ship *Diomede*, with her tow, were working up against a strong land wind in the Bay, she struck with so much violence on a rock, lying in fifteen fathoms water, and not delineated in our charts, between Pigeon Island and the outer point of this Bay, that the water the ship made gained so fast on every exertion of both seamen and soldiers at the pumps, there was barely time to take the men out before she foundered, without a possibility of saving a single store of any consequence but the boats. The employment of all the boats on this pressing occasion prevented the landing of the army till the following morning, when the first detachment of 530 Europeans and 110 Natives, and two field pieces, landed at the White Rocks, within Elizabeth Point, without opposition, and were followed by the remainder of European troops and natives as fast as the boats could convey them. The boats with the first detachment rendezvoused on board the *Heroine*, who was placed as near the landing place as she could anchor in safety, and, on the boats pushing off, presented her broadside to cover them: the broad sides of the *Suffolk* and *Centurion* would also have done execution, had there been any opposition made. In the course of the next ten days the stores and provisions were landed with all expedition, not without the most vigorous exertions of the officers and seamen, the land breeze blowing strong all the time, as it still continues, and keeping up the most extraordinary high surf I ever remember to have seen here: the army had then to move them from the landing place to the camp, a distance of three or four miles, over a very heavy sand.

Colonel Stuart is making every effort preparatory to the attack of the lower

fort: the Dutch have as yet given no interruption, as if the Commandant waited some further authority, but appear to be hard at work within. I can scarcely allow myself to think he will be so rash as to risk a formal attack, but should that be the case, the event, from every consideration, will, I have little doubt of it, be glorious to his Majesty's arms; a short time will decide. I have the satisfaction to inform you, Sir, that the utmost harmony subsists between the officers and men of both services, which has much expedited their united labours.

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalé, August 30, 1795.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that the lower fort and town of Trincomalé surrendered to His Majesty's arms the 26th inst. the eighth day from the opening of the trenches, a work the enemy most unaccountably never interrupted. The grand battery of eight eighteen pounders and two ten-inch mortars, from five to six hundred yards distant from the glacis of the N. W. bastion, was so judiciously planned by Colonel Stuart, and the work so ably executed, as to do amazing execution from its first opening, dismounting, in the course of the attack, almost every gun the enemy could bring to bear upon it.

There were also two batteries erected to the right of the grand battery, one of two twelve-pounders, the other of two eight-inch howitzers, that annoyed the enemy much, and diverted their attention from the working parties of the grand battery, which was opened on the 23d instant. During the three first days, the enemy kept up a very smart fire from all their works that looked towards our batteries, but with little execution, and few casualties. The breach was effected directly over the sea-gate and landing-place of the fort at Back Bay; and when practicable, on the morning of the 26th, a summons was sent by a drum with the conditions of surrender. The return was an inadmissible demand from the Commandant on the part of the garrison. However, after some little ceremony, he surrendered on the terms offered, with some few explanations; a copy whereof, with a list of killed and wounded, and return of the ordnance found in the garrison, are herewith inclosed.

In the course of the operations of the army, observing Colonel Stuart to be short of men for working parties, the distance



of the camp from the trenches being nearly two miles, partly over a heavy sand, and no draught cattle or vehicle of any kind to assist, I pressed him to accept of the services of the seamen of His Majesty's ships, who were accordingly landed as required, in parties of one or two hundred, and worked with great cheerfulness. A party of twenty-seven artillerymen, who had entered at Madras, their time being expired, were also, at Colonel Stuart's request, landed to assist in the battery under Mr. William Staines, one of the midshipmen of the Suffolk. Three of the Suffolk's upper deck guns were landed, to supply as many found defective in the grand battery, from injury received, and false boring.

Three hundred seamen and marines, under the command of Captain Smith, late of the *Diomedé*, were also under orders to assist in storming the breach, had the enemy determined to hold out; with the seamen were Lieutenants Page and Hayward, with Messrs. Clarke, Dredge, Jennings, Elliot and Percy, under Captain Smith's orders for the seamen, and Lieutenants M'Gibbon and Percival for the marines; a considerable part of both were selected from the *Diomedé*'s late crew.

I beg you will assure their Lordships, that every service required of the captains, officers, and seamen of His Majesty's ships under my command, was executed with amazing alacrity and steadiness, the only contention being who should be foremost on every service required.

Colonel Stuart and myself have sent all the prisoners, with a few exceptions, to Madras, in a transport and prize, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Heroiné*; their number as per list. There appeared some disposition among the soldiers of the garrison to mutiny after the summons was delivered, which probably accelerated the surrender. His Majesty's forces were put in possession of the garrison that very evening: the Dutch troops marched out, and grounded their arms in the battery.

