

European Magazine,

For JUNE 1796.

[Embellished with; 1. A PORTRAIT OF MR. WILLIAM BRERETON; And, 2. A VIEW OF BEECH HILL.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ANECDOTES from E. T. in our next. We shall be glad to receive the remainder of them.

Cassio's favour is under consideration. We are not at present satisfied of the propriety of devoting so large a portion of our Magazine to the panegyrick of any living person, however respectable that person may be, nor do we believe it will afford pleasure to the generality of our Readers. It is our wish also to avoid party politics, which this may lead to the discussion of.

G. C.'s reproof is just. The inadvertence he complains of arose from a circumstance not likely to happen again.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 11, to June 18, 1795.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans			COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0		Essex	81	0	30	6	26	10	20	0	30	4
												Kent	77	0	00	0	26	3	20	3	28	6
												Suffex	75	1	00	0	27	0	20	0	00	
												Suffolk	81	0	36	0	26	3	18	11	29	3
												Cambrid.	76	0	40	0	26	7	13	11	29	5
												Norfolk	80	11	32	0	23	9	22	0	30	0
												Lincoln	77	3	39	0	32	5	17	1	34	0
												York	76	8	48	10	28	0	20	9	37	5
												Durham	77	9	40	0	40	1	21	9	00	0
												Northum.	70	10	40	0	30	5	20	6	00	0
												Cumberl.	74	11	50	0	36	8	25	10	00	0
												Westmor.	80	1	50	0	41	6	22	11	00	0
												Lancash.	76	9	00	0	29	5	25	1	50	0
												Cheshire	75	9	00	0	35	2	25	6	00	0
												Gloucest.	88	3	00	0	36	8	21	0	42	9
												Somerfet	87	4	00	0	36	7	16	0	35	10
												Monmou.	87	2	00	0	35	0	00	0	00	0
												Devon	80	0	00	0	34	1	16	9	00	0
												Cornwall	71	8	00	0	34	1	18	2	00	0
												Dorset	81	11	00	0	32	9	24	8	00	0
												Hants	80	0	00	0	28	8	00	0	42	3
												WALES.										
												N. Wales	75	0	48	0	34	4	18	4	00	0
												S. Wales	69	4	00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.

MAY.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
25	29-94	54	N. W.	8	29-92	58	S. W.		
26	29-80	56	W.	9	29-81	57	W.		
27	29-75	56	S. W.	10	29-76	60	W.		
28	29-61	56		11	29-70	60	W.		
29	29-	56	W.	12	29-74	59	S. W.		
30	29-	56	S.	13	30-05	58	S. S. W.		
31	29-20	56	S.	14	29-94	59	S.		
				15	30-04	57	S. W.		
				16	30-12	58	S. S. W.		
				17	30-16	60	S.		
				18	30-20	61	W. N. W.		
				19	20-02	62	S. W.		
				20	29-65	60	W.		
				21	29-77	55	N. N. W.		
				22	29-72	50	N.		
				23	29-80	54	N. W.		
				24	30-10	61	N. W.		

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

MR. WILLIAM BRERETON,

(WITH A PORTRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF DOUGLAS.)

IT was not the good fortune of the person whose Portrait ornaments our present Magazine, to arrive at excellence in his profession early in life, or to retain the rank, which his improvement had advanced him to, long. He began his career with little more than personal accomplishments continued long in a state of mediocrity, and when his talents seemed to promise him a permanent establishment, he was suddenly cut off from the exercise of his profession and from life.

MR. WILLIAM BRERETON was the son of MAJOR BRERETON, a Gentleman well known at Bath, and still resident there. This his son was born in the year 1751, and seems to have been destined to no other profession than the Stage, on which he made a very early appearance, at the age of seventeen years, on the 10th of November 1762, in the character of Douglas. He possessed at this time a handsome person, a good voice, youth, and was assisted with the instructions of Mr. Garrick; yet, with all these requisites, natural and acquired, he made but small progress in his art, and in a short time it was apparent that his progress was rather retrograde. He performed however such characters as his youth and figure were adapted to with little ability and as little applause; and such slender hopes seem to have been entertained of him by Mr. Garrick, that he gradually descended to the second and even third characters on the Stage. In

this state it is probable he would have continued during the rest of his life, when fortunately the exigency of the Theatre threw on him the part of Jaffier, in Venice Preserved, to Mrs. Siddons's Belvidera. The exquisite performance of this Lady seemed to have roused the dormant powers of Mr. Brereton, who, to the astonishment of the audience, performed his part with so much spirit and propriety, as to draw down a peal of applause which seemed to surprize even the actor himself. From this time the encouragement he received operated to a farther improvement, and he performed other characters, of equal consequence, with equal ability, and seemed to promise an approach toward excellence, when a malady, not easily accounted for in its origin, and dreadful in its progress, took possession of him, and first impeded his performance, and afterwards deprived him of his faculties. He became insane, and was put under the care of a person at Hoxton, where, after about twelve months residence, he died the 17th of February 1787, at the age of thirty-six years, and was buried in Shoreditch church-yard, in which a stone is erected to his memory. Like many of his profession, he had not escaped the dissipation incident to a Theatre: he therefore lived without the respect of the sober part of society, died regretted but by a few, and was soon forgotten.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 491.

Ο δ' αὐτὸς ἀργῷ πᾶς φालηριῶν λόδῳ
 Στόρβυγξ, δέδουπ' αὖ τὸν κτανόντ' ἡμίνατο,
 Πληξίας ἀφύκτως ἄκραν ὄρχηστῶ σφυρόν.

Candido namque tota candicans tabo
 Setosa bestia, moribunda interfecturum est ulta,
 Certò feriens extremam saltatoris plantam.

THE subject of this prophecy is Agapenor. He was a native of Arcadia, and the son of him, says Cassandra, who perished by the boar's tusk. Ancæus is meant. "But," proceeds she, "the resounding spear, all white with foam, smiting the dancer's foot, avenged the slayer."

Στόρβυγξ signifies the point of a rock, and of a spear. It here means the hunter's spear. *Ipsū verò venabulum resonans ultum est interfectorem.* By reading τὸν κτανόντα interfecturum, instead of τὸν κτανόντα interfectorem, and by rendering στόρβυγξ bestia, and δέδουπ' moribunda, the story becomes unintelligible. Ο κτανών is Lycophron's own phrase. See lines 46 and 1172. Τὸν κτανόντα, *the killer*, refers to the boar, which had killed Ancæus. This boar, pierced by the spear, and writhing with pain, is called ὄρχηστῶ, saltatoris. Oppian speaks of a fish, which, at the sight of its foe, Πάλλεται ὄρχηστῆρι πανέκκελος. Hal. i. 166.

Mention is expressly made of the spear, στόρβυγξ; but concerning the hand that held it Cassandra is silent. The two events are thus strikingly contrasted: Οὐτῶς στόνυξ ἡνάρηεν Φιττον· ὁ δ' αὐτὸς στόρβυγξ ἡμίνατο τὸν κτανόντα. i. e. The boar of Ceta killed Ancæus; but the spear alone avenged itself on the boar. The words ὁ αὐτὸς are not superfluous. They seem to be applied as in these lines of Theocritus:

— τιφλὸς δ' αὖτε αὐτὸς ὁ Πλούτος.
 Id. 10.

— cæcus verò non ipse solus
 Plutus.

— τὰς πόρτιος αὐτῶ λείπεται
 Τῶστιά.
 Id. 4.

— vitulæ ipsa sola relicta sunt
 ossa,
 E.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following valuable PAPER is extracted from a LETTER wrote by the EARL of WINCHELSEA to SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. on the Advantage of COTTAGERS RENTING LAND; drawn up for the Consideration of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"UPON my own estate, the custom is, I believe, of the greatest antiquity: I have labourers, tenants in whose families the lands they now occupy have been for near 200 years; and they have, as far as I can learn, been generally good labourers, and received no relief from the parish. I have made several new takes of that sort, and have always found them to answer.

"With regard to manuring their meadow ground; by keeping their cows in hovel during winter, and by keeping a pig or two, which they generally do, they contrive to make manure; their employer generally sells them, or

gives them a small quantity of straw, and sometimes they procure fern, or collect weeds.

"The situation of labourers may, I think, be classed as follows:

"1st. Those who have a sufficient quantity of grass inclosed land to enable them to keep one or more cows winter and summer, and a garden near their house.

"This is, in my opinion, the best situation for a labourer, as, except the hay-making, the rest of the business is done by his wife; and his labour is not interrupted.—Where a grass-field is allotted to a certain number, and each have

have a field for mowing near their house; or where there are two fields, one grazed and one mown alternately, and properly stinted, it will be as advantageous, or nearly so, as having small inclosures to themselves.

"This can only take place in countries where there is an abundance of grass-land.

"2dly. Those who have a summer pasture for their cow, and some arable land, upon which they grow the winter provision.

"This is not so advantageous as No. 1. because more of their time is taken up by the arable land; however, as they must, in order to make any hay, have part of the land sown with grass, the labour is not so much as to be hurtful to them. I have several such upon my estate, which answers very well. This is adapted to countries where there is a mixture of pasture and arable.

"3dly. Those who have right of common for the summer keep of the cow, and a meadow, or arable ground, or a meadow in common, for the winter provision.

"This would be like the two former, were it not that nine commons out of ten are so much overstocked, that the summer-keep is very bad. This is a very great loss, and if the meadow is in common, it is another disadvantage. It is certain, that upon an inclosed land it is more valuable to occupiers of every description than common and open fields. Garden ground may also be allotted to them, and others, which cannot be done while the land remains uninclosed. I am persuaded, that where these things are attended to, very few objections to an inclosure will arise on the part of the labourers, and that the land-owners will have the satisfaction of benefiting the poor, and at the same time of making their own property more valuable, by adopting what in all probability will be the means of keeping down the poor's rate.

"I suppose gardens near the houses to all these; should not that be the case, as they have land, they may raise garden stuff; but if their land is at a dis-

tance from their houses, it is not so advantageous; and if their take is all grass, they can find no ground to dig, except perhaps where a hay-stack has been placed the preceding year.

"4th. Those who have a right of common and a garden.

"This is certainly very beneficial to them; geese and pigs may be kept upon the common, and the latter fed with the produce of the garden, and a small quantity of purchased food.

"5th. Those who have a right of common and no garden.

"This, unless fuel is obtained, is of no great value to them; if fuel is obtained it is of great value, and the loss of it difficult to be made up to them.

"6th. Those who have several acres of arable land, and no summer pasturage for a cow.

"This is, I believe, of no sort of use to the labourer; for though he may cultivate part of the land as a garden, the continued labour it would require to stall-feed a cow winter and summer, and the quantity of land he must till, would occupy so much of his time, that the take would upon the whole be injurious to him, even supposing the land inclosed and contiguous to his house: if at a distance, or not inclosed, the disadvantage will be still greater. I am sorry to differ in opinion upon this subject with Mr. Barclay, but perhaps in other parts of the island his plan of a take entirely arable might answer. I am persuaded it would not in the parts I am acquainted with, and that the farmers would not sell them hay, which is a part of his plan. I believe that a summer pasture for the cows is absolutely necessary, to make it of advantage to the labourers who keep them.

"7th. Those who have a garden near their house.

"This is the best thing that can be done for labourers in arable countries, and where there are other reasons which prevent them from keeping cows*.

"8th. Those who have no land whatever.

"This is a very bad situation for a labourer to be placed in, both for his

* As land cultivated as a garden will produce a greater quantity of food for man than in any other way, and as four fifths of the labour bestowed upon their gardens will be done by the labourers at extra hours, and when they and their children would otherwise be unemployed, it may not be too much to say, that 100,000 acres allotted to cottages as garden ground, will give a produce equal to what 150,000 acres cultivated in the ordinary way would give, and that, without occupying more of the time they would otherwise give to the farmers who employ them, than the cultivation of 20,000 acres would require.

comfort and for the education of his children. When a labourer is possessed of cattle, his children are taught early in life the necessity of taking care of them, and acquire some knowledge of their treatment; and if he has a garden, they learn to dig and weed, and their time is employed in useful industry, by which means they are more likely to acquire honest and industrious habits than those who are bred up in the poverty and laziness we often see; for I believe it is a certain fact, that extreme poverty begets idleness.

“For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion, that the letting land to labourers, is of great utility both to them, to the land owners, and to the community; for though in every village some idle people will be found, who are not fit to be entrusted with, or capable of receiving benefit from, land, still the greater number will, and it may have the effect of making those industrious who would not otherwise have been so. When circumstances will admit of it, their having land enough to enable them to keep cows, is the most desirable thing for them: but a very great part of the island will not, in my opinion, allow of that system's being pursued. Where there is hardly any thing but arable land, and also in the neighbourhood of large towns, the value of grass land is too great to allow of labourers renting it with advantage; a garden may, however, be allotted to them in almost every situation, and will be found of infinite service to them. In countries where it has never been the custom for labourers to keep cows, it would be very difficult to introduce it; but where no gardens have been annexed to the cottages, it is sufficient to give the ground, and the labourer is sure to know what to do with it, and will reap an immediate benefit from it. Of this I have had experience in several places, particularly in two parishes near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, where there never had been any gardens annexed to the labourers' houses; and where, upon land being allotted to them, they all without a single exception, cultivated their gardens extremely well, and profess receiving the greatest benefit from them. I beg to observe, that when I mention cow-pastures, I always suppose there to be a sufficiency of land to enable the cow to be kept tolerably well, both in summer and winter; if that is not the case, I believe that the cow is but of little benefit to the owner;

and when I mention gardens, I always mean large gardens, from half a rood to a rood, or more, if the land is poor.—Those very small spots of a few square yards, which we sometimes see near cottages, I can hardly call gardens. I think there should be as much as will produce all the garden stuff the family consumes, and enough for a pig, with the addition of a little meal. I think they ought to pay the same rent that a farmer would pay for the land, and no more. I am persuaded it frequently happens, that a labourer lives in a house at twenty or thirty shillings a year rent, which he is unable to pay, to which if a garden of a rood was added, for which he would have to pay five or ten shillings a year more, that he would be enabled, by the profit he would derive from the garden, to pay the rent of the house, &c. with great advantage to himself.

“As I before mentioned, some difficulties may occur in establishing the custom of labourers keeping cows in those parts of the country where no such custom has existed: wherever it has or does exist, it ought by all means to be encouraged, and not suffered to fall into disuse, as has been the case in a great degree in the midland counties, one of the causes of which I apprehend to be, the dislike the generality of farmers have to seeing the labourers rent any land. Perhaps one of their reasons for disliking this is, that the land, if not occupied by the labourers, would fall to their own share; and another, I am afraid, is, that they rather wish to have the labourers more dependent upon them; for which reasons they are always desirous of hiring the house and land occupied by a labourer, under pretence, that by that means the landlord will be secure of his rent, and that they will keep the house in repair. This the agents of estates are too apt to give into, as they find it much less trouble to meet six than sixty tenants at a rent-day, and by this means avoid the being sometimes obliged to hear the wants and complaints of the poor. All parties therefore join in persuading the landlord, who, it is natural to suppose (unless he has time and inclination to investigate the matter very closely), will agree to this their plan from the manner in which it comes recommended to him; and it is in this manner that the labourers have been dispossessed of their cow-pastures in various parts of the midland counties. The moment the farmer obtains his wish, he takes

takes every particle of the land to himself, and re-lets the house to the labourer, who by this means is rendered miserable, the poor's rate increased, the value of the estate to the land-owner diminished, and the house suffered to go to decay, which, when once fallen, the tenant will never rebuild, but the landlord must, at a considerable expence. Whoever travels through the midland counties, and will take the trouble of inquiring, will generally receive for answer, that formerly there was a great many cottagers who kept cows, but that the land is now thrown to the farmers; and if he inquires still farther, he will find, that in those parishes the poor's rates have increased in an amazing degree more than according to the average rise throughout England. It is to be hoped, that, as the quantity of land required for gardens is very small, it will not excite the jealousy of the farmers.

"I must however say, that I do by no means allude to all farmers, or all agents of estates; for I can with truth

say, that I know a great many farmers who are convinced of the utility of letting land to labourers, and who have voluntarily given up land to be applied to that purpose, notwithstanding they had leases; and I also have the pleasure of being acquainted with agents of estates, who have the most proper and liberal ideas upon these subjects. I cannot conclude without expressing my hearty wish for the success of the General Inclosure Bill which you are now framing, particularly as I know that it is your wish and intention carefully to guard the rights of the cottager, and to consult the interest of the labourer. By the attention of the Legislature a great deal may be done, but still an infinite deal more must depend upon the proprietors of estates; I therefore hope, that some more able advocate than I am will plead the cause of the labourers that all the land owners in the island may be convinced of the necessity of attending to the comfort and happiness of those most useful members of society.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT this enlightened period, when science, like a gentle and fertilizing current, seems to have rolled its waves to every part of our European world, and having risen to its height, in its reflux appears, in some measure, to have returned to its source in the eastern hemisphere, which you know, far better than myself, has of late years become not only of commercial but of literary consequence; the laws of Indostan have been translated; its history made familiar to us; its customs described; the numbers of its bards taught to flow in English metre; and its antique relicks, by the laudable exertions of Mr. Hodges and others, placed before our eyes; so that we have now a far more accurate idea of the opulence and magnificence of that immense empire, than it has heretofore been in the power of the most particular and best written description to give.

The vestiges of Temples, Mausoleums, Palaces, and Castles, whether Persian or Grecian, while they strongly impress upon the mind the utility of human exertions, and the instability of human grandeur, convey to it, whether reflected upon in a religious or moral sense, one of the most useful lessons that can be inculcated; and, however singular it may seem, I can fancy, when contemplating the prints of the ruins of Athens, Persopolis, or Rome, that I

derive far more useful instruction from them than from the writings of the Philosophers or the ordinations of the Pundits.

Having thus stated my opinion with respect to the use that may be made of the many specimens of antiquity with which some of my ingenious and indefatigable friends have enriched the nation; I would wish, Sir, to mention to you a circumstance that has occurred in my desultory reading, in order to ask if the building alluded to exists? or if any account of the worshippers in it, except the following, has been given to the public.

In the translator's preface to the "Apparatus Biblicus" of Peré Lamy, speaking of Solomon's Temple, he says, "The plan and elevation of that building here given, which differs from Josephus, the book Middoth, Dr. Prideaux, and Villalpandus, and which seems to carry a strong probability in favour of its accuracy, is such as the Rev. Mr. Long, who is lately returned from Fort St. George in the East-Indies, assures me, and gives me leave to declare to the world, that the Gentoos (a people in the East, who, from their customs and other circumstances, are by the most judicious believed to be the descendants of those of the Jewish ten tribes who never returned from the Babylonish captivity) have, at Chillembrum, near Porto Novo, on the coast

of Coromandel, which they call Zuliman's Temple; that they resort to it with the same devotion as the Jews formerly did to that of Jerusalem; and that it is divided into courts in the same manner as Pere Lamy's is, and is built much after the same plan as is here given as that of the Temple of Solomon."

It is not, Sir, the business of this letter to enter into a comparison of the elevations, or a critique upon the different plans of the Temple of Jerusalem, but merely to ask the question before stated, and to observe, that the assertion of the similarity between the customs of the Jews and the Gentoos, has of late derived additional strength and importance from the opinion of Mr. Halhed, with respect to the ceremony of the

Ashummeed Jugg, and the resemblance which it bears to the typical representation of the Scape-goat, as given in the laws of Moses. Other instances of the analogy betwixt the Jewish and the Gentoo mythology might easily be adduced; but as I hope that some person more equal to the task may pursue the enquiry of which I have given a hint, I shall for the present desist, reserving myself, if it is not taken up, to make it the subject of future investigation.

I remain, Sir,

Your Obedient

Humble servant,

JOSEPH MOSER.

*Little Smith street, Dean's-
yard, June 7, 1796.*

EXPERIMENT ON SEA WATER.

THE following experiment was made by a gentleman as to the comparative degree of salt contained in the waters of the East and West Sea. Being at Lowestoffe, the most easterly point of the kingdom, he took a bottle of water out of the sea, and at the same time had another taken up by a friend at Hest-bank, near Lancaster. On tasting, the latter appeared more salt, but on having recourse to the hydrometer, it was still more evident.

The weight of the hydrometer, and weights necessary to balance it when immersed,

	dwt. grs.
In spring water was	15 10
In salt water from Lowestoffe	15 17
In salt water from Hest-bank	15 21

The water displaced by the hydrometer and weights was, as near as pos-

sible, one cubic inch and a quarter, and which consequently contained in the water from Lowestoffe seven grains of salt, in that from Hest-bank eleven grains.

This at first may seem singular, and difficult to be accounted for, as the water from Lowestoffe was taken out of the German ocean, and not near any river, whereas near Hest-bank are the rivers Lune, Kent, and Keer; but the difficulty will immediately vanish, on considering the great space of sand over which the tide flows near Hest-bank; and, that during the ebb or recess, the fresh water is evaporated, leaving the salt behind, and which of course is imbibed by the next tide, in addition to the natural saltiness of the sea.

BEECH HILL,

FORMERLY THE SEAT OF THE LATE FRANCIS RUSSELL, ESQ.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IS delightfully situated, on the most pleasant part of Enfield Chase, in the county of Middlesex, about 12 miles from London, and two from Barnet, on the Great North Road. It was erected about the year 1780, and is a substantial, well-built, convenient house. The rooms are spacious, and in every part neatness and elegance seem united. It has been already hinted, in our last Magazine, that the place where this house stands, and the beautiful scenery about it, was, but a few years since, a heap of declining forest timber and underwood:—by the judicious taste of its late owner it was made, at much trouble and expence, but not without a proportioned share of pleasure, what we now see it; the park scenery, for

such in fact it strongly resembles, is greatly enriched by a very fine piece of water, well supplied, in the vale opposite the house, on the edge of an inclined lawn. The scenery, in many parts, is truly picturesque, and has as much the spirit of what Kent* would have called an ornamented farm, as any thing we have for a long time seen.

It was here Mr. Russell spent many of his leisure hours with delight; who, like a good citizen, felt the national welfare concerned in the success of his pleasing undertaking; the bringing, by industry and care, waste lands to the highest state of agriculture, and thereby contributing his share towards the encouragement and maintenance of an industrious peasantry.