Fort Oostenburgh was summoned the day following; but the Commandant refusing to surrender to the very favourable terms offered it, Colonel Stuart is making every preparation for the attack of it.

Previous to the surrender of Trincomalé, the ships and boats of the squadron took two small vessels laden with provisions and stores for the garrison from Colombo, and some small craft belonging

to the port; having also found one small ketch, under the guns of the fort, laden with rice, the whole of little value.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PETER RAINIER.

WE, the undersigned Officers, commanding His Britannic Majesty's naval and land forces before Trincomalé, summon you to surrender the fort under your command to His Majesty's arms. Motives of humanity alone induce us to make this proposal to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood. You must be sensible that the place is no longer capable of defence; by an immediate surrender the lives and private property of the garrison will be preserved; but if you resolve to stand a storm, they must prepare to meet their fate. In this event we request that the women and children of the garrison may be immediately sent out, and a passport will be granted for them to proceed to a place of safety. One hour from the delivery of this summons will be allowed you to form your resolution, during which time all firing shall cease on our part, unless provoked by acts of hostility on yours.

*Camp before Trincomalé, Aug. 26, 1795.*

(Signed)

PETER RAINIER.

J. STUART.

GENTLEMEN,

I REQUEST you will be pleased to admit of an armistice of twenty-four hours for the purpose of settling the terms of the capitulation, the first of which is—"The unmolested departure of the garrison by the way of the *breach*, with permission to retire to Colombo or Jaffanapatam." In the mean time I have the honour to remain with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and  
most obedient servant,

J. G. FORNBAUER.

*Trincomalé, August 26.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is proper that I should consult the officers of the garrison, respecting the articles of capitulation, and I shall have the honour of transmitting my answer by two officers, whom I shall send to you at four o'clock this afternoon.

I request you will be so good as to inform me whether the paper you have addressed to me is considered as the capitulation; because, in such case, it will be impossible, in the space of one hour

hour after its being signed, to put his Britannic Majesty's troops in possession of the fort.

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and  
most obedient servant,

J. G. FORNBAUER.

*Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795.*

*A General Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Seamen of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, during the siege of Trincomalee.*

Suffolk—2 seamen wounded.

Centurion—1 seaman killed, and 2 ditto wounded.

Heroine—2 seamen wounded.

Total—1 seaman killed, and 6 seamen wounded.

*Suffolk, Back Bay, Trincomalee, August 31, 1795.*

SIR,

FORT OOSTENBURG surrendered to his Majesty's arms this morning according to the capitulation enclosed, which please make known to their Lordships; and I flatter myself when it is considered how much time and labour is saved, that the construction of batteries, and the consequent repair of the works damaged when captured; would necessarily have required, the number of casualties prevented, and lives preserved, the great advantage of obtaining possession of so important a fortification in an uninjured state at this advanced season of the year, in the security thereby afforded to both places from any enterprize of the enemy, with the acquisition of the only safe harbour on this side of India, and that a very fine one, the great object of the expedition, the value of this most seasonable surrender can scarcely be too highly estimated. Much commendation is due to the Deputy Adjutant General, Major Agnew, for his ability and dexterity in conducting this negotiation with the Commandant of Fort Oostenburg.

I was on the point of dispatching the Royal Admiral and Lascelles with my former letters of the 14th and 30th inst. being uncertain as to the event of the business, when the Commandant of Oostenburg expressed his inclination to surrender; and as I propose to recommend to the Government of Fort St. George to dispatch a packet with this

important intelligence, shall not detain those ships any longer, but leave to that opportunity to acquaint their Lordships with the return of ammunition and stores found in Fort Oostenburg.

Lieutenant Pulham, of the Suffolk, cut out a small vessel from under the guns of Fort Oostenburg the night before last without receiving any molestation from the enemy, the crew having abandoned her.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

#### SUMMONS OF FORT OOSTENBURG.

SIR,

THE capture of Trincomalee, the garrison of which place surrendered yesterday evening as prisoners of war, having placed the Fort of Oostenburg entirely under your orders, we, the undersigned Officers, commanding the forces of his Britannic Majesty, at Trincomalee, demand of you to surrender the Fort of Oostenburg to the King our Master. The officers and European troops of the garrison, if it is their wish, will be immediately received into the pay of Great Britain, with the rank they now hold. Their private property will be secured to them, and every other reasonable indulgence which you can demand will be granted, as far as the undersigned are authorized by their instructions to allow.

It must be evident to you, that resistance cannot long preserve the fort under your command; if, therefore, your refusal to surrender on the very favourable condition we now offer obliges us to erect batteries against the place, no terms will hereafter be granted; and if you are permitted to surrender, it must be at discretion.

Major Agnew, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, will have the honour to deliver this to you, and is empowered by us to arrange the terms of surrender: Whatever he may consent to we will confirm.

Given under our hands, in Camp near Trincomalee, this 27th of August, 1795.

(Signed)

P. RAINIER.

J. A. STUART.

The Articles of Capitulation of Forts Trincomalee and Oostenburg, and return of Ordnance taken in Trincomalee, are precisely the same as those in the preceding Gazette, p. 131, 132.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM



[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

*Finale* [a town in Italy, belonging to the Genoese], Dec. 12. We have not yet recovered from the horror and affright into which we were thrown by the French troops, since the 23d ult. All that district of the Genoese Republic called the *Riviera*, has been a scene of the most unheard-of excesses: In several places those modern Canibals entered the churches; carried off the sacred vessels with their ornaments; overturned the altars; and, after putting on the vestments they found in the sacristies, they ran about the streets like mad fellows. Not content with these impieties, they violated the women and girls of all ages and ranks; neither cloisters nor other retreats were any security against their fury. In this place we saw them bury 40 Austrian soldiers, who were sick and made prisoners; they threw them alive into a grave, and filled it up with earth. Several other prisoners were reduced to live upon water only, and would have perished, but for the humanity of some persons who secretly furnished them with nourishment. Heaven will surely be revenged upon such tigers. We are ourselves upon the point of suffering from want; for 15,000 French are between our town and Savona, who have neither provisions, shoes, nor money.

General Scherer has published a proclamation against such excesses, but proclamations will have little effect against people who are deaf to the cries of nature. Our Republic have addressed their complaints direct to Paris. We have been eye-witnesses to all the excesses we have mentioned, and therefore they cannot be denied.

*Manheim, Jan. 1.* The Imperial General Lauer, on the 16th ult. informed the civil government of this city, that he had been ordered by the Emperor to take possession of the military chest in this city, as well as all the rest of the public money in the Palatinate. From this money it is said the fortifications and other works in the neighbourhood of this city are to be restored, and others to be erected on the other side of the Rhine, besides the provisioning of this garrison, &c. Both the Presidents formally protested against the measure, but the General remained inflexible. On the following day, an Imperial Counsellor of Revision arrived here to take the abovesaid chest under his care.

VOL. XXIX. FEB. 1796.

*Hague, Jan. 2.* On the 30th ult. at nine o'clock at night, the important business concerning the convening of a National Convention, was at length definitively settled. It was decided by a majority of three votes, that the National Convention should be convened on the 18th of next month. The provinces of Zealand and Friesland as yet persist in their opposition to this measure; but we hope they will likewise accede to it, as the preservation of the union of the Dutch Republic depends on their consenting to it.

It is now decided, that at the future National Convention the Provinces are to resign their territorial sovereignty; but to retain their names, the regulation of their finances, and every branch of administration which concerns the interior government of the provinces. They are not allowed to send Representatives to the Convention, as this is entirely to be composed of Representatives of the People, the National Representation being founded on the numbers of people inhabiting a district, and not on the extent of a province, by which means the province of Holland will send as many Representatives to the Convention as all the other provinces together.

The lists of the population of the United Provinces lately received make the number of persons amount in each province as under:

Holland	825,000
Dutch Brabant	21,000
Guelldres	180,000
Friesland	150,000
Overyssel	134,000
Utrecht	102,000
Groningen	80,000
Zeeland	75,000
Drenthe	40,000

*Paris, Jan. 8.* The Executive Directory issued an order, of which the following are the principal articles:—  
“All the Directors and Proprietors of the exhibitions at Paris are obliged to play, before the rising of the curtain, airs cherished by the Republicans, such as the *Marseillois*, *Ca Ira*, *Veillons au salut de l'Empire*, and the song of the *Departure*. The *Marseillois* shall be sung on all occasions.

The Theatre of the Arts shall every play-day give a representation of the offering to Liberty. It is expressly forbidden to sing, allow, or cause to be sung, *Le Reveil du Peuple* (in English “*Rouse ye People*”). The Minister of

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the General Police shall give the most particular orders to have all those *arrested* who shall at the public exhibitions call for the return of *Royalty*, provoke the annihilation of the Legislative Body and Executive Power, excite the people to revolt, disturb public order and tranquillity, and offend against morality.

*Paris, Jan. 12.* A spirit of dissatisfaction having again manifested itself in this capital, the Executive Directory thought proper to send into the adjacent departments for troops. These troops entered Paris on the evening of the 11th; but all being quiet, they returned to their former stations at ten o'clock.

It seems that the troops were called in to surround some of the Theatres, where some disturbances had broken out the night before, on account of the mandate of the Executive Directory, which orders certain songs to be sung, and prohibits others. Many people are of opinion, that it would have been better to maintain the *Arreté* of the ancient Committees, which likewise prohibited certain hymns to be sung; which prohibition was the signal for rallying the ferocious disturbers of public tranquillity and order.