* Mr. Kent was the Father of Ornamented Farms, and of Landscape Gardening. Pope, on his " Windsor Forest," speaking of Escher, says,

"Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love."

TABLE TALK;

OR,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 360.)

EARL OF CLONCARTIE.

THIS Nobleman was lineally descended from the Kings of Munster in Ireland, and his family possessed an Earldom with very considerable estates in that Province down to the reign of James II. His Father was Lord of the Bedchamber to that Monarch on his abdication, and following his Master's fortunes, his great estates were confiscated; and the late Earl, after the death of his Father, found himself little better than a pensioner on the Crown of France.

His Lordship made several efforts to recover his rank and fortune in England, where he was born and educated. "He pleaded his not being accountable for the actions of his Father, and the restraint he was under of conforming to his wishes during his life. But now that obstacle being removed, by the death of his Father, he relied on the justice as well as clemency of the Constitution under which he was born, for a proper retribution."

These remonstrances were principally urged in the beginning of the reign of George II. and they had such an effect on Sir Robert Walpole, the then Minister, that he obtained for the young Earl the King's Letters of Recommendation to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to have his claims examined in the Courts of that Kingdom:—but his estates were by that time so divided and subdivided all over the Kingdom—some parts obtained by grants—and others by fair purchases, that it was remonstrated on the part of the Privy Council of Ireland, "that any attempt to restore the Earl to his original rights, would be little less than encouraging a civil war." The affair, on consideration, was seen in the same light in England—and a kind of compromise was made for a sum of ready money in hand, and a future promotion in the Naval line, in which service the Earl had been originally educated.

On the breaking out of the War in 1741, the Earl accordingly was promoted to the rank of Captain of a First-

Rate; but the comparison between what he then was, and what he was born to, rankled so much in his mind, that in a moment of despair, it is said, he deserted his command, and went over to the enemy. Thus far is certain, he was from this time to the hour of his death living in a state of banishment in France; and though pecuniary affairs often made it necessary for him to pass into England, the *political embarrassments* he was under always restrained him.

His situation was rendered as agreeable as circumstances could possibly admit, in the Court of Louis XV. He had rank in the Army—apartments in the Palace—and several privileges which the higher orders of Nobility then possessed. He was, however, far from being happy: his original misfortunes occasionally haunted his imagination—he gave the preference to England—and the English character; and though he knew he could never return to his native soil, yet in order to be as near it as possible, he removed from Versailles to *Bullogne sur le Mer*, in order, as he himself often said, "to live and die in *fight* of his native Country."

At the advanced age of sixty-three, he married a young wife, who brought him two children, and to whom he was very much attached by every tie of affection and esteem. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who was his aunt, on her death left him a legacy of twenty thousand pounds; and as he could not go over in person to receive this legacy, he sent *his dearly beloved wife* with full powers to act for him. The executors of the Duchess fulfilled her Grace's bequest, and paid the money to Lady Cloncartie:—but, alas! under this temptation she fell: such a sum offered independence and pleasures inseparable from the controul of her lord; and she was base enough to prefer those to her duty. In short, she remained in England: and though letter after letter from the Earl entreated her to come back and be forgiven, they never met afterwards.

This was a finishing blow to his misfortunes—he felt more from the loss of her affection than the money—and he proved it by his continued attachment to her children.

He lived in a Chateau on the skirts of the Town of *Bullogne sur le Mer*, on a pension of one thousand pounds *per annum* from the Crown of France, exempt from wine duties, postage, &c. &c. and as the articles of life were then very reasonable, his income enabled him to live with splendour and hospitality. Every Thursday was his open day for a select party of the inhabitants to dine with him, who generally were composed of as many English Gentlemen as were either resident or passing through the Town; and to them he paid particular compliment, except when English Politics became the subject of conversation. Here he sometimes forgot the decencies of his rank and situation as a host—but as the company generally knew the history of his misfortunes, they bore everything with good-humour.

To these days of meeting his friends and neighbours he added another, which could not be positively fixed, but happened generally once in three weeks or a month; and that was a Club dinner at his Countryman O'Doherty's, who kept *Le Lion Rouge* at that Town. On these days there was a large round of ox beef brought over from Leadenhall Market by one of the *Bullogne* packets ready salted, and this was served up boiled entirely in the English taste. To this was added two courses in the French style; and for this dinner, with as much Burgundy, Champagne, and other liquors, as the company could drink (such was the cheapness of living in France thirty years ago), the reckoning amounted to no more than *six livres* per head.

At these meetings his Lordship always presided, and was particularly convivial: he enquired with obliging attention after the healths of the persons present and their families; gave his eye and ear to every body around him; told his stories very pleasantly; and generally finished the evening in an oblivion of all his former cares and misfortunes.

In this simple uniform life, his Lordship passed the remainder of his days—very vigorous both in body and mind to the last. He died, after a few days illness, at his Chateau, about the year

1770, in the 84th year of his age, leaving two sons, who were very little better provided for than having Commissions in the Army.

Lord Claremont was in his person about the middle size; stout made, long visaged, pock-marked, and, until he softened in the civilities of conversation, had rather an austere haughty look. Though not very highly educated, he had a strong observing mind, loved the pleasures of the table, and contributed very considerably to them himself by his wit and humour.

In the early parts of life, he was a visiting Member of the famous Saturday Club, established by Lord Oxford in Queen Anne's reign, consisting of most of the leading Tories of that time, and which Swift so much celebrates in his *Journal, Letters, &c.*

About this time he contracted an acquaintance with the Duke of Wharton, so celebrated for his wit and profligacy; and in one of their nocturnal debaucheries, having given the lie direct to the Duke on some trifling contest, the latter threw a bottle of claret at him, which took away the sight of one eye for ever. His Lordship always owned the justice of this punishment, and used to tell many anecdotes of the Duke which confirmed the character posterity at present entertain of him.

The Earl was likewise an acquaintance of Swift, and he always coincided with Lord Orrery in thinking the Dean was not wholly entrusted with the secrets of Oxford's Ministry. The Saturday Club, he said, as it appeared to him, was merely convivial and literary, and when politics were introduced, they were no more than the reports, or the published news of the day. He acknowledged the Ministers paid great court to Swift, as likewise did most of the Club; and no man seemed more pleased with flattery, let the dose be ever so strong and plentiful.

The Duke of Ormond was another of his cotemporary friends, of whom he always spoke as a Nobleman of the highest honour and integrity, and with whom he corresponded till the Duke's death, which happened at Avignon about the year 1743.

He discredited the assertions of Swift and Bolingbroke, "that Queen Anne's last Ministry had no thoughts of bringing in the Pretender, in bar to the Hanoverian Succession:" he said, he knew to the contrary, and that the first of the quarrel

quarrel between Oxford and Bolingbroke was upon that head—the latter wanting to push that matter forward with expedition, and the other wavering between the danger and the impracticability of it. Had the Queen lived a little longer, he believed Bolingbroke would have attempted it alone, though not with probable success. He always spoke on this point with warmth, and in such terms as were not so pleasant for a British subject to hear.

He used to lament the fate of General Lally, and reprobated the Ministry of Louis the Fifteenth for their intrigues in that business with great acrimony. Lally and he had been early acquainted, and when the former came from his command in India, he visited his old friend the Earl at Bullogne, in his route to Paris. The Earl received him with great hospitality, and kept him three days for the purpose of persuading him to return to England, in order to save himself from the machinations of his enemies. Lally, however, was positive, and would go on; he relied on his services and integrity, and could not bear the imputation of guilt, which would attach to him by his residence in England. “Their malices,” said he, “can but cashier me at the worst.”

When the carriage was ordered on the fourth day in order to proceed on his journey, the Earl followed him to the door of it, and again renewed his entreaties not to go on; he even brought out a bottle of Burgundy, which they drank together at the side of the carriage, to prolong the time, in the hope of some moment of conviviality producing a favourable effect—but in vain; at last they shook hands and parted, with a promise from Lally of again visiting him in the course of the ensuing summer. To this the Earl shook his head, and in his strong energetic manner exclaimed, “Never, my friend; you and I are doomed never to meet again, but in another world.”

The event justified the Earl’s prediction. On his arrival in Paris, Lally was instantly made a prisoner, and committed to the Bastille. The main charge urged against him was the loss of Pondicherry, Leyrit, the late Governor, having asserted that Lally had seized on all the revenues of that city for his own use; and in this accusation he seemed to be justified by the immense wealth amassed by the General. On the other hand, Lally retorted the accusation by

saying, the fortress was lost by the want of provisions alone.

In short, a mutual prosecution was begun on either side, which was managed by the ablest Lawyers in France, and continued for three years. The accusations of either party were equally strong, and nearly equally well attested. One circumstance, however, seemed to turn the balance against Lally, which was, that Leyrit, the Governor of Pondicherry, died extremely poor, whilst Lally, on the other hand, was known to be extremely rich.

The conclusion of this long trial was, that Lally was sentenced to be beheaded, his effects confiscated, and three hundred thousand livres of his estate to be distributed amongst the suffering inhabitants of Pondicherry. The sentence was accordingly executed, and the unfortunate General was not allowed even the consolation of declaring his innocence at the place of execution, being brought to the scaffold gagged and bound. He suffered at midnight, by the light of torches, in 1766.

The Earl had several manuscript pieces of poetry written by his old friend the Duke of Wharton, which the writer of this account has often seen, consisting of songs and epigrams: the former would have been very creditable to his talents but for the looseness and obscenity with which they were interlarded; the latter were not equal to the general character for wit and *bon mot* which that unfortunate Nobleman possessed. They had more reflection than point, and were beside too long, critically, to come under that designation.

He always spoke of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough (his aunt), with great respect, and professed his obligations to her both for the share she had in her protection of him and education. He said, the Duke of Marlborough owed much to her in keeping up his influence with the Queen, which now and then tottered, from the insigation of his enemies and his own ambitious projects. He however totally disliked her politics—she was a *Whig*—and the Earl from principle, as well as the bias which his misfortunes gave him, was a *rank Tory*, or, in the language of that day, a *Jacobite*.

He was allied to the Leinster family, and used to call the father of the present Duke,

Duke, when only Earl of Kildare, his cousin; but no sooner did he hear of his being created a Duke, than he renounced the relationship with great contempt: "He could not bear, he said, that a man who sprung from a long line of illustrious Kings, and he himself the 22d Earl of Kildare by lineal descent, should accept a Dukedom from

We have before observed his partiality to the English in preference to the French—he admired the former for their plainness and sincerity, as he reprobated the latter for their duplicity and servility; he used frequently to say, that one reason for his leaving the Court of Versailles, and living in such an obscure town as Ballogne, was, that he could not trust any body about the Court to tell him directly or truly what o'clock it was.

"Amongst fifty Englishmen," he observed, "there were fifty different characters in respect to tempers, tastes, and dispositions; but amongst fifty Frenchmen, *one* could represent the whole."

His disengaged evenings were generally spent at O'Doherty's Hotel, where he selected one or two of the townsmen to drink a bottle with him. In these lounges he was fond of some *butt*, on

whom he could let off his wit and sarcasms—and Monsieur Jacques (a partner of O'Doherty's, and a shrewd humorous fellow) always undertook this character with great readiness: the Earl loved his bottle as well as his joke, and as the latter generally encouraged a repetition of the former, Monsieur Jacques, at a certain hour of the night, did not lose sight of his knowledge of *Multiplication* in the reckoning. This the Earl knew very well, though he blinked at it, and sometimes used to say, "Well, Jacques, though I *joke upon your head*, you're even with me, for you *score upon mine* most damnably."

This Nobleman's original estates in Ireland were, upon a loose calculation, twenty years ago, supposed to be worth 150,000*l.* per year, and perhaps now, what from the rise of lands, and the cultivation they have undergone by the industry of so many different families, may be worth 200,000*l.*; whilst his two sons, if living, have perhaps little more than their commissions in the French service to support them.

"What's property, dear Swift? you see it alter

"From me to you, from you to Peter Walter?"

SIR EDMUND,

A GOTHIC FRAGMENT.

— BY degrees the sky became serene, and after the dreary darkness of the storm, the pale moon rose with double splendour. Sir Edmund now left the cave, and as his steed was too weak to support him, he slowly led him across the heath. He had not advanced many paces before he saw a light, which appeared to be situated on some eminence. Animated with the hope of meeting a person in this desert country, he hastened his steps towards it, and as his weary horse only retarded him, he tied his faithful Velocite to a tree, and proceeded forward.

The wind now began to increase, and the moon was again shrouded in darkness. Flashes of lightning illumed the sky, and the rattling peals of thunder echoed tremendously from the distant mountains; the trees cracked with the violence of the storm, and incessant torrents of rain deluged the earth.

Sir Edmund now lost sight of the light, but wishing to find his horse, he

returned to the spot where he had left him, and found him still there. Scarce had the Knight grasped the reins, when a flash of lightning laid the noble animal lifeless at his feet.

Sir Edmund again went in search of the light, and braving the violence of the storm, he at length recovered a view of it, and to his great joy found it to proceed from a lofty turret, which he perceived, by the lightning, formed part of a majestic and towering castle. A row of lofty pines led to the gate, and the Knight had frequent occasion for his sword, to clear his passage through the briars and underwood which had choked up the avenue.

At length Sir Edmund arrived at the moat; the draw-bridge was down, and the porch gate was half open. The Knight, eager to gain shelter from the fury of the tempest, seized a large bugle which hung to a ponderous chain, and after several unsuccessful efforts, forced a blast. A solemn silence ensued, and even the raging elements seemed

seemed to respect this earnest and sacred appeal to hospitality. Thrice did Sir Edmund sound in vain—when, tired and vexed at the inattention of the watch, he boldly ventured across the bridge, whose aged and crazy planks threatened to precipitate him into the moat below. Exerting his strength on the huge and sullen gate, he soon forced an entrance, but scarce was he within the porch when an earthquake seemed to shake the whole building;—the gates were closed with violence—the bridge flew up—and when the Knight attempted to return, he, to his amazement, found himself sloop by an immense portcullis. This Sir Edmund strove in vain, with all his strength, to raise, but no sooner had he touched it, than a second clap of thunder shook the hoary structure.

The Knight, ever a stranger to fear, drew his sword, and resolved to await the arrival of morning under the porch; but the moment he had unsheathed his blade, a loud shriek pierced his ears, and every part of the edifice seemed to groan. Sir Edmund's hair rose beneath his helmet, but his honour now roused urged him to proceed. Short was his prayer, but fervent, when closing his vizor, and with his rosary in his left hand, he boldly advanced across the court. The Knight now endeavoured to find the entrance to the mansion, and after a short search found it, seemingly shut; a slight effort, however, threw it open, and the creaking hinges yielded to the strength of Sir Edmund's arm with a doleful jar, which the vaulted roof dreadfully echoed. The Knight now found himself in the fabric, and the almost incessant flashes of lightning discovered to his view a large and lofty hall, the oaken pannels of which, blackened by the corrosive breath of time, were covered with suits of armour and other implements of war. The fretted roof was decorated with the remains of banners and standards, which proved the warlike prowess, as the armorial bearings in the shattered windows did the nobility, of the ancient lords of this decayed castle. While Sir Edmund was thus remarking the different parts of the hall, a suit of armour near him gave way, and with a tremendous crash fell at his feet. The Knight, from his youth accustomed to arms, took up the breast plate, but what could equal his horror when he discovered fresh traces

of blood on the outside. Sir Edmund threw it down—a hollow groan froze the blood within his veins—the other armour fell to the ground—ghastly phantoms appeared to threaten him with their withered haggard looks, and the rolling thunder seemed to threaten the universe with destruction. Now all again was silent—the Knight left the hall, which conducted him to a stair-case, and from thence into a suite of once magnificent rooms. Sir Edmund now entered the gallery, where reigned an awful silence, interrupted only by the howling tempest, or the hollow sounding footsteps of the Knight, who arrived at another staircase, by which he descended into the second court.

The first object that here met Sir Edmund's eye was the light which on the heath had served him for a beacon, and his first resolution was to make towards it; but in vain did the Knight search for an entrance, the whole building seemed without either door or porch. Chance, at last, brought him to a kind of trap door, which opened into a long subterraneous passage. Sir Edmund descended—loathsome and pestilential air almost stopped his breath, and the path itself was so rugged and broken, as to render it almost impervious. The small gratings above admitted the lightning in so faint a degree, as only to render the obscurity of the place still more horrible. Sir Edmund was at length stopped by a dark stone staircase, which he with difficulty ascended, as time and neglect had almost reduced it to ruins. Sir Edmund now entered a large and spacious dungeon, whose present appearance gave sufficient signs of the dreadful horrors of its purpose.—Chains and broken fetters were scattered on the ground. The damp slimy walls exhaled a noxious vapour, and at every step the Knight crushed bones and skulls under his feet. Sir Edmund, whilst thus exploring his way, of a sudden stumbled over what he supposed a fragment of the ceiling, but which, on applying his hands, he found to be a cold and stiff corpse. Sir Edmund started—a momentary tremor shook his nerves, but a second stronger and more lamentable shock than the former roused his attention. The Knight left this horrid receptacle of, perhaps, murdered innocence, and ascended into a long gallery, from whence he entered into a sumptuous apartment. Time had in vain endeavoured entirely to

to spoil its former lustre; the splendid marble pavement, the grandeur of the decayed furniture, still contributed to give it a noble and rich aspect. Sir Edmund was proceeding, when a rustling noise, and the distant sound of feet, caught his ear, and gave direction to his course. The noise still approached;—hollow groans sometimes accompanied a murmuring sound.

The door now opened, and a long meagre figure made his entrance;—a silver beard descended to his breast, and united with his hoary locks. His form was noble, and his walk, though infirm, still retained traces of dignity; his vestment was white, but torn; in one hand he carried a torch, and in the other a long poignard. With his eyes fixed on the ground, and with a solemn step, he proceeded to the middle of the room: now his fierce eyes were fixed on the Knight; thrice he pointed with his poignard to an old door on the other side of the room, and vanished. Sir Edmund crossed himself, and was left in amazement. He approached the door; it opened at his touch. A dark and narrow staircase presented itself to Sir Edmund, from the top of which a faint glimmering was just perceptible. Hitherto all was silent, but the Knight had not proceeded far before the most hideous yells, accompanied with groans and shrieks, almost rent the edifice; rustling noises and footsteps were heard on every part of the staircase; chains and fetters clanked round him; the turret was shaken to the foundation, and every part within seemed to tremble. Sir Edmund advanced with a firm

and undaunted step; the higher he ascended the more terrible every thing appeared; sometimes the building appeared in flames; clashing of armour and swords accompanied the most horrid sounds, the stone staircase mouldered under his feet; the wind forcing itself through the loop-holes, created the most discordant notes; bats and owls buzzed round the Knight; toads and vipers spit their venom at him who thus explored their haunts, whilst poisonous and pestilential air almost stupefied every sense. Sir Edmund was near the top, which was enlightened by a solitary lamp—a gust of wind unroofed the building, and extinguished the light. Sir Edmund proceeded—he wanted to guide himself by the balustrade—on his approach it crumbled into atoms, and at the same time the lower part of the staircase gave way. The Knight found himself at the top; the remainder of the stairs fell in; a door impeded his progress; he forced it and entered.

Holy Virgin protect me! exclaimed a female voice. By the faint glimmering of a taper Sir Edmund perceived a man with an uplifted poignard aiming the fatal blow at a kneeling beauteous female. "Hold, impious villain!" exclaimed the Knight, whilst his sword laid the ruthless wretch headless on the floor. The Lady rose, and fixing her eyes on her deliverer, with the words "Oh, my Edmund," sunk into his arms. "Agnes!" cried the Knight,
* * * * *

FREDERICKSBERG GERMANICUS.
Eaton, May 17, 1796.

SIR MATTHEW HALE.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.—HOR.

THIS celebrated Chief Justice of England in the reign of Charles the Second, hath been immortalized as the paragon of virtue. History hath not hesitated to record him the most religious and conscientious man, the most consummate and upright Judge, and the most able professional writer of his time. This character of him is an attempt to render him *omni exceptione majorem*, a character which the innate faults of human nature forbid us to ascribe to any mortal being, and to Sir Matthew Hale in particular. I take leave to observe, his believing in *witches*, and acting upon them in his judicial

capacity, shows that he was not *omni exceptione major*.

Sir William Blackstone, the Commentator on the Laws of England, observes, that "if judgment of death be given by a Judge not authorized by lawful commission, and execution is done accordingly, the Judge is guilty of murder; and upon this argument Sir M. Hale himself, though he accepted the place of a Judge of the Common Pleas under Cromwell's government, yet declined to sit on the Crown Side at the Assizes, and try prisoners, having very strong objections to the legality of the Usurper's commission as to capital offences, but that it was
necessary

necessary to decide the disputes of civil property in the worst of times; a distinction, perhaps, rather too refined, since the punishment of crimes is, at least, as necessary to society as maintaining the boundaries of property."—See Black. Com. IV. 178.

Sir Matthew told Oliver Cromwell he could not answer to his conscience passing sentence of death; but this, surely, was a mere pretence, and an evasive subterfuge, much beneath the dignity of Sir Matthew's character to adopt; for we see by the above extract from Blackstone, that the true motives were, that Sir Matthew considered the passing capital sentences as involving him in the guilt of murder. Here, again, the Chief Justice does not seem to be *omni exceptione major*.

However, Sir Matthew sat on the trials of the Regicides, under another commission equally illegal with that of Oliver's; for the Parliament which passed the Act of Oblivion, whereon it was grounded, and which the Lord Chief Baron Bridgman, who presided at these trials, declared from the Bench was their sole authority for arraigning the prisoners at the bar, was unconstitutionally convened, in the opinion of the then best lawyers in Westminster-hall. It is, therefore, contended that Sir M. Hale was not *omni exceptione major*.

Again, a man was tried before his Lordship for burglary, the evidence of which was, that the prisoner came down the chimney:—this Sir Matthew held not to be burglary. But it being farther proved, that he threw down a brickbat in returning, this, he declared, satisfied the law, and made it burglary. It might satisfy the conscience of a religious Judge, but I very much doubt whether it would the conscience of any other honest man, or any other upright Judge; therefore Sir Matthew was not *omni exceptione major*.

Sir Matthew left his professional manuscripts, which he had collected with great care, trouble, and expence, and which he esteemed of inestimable value, for he declares they were not to be touched with unhallowed hands, for that they could not be understood by ordinary capacities, and therefore he directs the Society of Lincoln's inn, to whom he bequeathed them, not to suffer any person to copy them except his own family, nor they without previously giving ample security that they should be forthcoming at a stated period, and undamaged. This is *supposing* that none

but of his own family were capable of understanding the manuscripts, and that even if they did understand them, it did not follow of course that they should be honest persons.

I cannot but observe another of Sir Matthew's *suppositions*, which is to be met with in his "*Historia Placitorum Coronæ*," where, in his definition of the crime of burglary, he holds this severe opinion, "*it shall be supposed that they broke on the night they entered, and the indictment shall suppose it.*"—See H. H. P. C. I. § 1556. As the law does not *suppose* any thing that ought not to be supposed against a prisoner, under a capital accusation, this Crown Lawyer does not seem to have deserved the character of being *omni exceptione major*.

Mr. Hargrave, the learned Editor of some scarce manuscript Law tracts, in quarto, seems to have assigned Sir Matthew's true reason for acting under the illegal commissions he did, in his judicial capacity, viz. *the narrowness of his circumstances*. As this plea hath been always unanimously over-ruled by the Bench at the Old Bailey, where offered by a felon there, I should contend it would not serve Sir Matthew, though urged by so able an advocate: and further, if the Reader attentively considers several transactions that have been trumpeted by Sir Matthew's admirers as so many instances of his integrity as a Judge, he will perceive some of them not only ridiculous, but actually occasioning that very injustice he pretended to prevent: and that the Reader may not think me malevolently inclined, or unauthoritatively designed to calumniate the good Sir Matthew Hale, I will adduce one of the anecdotes above alluded to.

In former times it was usual for corporations, in country towns, to present the Justices of Assize with a few loaves of sugar. In one of these places where the above compliment had been paid, our Judge, hearing that one of the corporate body had a cause before him, refused to try it, and ordered him to withdraw the record, because he considered the present, though sweet as to the donor, was bitter as to the donee. But surely this conduct was very false delicacy, in that it certainly was extremely injurious to the party.

Give me leave to relate another anecdote, in contrast to the above, of a modern Judge, who had much more reason to have acted as Sir Matthew did, but took another method. The story alluded to is this,

in substance: The late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as soon as the Register had called on the first cause, upon the sitting of the Court, told him he had received a letter with a Bank Note of 500*l.* inclosed:—the letter solicited the Chancellor to determine the cause in

the writer's favour. His Lordship, after the letter had been read, and he had ordered the Register to present the note to one of the public charities, heard the cause, and decided in favour of the party who had really bribed him.

A CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORIAN.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

WATER IN SHEEP.

SIR,

IT has often been remarked how little the disorders incident to sheep are even known in sheep countries. The common shepherds keep pace with the common farriers, and only observe, *that the animals have always died, must die, and they cannot help it.*

The following experiment, therefore, may be useful to be made public, communicated to me by a tenant of mine.

A farmer near Kilham turned his flock of sheep into a field of turnips he had hired, which were remarkably strong and good. In a short time he lost about twenty of them by the disorder called the WATER. He grew so alarmed in consequence, that he removed his sheep, and would eat no more of the turnips. On this the owner of the land remonstrated, and insisted on the turnips being eaten upon the ground. After some little time and altercation, the farmer brought back his flock, and shortly after about six more died. On this he took his final leave of the turnips, and said, *they killed sheep, and would have nothing more to do with them.*

The owner of the land had them publicly cried, but the turnips had got so bad a name, that with no little difficulty they were let at half price. The next farmer sent on his sheep, and in a short time lost about eight or ten. On this second disaster the reputation of the turnips was gone entirely, and my tenant had the offer of them for nothing, provided he would eat them up, to which he agreed.

He sent there *six hundred and thirty sheep*, so that the experiment was a very full and fair one. The method he

pursued he had heard of in Northumberland. As soon as the sheep had filled themselves with the turnips, he made his shepherd go amongst them and move them about. They voided in consequence a good deal of water. He did this for some days at stated intervals, and sometimes made his shepherd go amongst them in the middle of the night. By this method they were never suffered to lie long and swell with what they had eaten. The consequence of this proceeding was, that after eating up the whole of these fatal turnips, he removed his six hundred and thirty sheep all in good condition, without the loss of a single sheep.

Two circumstances may fairly be deduced from the above experiment: The first, that the complaint of the Water, which frequently kills sheep when first put on to turnips, arises from their gorging themselves with this watery food, and then remaining without exercise to carry off the beginning complaint: The second, that this method may tend to prevent the disorder, at the small expence of a little trouble to the shepherd.

Should this method prove on trial as successful as the experiment gives the hope, the farmer will have many reasons to thank the man who tried it, and the public will be obliged by the communication. In that case the more it is circulated the better.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
EDWARD TOPHAM.

Wold Cottage, near Drißfield,

April 26.

ANECDOTE OF DR. EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

THIS eminent Prelate and Statesman, who was Secretary and Almoner to Henry VIII. used to say, that his father's money helped him to his Parsonage, and his mother's wit to his Bishopric. Discourting one day, when

Ambassador, of terms of Peace, he said, "*Honourable ones last long; but the dishonourable no longer than till Kings have power to break them.* The surest way, added his Lordship, *to a Peace, is a constant preparedness for War.*

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE inclosed Paper was written during the last War with Tippoo Sultaun, by a Lieutenant EWAN BUSHBY, who served with the Bengal detachment all the campaign. It contains an account of Tippoo's army, and a short sketch of Bangalore. I have no doubt of its correctness, and believe it will afford both information and amusement to your readers. Should your sentiments coincide with mine, I will be much obliged to you to insert it in your repository. Lieutenant Ewan Bushby is no more; he fell a victim to this noxious climate, after having lived to see the fall of the Hannibal of Mysore. He was also in the war against Hyder of 1780, and was made a prisoner whilst in the rear of the army, oppressed with malady. He was carried, I believe, to Seringapatam, and there confined in the most barbarous manner, until the peace with Hyder restored him to his friends. The inhumanity with which the prisoners were treated in the different prisons of Hyder, have been long since detailed in the historic page: to delineate them here would be to renew our sorrows and our indignation for the cruel miseries and tyrannical treatment of our countrymen. Suffice it to observe, and I observe it with pain, that Mr. Bushby contracted a pestilential disorder in his bowels during his confinement, which accompanied him to the grave, and terminated an existence useful to society and dear to his friends. He was a man gentle in his manners, benevolent in his actions, friendly in his behaviour, and liberal in his ideas; of great curiosity, indefatigable in his perseverance, and much attached to Oriental researches; of sound judgment and a clear understanding: his career was short; had it been longer, it would have been more known.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

L. F. SMITH.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1795.

TIPPOO's ARMY.

CAVALRY	- - -	18,000
Regular infantry, including artillery and followers that receive pay	-	70,000
Irregular Do. called <i>Cundachar</i>	-	60,000
Pikemen on foot, part of Tippoo's <i>Sewary</i> , or suite	- - -	1,100
Pioneers employed under the chief engineer	- - -	7,000
Total	- - -	156,100
Elephants for the heavy artillery	-	20
Ditto for the general service of his household and army, but only part of them trained to use	-	700
Total	- - -	720
Camels	- - -	400
Mules for carrying treasure	-	300

The bullocks for the artillery and other services are in great numbers, strong and of a large size, bred in his country.

Tippoo, about two years ago, established a corps of 500 camels, called *Sbuter Afbar*, with two men on each camel armed with blunderbusses. Most of the camels died last year on the other

coast, and it is imagined he has reduced the corps.

DETAIL OF THE CAVALRY.

A Corps called <i>Bela Army</i> , or men of family, consisting of four <i>Dustas</i> of 750 each, all Moormen, being part of Tippoo's <i>Sewary</i> , or suite, the horses the property of Tippoo, formed and paid in the Mogul manner, commanded by <i>Neor ul Ulfar Khan</i> *, brother-in-law to Tippoo	- - -	3,000
A corps of regular cavalry, called <i>Afbar</i> , or <i>Troop Sewar</i> , consisting chiefly of Moormen clothed and formed in the European manner, the horses the property of Tippoo, commanded by <i>Mohomed Reza</i> †, first cousin to Tippoo	-	3,000
Regular cavalry attached to the brigades, consisting also chiefly of Moormen clothed and formed in the European manner, the horses the property of Tippoo	-	3,000
<i>Sair</i> , or hired horses stationed at <i>Dindigul</i> under <i>Mecr Maen ul Din</i> , formerly called <i>Seed Sabe</i>	-	3,000
Ditto stationed at <i>Gooty</i> , under <i>Kutub ul Din Khan</i>	-	3,000

* Said to be killed in the action with Floyd, the 14th of September, near Shawrie.

† Said to be wounded in the above action.

Ditto stationed at <i>Bilbary</i> and <i>Anagundy</i> , under the command of <i>Baber Jung</i>	2,000
<i>Bayed</i> , marauding horse, or <i>Looties</i> , stationed at <i>Carore</i> , under the command of <i>Gazy Khan</i>	2,000
Total	18,000

The cavalry in which the horses are the property of Tippoo, is in general called *Tarwela*, or stable horses. The corps in which the men and horses are hired by the month, including the *Bayed*, or marauding horse, are in general called *Sair*, or hired horse.

The corps of *Bela Admy*, or Gentlemen, is the only part of Tippoo's cavalry that are well mounted, from whom he appoints his *Buckshys*, and officers for commands and places of trust; they are armed as they please, chiefly with sabres, and are not subject to any particular discipline.

The corps of *Asbar*, or regular cavalry, and also the cavalry attached to the brigades, are called *Tuffungeley*, or Carbineers; their arms being only a carbine and pistols. They are exercised both on foot and horseback, and attend chiefly to the use of their fire-arms; Tippoo being of opinion, that the English will be most effectually opposed by those arms to which, he says, they owe their conquests in India. Most of them, however, provide themselves with swords.

The Moormen of rank dislike serving in the regular cavalry, so that the four *Dustas* of *Bela Admy*, formed after their own manner, and armed as the men chose themselves, are in all respects Tippoo's best cavalry.

In all cavalry a *Jemadar* is allowed to every twenty-two men. The officers of higher rank are *Tripdars*, or captains; *Refaldars*, or commandants of squadrons; and *Buckshys*, who are in general the commandants of corps. The horses that are the property of Tippoo are kept and fed at the immediate charge of the *Cirkar* or government, and not by any fixed allowance given to the officer or troopers.

The pay of the *Bela Admy* differs according to the family and merits of the trooper.

The pay of a trooper in the *Asbar*, and in the regular cavalry attached to the brigades, exclusive of his horse, is

eleven rupees per month, besides his cloathing.

The *Sair*, or hired horse, are paid for by agreement with the chiefs who command them, and according to the quality of the men and horses.

The *Sair* stationed in the country have in general thirty rupees; that with the army forty rupees for man and horse per month.

The *Bayed*, or marauding horse, called also *Looties*, have forty rupees per month, and account to the *Cirkar* for half the plunder.

Tippoo's army, and troops of every kind, are paid by the month, and are always mustered at the time they are paid; but the month is allowed to run from forty to fifty days, so that in fact they receive one third less than above stated, or only eight months pay in the year. The accounts of the cavalry of the several denominations *Tarwela*, *Sair*, and *Bayed*, are each kept in a separate *Cuchbery* or public office, under which they are mustered and paid.

Tippoo, fearing that he has reduced his cavalry to too low an establishment, has lately sent *Delil Dil Khan*, *Buckshy*, or commandant and paymaster general of his *Sair* cavalry, into the district of *Sira*, where he is to remain for three years, for the purpose of engaging 2000 *Sair* or hired horse, which are to consist of people belonging to his own country.

INFANTRY.

THE regular infantry consists of sixteen cushoons or brigades, or perhaps more properly legions, being a regular body composed of different kinds of troops, though chiefly infantry.

The following establishment of a cushoon is taken from Tippoo's regulations for his army, which he published about two years ago, and will not only shew the manner in which his cushoons, brigades, or legions, are formed, but will also account in a very satisfactory manner for the exaggerated reports made of his army, in the strength of which they include every man that is mustered and receives pay, although merely followers, instead of reckoning only such as carry arms.

Tippoo's cushoons at present are said to consist of nearly the following numbers:

Rocketmen	-	-	-	200
Cavalry	-	-	-	200
Dismounted troopers	-	-	-	200
				400
Artillerymen	-	-	-	50
Lascars attached to the artillery	-	-	-	200
				250
1st battalion of infantry grenadiers, composed of Moormen, or Hindoos of large stature	-	-	-	500
2d ditto of common stature	-	-	-	500
3d ditto of ditto ditto	-	-	-	500
4th ditto of <i>Chutigars</i> , or <i>Arxil</i> , men of low casts, called by us <i>To- passies</i>	-	-	-	500
				2000
Total				2850

There are only five pieces of cannon at present attached to each cuthoon; viz. one cavalrin, or long twelve-pounder, and four short six-pounders.

The rocketmen, who form part of the cuthoon as above stated, are not included in the establishment of a cuthoon in Tippoo's regulations for his army, probably from their belonging to the *Cundachar*, or irregular infantry, which are mustered and paid under different *Cuchbery*.

The cuthoons march in the above order, except the artillerymen and *Lascars*, who are of course attached to the guns. The cavalrin, guarded by a company of grenadiers, the cavalry, the six pounders each in front of its respective battalion. The cuthoons march from their right by files, and are strictly enjoined to keep order on the march. They can march about three miles an hour, and have frequently made forced marches of thirty miles a-day. His elephants and strength of cattle are the great means of facilitating the movements of his army.

The infantry, or rank and file who carry firelocks, according to this calculation of 2000 men in each cuthoon, would amount to only 32,000; but there is reason to believe that Tippoo has at present twenty-four instead of sixteen cuthoons, and that his regular infantry, rank and file, may amount to near 50,000.

Tippoo has appointed six principal stations for his infantry, called *Cucheries*, where the cuthoons are stationed in time of peace, and has ordered the people of different casts to be put into cuthoons by themselves, attached to *Cucheries*,

under the command of a *Buckshy*, or general officer of their own casts, viz.

1st <i>Cutchery, Seringapatam,</i> <i>Buckshy Buran ul Dein,</i>	} <i>Sbeik.</i>	
2d ditto, <i>Bangalore, Buckshy</i> <i>Muxa Mohomed Ally Beg,</i>		
3d ditto, <i>Obittel Droog,</i> <i>Buckshy Kadir Noaz Khan,</i>	} <i>Syed and Moguls.</i>	
4th ditto, <i>Nagar Buckshy,</i>		
5th ditto, <i>Carpee Buckshy,</i>	} <i>Pittans.</i>	
6th ditto, <i>Gooty Buckshy,</i>		
	different casts.	
	ditto.	
	ditto.	

PAY of the INFANTRY and ARTILLERY.

	Rupees per month.
<i>Sipadars</i> , or Brigadier General	300
<i>Risaldars</i> , or Commandants of Battalions	100
<i>Torokdars</i> , or Captains	10
Ditto, an allowance of a gold <i>fanam</i> and half, about half a rupee, for each man in his company, according to its actual strength per month, about	40
	50
<i>Sirbeels</i> , or Lieutenants	14
<i>Jemadars</i> , or Serjeants	12
<i>Deffadars</i> , or Corporals	10
Private in the 1st or Grenadier Battalion	12
Ditto second Battalion	10
Ditto 3d and 4th Battalion	9
Artillerymen	12
<i>Lascars</i>	9
Rocketmen	11
Pikemen and Pioneers	7
<i>Cundachar</i> , or irregular infantry	4

LIST of the Ministers and Officers in the Civil Department of the State.

Prime Minister,	} Pay per month.
Grand Treasurer,	
and Jewel Keeper,	
Deputy, <i>Kishin Row</i> , a <i>Bramin</i>	1000

Both these ministers held the same employments for many years under *Hyder*. *Purua* generally remains in *Seringapatam*, and his deputy attends the army.

army : when both take the field, *Purna* has the command of the baggage. LIST of the principal Officers of the Army.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Dewan, Grand *Aumil*, and Receiver General of the Revenues, } *Meer Mokomed Sadu*, a Musselman - 1000

Deputy, *Fetta Mokomed* *Khan*, a Musselman - 300

Moorsbies, or Secretaries under *Dewan*, } *Maklab Ray*, a Hindoo *Goolam*, *Maley Ud Deen*, a Musselman, each - 100

Head of the Merchants, and Treasurer of the Household, } *Gulab Khan*, a Musselman, advances money on interest to the troops on *Tippoo*'s account - 400

Companions or Lords in waiting who live and eat with *Tippoo*, } *Aly Riza*, a Musselman, *Meer Zyn Ul Abuddeen*, *Meer Hyre Ala*, ditto, each - 400

Arzbegy, or attendant in waiting by day, } *Ummer Saib*, ditto - 100

Ditto by night, } *Mokomed Asbac*, ditto - 100

Daroga of the Treasury and Jewel Office, under *Purna*, } *Sbums Ud Deen Khan*, ditto - 400

Physicians, *Mokomed Hassan*, and *Hakam Wasil Abuddeen*, each - 400

Vakeel, or Embassador for India, *Apagy Row*, a Bramin - 700

Embassadors at Constantinople, } *Gulam Aly Khan*, Musselman, *Ska Noor Ala*, ditto, *Luffy Aly Beg*, ditto, each - 1000

Embassadors who were sent to France, } *Acbar Aly* ditto, *Mokomed Durwiff*, ditto, *Mokomed Ufman*, ditto, each - 300

Mab Mirza Khan, lately dead, *Buddera Zimma Khan*, *Burban Ud Deen*, lately degraded to the rank of *Buchfey*.—N.B. Taken into favour again at *Travincore* Lines, said to be killed in *Floyd*'s action, *Maeen Ud Deen Khan*, formerly *Seed Sabab*, each 1000

The Generals command 30,000 horse and foot, and have the power of life and death in their respective commands.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Y. seen Gawn, a Moorman. *Mokomed Asgil*, do.—Said to be killed in *Floyd*'s action. *Mokomed Tippoo*, do. *Sbekk Zyn al Abud Deen*, do, each - 500

These four *Ammers* are officers of great experience, who are always in *Tippoo*'s suite. In the field they are mounted on elephants stationed to observe the motions of our own and the enemy's forces. They are each attended by two *Orderlys* on horseback.

TIPPOO SULTAN is a strong, active, robust man, somewhat above the middle size, rather given to be lusty, of a tawny yellow colour, his neck and visage long, his features regular, his eyes large and penetrating, has strong black whiskers, but not much beard, his age about forty. He was educated with great care, is a man of considerable talents, but he is tyrannical and avaricious in his disposition, and in his deportment commanding and severe, and wants both the liberality of character and the open manly appearance and address which distinguished *Hyder*. He is in general disliked by the Moormen of rank in his service, not being sufficiently liberal in his encouragement to them; and appears himself to have more confidence in *Bramins* and *Rajapoots*, who hold the places of first trust in his Court. He has six children, two sons and four daughters: his eldest son is a promising youth

youth of seventeen years of age, called *Hyder Saib*, after his grandfather.

The revenue of Tippoo Sultan's country is said to amount to five *crores* seventy *lacks* of rupees, about five millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. His treasure, in money and jewels, is estimated at nine *crores* of rupees, or nine millions sterling.

The *Rajah* of *Myjore* is about twenty-two years of age, not yet married. He is shewn to the people in great splendor during the nine days of the *Gento* feast in September, on which occasion Tippoo comes with all his court to wait on him, and is the first to make his *salam*, but the *Rajah* is then at all times kept a prisoner.

Some Account of BANGALORE.

THE Fort of *Bangalore* is about two miles and a half in extent, has two walls faced with stone, flanked by small towers, a ditch that is mostly dry, but deep and pretty wide, a glacis all round covering the second wall, a fausse-braye with bastions in it. On the west, south, and east, faces two gates, one to the south, not far from which are some tanks that would afford an enemy cover, and one to the north, which projects with a work containing traverses, like those of country forts in general, that defends that face by a flanking fire. The fort is supplied with water from a well within it, which is brackish, but mostly by conduits from one of the tanks on the south face, which is under ground.

The *Pettab*, situated north of the fort within an hundred yards of it, is very extensive, and contains a great number of inhabitants. It is encompassed by a mud wall, outside of which is a broad thick hedge with a ditch in front, in which are four gateways.

The *Pettab* would be easily carried, if not evacuated on the approach of an English army, and the possession of it would facilitate approaches to the fort; the west half face of it parallel, and next the north face of the fort, consequently very near, and not being enfiladed by the gateway, would afford cover for some battalions, and enable them to make a lodgment upon the glacis the night of breaking ground.

There is a bank of a *tank* on the east, and in a line with the north face of the fort, near it, and so high, that it would likewise afford cover from every gun on the east face, if not from the guns upon the towers of the north face, but the guns on the gateway would enfilade it until silenced. The advantages are in support of approaching the fort from the northward, but the best encamping ground is to the westward and southward, being high and healthier. The tanks upon the south face, likewise a *tank*, and *pagoda* upon the west face, would also favour approaches from there, but perhaps the ground is rocky. The large *tank*, the bank of which is before described, is in front of the east face.

EWAN BUSHBY.

ON POPE'S HOMER.

(Continued from Page 230)

MY DEAR P.

I FEEL myself alarmed at my own daring when I am told that in my last I pledged myself to vindicate an interpretation of a Greek passage from the objections of so eminent a critic as Lord Monboddo; and you hold me to my promise. I must endeavour, therefore, to perform it in the best manner I am able. But first, perhaps, you will expect a word or two in answer to your remark respecting the quotation which I took the liberty of borrowing from his Lordship.

Αὐθαίρετοι τὰς ἀπορριπτάς, τὰς δὲ ἐκείνων
ἐξ ἐπὶ γεγονότας, πῶς μὲν μεταφράσας.

"In this sentence," you say, "the object TO AMAPTAΔΑΣ cannot, on any supposition, be united with the agent ΤΩ ΜΕΤΙΕΝΤΙ. The sense of the word is so directly pointed, that it is impossible the reader should mistake the person, to whom it is applied." I entirely agree with you in the truth of this observation: and herein consists the main strength of my argument. The Author, you will observe, notwithstanding, did not trust even to this so plain a direction; but thought it necessary to mark the application more certainly, by the supplementary words: without which he would have been guilty

guilty of a gross solecism in composition. The authority, therefore, to which Lord Monboddo appeals in defence of Mr. Young's translation, I consider as decisive against its admission.