Merlin of Douai has accepted the office of Minister of the General Police; and he has published an Address, in which he says, 'We must by reformation, private as well as public, regenerate the first Republic in the world. Paris was always the model of the Departments; let us make Paris sure. Let us there establish a source of health; let us there render morals permanent, and we shall have a sound Republic; remove the principle of contagion, and pure air will reign throughout; the period of softness and negligence is past. We now want exertion and firmness. I shall myself set the example. I shall sacrifice everything to my duties to the Republic, and to the general preservation of the Police. I shall breathe only for these objects.'

The following is the copy of a letter from the Minister of Police to the General in Chief of the army of the Interior:

"I am informed, General, that yesterday, at the Theatre Rue Foydeau, those tunes dear to Republicans were hissed. What then is become of the order of the Executive Directory, en-

joining all Managers to have those tunes played daily before the drawing up of the curtain? It must be put into full execution.

"What! whilst the Republic obliges the Powers combined against her to respect and *admire* her, even while they are fighting her; while she has already concluded some honourable treaties, and is preparing for a general pacification, shall she, in this city, be insulted by a parcel of miserable degraded beings, who are destitute of all morals, and have hearts dead to the rejoicings of the love of Liberty? What would our brave Generals say, if they could think that those tunes, which have so often led them to victory, and have even been sung by those who are fallen in the bed of honour, were by these despicable wretches proscribed?

"But no: the murmurs of some evil and seditious-minded men shall not triumph over the will of Government, and the natural wish of the people, always in favour of Liberty.

"If they dare to make themselves heard again, let immediate and severe measures put a stop to malevolence and Royalism.

"I charge you, in consequence, to hold yourself ready immediately to take up those who act in open violation to the *arret* of the Executive Directory; and I rely upon your zeal and firmness in this respect.

(Signed)

"MERLIN."

*Paris, Jan. 21.* At the celebration of the Anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. by the Council of Five Hundred, one of the Members having added to the oath requiring eternal *hatred to all royalty, and hatred to all sorts of tyranny*—the President called him to order, and bid him remember that the words of the law were only the oath of hatred to royalty, and he invited all his colleagues to conform exactly to the words prescribed by the law. The Council of Ancients took the oath in these words; *I swear hatred to royalty.* Each Member repeated the oath at the tribune, and several added, *and hatred to all tyranny.* Dupont de Nemours said, "I swear hatred to royalty, and an intrepid resistance to all tyrants, let their numbers and powers be what they may, whether they wear the red cap or a crown."



## AMERICA.

IT is at length discovered, what was at the time suspected, that the dispute respecting the frontier forts on the Miami's River, in America, was fomented entirely by French Emisaries, and their poisoned hirelings in the different States, under the direction of the French Minister Fauchet, which is proved by the correspondence of that Minister, lately intercepted. Major Campbell, who commanded the British at those posts, conducted himself throughout the whole of that business in so firm, yet so temperate a manner, avoiding all improper concessions on the one hand, and declining all hostile aggression on the other, that even the American Secretary, Mr. Randolph, then under French influence, was compelled reluctantly to acknowledge his meritorious conduct. Their plan appears to have been, to irritate the British settlers to act hostilely towards them, and then make that hostility a pretence for declaring war. Fortunately for both countries, the British Commander was aware of their intentions, and conducted himself, notwithstanding the wanton aggressions and ill-founded charges of the American General Wayne, and the clamour of the French party, in such a way as to procure an amicable termination to so unpleasant a dispute.

The Amsterdam Packet, Henderson, arrived in the Clyde, from New York, brings American newspapers to the end of December. The intercepted letters of the French Ambassador Fauchet, mentioned some time ago as taken in the Jean Bart, are published, and from them it appears, that Fauchet was in-

strumental in fomenting the late rebellion in the Western States against the Government, and that he had endeavoured to raise a party to overthrow the Government of the United States. Fauchet, upon the discovery of this letter, had very prudently made his escape from America. Randolph had resigned. These papers insinuate that the French party was strong in Virginia; but, notwithstanding all the intrigues of the French faction to overturn the American Constitution, a very great majority in all the States, among whom were almost all the respectable people, were resolved firmly to support the Constitution. In most of the States Resolutions had been passed, highly applauding the conduct of their venerable President Washington, reprobating the insidious arts which had been used against him, and approving of the treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States, as mutually beneficial to both countries.

In Fauchet's dispatches, above alluded to, is the following remarkable passage: "It appears to me that these men (the popular Societies), with Randolph at their head, were beginning to decide on their party. About two or three days before the Proclamation was published by the Western States, Mr. Randolph came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made to me the overtures, of which I have given you an account in my No. 6. Thus, with some thousands of dollars, the Republic could have decided on Civil War, or on Peace: thus the consciences of the pretended Patriots of America have already their prizes."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 21.

**W**HEN the Royal Standard was flying at the Tower on the Queen's birth-day, a tri-coloured silk flag, three yards wide, and of length in proportion, was hoisted over the ramparts on a staff of seven feet long, and continued flying for three hours before it was discovered in the Garrison. On the discovery, the Major of the Tower, Colonel Smith, went himself to strike it; when, making into a wrong part, it disappeared before he reached the spot, but was traced into the Deputy Chaplain's house, and found stripped from the

staff under his son's bed, a young man of fifteen, then a pupil of Merchant Taylors School. His name is Grose, who, with his confederate, one Hayward, were expelled the school. On the 5th of February, on application of Hayward the elder to a full Court of the Merchant Taylors Company, for the purpose of getting his son re-seated in their school, he, together with his companion Grose, who hoisted the tri-coloured flag in the Tower, were unanimously expelled from it, as young men of dangerous principles; and, for the purpose of shewing an entire approbation of that spirit of loyalty in the boys

which burst forth so universally among them, they were ordered by the Court a public holiday. The boys presented an address, expressive of their abhorrence of all seditious and republican principles.

*Jan. 24.* Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Powder Mills belonging to Mr. Hill, at Hounslow, owing to the wheels of the mill not being properly supplied with oil, took fire, and blew up with a dreadful explosion, which not only terrified the inhabitants of the place, but alarmed the cities of London and Westminster. The houses of the people several miles round the metropolis experienced the effects of this powerful concussion. Three men, who were at work in the manufactory, have lost their lives, and the flames from the mill communicating to a boat in the mill river, in which were thirty barrels of gunpowder, set fire to the whole, which blew up with a terrible explosion—the man who had the care of the vessel being shattered to pieces, and the boat blown out of the water.

Not a vestige of the mills is left standing—The houses in Hounslow and Isleworth, and even Brentford, have suffered considerably; the Crown Inn at Hounslow, and the King's Head at Brentford, have not a whole pane of glass in the windows. The loss at the powder mills is estimated at near 20,000*l.*

*Feb. 1.* This night, after eleven o'clock, as the Royal Family were returning from Drury-lane Theatre, when the carriages had reached the end of John-street, Pall Mall, a stone was flung with such force as to break one of the glass pannels in the coach, in which were their Majesties and the Lady in Waiting; which, after striking the Queen on the cheek, fell into Lady Harrington's lap. A deposition on the above business was taken at the Duke of Portland's office, before the Secretary of State and two of the Magistrates from Bow-street; when some of the footmen attending on the Royal Family were examined. A reward of 1000*l.* is offered for the discovery of the offenders.

4. This morning, a little after ten o'clock, Colley, Cole, and Blanche, the three sailors convicted of the murder of Captain Little, were brought out of Newgate, and conveyed in solemn procession to Execution Dock, there to receive the punishment awarded by law.

On the cart on which they rode was an elevated stage; on this were seated Colley, the principal instigator in the murder, in the middle, and his two wretched instruments, the Spaniard Blanche, and the Mulatto Cole, on each side of him; and behind, on another seat, two executioners.

Colley seemed in a state resembling that of a man stupidly intoxicated, and scarcely awake, and the two others discovered little sensibility on the occasion, nor to the last moment of their existence did they, as we hear, make any confession—They were turned off about a quarter before twelve, in the midst of an immense crowd of spectators, notwithstanding the heaviness of the rain at the time.

On the way to the place of execution they were preceded by the Marshal of the Admiralty in his carriage, the Deputy Marshal bearing the silver oar, and the two City Marshals on horseback, a number of Marshals men, Sheriffs officers, &c.—The whole cavalcade was conducted with great solemnity. In the afternoon the three bodies were brought back to Surgeons Hall, there to be dissected pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Admiralty. Had it been a case of piracy, they would have been hanged in chains.

Colley, a stout good figure of a man, was well dressed; the others, slighter formed men, were not so.

19. Richard England was put to the bar at the Old Bailey, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Rolles, brewer, of Kingston, in a duel at Cranford Bridge on the 18th of June 1784. Lord Derby, the first witness, gave in evidence, that he was present at Ascot Races, when in a booth upon the racetrack he heard Mr. England cautioning the gentlemen present not to bet with the deceased, as he neither paid what he lost or borrowed; on which Mr. Rolles attempted to strike him. Lord Cremorne proved the meeting on the field, and Mr. Rolles having harshly refused to listen to his interference, or that of a Clergyman who accompanied him. He saw the parties fire, and Rolles fall. William Woodhouse, a grocer, identified the person of Richard England; and a gardener, and some others, swore to the particulars of the duel. The Marquis of Hertford, Lord Derby, Mr. Whitbread, and Colonels Wisbart and Woollaston, appeared



ed in favour of the prisoner, stating him to be polite, humane, and generous. The Judge quoted the law as laid down by Coke, Hale, Holt, Raymond, &c. after which the Jury retired for about three quarters of an hour, when they re-

turned a verdict, Guilty of Manslaughter. On which Judge Rooke passed the sentence of the Court, viz. to be fined one shilling, and to be imprisoned for twelve months in Newgate.