This point being thus satisfactorily, at least so far as my judgment goes, settled, leaves us at leisure to examine the interpretation, which Lord Monboddo rejects; and which your friend, it seems, has undertaken to defend; considering it not only as most faithful to the original, but, what in that case it could not fail of being, most worthy of Homer.

One of his objections, which, though mentioned secondly, I will beg leave to consider first, is to the construction. "ΧΟΛΟΝ ΑΧΙΑΗΙ for ΧΟΛΟΝ ΚΑΤ' ΑΧΙΑΗΟΣ," his Lordship contends, "is not Greek; nor justified by any good authority." Now, should any valourous knight have the hardihood to enter the lists against so formidable an antagonist, might he not go into the field like the invulnerable hero of the Iliad,

— Τὸν χερεσσὶν ἔχων θεοῦ ἀγλαὰ
δῶρα, Il. xix. l. 18.

For do we not read in Homer,

Ὁ ποποὶ ἢ ῥα καὶ ἄλλοι εὐνημίθεα Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν θυμῷ βῆλλονταί μοι ΧΟΛΟΝ.
Il. xiv. l. 49.

So again,

Παρ' Διὸς Αἰθνατοίσι ΧΟΛΟΣ καὶ
μῆτις ἐτυχθη. Il. xv. l. 122.

For myself, I am not disposed, even with all those advantages on my side, to engage in so perilous an adventure; nor do I think myself, from any motive, either of honour or necessity, called to it. We are under no constraint, which I know of, to explain the words ΧΟΛΟΝ ΑΧΙΑΗΙ as Lord Monboddo explains them. The verb ΤΟ ΜΕΘΕΜΕΝ has here, as in various other places, a power of qualified application; and should be rendered thus: Give up your violence to, *i. e.* out of respect to Achilles: which mode of construction I apprehend to be strictly regular, and warranted by the usage of the best Greek writers. That this very passage was so understood, appears from an imitation, or rather a direct translation, of the words by Horace:

*Iras, & insisum nepotem,
Troia quem peperit sacerdos,
Marti redonabo.* B. iii. O. 3.

The Ancients, as I observed before, claim our full confidence for the just interpretation of Homer's text. Thus supported, therefore, I have no scruple in assuming this explication from Horace, as expressing the true meaning of the Greek Poet. Lord Monboddo will, I am persuaded, bow with reverence to such authority.

His other objection is to the sense. "It is," as his Lordship expresses it, "saying the same thing twice; Nestor having just in the preceding verse exhorted Agamemnon to appease his anger; and accordingly Eustathius calls it ΔΙΤΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ. But a repetition of the very same thing, in the very next line, is not agreeable to the manner of Homer, or of any sensible writer." That such a style of writing is not in Homer's manner you will, I suspect, have very little scruple in allowing; nor does the passage, when rightly understood, appear to me chargeable with any such imperfection. If the lines be considered more attentively together, we shall find the following entreaty materially different from the exhortation expressed in the preceding verse:

Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δὲ παῦε τὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ
ἐγὼ γέ
λίσσομαι Ἀχιλλεὺς μεθέμεν χόλον, ὅς με γὰρ
πᾶσι
ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πόλεμοιο κακχοῖο.

The Scholiasts have interpreted the words ΜΕΝΟΣ and ΧΟΛΟΝ indifferently by the word ΟΡΓΗΝ; which yet, surely, are not less distinct from each other, than cause and effect. This distinction alone, if duly attended to, does away the whole objection. Achilles is at first exhorted to *repress his violence*; and then entreated to *give up his resentment, from which that violence proceeded*. Thus, what Lord Monboddo calls a repetition of the very same thing in the very next line, turns out to be a requisition of quite another thing; as different from the former in substance as in name.

Along with this we must take in the force of the particle αὐτὰρ, which, though of great importance in determining the true meaning of the sentence, has somehow or other, in this place, been most unaccountably overlooked by all the Commentators, whom it has been my fortune to meet with. Now the particle αὐτὰρ is, you know, often used to mark the transition from one subject to another, denoting the succession of ideas

ideas or circumstances in the order of time.

Thus ATTAP

μετα ταυτα } Hef.

Επειτα

Ειτα.

Suidas.

In a less obvious sense it seems sometimes to mark an inversion of the regular order of reasoning; where the circumstance, on which the argument depends, is not premised, but subjoined; and assumed, by the power of this particle, as a reason for what has been previously advanced. Vid. Hoogeveen.

Add to this the emphatic power of the enclitic particle TE.

Thus prepared, I would render the whole passage in the following manner:

"Atrides, *repress immediately your violence; and hereafter, by all the authority I may claim, I entreat you to give up your resentment, out of respect to Achilles; for this reason especially, because his services are of so much importance to the whole Grecian army.*"

Here is no disgusting tautology; the address, comprehending two distinct objects, is carried on in different terms; urged with increasing earnestness of

entreaty; and enforced, at last, by a very powerful argument, which the venerable speaker, with the consummate skill of a master, reserves for the close of his speech.

Let me beg your attention a moment longer, while I suggest to you how much more forcible the argument appears in this interpretation, which I have given, of the passage, than it does in that even of Mr. Young. The importance of Achilles to the Grecian army is there, very properly, urged as a motive for Agamemnon to forgive him the outrageous passion which he had shewn. It is urged with still more force, that Agamemnon should, for the same reason, out of respect to Achilles, give up his own resentment. It were well for me had I any such merits to plead in the cause of literature. I seem, however, to promise myself not less indulgence for the freedoms I have taken. If you are with me, I shall feel myself secure. Adieu.

O. P. C.

ERRATA.

Pp. 228, 229, for *λεβομαι* read *λασσομαι*.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR JUNE 1796.

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

A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, explaining the various Crimes and Misdemeanors which at present are felt as a Pressure upon the Community; and suggesting Remedies for their Prevention. By a Magistrate. 8vo. 6s. Dilly.

WITH pleasure we announce to the Public this most interesting Work, which communicates information of the first consequence to the inhabitants of London and its environs, in the first instance; and in general, extends its concern for the security and welfare of

society to all parts of the kingdom. And it is a great satisfaction to know, that the valuable materials of which this elaborate treatise is composed, have been collected and arranged from practical observations on the present defective system of Police, by an active

and intelligent Magistrate, constantly occupied in the laborious public duty of administering criminal justice.

It has long been a subject of general complaint, that our system of Criminal Jurisprudence, and the administration of the Police, founded upon that system, has chiefly in view the detection and punishment of offenders, after they have committed the various crimes which render property, and even life itself in some respects, more insecure in England than in any other country; whilst little attention is given to the means of preventing the commission of those crimes. To remedy this evil, is the benevolent plan of our Author, by producing a favourable change in the morals of the lower ranks of the people, and pointing out the means of preventing the commission of those accumulated crimes which are daily increasing, to the great injury and terror of the inhabitants of the metropolis and its vicinity.

But the better to obtain this object, it is necessary to make the public fully sensible of the magnitude of the existing evil; so that an ardent desire may be excited in the minds of all persons of property and respectability, to press for the adoption of such remedies as shall apply to all the objects of danger and insecurity which now surround us. "For in vain," says this sensible Magistrate, "do we boast of those liberties which are our birthright, if the vilest and most depraved part of the community are suffered to deprive us of the privilege of travelling upon the highways, or of approaching the capital, in any direction, after dark, without danger of being assaulted and robbed; and perhaps wounded or murdered.

"In vain also do we boast of the security which our excellent laws afford us, if we cannot lie down to rest in our habitations without the dread of a burglary being committed, our property invaded, and our lives exposed to imminent danger before the approach of morning. Equally delusive is that protection which we are taught to suppose we derive from the administration of criminal justice, if crimes are found to increase;" and that they do increase from a variety of causes, a statement of facts, systematically explained in this useful Work, will but too clearly demonstrate. And so deeply interested is every master of a family in the detail of the accumulated enormities which are

committed by a phalanx of criminal people, that we most earnestly recommend the Work itself to be purchased, and referred to, as occasion may require; for an adequate knowledge of the Police of the metropolis, and due attention to the many important hints and to the salutary advice contained in it, will operate as a safeguard to the property of housekeepers, and be the means of preventing these small thefts, and pilfering in a little way, which lead on to the commission of greater crimes.

The nature of this Work does not admit of literary criticism; we shall therefore limit our duty to a clear and satisfactory account of the Author's comprehensive plan; for which purpose it will be necessary to extract such material facts and observations, as may place in the strongest point of view the deficiency of the present system of Police, and the means proposed for its improvement.

In developing the causes which have produced an increase of crimes, our Author considers the severity of the punishments in our criminal code as one of the principal. "In the laws of England, there are above *one hundred and sixty* different offences which subject the parties who are guilty to the punishment of death, without benefit of clergy. Compassion therefore, and the horror attending the reflection of taking away the life of a fellow-creature for the loss of a little property, induces many tender-hearted persons to forbear prosecuting; others are deterred from proceeding against the criminal, by the heavy expences attending it: and surely no hardship can be so great as that of subjecting the private individual to the expence of a public prosecution, carried on in behalf of the King; besides adding, almost on every occasion, to the loss the parties have sustained, it is productive of infinite mischief, in defeating the ends of justice. Thus circumstanced, even those prosecutors who proceed to trial, in general, neither employ counsel, nor take the necessary steps to bring forward evidence, whilst the hardened criminal, as soon as he is committed by the Magistrate, has recourse to some disreputable attorney, whose mind is made up, and prepared to practise every trick and device which can defeat the ends of substantial justice. Depraved persons are hired to swear an *alibi*: witnesses are cajoled, threatened, or bribed, either to mutilate their evidence,

or to speak doubtfully on the trial, although they spoke positively before the committing Magistrate. In short, the registers of the Old Bailey afford a melancholy proof of the evils arising from the present mode of trying prisoners without a *public Prosecutor* for the Crown. In the course of seven years, no less than 4262 prisoners, who had been actually put upon their trial by the Grand Jury, were let loose upon society by acquittals; and when to this dreadful catalogue of human depravity, is to be added the vast number of criminal people, who are periodically discharged from the different gaols by proclamation, it is not an unfair deduction, that there are not less, at this time, than *ten thousand* individuals, male and female, prowling about in this metropolis, who principally support themselves by depredations on the Public. Convicted felons, in too many instances, find means also to return upon society without punishment.

"Pardons are applied for; and his Majesty's goodness and love of mercy is abused; and his principal Secretary of State deceived by the tricks, devices, and frauds, too frequently resorted to by this unfortunate class of men, aided by agents as depraved as themselves; who often have recourse to every species of falsehood and forgery, for the purpose of attaining the object they have in view; and it is by such nefarious practices, that many a hardened villain has been again let loose upon society, without any previous reference to the Judges, or committing Magistrates, who may be supposed to have accurately examined into the character and connections of the prisoner; and without extending to the community those benefits which arise from important discoveries which convicted felons are always capable of making, and which, in conjunction with transportation, would seem to be one indispensable condition upon which pardons should be granted to capital convicts. If this rule was followed, infinite advantages would result from it, in preventing crimes as well as in detecting offenders. But in place of such precautions, many of the worst class of these criminal and depraved individuals have received his Majesty's most gracious pardon, on the simple condition of going into the army or navy; which has been no sooner granted, than the royal mercy has been abused, either by desertion, or by ob-

taining a discharge, in consequence of some real or pretended incapacity, which was previously concealed: and thus relieved, in so easy a manner, of the heavy load of a capital punishment, they return again to their old practices, and the example of punishment not only ceases to operate as a prevention of crimes, but becomes an encouragement, while the labour of detection, and the expence of trial and conviction, is lost to the Public.

"In addition to this, *the bulks vomit forth periodically upon the Public, hordes of convicts, who, having no asylum, no home, no character, and no means of subsistence, seem to have only the alternative of joining their companions in iniquity, and of adding strength to the criminal phalanx, by the accession of men, who, rendered desperate from an additional depravity, feel no compunction in adding the crime of murder to robbery, as has been too clearly manifested by the late practice of these desperadoes.*"

The next grand cause of the increase of crimes, as proceeding from the vices of the lower ranks of the people, our Author very justly attributes to the very great numbers of public-houses, and the indiscriminate manner of licensing them, without any inquiry into the character and conduct of those who keep them.

In place of entrusting licences only to men of sober manners and of good moral character, a little enquiry will shew that a considerable proportion of the present alehouse-keepers in the metropolis are men of no respectability; disposed to promote drunkenness, low games, and every species of vice and immorality that can be the means of increasing their trade, while not a few of them are connected with highwaymen, common thieves, and coiners of base money.

An ill regulated public-house is one of the greatest nuisances which can exist in civil society. Through this medium, crimes are increased in an eminent degree. Its poison spreads broad and wide. It may be truly said to be a seminary for rearing up rogues and vagabonds.

"It is truly melancholy," says this feeling Magistrate, "to reflect upon the abject condition of that numerous class of profligate parents, who, with their children, are constantly to be found in the tap-rooms of public-houses, spend-

ing in two days as much of their earnings as would support them a week comfortably in their own dwellings; destroying their health, wasting their time, and rearing up their children to be prostitutes and thieves, before they know that it is a crime.

"In the city of London, and within the bills of mortality, there are at present 5204 licensed public houses; and it is calculated, that the beer and spirits consumed in these receptacles of idleness and profligacy, by the labouring people alone, does not amount to less than *three millions sterling*."

In the further detail of this evil, every master and mistress of apprentice boys and girls will find the most interesting information, which will induce them to be strictly watchful over the conduct of those articulated servants, whom they are empowered by law to prohibit frequenting public-houses; for whose morals they are in a great degree responsible to society; and whose honesty their own security should engage them to preserve, by a careful scrutiny into the means by which they supply themselves with money to spend in such houses. To prevent youth of both sexes from becoming dishonest is an act of humanity to individuals, and of duty to society; as it is one of the best means to prevent crimes.

But of all the causes assigned by our Author for the increase of depredations of every kind upon the Public, and of the great number and various classes of thieves and other criminal persons of different descriptions, the greatest and most mischievous is the existence with impunity of an astonishing body of Receivers of stolen goods; without whose aid, in purchasing and concealing every species of property, thieves and robbers must quit the trade; for, "deprive the thief of a safe and ready market for his goods, and he is undone." The discussion of this subject, and the useful information it affords, is so extensive, that it is impossible to follow the Author through his ample details, without borrowing too large a portion of his excellent Work. We shall therefore only notice some of the most striking circumstances:—A class of dealers, who keep open shops for the purchase of rags, old iron, and other metals, exist in this metropolis, whose number has increased within the last twenty years from about *three or four hundred* to upwards of *three thousand*. These

dealers are universally, and almost without exception, the receivers of stolen goods of every denomination, from a nail, a skewer, a key, or a glass bottle, up to the most valuable article of portable household goods, merchandise, or any other article whatever. The facilities they afford to menial servants in private families, to apprentices, journeymen, &c. by receiving, and paying down money for, every article that is brought them, without asking a single question, has been the means of debauching the morals of a vast body of the lower orders of the people, and has given encouragement to small thefts to an extent which almost exceeds credibility; for this branch of depredation alone, we are told, amounts to 710,000. a year.

Another class of Receivers are in immediate connection with greater thieves, burglars and highway robbers, who are supposed to rob the Public to the amount of 220,000. a year. They likewise assist coiners in the disposal of base money, whose frauds amount to 200,000. annually; and if the entire statement of their transactions, as given in this Treatise, is accurately examined, it will be found that the different classes of Receivers of stolen goods are more or less concerned in the encouragement of swindlers, sharpers, and other fraudulent persons, whose frauds contribute to make up the aggregate sum of the various depredations committed upon the Public, estimated by our Author at *two millions* a year.

The present system of giving high rewards only on conviction, and limited to certain enormous offences, is another cause of the increase of lesser crimes; for the intermediate depredations of rogues pass unnoticed by the lower officers of justice, commonly called thief-takers, who are interested only in the detection and conviction of such as entitle them to the reward of 40l. The error of this system is exemplified in the detail of 1088 prisoners charged at the Old Bailey, in one year, with 36 different offences, whereof only nine entitled the apprehenders to any reward.

The defects and abuses in the system of the Watch is the last cause we shall have occasion to mention of the insecurity of the property and lives of the inhabitants of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. The hard duty, and the little encouragement given for the due performance, prevent proper persons
from

from presenting themselves as candidates, which obliges the managers of the parish business to accept of such aged, and often superannuated men, living in their respective districts, as may offer their services. What can be expected from such watchmen, aged in general, often feeble, and almost half starved, from the limited allowance they receive, and without any claim upon the Public, or the least hope of reward held out, even if they performed any meritorious services, by the detection of thieves and receivers of stolen goods. As there is so little encouragement given to insure fidelity, it is no wonder if they yield to the temptations to dishonesty held out to them by housebreakers and receivers of stolen goods, when they contemplate the commission of a burglary; nor yet, that they receive money from disorderly persons in the night, to permit them to escape from the just punishment of the laws; while unfortunate females are laid under contribution by these nocturnal guardians of the Police, for permitting them to infringe upon those very laws they are destined to put in execution. Such are the watchmen destined to guard the lives and properties of the inhabitants residing in near 8000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys; and about

152,000 houses, composing the whole of the metropolis and its environs! Their total number, including patrols, is 2044; a sufficient guard, if it consisted of robust, active, reputable men, properly encouraged.

In addition to the crimes already noticed, we have an account of the pillage and plunder of merchandize and naval stores upon the wharfs and quays, from ships and vessels in the river Thames, and in the docks and arsenals.

Having thus pointed out the extensive evils which are enumerated and detailed in this Treatise, in a manner never before made public, we shall take leave of our worthy Magistrate for the present, and shall endeavour to digest and collect for another opportunity, in as concise a manner as possible, the salutary remedies he uniformly suggests and proposes to be applied to all the objects of danger and insecurity now existing; remedies which we doubt not will be adopted by the Legislature, as they are founded in humanity, sound policy, and perfect knowledge of the various accumulated crimes which call for immediate interposition from all ranks of people who are interested in the security of life and property from lawless depredators.

[To be continued.]

Carey's New Map of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland, in which are carefully laid down all the direct and principal Cross Roads; the Courses of the Rivers and navigable Canals, Cities, Market and Borough Towns, Parishes, and most considerable Hamlets, Parks, Forests, &c. &c. Delineated from Actual Surveys, and materially assisted from authentic Documents liberally supplied by the Right Hon. the Post-Masters General. 4to. 2l. 7s. including an Index of 85 Pages, or in Sheets 2l. 2s. Cary.

THIS very ingenious and elegant work of art, though it stands connected with history and other branches of literature, does not properly fall within the description of such literary productions as we usually select for our Review, and therefore it did not require that early notice which is due to temporary publications. Foreseeing likewise, that its general utility, its superior correctness, and its masterly execution, would ensure it success, we were convinced that our Readers in the end would be gainers by delaying our account of it, and so it has proved; for our present strong recommendation of this authentic and accurate geographical delineation of all England, Wales, and a part of Scotland, rests not, as it would have done some time since, upon single testimony, but is sanctioned by universal approbation.

Little more remains, then, but briefly to state the principal merits of the performance, upon which our recommendation, and the success Mr. Cary has met with, and still continues to enjoy, is justly founded. In the first place, we may remark, that the reputation of this indefatigable Artist was in a great measure established by his county maps, and other geographical plans, previous to the present extensive work; so that these early proofs of his talents served as a proper introduction to the Noble Lords who presided at the General Post-Office, from which department alone a great body of information was to be obtained, calculated to render his new map indisputably more ample, more accurate, and consequently complete, than any before published.

This information consisted in answers given by letters from the Country Post-Masters,

Masters, in a great number of districts throughout the kingdom, to enquiries ordered to be made by the Lords Chesterfield and Walsingham, then exercising the office of Joint Post-Master-General, which answers were delivered to Mr. Cary. By these means an exact account was returned of all new turnpike and other good roads, and of the names of the towns and villages situated thereon, with their respective distances; an advantage which could not be derived from any other source of intelligence. The Index of Towns and Hamlets is thus made more copious than any other; in fact, it forms a complete Gazetteer; and the references to the several parts of the map, comprised in eighty-one quarto pages, properly numbered, is clear and easy.

The scale of the map is one inch to five miles; the high roads are all con-

spicuously displayed, by colouring; and distinguished from the small or parish roads by being engraved a little wider. Every navigable canal is properly inserted, and the rivers are carefully traced from their sources to their influx. The market-towns are known by proper characters. Upon the whole, the work exhibits all that is promised in its ample title, which is but seldom the case; and it has the double convenience, that it may be either taken on a journey, in its form of a quarto book, or be joined and mounted in one map, the largest extant, being seven feet six inches high, by six feet wide. In fine, as neither pains nor expence have been spared to perfect this undertaking, we may hope, from the liberal encouragement of the friends and patrons of the useful arts, that Mr. Cary will find himself amply rewarded.

The Progress of Civil Society, a Didactic Poem, in Six Books. By Richard Payne Knight. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, for G. Nicol, Pall-Mall. 1796.

IT was the judgment of the celebrated Poussin, on a painting by a person of rank, that poverty was the only quality in which the artist was deficient. Had the Author of the poem before us felt that incentive to exertion which is usually generated by necessity, he would probably have rendered it much more worthy of a favourable reception from the public. What the *peculiar circumstances* may be to which he alludes in his preface, and which obliged him to *publish sooner than he intended*, it is impossible for us to know, and not easy to conjecture; but certain we are, that in a poem which seldom ascends to the higher flights of enthusiasm, and to which, indeed, he informs us that he does not aspire, there ought to have been throughout elegance and correctness. That Mr. Knight, with some additional labour, might have acquired this praise, no one can doubt for a moment who shall have read what he has already performed in this and in his preceding publications; and whether he has acquired it or not in the present instance, the Reader will be enabled to judge by the passages we shall have occasion to cite.