## PROMOTIONS.

**MAJOR-GENERAL** his highness Prince William of Gloucester—Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.

George John earl Spencer, Charles George lord Arden, Charles Small Pybus, esq. lord Hugh Seymour, sir Philip Stephens, bart. James Gambier, and William Young, esqrs. —Lords of the Admiralty.

The Rev. Mr. Edmunds, to be Chaplain to the New-Compter, Giltspur-street, vice the Rev. Mr. Nash, deceased.

George Aust, esq.—Commissary general of the musters, chief muster master of all the forces of Great Britain, and secretary and register of Chelsea hospital.

Major-general Prince Edward—a lieutenant general.

Captain John Fowler, to be an Elder Brother of the Corporation of Trinity House, vice Captain Timothy Mangles, dec.

Mr. Ramden, to be surgeon to the prison of Newgate, vice Mr. Gillespie, resigned.

## MARRIAGES.

**CAPTAIN KNOX**, of the first regiment of foot guards, to miss Emma Williams, daughter to Thomas Williams, esq. M. P.

Charles Pole, esq. second son of sir Charles Pole, bart. to miss F. M. Buller, daughter of Richard Buller, esq. of Crosby-square.

Thomas Ridgate Maunsell, esq. to miss Daly, only daughter of the late James Daly, esq. of Upton Hall, near Brixham, Devon.

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

Sir John William Rose, knight, recorder of London, to miss Fenn, daughter of the late Mr. sheriff Fenn.

George Henry Warrington, esq. of Pentre Pant, Salop, to miss Carew, daughter of the late John Carew, esq. of Anthony House, Cornwall.

Sir William Gerard, of Ganwood, Lancashire, to miss Anna Maria Stapleton, daughter of Miles Stapleton, esq. of the Grove, Richmond.

Hon. Augustus George Legge, son of the earl of Dartmouth, to miss Honora Bagot, daughter of the Rev. Walker Bagot.

Townsend Forester, esq. brother to Cecil Forester, esq. M. P. to miss Anna Maria Byne, daughter of the late major Byne.

George Henry Rose, esq. M. P. for Southampton, and son of George Rose, esq. secretary of the treasury, and M. P. for Christchurch, to miss Duncombe, daughter and coheirefs of the late Thomas Duncombe, esq.

Lady Wilson, relict of the late judge Wilson, to captain Griffiths, of the navy.

The right hon. the earl of Powerscourt, to miss Brownlow.

At St. James's church, Alexander Hamilton, esq. of Hampton in Ireland, and M. P. for Carrickfergus, to miss Catherine Burgh, second daughter of the late Robert Burgh, esq.

In Dublin, by special licence, Joseph Kelly, esq. late of the 69th regiment, to Mrs. Carden, widow of the late John Carden, esq. of Cardenstown.

At Bromley, in Kent, John Reade, esq. of Ipsden, in Oxfordshire, to miss Scott, eldest daughter of Major John Scott, of Bromley.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY

DECEMBER 6.

**A**T Gibraltar, Charles Strickland, esq. Major of the 82d regiment.

13. At Rome, Mr. James Durno, painter.

18. At Venice, Charles Sackville, esq. partner in the house of Herries and Co.

JAN. 9, 1796. On board the Bassett in the Downs, William Lord Belhaven, a major in the army.

10. Lord

10. Lord Hervey, commander of the Zealous man of war, in the Mediterranean.

11. Isaac Wall, esq. of Bridlington, in the East Riding of the county of Kent, aged 78 years.

13. At Perth, Mungo Murray, esq. of Kincarney.

The Rev. Henry Holdsworth, rector of North Huish, Devon, and chaplain to the Duke of Montrose.

14. Mr. Isaac Hitchin of Spa-fields, aged 71 years, formerly a wool dealer in Bermondsey-street.

16. At Beechen Grove, Watford, William Bared, esq. aged 69.

At Chester, Sir Charles Leving, bart.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Williamson, formerly merchant in Leith.

At Malmesbury, Wilts, in his 79th year, Capt. Samuel Spencer, of the royal navy.

18. H. H. Portman, esq. of Bryanstone, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

Mrs. Kirby, widow of the late William Kirby, esq. of the Board of Works.