Let not the learned writer suppose that we delight in the asperity of criticism, much less that the poetical chastisement which he has thought proper to inflict in this work on us or on some of our periodical brethren, and which,

by the by, is a very spirited passage, has excited any bile or ill-humour. Neither let him imagine that our censures, whether reasonable or otherwise, can operate in any manner to his prejudice. "No man," said a very acute scholar, "was ever written down but by himself;" and notwithstanding what Mr. Knight has remarked concerning Dr. Johnson and Mr. Gray, few, if any, have been prevented from bringing forward able works by the dread of critical correction.

The Public is by much too huge an animal, and provided with too many eyes and ears, to be induced to think of a composition unfavourably by a small party of misjudging cavillers; nor will it ever contribute to the perpetuity of that applause which is originally excited by interest or by folly. In general, notoriety is the only donative that criticism can be said to confer on an author, which to the good may possibly be a durable benefit, and draw even the bad from the cold and dark caverns of oblivion to a momentary, if not to a brilliant, existence.

But, perhaps, all this anger and indignation expressed by authors may be no more than an artifice, to excite the sympathy of the Public, and to keep the ball, which the Critics had begun to bandy, from the more perilous state of quietude and neglect. Such sorrow commonly, like the *abs!* and *ops!*

of tragedians, is only a counterfeit grief, expressed in simulated lamentation, which promises itself munificent retribution, in return for the outcry with which it rants and declaims.

Can it, however, be necessary for authors to persevere in a dark and dubious warfare with persons of whom the world has been always ignorant, and is contented ignorant to remain; who are performing in quiet obscurity their duty to the Public, uninfluenced generally by personal animosity, and checked by prudence from deliberate falsehood?

Would it not be wiser for the studious tribe, relinquishing a bitter contest,

unde laboris

Plus haurire mali est, quam ex re decerpere fructus,

to pursue with redoubled diligence their literary race; extracting profit in silence from well-founded censure, and beholding with calm indifference malignant criticism?

Mr. Knight in his preface, which is of some length, defends himself from the charges of *infidelity* and *obscenity*, which have been brought against him by certain Reviewers, on account of a *Discourse on a particular Part of the Ancient Worship*, composed for the use, and still only in the hands of the Members of a Society, *instituted for the encouragement of liberal art*. In a question where the facts, or the *corpus delicti*, are not properly before us, every decision must at present be *extra judicial*; for in a case in which the Public is not addressed, the Public has no ground of complaint. If, however, Mr. K. has confined himself to facts on the subject which we understand to be there agitated, he has only extended an enquiry begun long ago, and carried on with great success, by an eminent and learned divine of the Church of England, whom none but bigots will consider as an advocate for the cause of *infidelity*. Dr. Conyers Middleton has proved the close alliance between *pagan* and *papal* Rome; most of the splendid and striking ceremonies of the one having been evidently transferred into the ritual of the other. The *incense* and the *waxen tapers* of *heathenism* continue to perfume and to illuminate the churches of Italy and France; and why may we not likewise presume, that the offerings devoted to the tutelary deity of gardens may have also been deposited on the altars

of modern *superstition*? Why may not that singular personage find as ready and as reasonable an admission into the *sacred calendar*, as the *judarium*, that exhibits the genuine image, the *vera icon*, of the face of Our Lord; which, with the assistance of a little ingenious anagrammatism, has been converted into a *Saint Veronica*, and saluted by the perpetual orisons of pious Catholics?

We do not, as we have already observed, undertake to decide on the manner in which this enquiry has been conducted, as the case is not properly before us; but it is certain that the enquiry itself is neither novel nor reprehensible.

Against the charge of *obscenity*, which is said to be discoverable in the volume alluded to, Mr. K. thus ably and judiciously defends himself:

“ We call *obscene* those descriptions and representations which tend to promote debauchery, by inflaming appetite, and exciting desire; and it is against these that the rigour of our penal laws is very properly exerted, as they tend equally to the moral and physical corruption of the people; to debilitate the body, as well as to debase the mind.

“ But we also call *obscene* (*may he* should surely have inserted, as we do not commonly apply the epithet *obscene* to the instance he here adduces) the descriptions and representations of an anatomist or surgeon, who explains the use, or points out the modes of disease, and means of cure, of certain parts of the human body, though they are so far from inflaming appetite, or exciting desire, that if they have any effect on them at all, it must be the direct contrary.

“ We may with equal propriety call *obscene* the work of the historian or antiquary, who endeavours to trace the symbolical or mystical use which has been made of these parts of the body, in any particular system of religion or philosophy, though it may be equally void of any thing inflammatory or lascivious.

“ In this sense, and in this sense only, my discourse may be called *obscene*, for I flatter myself that it is totally free from any of that *criminal obscenity* which tends to promote lewdness and debauchery. So far from being written with any such intention, the whole tenor of it goes to prove, that

no such immoral meaning ever did belong to those symbols.

"It has been the practice of many late writers scrupulously to avoid contaminating their pages or their plates with any of this last and innocent kind of obscenity, but to take every opportunity of clandestinely introducing as much of the former as they possibly can; a practice doubly culpable, as it presents the poison in the shape of food, and thus induces many to take it who, had it appeared in its natural form, would have turned from it with disgust.

"Should I be tempted to resume the studies which led to the *Discourse* in question, and to give a more detailed account of the system of religious philosophy to which the subject of it belongs, I shall, without fear or hesitation, repeat and submit to the Public any opinion or expression which it may contain: and as for the plates, they having been mostly copied from other publications, executed at the expence, and published under the authority, of the Popes or the Kings of Naples, the defence of them does not belong to me," &c.

Till the publication here alluded to actually takes place, we must be forced to suspend our judgment on this head of accusation also; but the justness of the above observations cannot be denied. Few faults are more common among readers, or more contemptible, than that *hypocritical delicacy* which overlooks the *avowed*, and probably the *real* object of the work they are perusing, and affects to be disgusted with the indecent images they suppose it to supply, often only the creatures of their own prurient mind. Swift has observed, very sagaciously, concerning *nice men*, that their ideas are fordid and nasty; and the reverse of the proposition is equally just, that where the design of an author is not explicitly declared, genuine purity of heart will be very slow in suspecting an immoral or indecent intention.

The Progress of Civil Society is divided, as the title-page informs us, into six books:—the *First* treats of *Hunting*; the *Second* of *Pasturage*; the *Third* of *Agriculture*; the *Fourth* of *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*; the *Fifth* of *Climate and Soil*, and the *Sixth* of *Government and Conquest*. Though these are the nominal topics of the several divisions of the work, yet the subjects

sometimes forget their original arrangement, and creep into a book which does not regularly admit them. Thus *Architecture* and *Navigation*, which belong strictly to the Fourth Book, are, on account of a slight analogy to *Climate* and *Soil*, postponed to the Fifth. The subject of *Religion* is not considered at length till the fourth stage of the Progress of Civil Society, though, undoubtedly, it must have had considerable influence both in the *second* and in the *first*.

We know not that the poem is the worse, perhaps it may be the better for this *deviation* from exact method; only, as it is a *deviation*, and from a plan which our Author has prescribed to himself, it is our duty to remark it.

The opening of the *First* Book will afford a very favourable specimen of Mr. Knight's poetical abilities:

Whether primordial motion sprang to life
From the wild war of elemental strife;
In central chains, the mass inert confin'd,
And sublimated matter into mind;
Or, whether one great all-pervading Soul
Moves in each part, and animates the whole;
Unnumber'd worlds to one great centre

draws,
And governs all by pre-established laws;
Whether, in Fate's eternal fetters bound,
Mechanic Nature goes her endless round;
Or, ever varying, acts but to fulfil
The sovereign mandates of Almighty will;
Let learned toly seek, or foolish pride,
Rash in presumptuous ignorance, decide.
Let us less visionary themes pursue,
And try to shew what mortal eyes may
view;

Trace out the slender social links that bind
In Order's chain the chaos of mankind;
Make all their various turbid passions tend,
Through adverse ways to one benignant end;
And partial discord lend its aid to tie
The complex knots of general harmony;
And as the tides of being ebb and flow,
And endless generations come and go,
Still farther spread their everlength'ning chain,
And bid, 'midst varying parts, the mass un-
chang'd remain.

Of the smoothness, variety, and harmony of this passage, there will probably be but one opinion; and if the philosophy contained in it should be considered as objectionable, the admirers of Lucretius must defend it as they can, for from him it is unquestionably derived. Mr. K. acknowledges that the general design of his poem is taken from the latter part of the Fifth Book

of Lucretius, beginning with verse 923, and that he has also borrowed many particular passages, which he would have given at the bottom of the page, did he not rather wish that the whole should be read in its proper order, as a text, upon which our author has written a commentary. That the style and manner of this celebrated defender of the Epicurean Philosophy, in his singular poem *De Rerum Natura*, are eminently beautiful, will readily be admitted; we cannot, however, assent to Mr. K.'s assertion, that they are perfect; as the style is sometimes tiresome by its uniformity, and the construction harsh and obscure. But that a writer who endeavoured to revive the absurd atomical philosophy, who denied boldly the existence of a Providence, and whose main purpose seems to have been to destroy the empire of the Great Author of Nature, should be held up as the grand exemplar of ethics and of science, can hardly fail to excite the astonishment of scholars, and the indignation of the moral and devout.

In the Third Book our Author takes occasion to object to the indissolubility of marriage, which, as he conceives, is destructive both of enjoyment and of affection; or, to express his thoughts in his own language—

—When in bands indissoluble join'd
Securely torpid sleeps the statèd mind,
No anxious hopes or fears arise to move
The flagging wings, or stir the fires of
love:
Benumb'd, the soul's best energies repose,
And life in dull unvaried torpor flows,
Or only shakes off lethargy, to tease
Whom once its only pleasure was to please.

Mr. K. seems in this instance to have forgotten that the condition of human existence does not require, nor even admit, an exhaustless supply of *energetic* pleasures; and that we must in general be willing to be satisfied with the ordinary exertions of quiet benignity; that the ardour for novelty, if not repressed, will excite hopes and expectations which must terminate in bitter disappointment; and that two persons will never cordially unite, either in the education of children, or any other important object, if they think that their labour may be suddenly rendered fruitless by the folly of their associate, or the fluctuation of his taste. The wisdom of nations, both in ancient and modern times, has decided for the indissolubi-

lity of this contract; and it will hardly be considered as a countervailing argument, that an individual would be highly gratified by having the power to annul it.

Our Author's account, in the same Book, of the origin of the fabulous theology, is philosophic and poetical:

Thus, as the muse-inspir'd poet sang,
Each abstract cause to form substantial frang;
Assum'd a local dwelling and a name,
And rose to fancy in a human frame.

Hence mimic art presum'd with bold design,
Nature's best works to embellish and
refine; [drew,

In earthly mould the soul's conception
And rais'd immortal shapes to mortal view;
The attributes of Heaven in man combin'd,

And stamp'd his image with his Maker's
mind.

The front majestic of imperial Jove,
Proclaim'd the ruler of the realms above:
Wisdom's mild light, in modest force array'd,
Beam'd in the image of his martial maid:
While keen sagacity and quickness shone
In every feature of fair Maia's son:
Stout Hercules' vast limbs and spacious chest
Pure abstract strength personified express'd:
Light Pleasure's smiling grace and wanton
mien

Play'd in the form of Love's voluptuous
Queen;

While from her half-clos'd eyes beam'd rays
of fire,

And on her lips sprang sighs of young desire.
Alike each attribute divine was shown,
In statèd forms and features of its own;
Presiding genii watch'd o'er every hill,
And Naiads rose in every limpid rill;
Where'er the lonely wanderer chanc'd to
rove,

He found the immortal progeny of Jove:
Diffus'd alike through ocean, earth, and air,
Unnumber'd spirits heard his evening
prayer;

And still, as slumber clos'd his weary eyes,
Bade dreams of comfort in his fancy rise;
While hovering round celestial forms appear'd,

Rais'd drooping hope, and sinking sorrow
cheer'd.

In this passage, and particularly in the eight last lines of it, Mr. K. seems to have had in his mind a part of Pope's admirable poem of *The Rape of the Lock*, and, without servility, has very powerfully displayed the glow of colouring and the spirit of his chief.

Our Author thinks with Lord Monbodo, and some other philosophers, that

that *black* was the original colour of the human race, and he thus clearly states his theory in smooth and flowing numbers :

If, first beneath the burning tropics bred,
Man felt meridian sun-beams scorch his head,

The Ethiop's sable hue and bloated face
Display the image of his parent race ;
And thus in birds and quadrupeds we find
The sable hue still mark the parent kind ;
And every change or accident still tend
The shades to soften or the tints to blend.

When cicatrized by wounds, or scarr'd by blows,

In fainter tints the healing surface grows ;
And from disease or sorrow's cankerous blight

Untimely age bestrews the head with white ;
While nature knows no secret to renew

Youth's sable glow, and hyacinthian hue.

The same effects from climate's cold proceed :

Pale silvery furs invest each polar breed ;

Alike the timid hare and wary fox

In white are cloth'd on Norway's frozen rocks ;

For still less fervid flows the vital heat,

As from its parent fires its tides retreat ;

And Nature's efforts sicken and decay,

When faintly cheer'd by Heaven's congenial ray.

In a note on the 305th line of this (the Fifth) Book, our Author observes, that the completion of his plan has obliged him to follow Mr. Gray, on a subject which has called forth all the vigour and sublimity of his genius, and supplied him with materials for the most splendid passage of his fragment on Education and Government. Our Author adds, with a modesty that does him honour, his full conviction that all comparisons must be to his disadvantage, though he hopes that having treated the subject much more at large than Mr. Gray, he shall not be condemned either as a feeble imitator, or a presumptuous rival. The passage to which this observation more immediately refers, and which describes the invasion of the provinces of the South by the Northern barbarians, will probably be thought abundantly to justify Mr. K.'s moderate pretensions :

The savage hordes that throng around the pole,
Back on the prostrate South impetuous roll ;
Sweep every trace of social life away,
And all in one wide waste of ruin lay.

Accustom'd from their earliest years to rove,

Free and unchecked the embodied nations move ;

Still onward press where glory points the way,
And fertile realms their envy'd wealth display ;

Where brighter suns on richer pastures shine,
And ripening clusters swell with generous wine ;

Fruits more delicious load the bending trees,
And sweeter dews scent the vernal breeze.

Scar'd and abash'd, the fows of summer view

Their rugged aspect, and their sanguine hue ;
In silent horror and inert surprize,

Shrink from their martial port and giant size ;
Their thundering tones and untuned accents hear

With pale dismay, and unresisting fear.

This topic is concluded with the following very emphatic and beautiful lines :

Thus revolutions from each other sprung,
And o'er the earth alternate darkness flung :
Oblivion follow'd where destruction led,
And ignorance around its shadows spread ;
Nations on nations sunk into decay,
And unremembered ages roll'd away.

In a couplet of the Third Book, and a note subjoined to it, Mr. K. maintains the nonsensical opinion, that Gray was prevented from writing as much as he intended, by the ridicule of Lloyd, and the severe remarks of Johnson :

See Lloyd's light laugh and Johnson's growl
could lay

In dumb repose the genius of a Gray.

It is well-known that the inimitable Author of the Church-yard Elegy was an indolent fastidious character, in moderate but independent circumstances, not at all ambitious of, but rather contemning the character of a writer by profession, and of too high and too correct a mind to fear anything from the hostility of critics. These reputed foes, but in truth the very best friends of authors, whom our poet calls in some very good but severe lines, in the page preceding,

The spawn of malice, quicken'd in the slime
Of monkish folly, spun to filthy rhyme,
Like maggots hatch'd in summer's noon-tide hour,

The filth which gives them being they devour ;

Write nonsense on the nonsense which they
Like famish'd rats that on each other feed ;

Crawl

Crawl out like bugs, conceal'd in shades of
night,
Unknown to all, but when they stink or bite ;
'Till gorg'd at length, they in oblivion lie,
And, with the vermin that they fed on, die ;

were hardly likely to excite solicitude
in the mind of a poet, who wrote not
for maintenance, but for fame ; to
which, when true genius claims it, the
opposition of enemies, however artful
and malevolent, must ever present at
the tribunal of the public a fruitless and
vain resistance.

The following apostrophe to the
Empress of all the Russias, imploring her
to protect the deserted genius of Greece,
is emphatic and correct ; only we could
have wished that the fourth line in it
had agreed better in sound with the one
that precedes it :

O thou, who from thy proudly trophied
throne,
Beam'st brightening science round the frigid
Zone,
And midst the conqueror's wreaths that shade
thy brows,

Gaily entwinn'st soft pleasure's blooming rose ;
(Whate'er the titles that thy power express)
Empress, Czarina, or Autocrats !

Ah, yet behold, where, midst her mouldering
walls,

Poor prostrate Greece for thy protection calls !
O'er her deep wounds thy scepter's balin ex-
tend,

And be at once her conqueror and her friend !

Then from the dust her genius shall ap-
pear,

And art again its favourite regions cheer ;
Aonian Muses shall their voices raise,
To sing their great deliverer's deathless praise ;
Pleas'd, in her all-accomplish'd mind to trace
Each manly virtue, and each female grace.

For still, round Dirce's spring and Delphi's
fleece,

The smother'd sparks of native genius sleep :—
Still echo lingers on that sacred ground,
And feeds upon the long departed sound :

While memory shews each theme of ancient
praise,

And kindles glory with reflected rays.

Rous'd by thy breath, again the sacred
flame [name ;

Shall rise renew'd, and brighten round thy
Favour and wealth shall dawning merit crown,
And bounty ope the approaches to renown.

Mr. K. goes on to contrast this ex-
pected munificence of the Empress of
the North, with the contracted system
of patronage of another crowned head ;
and instances the fates of Goldsmith,

VOL. XXIX, JUNE 1796.

Johnson, and Chatterton, as disgraceful
examples of dereliction and neglect.
The poetical talents of Goldsmith, and
even of Chatterton, cannot be question-
ed ; but what effectual help could be
afforded to persons in whom every
artifice of acquisition was overbalanced
by every folly of extravagance ? As to
the great Lexicographer himself, he re-
ceived, as indeed he merited, a liberali-
ty of bounty, to which learned indigence
has seldom attained ; and whether he
was or was not refused an augmentation
of his pension, to enable him to travel
with comfort and convenience, is an
enquiry of little consequence, as he had
means for this purpose, and resources of
his own. Indeed, our Author gives up
the argument, so far as it respects him,
in a note printed opposite the contents of
the First Book, which was written after
his work came from the press.

Notwithstanding the commendation
we have bestowed on this poem, and
which it undoubtedly deserves, there
are several instances of careless rhymes,
and of forced and obscure constructions,
which a very little previous care would
probably have prevented.

But still as more society's refin'd,
Each native impulse less affects the mind.

The prosaic contraction in the first
line of this couplet is the less excusable,
as Mr. K. has censured Pope in his pre-
face for an error of the same kind,
arising from an attempt at excessive con-
ciseness.

Confederate jackalls hunt the timid doe ;
And dogs and foxes chase the nimble roe.

In this distich the second line is abso-
lutely an echo to the first ; nothing
more than a flat repetition of the same
train of ideas.

The following couplet is extremely
obscure ; but if we understand it right-
ly, it is by connecting the verb in the
first line of it with a substantive intro-
duced six lines before ; and the verb in
the second, in that case, has the substan-
tive that should follow it not expressed
but implied :

Danger and death, and e'en religion braves,
And power that's sanctified by Heaven en-
slaves.

Mr. K. is sometimes rather negligent
in his rhymes, as we have already re-
marked in his poem of *The Landscape*.
Thus, *hoe* is considered as the correspon-
ding sound to *plough*, *bestow'd* to *good*,
E e e break

break to meek; but we must confess that he is very much improved in this respect since his former Essay, though the example of his great prototype, Mr. Gray, might have encouraged him to remissness in this more mechanical part of versification.

Mr. K. would, in our opinion, by a more frequent reference to examples and events, to time, and place, and circumstance, have considerably enlivened and strengthened his poetical argument. The path of metaphysical disquisition is

often barren, and always doubtful: it may be embellished and cheered by the flowers of poetry, but can be illumined only by the radiations of truth.

The book issues from Mr. Bulmer's press, and, of course, is very beautifully and correctly printed; so that whether we consider the *essence* or the *form*, it may be justly ranked among those volumes which are qualified to adorn the libraries of the elegant, and the shelves of the learned.

R. R.

Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. By William Melmoth, Esq. 8vo. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

THE Advocate whose Memoirs are here given to the public, is William Melmoth, Esq. father of the Author. By these Memoirs we learn, that Mr. Melmoth, in his early youth, seems "to have been inclined to give a cast of superstitious to the colour of his religion, and to have betrayed an undue warmth in his ordinary demeanour, but was enabled to correct the mistakes of immature judgment and the errors of constitutional imperfections." "It is certain," says his Biographer, "that in his riper age no man's devotion was more controuled by the dictates of cool good sense, nor did any person ever possess, upon all occasions, a more temperate and well-governed mind." This worthy good man was the author of a very popular performance entitled "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," of which twenty-eight editions have been published; and, after passing the greater part of his life in the practice of the Court of Chancery, died the 6th of April 1743, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried under Lincoln's Inn Chapel, where a stone was inscribed to his memory.

This performance is elegantly written, and will not discredit the Author of Fitzosborne's Letters and the Translator of Pliny and Cicero, though many readers may consider a life devoid of incident, and passed for the most part in the quiet of retirement, as hardly of importance enough for public view.

Three successive Tours in the North of England and great Part of Scotland; interspersed with Descriptions of the Scenes they presented,

and occasional Observations on the State of Society and the Manners and Customs of the People. By Henry Skrine, Esq. of Warley in Somersetshire. 4to. Elmsley. 1795.

The solicitation of friends is the Author's apology for the publication of this work, which was written at different periods of his life, and not intended originally for the press. Subsequent travellers and preceding writers have so often gone over the same ground, that our Author's performance has been already in the more important parts anticipated, and the information to be derived from this work is without the merit of novelty. It appears, as far as we know the road ourselves, to be a faithful representation, and had it been printed in a small size, might have very usefully been employed as a *guide* *in* *manu* to point out the beauties and direct the attention of travellers to the different scenes which are deserving of notice, some of which, for want of such a directory, are often lost even to the most inquisitive. To those who have seen no other account of the route here described, these tours will afford both pleasure and information, which in point of composition is well executed.

The Substance of a Speech made by Lord Auckland, on Monday the 2d of May 1796, on the Occasion of a Motion made by the Marquis of Lansdowne. 8vo. Walter. 1796.

We have long been satisfied of the mischievous effects, during the time of war, of Motions similar to that which the present pamphlet, apparently published by authority, is an answer to. They hold out encouragement to the enemy abroad, and are calculated to effect the most pernicious purposes at home. The Noble Author of the present work is entitled to the thanks of the Public

for

for this counter-representation of the state of the Nation, demonstrating, by a series of facts, its present prosperity; "facts," as he observes, "which greatly outweigh all the declamations that the genius and eloquence of mankind can produce." "To what," his Lordship concludes, "under the protection and favor of Divine Providence, shall such prosperity be ascribed? To our naval superiority and successes; to our conquests in the East and West Indies; to the acquisition of new markets; to the enterprising spirit of our merchants; to the improvements of our manufactures; to the energy of our countrymen in arts and in arms; to the union of liberty with law; to the national character cherished by, and cherishing the principles of our inimitable constitution; that constitution which it has been the object of our enemies to destroy, by means and efforts utterly destructive to themselves; that constitution which it is the great purpose of our struggles in this just and necessary war to preserve and maintain."

An Essay on the Management, Nursing, and Diseases of Children, from the Birth; and on the Treatment and Diseases of Pregnant and Lying-in Women; with Remarks on the Domestic Practice of Medicine. To which is now added, the Treatment and Diseases of Children at a more advanced Period of Childhood; with Observations on Mothers' nursing their Children. By William Moss, Surgeon to the Liverpool Lying-in Charity. 8vo. Longman.

This work is intended for domestic use. The Author, who is aware of the danger which may result from placing books of medicine in ignorant hands, conceives that the usual objections against works of this kind will not operate on the present occasion. To form a judgment of this performance it will

be necessary to make trial of the rules it contains. The author appears to write with knowledge of the subject: the regulations he proposes seem the result of good sense and experience, and are delivered in a style clear and perspicuous.

The Triumph of Innocence: An Ode: written on the Deliverance of Maria Theresa Charlotte, Princess Royal of France, from the Prison of the Temple. By Eyles Irwin, Esq. M.R.I.A. 4to. Nicol. 1796.

Mr. Irwin's Muse is very laudably employed, on the present occasion, in stamping with infamy the miscreants who have overwhelmed France with misery, and endangered the safety of civilized society. We shall be glad to hail the day when Gaul shall be confined to its old bounds; but before that time, we fear, much misfortune will be experienced by all the contending parties. The Anecdotes of the Confessions of the Duke of Orleans, in the notes, p. 18, should have had some better authority than the book cited to establish the truth of them. The narrative does not agree with the relation generally received.

Poetic Trifles. 8vo. 1796. Dilly. 2s.

This is a Collection of Lyric and Elegiac pieces, some canzonets and sonnets, and The Flight of Montauban, a mock-heroic poem, in three cantos. This last is the principal piece in the Collection, and seems to be founded on some private story; the knowledge of which, and of the parties, might occasion it to be read with more satisfaction than it can possibly be by those who are strangers to them. The Author, however, appears to possess more originality than usually is to be found in the works of modern Poets.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 312.)

DR. DARWIN.

THIS great Physiologist has this acute observation in his chapter upon Indolence, in the second volume of his *Zoonomia*: "This debility of the exertion of voluntary efforts prevents the accomplishment of all great events in life. It often originates from a mistaken education, in which pleasure or flattery is made the immediate motive of

action, and not future advantage, or what is termed Duty. This observation is of great value to those who attend to the education of their own children. I have seen one or two young married Ladies of Fortune, who perpetually became uneasy, and believed themselves ill, a week after their arrival in the country, and continued so uniformly during their stay, yet on their return

to London or Bath, immediately lost all their complaints; and this repeatedly; which I was led to ascribe to their being in their infancy surrounded with mental attendants, who had flattered them with the exertions which they had used; and that in their riper years they became torpid for want of this stimulus, and could not amuse themselves by any voluntary employment, but required ever after either to be amused by other people, or to be flattered into activity. This I suppose in the other sex to have supplied one source of *ennui* and of suicide."

It is a maxim in the policy of China, that if there is one unemployed man in the Empire, the whole Empire suffers. It is indeed deprived of his exertions, and he contributes nothing in return for that protection which he experiences. An idle man is *aliis fastidiosus, sibi molestus*, troublesome to others, and a burthen to himself; and, as Montaigne well observes, though mankind have foolishly chosen to reckon idleness amongst the beatitudes of Heaven, its proper designation is with the tortures of Hell.

"Weariness of life," says Dr. Darwin, "in its moderate degree has been esteemed a motive to action by some Philosophers; but those men who have run through the usual amusements of life early, in respect of their age, and who have not industry or ability to cultivate those sciences which afford a perpetual fund of novelty and of consequent entertainment, are liable to become tired of life, as they suppose there is nothing new to be found in it that can afford them pleasure; like Alexander, who is said to have shed tears because he had not another world to conquer." The remedies recommended by this ingenious Philosopher against the *lædium vite* are, "some restraint in exhausting the usual pleasures of the world early in life; the agreeable cares of a matrimonial life; the cultivation of science, as of Chymistry, Natural

Philosophy, Natural History, &c. which supply an inexhaustible source of pleasurable novelty, and relieve *ennui* by the exertion they occasion."—ZOOONOMIA, Vol. II.

DR. HARVEY.

This great Discoverer complains in his writings that he had very little practice as a Physician, and that his brethren affected to look upon him as a visionary and a whimsical man. He had, however, the singular good fortune to see his theory confirmed, and his doctrine established, in his life-time.

Dr. Harvey possessed that irritability of temper, and that desire of accommodating every thing to his own feelings, which are but too often apt to disgrace the minds of men of talents. One of his collateral relations told a learned and an old Physician now living, that when he had invited company to dinner, if they did not arrive at the instant that he expected them, he sat down to table without them.

DR. MIDDLETON.

This learned and investigating writer left behind him an unfinished MS. against the use of Prayer. He had treated on two parts of that duty and of that consolation, on Supplication, and on Thanksgiving. He had said nothing on the third part, that of Intercession. On his widow's death, his MS. papers fell into the hands of the present virtuous and learned Father of Physic in this country, who threw this pernicious treatise into the fire; his acuteness and philanthropy exerting themselves with the same success against the poison of the mind, which they had ever employed against the contagion of the body.

Dr. Middleton, however vigorous a writer, was rather a slow and a heavy man in conversation, and appeared to require the stimulus of controversy to call into action the powers of his mind and the extent of his reading.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 19.

THE WITCH OF THE WOOD;
or, THE NUTTING GIRLS; A
Musical Farce, was acted the first time,
at Covent Garden, for the benefit of
Mrs. Mountain: the Music by Mr.
Spofforth. On this night Signora

Salvini appeared the first time on this stage in Lorenza, in The Castle of Andalusia, and a new performer in Philippo in the same play.

21, A riot took place this evening at Drury Lane occasioned by the performance of Skirmish in The Deserter, for
the

the benefit of Master Welsh, by a new actor. This person, wanting every quality requisite for the stage, performed so very much to the dissatisfaction of the audience, that the piece was mutilated in such a manner that for some time it was insisted on that the whole should be repeated more perfectly and by another actor. This being impossible, some mischief was threatened, but after a short time the disturbance ceased.

17. *ALIVE AND MERRY*, A Farce, was acted the first time, at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Suett. The prologue to this piece announced it to be the first performance of a young author. It contains some broad coarse humour, with little plot, and with but a slender portion of merit. It has however been repeated three or four times since.

23. *THE ROMAN ACTOR*, A Tragedy, in two acts, and *CELADON AND FLORIMEL*, or *THE HAPPY COUNTERPLOT*, a Comedy, in three acts, both alterations by Mr. Kemble, were acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Kemble. The former of these pieces is taken from Mafinger, and is well calculated to shew the talents of Mr. Kemble. The latter is chiefly taken from Cibber's *Comical Lovers*, before borrowed from Dryden. Mrs. Kemble, who this evening took leave of the stage, attempted to speak some Lines written by Mr. Greathead; but so great was her agitation, that she was nearly incapable of delivering them. This lady has been on the stage from her infancy, and quits it with the good wishes of all who respect virtue and propriety of conduct both in and out of the theatre.

JUNE 9. This evening *The Belle's Stratagem* and *The Sultan* were performed at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of the widow and three children of Mr. Benson, whose unfortunate catastrophe is noticed in our Obituary. On this occasion Mr. Lewis, of Covent Garden Theatre, performed *Doricourt*, Mrs. Jordan *Letitia Hardy* and *Roxalana*, and Signora *Siorace*, and Madame *Mara*, contributed their assistance. Mr. Benson was the son of a person who kept *Cole's Coffee House* in Cornhill, and was remarkable for a very retentive memory, which enabled him on the slightest notice to become a substitute for almost any performer who might be suddenly disabled from appear-

ing. The house was extremely crowded, and at the end of the play Mrs. Jordan spoke the following Lines, written by Mr. Taylor:

THE long historic track of Time survey,
Far as Tradition sheds a dubious ray;
Still BRITAIN has beheld, with patriot pride,
In her lov'd Isle THE CHARITIES reside.
Let but Distress, whate'er the cause, appear,
Lo! PITY yields the sympathizing tear;
And at her side BENEVOLENCE is found,
To raise the hopeless Mourner from the ground.

Still, as of old, the Sons of BRITAIN feel,
And her fair Daughters share the gen'rous zeal;
One only contest in their breast can flow,
The NOBLE RIVALRY to succour Woe.
Tho' Greece and Rome their ancient worth proclaim,
And godlike Heroes of immortal fame,
The deeds of valour that our annals grace,
Attest that BRITAIN boasts an equal race;
AN EQUAL RACE in each heroic part,
With gentler virtues that refine the heart;
Virtues that tow'r above their proudest
pan,
That cheer, embellish, and ennoble MAN.

Does Envy doubt?—behold the smiling Land:
On ev'ry side the DOMES OF FEELING stand;
Where Sickness finds a balm to soothe its pain,
And Age and Want a ready shelter gain.
Nor lets the bounteous aim to spread relief
Where Merit lingers in sequester'd grief;
Enough—they hear Affliction's taintest sigh,
All Volunteers where Sorrow's ensigns fly.

To-night, alas! a melancholy Train
For your protection plead—nor plead in vain;
THREE helpless INFANTS and the weeping WIFE—
Untimely lost, the prop and charm of life;
AN AGED PAIR—but what can words avail
To point your feelings to the hapless tale,
When ev'ry eye the plaintive story tells,
And ev'ry heart with lib'ral pity swells:
Nor let th' officious MUSE a theme prolong,
That melts, yet animates this GEN'ROUS THROG.

P O E T R Y.

O D E

ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,

4TH OF JUNE 1796,

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

POET LAUREAT.

I.

WHERE are the vows the Muses breath'd
That Discord's fatal reign might cease?
Where all the blooming flowers they
wreath'd

To bind the placid brow of Peace;
Whose angel form with radiant beam,
Pictur'd in Fancy's fairy dream,
Seem'd o'er Europa's ravag'd land
Prompt to extend her influence bland,
Calm the rude clangors of the martial lay,
And hail with gentler note our Monarch's
natal day?

II.

For lo! on yon devoted shore,
Still thro' the bleeding ranks of war,
His burning axles steep'd in gore,
Ambition drives his iron car.
Still his eyes in fury roll'd,
Glare on fields by arms o'errun,
Still his hands rapacious hold
Spoils, injurious inroad won;
And spurning with indignant frown
The fober olive's proffer'd crown,
Bids the brazen trumpet's breath
Swell the terrific blast of destiny and death.

III.

Shrinks Britain at the sound? tho' while her
eye

O'er Europe's desolated plains she throws,
Slow to avenge, and mild in victory,
She mourns the dreadful scene of war and
woes.

Yet if the foe, misjudging, read
Dismay in Pity's gentlest deed,
And construing mercy into fear,
The blood-stain'd arm of battle rear,
By insult rous'd in just resentment warm,
She frowns defiance on the threatening
form;

And far as Ocean's billows roar,
By every wave-encircled shore,
From where o'er icy seas the gaunt wolf
roves,

To co. its perfume'd by aromatic groves,
As proudly to the ambient sky
In silken folds her mingled crosses fly;

The soothing voice of Peace is drown'd
Awhile in War's tumultuous sound,
And strains from Glory's awful chariot
blown.

Float in triumphant peal around Britannia's
throne.

ON THE DEATH OF

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BULLER,

KILLED IN FLANDERS IN 1795:

WRITTEN BY MR. SHERIDAN,

AT THE REQUEST OF HIS PRESENT LADY.

SCARCE hush'd the sigh, scarce dried the
ling'ring tear,
Affection pour'd upon a * Brother's bier;
Another loss bid LAURA's sorrows flow,
As keen in anguish as a sister's woe.

Unknown to me the object of her grief—
I dare not counsel, did she ask relief;
Yet may the wish no vain intrusion prove,
To share her grief, for all who share her
love.

Yes, GALLANT VICTIM! in this HATE-
FUL STRIFE,
Which PRIDE maintains 'gainst MAN's and
FREEDOM'S LIFE,

If quick and sensible to LAURA'S worth,
Thy heart's first comment was affection's
birth;

If thy soul's day rose only in her fight,
And absence was thy clouded spirit's night,
If 'mid what ever busy tumults thrown
Thy silent thoughts still turn'd to her alone;
If, while ambition seem'd each art to move,
Thy secret hope was LAURA, Peace, and
Love;

If such thy feelings, and thy dying prayer,
To wish that happiness thou could'st not
share;

Let me with kindred claim thy name revere,
And GIVE THY MEMORY A BROTHER'S
TEAR!

But, ah! not tears alone fill LAURA'S
eyes,

RESENTMENT KINDLES WITH AFFLIC-
TION'S SIGHS;

Insulted Patience borrows Passion's breath,
To CURSE THE PLOTTERS OF THESE
SCENES OF DEATH!

Yet sooth'd to Peace, sweet mourner, tran-
quil be,

And every harsh emotion leave to me!

* Mrs. SHERIDAN had just lost a Brother.

Remember,

Remember, sad and soft regret be thine,
The WRATH OF HATE, the BLOW OF
VENGEANCE MINE.

And oh, by Heav'n! THAT HOUR SHALL
SURELY COME,
When, fell destroyers! ye shall meet your
doom!

Yes, MISCREANT STATESMEN! by
the proud disdain
Which honour feels at base CORRUPTION'S
REIGN,

By the loud clamours of a NATION'S
WOES,

By the still pang DOMESTIC SORROW
KNOWS,

By ALL THAT HOPE HAS LOST OF TERROR
FEARS;

By ENGLAND'S INJURIES, and LAURA'S
TEARS;

The hour shall come, when, Fraud's short
triumphs past,

A PEOPLE'S VENGEANCE shall strike
home at last!!!

Then, then shall fell Remorse, the dast-
ard fiend,

Who ne'er pollutes the noble Soldier's end,
And dark Despair around the SCAFFOLD
wair,

AND NOT ONE LOCK BELORE the TRAI-
TOR'S FATE!

But while Remembrance shakes his coward
frame,

And starts of Pride contend with inward
shame;

The mute reproach, or execration loud,
Of SOBER JUSTICE, or the SCOFFING
CROWD,

Alike shall hail the BLOW that seals his
doom,

AND GIVES TO INFAMY HIS MEM'RY
AND HIS TOMB.

Turn from the hateful scene, dear
LAURA, turn,

And thy lov'd Friend with milder sorrow
mourn!

Still dwell upon his fate; for still thou'lt
find

The contrast lovely, and 'twill soothe thy
mind--!

Fall'n with the brave, e'er number'd with
the slain--

His mind UNWOUNDED CALMS HIS BODY'S
PAIN!

Half rais'd he leans. See FRIENDSHIP
bending o'er,

Her sigh suppress'd, as to his view she bore
Thy much-lov'd image: whose all-soothing
smile

Could Pain disarm, and Death's last pang
beguile--!

Hopeless, but not disinay'd, with fearless eye
He reads the doom that tells him "HE MUST

"DIE--"

Lays his BRAVE HAND UPON HIS BLEED-
ING BREAST,

And FEELS HIS GLORY WHILE HE FINDS
HIS REST!

Relinquish the transient breath which Nature
gave,

And SURE OF PROUDER LIFE O'ERLOOKS
THE GRAVE.--

Sweet is THE MEED that waits his laurel'd
BIER,

'Tis Valour's HOPE, 'tis Honour's PRAISE
SINCERE,

'Tis FRIENDSHIP'S SIGH, and gentle
BEAUTY'S TEAR!!

LINES

OCCASIONED BY MR. SHERIDAN'S POEM
ON THE DEATH OF COL. BULLER.

AS his own LAURA's fond regrets re-
quire,

Lo! GENIUS wakes the long-neglected lyre;
And say, what object should the Muse at-
tend--

A HERO lost, his LAURA's early friend.

Vain thought! That Muse, debas'd by
vulgar rage,

Pours Party venom on the tuneful page,
And with low spleen defames a rightful
cause,

From BRITAIN wrung in justice to her laws
Wrung by a race to human feelings dead,

And whom th' indignant VIRTUES weeping
fled;

A race that scatter o'er the world dismay,
And blot with rouest deeds the face of day;

Deeds that, alas! involve such direful woe,
As mournful HISTORY shall blush to show!

See, 'oo, that Muse traduce a Patriot
band,

Whose timely wisdom fav'd this happy land;
And while mad Error shakes the States
around,

On Truth's sure basis shall its safety found.

Can she, can LAURA, in whose features
beam

Youth's gen'rous glow, approve the hideous
theme;

And with those eyes, where heav'nly graces
dwell,

Smile on the eulogy of France or Hell?

Recall, deluded Bard, th' injurious lay,
A purer homage to thy LAURA pay;

No more with fastious spleen disgrace thy
pow'rs,
Nor mingle thorns with thy Parnassian
flow'rs ;
But place, her empire o'er thy heart to prove,
The wreath of Friendship on the shrine of
Love.

TO THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE ANDERSON, ESQ.

ACCOUNTANT TO THE EAST INDIA
BOARD OF CONTROUL.

FEIGN'D grief may sing with art the
mournful strain,
May elegantly paint an unfelt pain,
May range its glittering tinsel lies with ease,
And cull each gaudy flow'ret made to please ;
From grief like mine no gliding numbers
flow ;
Abrupt and broken is the voice of woe—
True sorrow hold no fellowship with art ;
Plain is the fault'ring language of the heart.

Ah ! snatch'd too soon, ere half thy worth
was known,
I feel with thee my last best joys are flown.
Time's blanching snows fast spreading o'er
my head,
And all my former friends or lost or dead ;
Yet could I fearless life's dark ev'ning view :
Youth, friends were gone ; but still, possess'd
of *you*,
I hug'd the lamp that was to gild the gloom
Of waning life, and light me to the tomb ;
Dreamt of some happy days to crown my
years,
And hop'd life's drama might not end in
tears.
'Tis past—thou'rt dead—here ends my hope
and trust—
The baseless fabric moulders with thy dust !
Now lonely, joyless, down the dreary way
That leads thro' darkness to eternal day,
Uncherish'd, unsupported must I tread,
And mix, a friendless being, with the dead.

Thus the wreck'd mariner, in sight of
shore,
Clings to his plank, nor heeds the billow's
roar ;
Dreads not the storm, how wild so'er it
rave,
While on his frail support he mounts the
wave ;
Feels, or believes he feels, the wish'd-for
land,
And almost thinks himself upon the strand ;
Till from his feeble hand the buoyant wood
Dash'd all at once, he sinks into the flood ;

Despair his inmate down the vast profound,
And dark and whelming billows close
around !

D. G.

THE SICK MUSE.

A TALE.

*Quid mihi vobiscum est, O Phœbe, novem que
sorores ?*

Ecce, nocet vati Musa jocosâ suo.

MARTIAL.

URANIA was sick, a chlorosis was fear'd,
She was lazy and languid and pale,
Not as erst, she *now* seldom, in public ap-
pear'd,
And her lyre hung untun'd on its nail.
Her sisters, the Muses, wing'd Hermes peti-
tion,
Their learn'd cousin, Apollo, to find ;
Him they employ'd as domestic physician ;
A relation they thought would be kind.

O'er Olympus, Parnassus, and Pindus, he
sought him,
But the god was nowhere to be found ;
At length on the banks of Peneus he caught
him,
With his writing desk, squat on the
ground.

When the message he heard, his reply was,
To-morrow
My fair cousin, Jove willing, I'll see ;
From booksellers *now* one hour I can't borrow,
'Tho' certain of losing my fee !

The plain fact was this : Phœbus minded
not self,
But learning ; at least people say so ;
He was writing a preface to tales of himself
For a neat new edition of *Naso*.

URANIA, neglected, and growing much
worse,
(Apollo had never gone nigh her,)
Resolv'd now to spare no expence of her
pursé :
Her sisters no help would deny her.

In Elysium, *by chance*, was a lusty young
priest,
Who was skill'd in the maiden's complaint ;
He begg'd as physician they'd try him at least,
Who'd cur'd many a beautiful saint.

Her sisters complied ; so he took her in hand,
And she mended surprisingly soon !
Each Muse forbade Phœbus to bob in their
band,
Whilst they chaunted a thanksgiving tune.

May 4, 1796.

ORESTES.

ODE TO THE RIVER CALDEW*.

THE vernal pride that hangs thy shore,
Tells me, fair stream, the storms are
o'er;

And gives its beauties, as I pass,
Inverted on thy watry glass:
Where coldly beat the icy show'r,
Impearl'd in dew, I see the flow'r;
Where late the drifted piles arose,
Green rise the shades where swains repose;
And o'er the lately-wither'd mead,
I see a living verdure spread;
While fragrant breezes, as I rove,
Bear thy soft murmurs thro' the grove.

But tho', on halcyon wing, the hours
Thus gently glide o'er sun-gilt bow'rs,
In vain I trace the landscape o'er,
And catch the views that pleas'd before!
This panted walk, that offer'd glade,
Where late with youth and health I stray'd,
Some image of past pleasure give,
And bid my present sorrow live!

Yet yon lone dell, where waters beat,
Where Spring has deck'd a sylvan seat,
Where youth adorn'd life's future page
With hopes unrealiz'd by age!