At Kilkenny, the Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane, eldest son of the Lord Muskerry, and Captain in the Limerick militia.

19. At Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth in Ireland, in his 89th year, Alan Bellingham, esq.

20. At Deepden, near Dorking, Surry, Sir William Burrell, bart. L. L. D. Chancellor of the Dioceses of Worcester and Rochester.

At Lancaster, Mr. Alexander Stevens, architect, who in the course of the last 40 years erected more stone bridges and other buildings in water than any man in Great Britain.

21. At Vienna, Comte d'Anthony de Boissel, ci-devant Marshal de Camp in the service of his Christian Majesty.

Lately, Mrs. Pollock, of the Bath theatre, formerly of Covent Garden.

23. Lieutenant Colonel John Perryn, of the 12th regiment of foot.

Lately, in his 80th year, Mr. John Fyfield, of Stanbridge, near Romsey, a man of a most eccentric turn of mind and great singularity of conduct. The manor of Stanbridge he inherited from his ancestors, and it had been many generations in his family. He was of a penurious disposition, yet would scarcely ever suffer any of the timber on his estate to be felled, though it abounded with the finest in the country, a great deal of which was yearly perishing; the price of 50 guineas had indeed once tempted him to part with his far famed oak-tree, but he repented of his bargain, and was happy to repurchase it, almost immediately after, at a higher price. All repairs of his mansion were prohibited, as an useless extravagance that would bring him to poverty: and whilst such a super-

fluity of materials as would amply have repaid the expences, and rendered his habitation comfortable, were rotting at his door, he chose rather to reside in it with the roof open in many places to the Heavens, with hardly an apartment that afforded shelter from the weather, and with the joists and floors rotting with the wet that entered: the out buildings were in a similar state of decay, and their repair was alike prohibited. He was totally blind for many of the latter years of his life, when his chief enjoyment was a pint of strong beer, which he usually quaffed twice or thrice a week at the Duke's Head, at Great Bridge (about a mile from his own house), whither he was led by a boy that constantly attended him. For a long series of time he had a strong antipathy to the making of a will, considering it as a prelude to a speedy death; but the arguments of his late wife, whose amiable demeanor, and consequent influence, repressed or turned into a harmless channel many of his singularities, and her representations of the unprovided state of his younger children, at length prevailed over his prejudices, and induced him to leave them handsome legacies. With all his oddities he had a heart open to friendship, and has frequently given substantial proofs of his regard for those who could indulge him in them. His landed estates, which are pretty considerable, go to his eldest son, and are supposed to have sufficient timber on them, in want of felling, to pay the legacies.

24. At Blackheath, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Paterfon, of the royal regiment of artillery.

25. Mr. John Lush, distiller, High Holborn.

Mr. Thomas Latimer, tanner, of Long-lane, Southwark.

Mr. William Hunt, Brunswick-place, Tottenham, aged 60.

Mrs. Sarah Beresford, of Chaldon, in the county of Surry.

At Salisbury, in his 56th year, Thomas Hufsey, esq. an alderman of that city.

26. At Portsmouth, Henry Gibbs, esq. late surveyor general of the navy.

Major R. Douglas, of the Invalids, formerly of the 37th regiment.

Lately, — Stanby, esq. of the Inner Temple, counsellor at law.

27. At Chatham, Mr. Stibbens, master of the marine band of musicians.

Harry Thompson, esq. of Leith-hill-place, Surry.

Near Clithero, Yorkshire, the Lady Viscountess Southwell of the kingdom of Ireland.

28. The Rev. Mr. Petvin, vicar of Bura-ham, and also of Braintree in Essex.



At Kingswood Lodge, near Egham, Mrs. Smith, wife of William Smith, esq.

William Doyle, esq. Colchester, Essex.

At Peterborough, Mr. Bowker, attorney at law.

Lately, John Gould, esq. of Grundisburgh-hall, near Ipswich.

29. Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. Baldwin, of Serjeants-inn, Fleet street.

At Chatham, Mr. John Coffens Manger, purser of the Ramillies.

At Richmond, the Dowager Lady Throckmorton, widow and relict of Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Buckland in Berks.

Lately, at Kirbystephen, Westmorland, aged 92, Mrs. Agnes Mafon, mother of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

30. The Rev. Dr. Cock, rector of Horkefley and Debden, in the county of Essex. He was formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1737, M. A. in 1741, and D. D. in 1760.

31. Robert Watts, esq. Captain of the West regiment of London militia.

At Cardington, near Bedford, the Rev. Robert Willan, M. A. vicar of that place, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1770, and of M. A. in 1773.

The Rev. William Salisbury, rector of Morton in Essex, aged 90, formerly fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. in 1725, M. A. in 1729, B. D. in 1737.

FEB. 1. At Craighead in Dunblane, Perthshire, in his 89th year, Michael Stirling, formerly a farmer at Glyfinghall in that parish, where in 1758 he invented a threshing mill, believed to be the first in Scotland.

2. Mr. John Shaw, at Manchester, aged 80 years.

3. Mrs. Raikes, of Surry-street, Strand.

Mrs. Raynsford, wife of Robert Raynsford, esq. of Birchanger, Essex.

4. At Bath, William Money, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, an elder brother of the Trinity, and Director of the East-India-Company.

At York, Benjamin Swineard, esq. Collector of the Excise.

At Southwick, Northamptonshire, in her 77th year, Mrs. Broade, relict of the Rev. Francis Broade, D. D.

At Stoney-hill, Bristol, David Duncombe, esq. many years merchant in that city.

5. At Twickenham, in his 72d year, John Davenport, esq. of Twickenham Lodge.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, Mr. Thomas Hyde, attorney at law, and one of the coroners for the West Riding.

Henry Sandford, esq. in the Crescent, Bath.

6. Benjamin Porter, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Josiah Hotham, esq. of York.

7. At Oxheath in Kent, in his 87th year, Sir Francis Geary, Bart. Admiral of the White. He was appointed post-captain 30 June 1742, commodore at the Nore 1757, rear admiral of the White 1759, vice-admiral of the Blue 1760, vice admiral of the Red, 1770, admiral of the Blue 1776, and admiral of the White 1778.

The Rev. Saint John Stone, rector of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, and late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Bath, John Sibthorp, M. D. Regius Professor of Botany, in the University of Oxford. His death was occasioned by the great fatigue he underwent during two visits to Greece, for the advancement of Botanical knowledge. His valuable collection of plants and books are bequeathed to the University of Oxford. In 1794, he published a Flora Oxoniensis, and has left an estate of 300l. per annum to the University, in trust, to defray the expences attending the publication of a Flora Græca, taken from specimens in his own valuable collection. After that work is finished, the sum of 200l. per annum is to be added to the salary of the Sheradian Professor, on condition that he reads lectures on Botany in every Term.

8. Mrs. Kerr, wife of William Kerr, esq. secretary to the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

9. At Liverpool, Henry Littlehales, esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wade, a fellow-commoner of Trinity College.

10. The Rev. John Freeman, M. A. rector of Lynford, in the county of Rutland and Orcheston St. Mary, in the county of Wilts.

11. Mr. Walter Mudge, stationer under the Royal Exchange.

12. At Homerton, Mr. Henry Hall, Principal Clerk of the Sewers Office, London. Mrs. Ramus, relict of the late Nicholas Ramus, esq.

14. Mr. Baptitt Songa, eldest son of Mr. Bartholomew Songa, merchant of London.

Mr. Christopher Bernardi, Catherine street, Strand.

Lately, at Blaby in Leicestershire, aged 32, the Rev. William Freer, Rector of Sloughton and Thurnby in that county.

Lately, at Abingdon, Mrs. Smith, aged 101.

16. Thomas Crump, esq. Hine-street, Manchester-square.

Lieutenant Samuel Stillingfleet of the navy.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1796.

	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick	Irish Ditto
26	177	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 9-16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	20 dif.	14l. 13s.	—
27	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 dif.	14l. 13s.	—
28	175 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 dif.	14l. 9s. 6d.	—
29	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	14 dif.	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 dif.	14l. 7s. 6d.	—
30																			
31	Sunday																		
1	175	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—	—	212	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 dif.	14l. 10s. 6d.	—
2	175	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14l. 9s. 6d.	—
3	175 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	14l. 11s. 6d.	—
4	173	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 dif.	14l. 15s.	—
5	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 68	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 5-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 dif.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 dif.	14l. 13s.	—
6	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	212	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 dif.	14l. 10s.	—
7	Sunday																		
8		67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	—	84	100	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 dif.	14l. 8s.	—
9	174 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	—	84	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 dif.	14l. 9s. 6d.	—
10																			
11	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 dif.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 dif.	14l. 8s. 6d.	—
12	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14l. 7s.	—
13			68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 7-16	—	—	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 dif.	14l. 3s.	—
14	Sunday																		
15		68 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	14l.	—
16	175	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	23 dif.	14l.	—
17	175	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14l. 6s. 6d.	—
18	175 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 68	—	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	100	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	212 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 dif.	14l. 11s.	—
19	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 68	—	84	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 dif.	14l. 8s.	—
20		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 7-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23 dif.	14l. 13s.	—
21	Sunday																		
22		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 7-16	3 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	7 dif.	—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 dif.	14l. 6s.	—
23	174	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9-16	—	—	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14l. 12s.	—

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