Shall still, as o'er thy tide I bend,
Become to me a moral friend;
While, CALDEW, on thy winding stream,
Reflected, plays the moon's wan beam.

And if some happier swains should say,
"Come deck with me the shrine of May;"
Its fragrance there no rose shall breathe,
But some pale flow'r from Sorrow's wreath;
To tell the youths who revel round,
How near to pleasure—grief is found!

Carlisle.

CRITO.

FROM ANACREON.

ODE XIX.

Η γῆ μελαίνα πίνει, &c.

THE Earth drinks the Clouds,
And gives drink to the tree;
The Sea drinks the Air,
And the Sun drinks the Sea;
The Moon drinks the Sun,
Each thing drinks another in;
I drink like them, Lads,
Then what needs such bothering?

R. J^{*M} S^{*N}.

S T A T E P A P E R.

I.

IT will be recollected, that much opposition was made by a turbulent Faction in America to the Treaty concluded between LORD GRENVILLE and Mr. JAY. On the 24th of March, the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES passed a Resolution, which had for its object to procure a Copy of the Instructions granted to Mr. JAY relative to that Treaty. In reply to this request, GENERAL WASHINGTON returned the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WITH the utmost attention, I have considered your Resolution of the 24th inst. requesting me to lay before your house a Copy of the Instructions to the Minister of the United States who negotiated the Treaty with the King of Great Britain, together with

the correspondence and other documents relative to that Treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negotiation may render improper to be disclosed.

In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which must flow from the admission of that principle.

I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either House of Congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honour to preside in the Government, my constant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof, so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the

* A romantic and picturesque river in Cumberland.

United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes, to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," will permit.

The nature of foreign negotiations requires caution, and their success must often depend on secrecy; and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negotiations; or produce immediate inconveniences, perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making Treaties in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; the principle on which that body was formed confining it to a small number of Members. To admit, then, a right in the House of Representatives to demand, and to have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negotiation with a foreign Power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an Impeachment; which the Resolution has not expressed. I repeat that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good should require to be disclosed; and, in fact, all the papers affecting a negotiation with Great Britain were laid before the Senate, when the Treaty itself was communicated to their consideration and advice.

The course which the debate has taken on the Resolution of the House, leads to some observations on the mode of making Treaties under the Constitution of the United States.

[The President here discusses the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and concludes with the following explicit and manly observation.]

As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the House of Representatives is not necessary to the validity of a Treaty: as the Treaty with Great Britain exhibits, in itself, all the objects requiring legislative provision—and on these the papers called for can throw no light—and as it

is essential to the due administration of the Government, that the boundaries fixed by the Constitution, between the different departments, should be preserved—a just regard to the Constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
United States, March 30, 1796.

II.

MANIFESTO BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTING THE BATAVIAN NATION.

THE Batavian Nation, once more unjustly attacked by the kingdom of Great Britain, has just taken up arms. This nation, so often ill treated, oppressed, trod upon, and pillaged, under the mask of friendship; now animated and excited by Liberty, and at length breathing for the first time after so long an interval, resumes the primitive energy of its brave and valorous character, courageously rears its head, and will no longer suffer its prosperity to be undermined by envious neighbours. It will no longer allow itself to be dragged in the dust; and it will cease to be the sport of the infamous and ambitious Ministers of England, who, by the dazzle of piratical treasures, blind the English nation, which fancies itself to be free, with respect to the terrible calamities they have brought on Europe and on the whole of the human race. The Batavian people will defend their rights and their independence. They will save their country from the ruin by which it is threatened.

Will Europe still doubt, that the Batavian Republic has not rightfully drawn the sword from the sheath, when she is constrained to a just defence? Will Europe still doubt that the Batavian Republic has been led to the very brink of utter destruction, by the disastrous policy of the same Ministry? Will Europe still doubt that the regenerated Batavian Republic will not, with the help of its illustrious Ally, vigorously repel the arrogant domination of the English Cabinet, and will not consolidate the Liberty so dearly and perilously acquired, at the expence even of all by which she is interested?

When England attempted, by the force of arms, to subjugate her American Colonies, which she had driven to a just insurrection; and when the scourge of war extended to other Empires, the States General of the United Provinces were careful to observe a strict neutrality.—

They

They did not suffer Dutch vessels to transport any other commodities to America, those excepted which were declared free by the express terms of Treaties. The most efficacious precautions were carefully taken to prevent warlike stores from being conveyed to the American colonies, as well as to prevent any fraudulent commerce from being carried on with them: precautions which did not a little shackle and injure our own commerce to the West Indies.

It availed the Republic, however, but little to observe the conditions of treaties with exactness, as to what was by them prohibited; the English Ministers, consulting merely their temporary convenience, went so far as to dispute what these very treaties allowed: they would not suffer the Republic to enjoy those very advantages of treaty which England herself had enjoyed in a similar case; but, violating the rights of nations, they condemned the cargoes as prizes to the Crown, and employed the materials in the Royal arsenals: other vessels were forfeited by the arbitrary sentences of partial Courts of Justice. The privateers and armed ships of England, seeing that their piracies were legalized, multiplied their depredations, and the merchant vessels of Holland daily became the victims of their brutalities.—Finally, the atrocity of the British Ministers was carried to such a point, that they no longer respected the flag of the States, but carried a convoy of Dutch vessels into the ports of England, declaring ships richly laden to be lawful prizes, and violating, as well in Europe as elsewhere, our neutral territory. The only mode which could be adopted to put a stop to these unprecedented injustices, without however breaking with the kingdom of Great Britain, was employed by their High Mightinesses. This mode consisted in joining, with all possible speed, the alliance of the three Northern Powers, concerted by the Empress of Russia, and destined to protect, by the force of arms, the rights of neutral nations, each of them more or less violated by England.

Their High Mightinesses, we say, would have acceded to this Treaty, had not an obstacle been thrown in the way by the perfidious machinations of the English Cabinet. This was the signal which led England to break every tie, to distribute letters of marque for making reprisals on the inhabitants of the Republic and their possessions, and to declare open War against the United States. A

Ministry to which all means were alike, could not want pretexts for that purpose. It was not at the same time difficult for their High Mightinesses to demonstrate the frivolity of all those pretended grievances; but what purpose could this answer with a rapacious, obstinate, and unjust Ministry, which was desirous to revenge on a peaceable Ally, the loss of the British Colonies, and to appease, for a time at least, by the booty obtained by an unforeseen attack, the murmurs of the English nation?

It was soon after learned, that the squadrons and armed vessels of England captured, by virtue of orders already furnished, the Dutch vessels they fell in with beyond seas, without the smallest suspicion on our side, and against the faith of treaties. We learned the cruel manner in which the island of St. Eustatia was devastated, by seizing on the possessions of the merchants, which, when collected, formed treasures; while richly laden vessels returning from the ocean were surprised unawares in the Channel by small vessels, which readily made them their prey. By such vile means, unworthy of a generous nation, did the British Ministers dishonour the flag of their King; for can it be considered in any other point of view than that of acting, under the Royal flag, the part of pirates?

The Batavian Republic was at length, after so many losses, forced to provide for her defence, to maintain her rights and independence by the dint of arms, and to protect her commerce and her possessions. Ah! if she could then have combated under the banners of Liberty! how would the English Ministry have repented of its rashness and perfidy! But the English Cabinet knew all its influence in this country; it was aware that it could succeed in shackling within the Republic the preparations of war; it was certain of finding in Holland partizans who would contrive to put into its possession our ships of war, and who would find the means to prevent the display of all our strength. The event soon proved that the English Ministers were not mistaken.—They mocked our feeble efforts, which, even before they were carried into effect, were paralyzed in their outset by the adherents they had in this country. These adherents supplied them with intelligence of all that was concerting here. Supported by the Stadtholderian influence, they even contrived to render nugatory the orders given by their High Mightinesses for the junction of the Batavian Squadron with

the French fleet. It was easy for the English Ministry, after such treasons, to obtain successes in that war. And this is what they call *glory*! But when a particular occasion presented itself—when a fleet belonging to the States accidentally met with an opportunity to display its courage and its valour, the Batavian mariners, although novices in fighting, proved that they had not degenerated from the bravery of their ancestors. They drove the English fleet, covered with confusion and shame, into its own port, without having lost one of the merchant vessels they had under convoy.

A war carried on in such a way necessarily terminated in a Treaty of Peace burthenfome to the States. Instead of being indemnified for the incalculable losses they had sustained in their commerce, they considered themselves as fortunate to be enabled by the speedy assistance of the French forces, which checked the English in the two Indies, to save a part of their possessions; while they found themselves obliged to yield to the enemy the important factory of Negapatnam on the coast of Coromandel; and to allow to British vessels the free navigation of the coasts of the Molucca islands, notwithstanding it might have been foreseen that the navigation of the English in those seas would tend to nothing less than the complete destruction of our trade in the East Indies.

We shall not enter into details concerning what passed in the sequel, when the Batavian nation seeing how much its interests were constantly every where sacrificed to those of its ancient rival, even by the persons appointed to defend its rights, meditated a fundamental regeneration in the form of the Government. We shall not retrace how England, knowing that the limitation of the scandalous usurpation of power and influence, on the part of the Stadtholder, would also diminish its influence in this Republic; how, we say, the British Ministry, far from interceding for the Batavian nation, or coming to its succour, when legions of foreign troops seized on these countries, committing the most atrocious disorders, pillages, and violences, considered on the contrary this devastation and this oppression with a malignant satisfaction; and concurred, when the mischief was completed, in guaranteeing, in a solemn manner, the system of a tyranny which resulted from it.

When the French nation, wearied with the insupportable tyranny of Kings, shook off its yoke and formed itself into an

independent Republic, the British Ministers thought that they could not have a better opportunity to dismember a part of that fine empire. They accordingly united in the Treaty concluded at Pilnitz, on the 27th of August 1791, by the Princes of Germany. The French Republic, well knowing that that of the United Provinces of the Netherlands would be constrained by England to take a part in this plot against its liberty, declared war against the British Ministers, as well as against their subject William V. Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces, and his partizans.—It is thus that the Batavian nation was once more drawn against its will into this bloody war by its dependence on those same Ministers: its treasures were lavished, and its arsenals nearly emptied to aid the extravagant plans of Pitt and his cabal. Auxiliary English troops were sent to this Republic, and when a defeat, sustained near the Meuse by a part of the French army, had procured a momentary advantage, the army of the States was forced to pass the limits of our frontiers, and those of France, and to wage an offensive war on the French territory. Soon, however, the victorious French repulsed their enemies on all sides, and from day to day the armies of England and the States retrograded towards our frontiers. The Republic found itself on the brink of its ruin, since appearances pointed out that the theatre of war would be removed to the very heart of its provinces, and all the country inundated.—Never were the States in so critical a position since the war with Spain; but this danger brought about their deliverance; Providence defeated the perfidious plans of its enemies, who were desirous rather that the Republic should be destroyed than that it should be free. When the frost permitted the crossing of the rivers, the valorous French troops drove before them the English bands with so much speed, that the latter had not time to effect their infernal design; they fled, but their road was traced by fire and pillage. It was nothing but their speedy and precipitate retreat that preserved the Republic from a total devastation. We soon witnessed the extraordinary spectacle which the citizens presented on all sides, holding out their arms to their conquerors as to their only deliverers. We saw the allied troops sack and plunder, and those who were called our enemies respect public and private properties.

It was thus that the Netherlands were delivered from their most dangerous enemies.

mies. The Stadtholder abandoned, in a dastardly way, his country and his friends, and sought an asylum at the Court of the King of England. The standard of Liberty was planted in all places, while the French Republic declared the Batavian Nation free, and re-established in its primitive rights.

The British Ministers, enraged at seeing this Republic still exist without being in their hands, attempted at least to destroy it another way, by totally undermining its extensive commerce. Upwards of 100 ships, the greater part richly laden, which either through foul winds, or as a measure of precaution, had sought shelter in British ports, as well as several Dutch ships of war, were laid under embargo, as if to prevent them from falling into the hands of the French. Their High Mightinesses, it is true, sent Commissioners to London to claim them, demonstrating by the most solid proofs, that the Batavian Republic was no longer under the dominion of France since the solemn declaration of its Independence, and that England ought to conduct itself towards the Batavian Nation, as towards a Free People; they added, that the Dutch merchants would not risque the entry of their vessels into the ports of the Republic, if it was for no other purpose than to surrender them to the French. The British Ministers had, however, already made up their minds to appropriate this booty to themselves; and, to augment it, they disseminated on all sides false rumours touching the situation of affairs in this country, to the end that they might, in the same way, allure into their ports the merchant vessels belonging to the Republic, which were still at sea. They have since entirely violated the Rights of Nations; and all the Dutch vessels, to which his Majesty the King of Great Britain had granted his high protection, were, in violation of the Treaty of Breda, perfidiously declared lawful captures.

But what puts the seal to the acts of hostility and bad faith which the present British Ministers have exercised against this Republic, is the treacherous mode in which they have endeavoured to make themselves masters of her colonies. For this purpose they sent letters, signed by the Prince of Orange, and dated at Kew, the 7th of February 1795, to several of the Colonies of the Republic of the Netherlands in the East Indies, and to the Cape of Good Hope. In these letters, this perfidious and *ci-devant* Minister and Commander in Chief of these States,

after having abandoned all his posts, ordered, on his individual authority, the respective Governors to put the Colonies of the States under the protection of the British arms; that is to say, in the artful and customary language of the English Ministry, to surrender them to England. Notwithstanding this felonious stratagem has failed in the greater part of the Colonies, through the fidelity of their Governors, it was impossible to prevent the Cape of Good Hope from falling into the hands of the English; and several important possessions of these States, in the East Indies, have shared the same fate.

While all this was taking place, the British Ministry conceived the plan of attacking also by land this free Republic, and of employing for that purpose those soldiers, who, being more attached to the Prince of Orange than to their country, emigrated on the flattering promises of England—These fugitives were not only well received in the States of his Britannic Majesty in Germany, but were even kept in the pay of England; and if the desertion of the greater part of the army of the Republic could have been brought about, there is no doubt but they would have been led against their country under English Commanders, for the purpose of renewing here, if the fact were possible, the scenes of 1787; of kindling up, as in La Vendee, a disastrous civil war, and of thus destroying the Batavian Republic by intestine commotions.

Is it therefore surprising, that the Batavian nation, now free, seeks to reinforce itself against such unprecedented and numerous outrages, by an intimate alliance with a Republic which snatched it from the gripes of its enemies? A Treaty of Peace and Alliance was accordingly concluded at the Hague, on the 16th of May 1795, between the two free Republics of France and Holland. That treaty of mutual defence by which the independent Batavian Nation, supported by a powerful neighbour, and unshaken by the influence of a foreign Minister, will be put in a condition to employ for the future its forces against its aggressors, and of paying them in their own coin, has also been cemented.

His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, after to many hostilities has been exercised, was at length pleased to proclaim, on the 19th September 1795, by his Council of State, a Manifesto of War against this Republic, but in which no ground of complaint was alledged. His Majesty, it is true, says in this Manifesto, "that for some time divers acts of out-

rage, contrary to the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and of the legitimate rights of his subjects, had been committed in the United Provinces, and that the ships of war which sailed from the ports of the United Provinces, had received orders to take and sink all British vessels." The acts contrary to the honour of his Majesty's Crown, which have been committed in the Netherlands, are the acts of his Majesty's own troops, and the English nation will undoubtedly, sooner or later, punish their authors; and with respect to the orders given to the ships of war of the Republic, to repel violence by violence, has not the independent Republic, so cruelly treated, a right of resistance? His Majesty had forgotten that the Netherlands were no longer under the Stadtholderian yoke, and that his Majesty's Ministers had lost, for ever, as we trust for the safety of the country, all influence over the independent Batavian Republic.

It is therefore with a perfect confidence in that love of the country, in that energy, and in that courage with which Liberty alone can inspire a nation, for a long time insulted and oppressed, that the independent Batavian Nation solemnly declares in the face of Europe, through the organ of its legitimate Representatives, that, obliged to defend itself against the acts of perfidy and violence of the neighbouring kingdom of Great Britain, it will repel every act of aggression on its liberty, its independence, its rights, and its legitimate possessions; and that it will put in execution all possible means to receive satisfaction and indemnity for the incalculable losses it has sustained through a perfidious Ally:—in the firm hope that Divine Providence, who has so miraculously preserved this country from a total ruin, will bless its arms, and will not allow violence and oppression ever to fix their fatal abode on its free territory.

Done at the Hague, May 2, 1796.

Second year of Batavian Freedom.

III.

TREATY OF PEACE concluded between the KING of SARDINIA and the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Council of Five Hundred, in a General Committee, agreeably to the 334th Article of the Constitution, after having examined the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, on the 26th Floreal, in the 4th year of the Republic, between Citizen Charles Delacroix, empowered by the Executive Directory, and the

Chevaliers de Revel and de Tonzo, empowered by the King of Sardinia, agreed to and subscribed by the Directory on the 28th of the same month; submitted that day by message conformable to the rules of the Constitution, to the examination and ratification of the Legislative Body, the tenor of which follows:

The French Republic and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, equally animated by the desire of making a happy peace succeed to the war which divides them, have appointed, viz. the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles Delacroix, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia MM. the Chevaliers de Revel and de Tonzo, to negotiate the clauses and conditions proper for re-establishing and consolidating good harmony between the two States, who, after having exchanged their full and respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

I. There shall be peace and good neighbourhood between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia. All hostilities shall cease between the two powers, reckoning from the time of signing the present Treaty.

II. The King of Sardinia revokes all adhesion, consent, or accession, public or secret, given by him to the armed coalition against the French Republic; and all treaties of alliance, offensive or defensive, which he may have concluded against the said Republic with any power whatsoever. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or money to any Powers armed against France, upon any pretence, or under any authority whatsoever.

III. The King of Sardinia fairly and entirely renounces for ever, for himself or his successors, in favour of the French Republic, all the rights which he can pretend to have to Savoy, and the counties of Nice, Tende, and Breuil.

IV. The limits between the States of the King of Sardinia, and the departments of the French Republic shall be marked by a line through the most advanced points of the frontiers of Piedmont, the summits, *plateaux* (flat tops of hills), mountains, and other places hereafter described, as well as the intermediate summits and *plateaux*, viz. from the point where the frontiers of *ci-devant* Faucigny, Duchy of Aoste and Valais, unite, to the extremity of the Glaciers, or Monts Maudits.

1. The summits or *plateaux* of the Alps at the rising of the Col-Mayor.

2. Little Saint Bernard, and the hospital situated there.

3. The summits or *plateaux* of Mont-Alban, of the Col de Cresfance, and of Mont-Isèrau.

4. Turning a little towards the south, the summits or *plateaux* of Celat and of Gros-Caval.

5. Great Mont-Cenis, and the hospital which stands to the south-east of the lake of that mountain.

6. Little Mont-Cenis.

7. The summits or *plateaux* which separate the Valley of Bardonnach from the Val-de-Pres.

8. Mont-Genèvre.

9. The summits or *plateaux* which separate the Valley of Quieres from that of Vaudois.

10. Mont de Viso.

11. Col-Maurin.

12. Mont de l'Argentier.

13. The source of the Abayette and the Sture.

14. The mountains between the valleys of Sture and Gesso, on one part; and those of Saint Etienne or Tinea, of Saint Martin or Vezubia, of Tende or of Roya, on the other.

15. Leroche-Barbon, on the confines of the State of Genoa.

If some communes, habitations, or portions of territories of the said communes, actually in friendship with the French Republic, fall without the line of frontiers above described, they shall continue to make part of the Republic, notwithstanding any inference that may be made to the contrary from this article.

V. The King of Sardinia engages not to permit Emigrants, or persons transported from the French Republic to stop or reside in his dominions. He may, however, retain in his service the Emigrants of the Departments of Mont-Blanc, and of the Maritime Alps, so long as they give no cause of complaint by enterprises or manœuvres tending to oppose the internal safety of the Republic.

VI. The King of Sardinia renounces all demand of recovery, or personal claim which he might pretend to exercise against the French Republic for causes anterior to the present Treaty.

VII. There shall be immediately concluded between the two Powers, a Treaty of Commerce on equitable basis, and such as may secure to the French

nation advantages, at least equal to those enjoyed in the dominions of the King of Sardinia by the most favoured nations.

In the mean time, all communications and commercial relations shall be re-established.

VIII. The King of Sardinia obliges himself to grant a full and entire amnesty to all his subjects who have been prosecuted for political opinions. Every process which may have been raised on this subject, as well as the judgments which have intervened, are abolished. All their property, moveable and immoveable, or the value thereof, if it has been sold, shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of it, to return and reside in the dominions of the King of Sardinia, or to retire therefrom.

IX. The French Republic and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, engage to supersede the sequestration of all effects, revenues, or property seized, confiscated, detained, or sold, belonging to the citizens or subjects of either Power, relative to the actual war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of the actions or rights which may belong to them.

X. All the prisoners respectively made shall be restored in one month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, on paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals. They shall be restored when cured.

XI. Neither of the contracting Powers shall grant a passage through its territory to the troops of an enemy of the other.

XII. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva, and Tortone, as well as the territory which the troops of the Republic occupy, or ought to occupy, they shall occupy the fortresses of Exiles, Asti, Suza, Brunette, Chateau, Dauphin, and Alexandria; for which last place Valence shall be substituted, if the General in Chief of the French Republic prefer it.

XIII. The fortresses and territories above described shall be restored to the King of Sardinia upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between the Republic and his Majesty, of general Peace, and the establishment of the line of frontiers.

XIV. The country occupied by the troops of the Republic, and which should be definitively restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian Majesty, but shall be liable to levies of military contributions, and furnishing provisions or forage which have been or may be exacted for the supply of the French army.

XV. The fortifications of Brunette and Suza, as well as the entrenchments formed above that town, shall be demolished and destroyed, at the expence of his Sardinian Majesty, at the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Executive Directory.

The King of Sardinia shall not be permitted to establish or repair any fortification on this part of the frontier.

XVI. The artillery of occupied places, the demolition of which is not stipulated by the present Treaty, shall be employed for the service of the Republic, but shall be restored with the other fortresses, at the same epoch, to his Sardinian Majesty. The stores and provisions which may be there, shall be consumed, without recovery, for the service of the Republican army.

XVII. The French troops shall have free passage through the States of the King of Sardinia, in entering, or returning from, the Interior of Italy.

XVIII. The King of Sardinia accepts the mediation of the French Republic for definitively terminating the differences which have long subsisted between his Majesty and the Republic of Genoa, and for deciding on their respective claims.

XIX. Conformable to the VIth Article of the Treaty concluded at the Hague on the 27th Floreal, 3d year, the Batavian Republic is included in the present Treaty. There shall be peace and friendship between that Republic and the King of Sardinia. Every thing shall be established between them on the same footing as before the preceding war.

XX. The King of Sardinia shall disavow, by his Minister to the French Republic, the proceedings employed towards the last Ambassador of France.

XXI. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in less than one month, reckoning from the signing of the present Treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris the 25th Floreal, 4th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible,

answering to the 15th of May 1796.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX,
Le Chevalier DE REVEL,
Le Chevalier DE TONZO.

The Executive Directory decree and sign the present Treaty of Peace with the King of Sardinia, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed by the Executive Directory, by a decree of the 22d Floreal, and charged with instructions to that effect.

At Paris, the 28th Floreal 4th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

(Signed) LETOURNEUR, REWEILL.
CARNOT, P. BARRAS.
L. M. REVEILLER LEPAUX.

IV.

CONDITIONS of the ARMISTICE concluded with M. FREDERIC COMMANDANT D'EST, Plenipotentiary of the DUKE of MODENA.

THE Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy grants the DUKE de MODENA an Armistice, to allow him time to send to Paris, to the end he may obtain from the Executive Directory a definitive Peace, upon the following conditions, which the said Plenipotentiary submits to and promises to fulfil, namely,

I. The Duke de Modena will pay to the French Republic the sum of Seven Millions Five Hundred Thousand Livres French money, of which three millions shall be paid immediately into the hands of the Paymaster of the Army, two millions within fifteen days, and two millions and an half in the space of one month, into the hands of M. Balbi, banker to the Republic at Genoa.

II. The Duke de Modena shall moreover furnish the value of Two Millions and an Half in Provisions, Powder, or other Ammunition, as the General shall appoint, and at the times and places which he shall indicate.

III. The Duke is also bound to deliver up, at the choice of the Citizens deputed to that effect, Twenty Pictures from his gallery or his dominions.

Over and above these conditions, no requisition shall be made by the troops of the Republic passing through the territories of the Duke. The provisions they may need shall be furnished upon the terms of payment mutually agreed upon.

(Signed)
FREDERICK, Commandant d'Est.
BUONAPARTE.

JOURNAL

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

(*Concluded.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

THE Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill, and the question being put, that it be committed,

The House divided: Contents 2 ;
Not Contents 9.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose to make his promised Motion for an enquiry on the subject of National Expenditure. He set out with alluding to the Commission of Public Accounts, appointed in the year 1780 to enquire into, and suggest remedies for, the abuses existing in Public Offices and Departments, and complained that the measures recommended by these Commissioners, fourteen years since, had not yet been adopted. He instanced particularly in the case of five Revenue Boards, which the Commissioners had recommended to be consolidated into one, but which still remained distinct. He alluded to the mode of keeping the Army Accounts, as purposely indistinct and confused. He next passed to the state of the Unfunded Debt—to the Patent Officers in the Customs—the mode of transacting business at the Mint—the state of the Crown lands—the erection of Barracks, which he styled Inland Fortresses—the extraordinary expences of the Army, and their uncontrollable appropriation—the renewal of the Office of Third Secretary of State—the newly-created Board of Naval Architecture (which, however, he approved)—and the Board of Transports. All these he considered as blameable, and requiring reform, the increase of places having made the Red Book a chest of corruption.

He then proceeded to animadvert on the connection between the Minister and the Bank, which he considered as unconstitutional. The late check on discounts had, he observed, induced some to suppose that the well had a bottom; and, among other inconveniences resulting from it, he alluded to one which he had learnt from a letter sent him by some coal-heavers! who had half one of the 20,000*l.* prizes, which they had discounted for 100*l.* while the Office-keeper, on the ex-

tenion of the discounts by the Bank, had afterwards cashed it for 200*l.*

It was observable, he said, that the first Historian of the Bank had predicted its arrival at what it now actually is, a citadel in the midst of London; and an Establishment which may actually stand in lieu of Parliament!

He should not now enter into a general view of our finances. The picture which they presented was of a most fearful nature. He could not but observe, however, that a continuance of our expenditure on the present scale was literally impracticable; and he called on their Lordships to consider, both individually and collectively, the ruin which awaited on their perseverance in the present system. It menaced the Nation with bankruptcy. This bore a threatening aspect; but he still thought that their first regards were due to the preservation of the Constitution. The Noble Marquis moved a very long Resolution, purporting,

“That an enquiry should be made into the conduct of Ministers in not reforming the abuses stated by the Commissioners of Accounts.

“That an account should be furnished of the new Offices, with salaries created in the last ten years—of salaries prolonged beyond the services—of monies issued by warrants, &c.

“That this enquiry was most necessary, when we were engaged in a bloody and expensive war, without any object or end!! such objects only excepted as had arisen from the misconduct of Ministers.

“That such an enquiry was unavoidable from the exhausted state of our finances; which compelled the Government to resort to taxes which had been formerly repealed; and that it was the duty of the Constitutional Guards to interfere and prevent the protraction of a system which could lead to no other end but that of public confusion.”

Lord Grenville opposed the Motion, and combated the various propositions of Lord Lansdowne one by one. With respect to the Crown lands, measures had been taken to turn them to national profit.

He said, the Office of Third Secre-

tary of State was more beneficial to the Country than any other he could name.

He also vindicated the Act, empowering the Bank of England to lend money to Government; and gave a flattering account of the prosperous state of the finances of the Country.

The Earl of Lauderdale supported the Motion in a speech of considerable length; in the course of which he declared, he could not in his conscience say the Country was at this moment free. The Crown absorbed so great a portion of its property, and by that means acquired such influence, that neither out of doors nor in Parliament, nor anywhere, could he get men who had courage to speak their sentiments; not even many of those whom he knew to be of the same sentiments with himself.

Lord Auckland, in reply to the Marquis on the subject of our finances, drew the following Comparative Statement of our Revenue in the present year, and the first year of the late peace, as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE
YEARS 1783 and 1796.

Three per Cent.	1783	1796
Consols. at £.	55	66
Bank Stock	121	165
Imports	13,321,000	22,177,000
Exports	14,740,000	27,270,000
British Manufactures exported	10,440,000	16,000,000
Foreign Produce exported	4,000,000	10,743,000
Cotton imported on an average of five years	lb. 5,000,000	30,000,000
British ships en- tered out in 1789	9,989	11,000
Ditto entered in ditto	7,790	11,999
Vessels belonging to the British Em- pire in 1789	14,310	17,800
Tonnage of Vessels	1,395,000	1,581,000
Number of Men em- ployed in the Mer- chants Ships	109,000	119,000
Manufactures and Merchandise sent to the East- Indies	666,990	2,200,000

The nett revenue of the East-India Com-
pany in 1783, above charges was 2,600,000l.
and in 1795, 9,700,000l. and if taken on the
average of the last three years, 12,700,000l.

	1783	1796
Navy Debt	15,500,000	2,300,000
Total amount of outstanding un- funded debt nearly	27,000,000	not 1 million

Sinking Fund { none, but on the }
contrary's de- } 2,600,000
ficiency.

The amount of the Sinking Fund at this day, if taken at 2,600,000l. was rather below the mark; and we have discharged, besides, 22,000,000l. of debt, including the American sufferers and Spanish Armament. By a material and most valuable operation we have been able to establish a Fund for the redemption of the National Debt, which, if sacredly persevered in, would extinguish the whole in less than 56 years from the present time; and, in less than 12 years from this time, this Sinking Fund would amount to four millions, at which time the people would begin to be eased of their taxes. The whole receipt of the Revenue in 1783 was 2,000,000l. less than the expenditure, and it is now 3,600,000 above it; so that, estimating the Peace Establishment at 15,000,000l. we should have a clear surplus of 3,600,000l. and, adding this to the deficiency of 1783, it will make a difference to the Public of above 5,000,000l. These were facts which he would leave to their Lordships without comment, because they required none, and because they appealed so forcibly, if their Lordships would believe them. The simple result was, that we owed the benefits they exhibited to the energy of our Government, the security of our Laws, and the stability of our Constitution!

Earl Moira and Lord Hawkesbury likewise spoke, and some personal altercation took place between Lord Lauderdale, the Chancellor, and Lord Spencer, the latter of whom entered into a defence of himself and the Duke of Portland on their coming into office. They entered it not from any greediness for place; but because it was thought by those whose opinions they most highly valued, that by accepting their present situations, they could render the more essential services. The House then divided: for Lord Lansdowne's Motions 9—against them 72.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Lord Moira rose, and, adverting to the debate of Monday se'nnight, stated, that

that he had some observations to make upon the speech of a Noble Lord (Auckland), which had been since published; and having entered into the calculations in the speech, delivered his opinion that they were erroneous.

Lord Grenville defended them, which produced a long conversation, in which Lord Hawkesbury also maintained these calculations; while Lords Moira, Lansdowne, and Lauderdale, contended they were inaccurate. It was agreed to defer the further consideration of the business until Friday next, until which day also Lord Lauderdale postponed his intended Motion on the subject of Finance, and the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

The Order of the Day being then read, that their Lordships be summoned,

The Earl of Guildford said, he was convinced that in what he was about to say, he must be obliged to go over much beaten ground, and use much hackneyed argument; but he should endeavour to compress it, and not trouble the House but with as little repetition as possible. The conduct of the present Ministry was such as demanded a strict examination, as they had shewn themselves unworthy of possessing the confidence of the People; and he was convinced, that the best mode of remedying the evil from hence arising, would be, to shew to the People and Public, without exaggeration, what their conduct had really been. His Lordship reviewed the principal events of the War, and condemned the conduct of Ministers, which he stated to be weak, undecided, and wanting in energy; and insisted that the object of the War was ever undefined, and the real expenditure inviscerally kept back from the knowledge of the Country. His Lordship noticed the negotiation between Mr. Wickham and the Sieur Barthelemi; and declared a more awkward attempt was surely never exhibited to the eyes of mankind. From his soul he must say, that he drew the same conclusions as were drawn by the French—That in our offers we were not sincere. He had on a former occasion troubled their Lordships with a Motion for an inquiry, but at present he should not follow that plan; he would present them a Motion, such as, he conceived, would be the result of such an inquiry, if gone into. He then gave in the Motion, which was very long, and took 20 minutes in reading; it recapitulated

the arguments of his speech; reviewed the origin, progress, and conduct of the War, and concluded by praying His Majesty to direct his Servants to alter their measures.

Lord Sydney could not think the noble Earl serious, if he called upon them to join in an immense long Motion, containing such a variety of points; especially as it was brought forward on the sudden, and rather unexpected.

The Duke of Bedford moved to adjourn the Debate, upon which a conversation arose, and it was withdrawn.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that by this Motion their Lordships were not only called upon to condemn the conduct of Administration throughout the War, but they were called upon to condemn all their own Resolutions; for they had sanctioned, upon several occasions, that conduct which they were now asked to condemn.

The Duke of Grafton supported the Motion.

Earl Fitzwilliam reprobated, in strong terms, the principles pursued by the French, and declared he would give his assent even to a *Bellum internecinum*.

Lord Grenville, in a very able speech, went through all the objections adduced against the origin of the War, and the conduct of it in its progress. He would declare that we were forced into it by the conduct of our Enemies; and that we had not the alternative before us of Peace or War.

The Marquis of Lansdowne went at considerable length into the Question; and thought all our conquests, even the Cape itself, would be well exchanged for the money they had cost. All Alliances, he thought, should not be binding beyond a certain point, where they tended to injure the prosperity of the Country.

The Duke of Bedford supported the Motion. The House divided; Contents, 7; Proxies, 3—10; Non-Contents, 79; Proxies, 31—110; Majority, 100. Adjourned at half past Three.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Read a third time, passed, and sent to the Commons for their concurrence, a Bill for naturalizing Mrs. Hastings, wife of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Earl Lauderdale rose to make his promised Motion on the subject of Finance; which he prefaced with several observations on the necessity and policy

of attending to the state of the resources and expenditure of the Country; a neglect of which had been one principal cause of producing the Revolution in France. His Lordship deprecated the imputation of any improper motive or design, on his part; and concluded with submitting a string of Resolutions to the House, which ended in stating, that as even a Peace Expenditure must now be estimated at 22,540,335*l.* and a Peace income only 20,596,765*l.* the annual sum of 1,943,570*l.* yet remained to be raised by taxes.

Lord Auckland combated the statement of the Noble Lord, and vindicated the one he had published. His Lordship calculated our annual Peace income at 22,400,000*l.* exclusive of the 1,000,000*l.* provided for the Sinking Fund.

Earl Moira, and other Lords, likewise spoke; and the Resolutions were rejected by a Motion for the previous question.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Quakers' Bill,

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, he understood it was intended to pass this Bill with rapidity through the House, though it was one which contained a matter of great importance, and implicated much property. This was hardly done in the case of a common Bill, and this was not a very common one. He believed, that most of their Lordships were unacquainted with its contents, as it had been but a very short time in their House. Looking at the averment, what was it? That from a principle of conscience, a particular religious class of men felt themselves bound to resist the payment of Tithes; and by this Bill, the Clergyman was to sue for them in a peculiar manner; or if he resorted to the common process of the Law, he would incur all the costs of the suit upon himself. This was giving evident advantage to a body of men, who already, upon their own statement, felt themselves inclined, from a principle of conscience as they state, to litigate the subject of Tithes with the Clergy, many of whom could ill afford, from their narrow revenue, to maintain continual suits. In justice to them, therefore, arms ought not to be put into the hands of their opponents, who would attack them at such disadvantage. He thought it incumbent

upon him, and required of one who held the situation which he, however unworthily, had the honour to fill, to step forwards on their behalf; and therefore, for the reasons which he had stated, he should move, that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he understood the principle of the Bill to be no more than this—that a particular mode of recovering Tithes from Quakers was by it pointed out; and that if any Clergyman, through a pure spirit of litigation, chose to follow a more expensive law process, that in such case the costs should fall upon himself.

The Bishop of Rochester said, he entirely concurred with the Most Reverend Metropolitan. If the Bill went no further than to give a more easy and summary mode in the collection of Tithes, he should feel no objection against it; but he feared, though it might not be intended, it deprived the Clergy of their remedy at Law, which, in many cases, was absolutely necessary. He therefore thought the Bill, at least, should have some consideration, and upon that ground would support the Motion of the Rev. and Learned Prelate.

The Lord Chancellor said, there was undoubtedly a large class of men, who from a conscientious principle, not founded in right reason, opposed the payment of Tithes. It must be added, that their conduct was peaceable, their morals good, and in other respects they claimed great credit from the regularity and propriety of their deportment. The apprehensions of the Rev. Prelates he believed arose from a mistake, or misapprehension of the Clauses; for if an action or suit was commenced for Tithes, the Clergyman would not be liable to the costs, unless it fully appeared to the Court that he chose the most expensive mode of litigation from vexatious motives. There was one object, which was to admit the affirmation of a Quaker in a criminal case. The sanction and punishment were the same as in oath, and falsely to affirm was equal to perjury. From this the Public would be gainers: for as the case now rested, the Quaker was excused from attending in a Criminal Court, and the offender escaped. He trusted these reasons were sufficient to shew the expediency of the measure; but as he had great respect for the Rev. Prelates, he should

should agree with their Motion, that they might have full opportunity to consider of it.

It was then agreed to read the Bill 2 second time this day three months.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Lord Lauderdale rose upon a subject which he had before had the honour of addressing their Lordships upon. It was the Collateral Legacy Bill. When he before opposed the Bill, he did it as being coupled with the Land Bill, since thrown out in the other House. He therefore brought forward his present Motion, which was for a Bill to suspend the operation of the former Bill until the 1st of January next, that their Lordships might have an opportunity of preventing that injustice, which otherwise must ensue, if the one sort of property was to be exclusively taxed, and the land not so. In naming the 1st of January, he did not mean by that to say, that the Bill ought ever to pass; and, after the repeated discussions which they had heard upon the Finances of the Country, he was certain Ministers must call Parliament together long before Christmas—when the Bill might be repealed *in toto*. He concluded by moving, that the Bill for suspending the Collateral Legacy Bill be read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that by the rules and long-established customs of Parliament, a Bill, after it had passed, could not, in the same Sessions, be either repealed or altered, in any degree or shape whatsoever. The Motion of the Noble Lord was certainly within this principle; for to suspend the operation of a Bill was most certainly that sort of alteration, or so far a repealing as to militate against this principle. He should therefore move, that the Motion be rejected, which was agreed to.

Lord Lauderdale then entered his Protest on the Journals of the House.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

This day the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the several Bills which had passed both Houses.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

His Majesty came to the House in the usual state, and the Commons being required to attend, the Speaker, with about 100 Members, attended at the Bar. After the Speaker had addressed His Majesty, he was pleased to deliver a most gracious Speech from the Throne, as inserted in page 355, which put a period to this Parliament, as it was dissolved the next day by Proclamation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

THE Bill for the better recovery of small debts within the city of London, was thrown out.

John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. was ordered to attend in his place on Monday next.

Mr. Dent moved the House to go in to a Committee on the Dog Tax.

Mr. Sheridan opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair—The Bill was, he said, done so bunglingly, that he expected another would have been introduced in its stead, or that it would have been left in the hands of those who were better acquainted with taxes than the Hon. Gentleman. The Bill was most curiously worded, as it was in the first instance intituled “a Bill for the protection of his Majesty's subjects against Dogs:” from these words one would imagine that Dogs had been guilty of burglary, though he believed they were a better protection to their masters' property than watchmen.

The next charge that was brought against these poor animals, as injuring his Majesty's subjects, was canine madness; he had heard of an instance of canine madness, which was a truly ridiculous one— a dog had bit a hog, and the hog barked like a dog; the hog had bit the farmer, and the farmer grunted like a hog; and lastly, the farmer bit one of his own cows, and the cow attempted to speak like the farmer.

Mr. Sheridan took notice of the different clauses of the Bill, and thought that the inhumanity of this measure was ill-timed, and the Hon. Gentleman's conduct inconsistent, as one part of this species was allied with us, fighting for the cause of Religion and Humanity; besides he wished to know (as there was an exception in favour of puppies) at what age they were to be taxed; how was this to be ascertained? were we to keep a register of all puppies, and of all bitches that littered?

Mr. Sheridan concluded a most witty and

and laughable speech by moving an amendment, that instead of going into the Committee now, this day three months be substituted.

The Secretary at War spoke against the Bill; it would be wrong to destroy in the poor that virtuous feeling which they had for their dog, and he hoped the House would, on this occasion, exercise its discretion.

Mr. Dent supported his Motion for going into the Committee, nearly by the same arguments which he made use of on a former occasion.

Mr. Courtenay, in a copious strain of attic humour, animadverted on the different clauses of the Bill, and concluded by voting the amendment of three months.

Mr. Pitt rose, he said, to explain the nature of the vote he meant to give—he had altered his opinion in respect to the laying on of the tax—he wished that houses not assessed should be free, if they kept but one dog, and that the tax should be applied all to the revenue, as laying a tax on the poor to support themselves would be absurd, and the different parishes supported them already. On dogs kept by the assessed houses, he proposed a tax of three shillings when there was but one dog, and five shillings when there were more than one.

Several Members having spoke, the question was put, when Mr. Dent's motion for the House going into a Committee was negatived without a division, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Sheridan carried in the same manner.

In a Committee on the Westminster Police Bill, it was agreed that the Bill should be continued for five years.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Sergeant Adair introduced his Motion relative to the Quakers, by noticing the different Acts that had been passed in their favour; he concluded by moving "for leave to bring in a Bill for the further relief of those people called Quakers, as to the imprisonment of their persons, and for taking in all cases their affirmation instead of an oath."—After a conversation on the danger of innovating on the laws, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The House went into a Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill, Sir William Dolben in the Chair.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That there should be one slave to each ton,

up to 205 tons burthen, and four slaves to every five tons beyond this; and that no other ships but those already employed in that trade should be suffered to embark in it."

After a long and uninteresting conversation in the Committee, Mr. Dundas moved the Chairman to report progress, and to ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to, and leave given to sit again on Friday next.

The Report on the Hat Regulation Bill was brought up, with amendments; the lining to be stamped, and the wearer to be subject to a penalty in case his hat is not stamped.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House do resume itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means of granting a Supply to his Majesty—which being done accordingly,

He moved that a tax of 3s. be laid on each dog kept in assessed houses, provided there is but one; but if more, 5s. on each, and that cottages should be exempt if they kept but one dog, but if more than one, to pay as above; and if they kept a greyhound, pointer, or setting dog, to pay 5s. duty for each.

Mr. Dent objected to unassessed houses being exempt, alledging, that the very instant the Act passes, every cottage in the kingdom would have a dog, and the very end and intention of the Bill would be frustrated. A conversation of some length took place respecting the modes of evasion, &c. After which, the question was put on the Resolution, and a division took place, when there appeared for the Resolution, 52; against it, 29.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Dundas moved the Order of the Day on the adjourned debate on Mr. Sheridan's Motions respecting the number of men employed under Sir Charles Grey, &c. in the close of the year 1793; which being read accordingly,

Mr. Dundas said, the neglect of Ministers paying proper attention to our West India possessions, was a subject of which much had been heard in that House. He felt, he said, a conviction, that at no one period since the commencement of the war, Ministers could be charged with such neglect. The force intended first under Sir C. Grey was to have been 10,000 effective men, but from certain circumstances which made it necessary, the number was reduced to 6000; yet with this force Sir Charles

Charles thought himself secure, or why did he send various detachments from it to quarters where he had no orders?—He then took a view of the West-India War from the commencement, and of the very great difficulties Ministers had to encounter, and concluded by proposing, that if Mr. Sheridan would make his Motions distinctly, he would then tell him which of them he would object to, and which agree to, and after that he would move for certain papers to substantiate what he had said on the subject.

Mr. Grey rose next to answer Mr. Dundas; after which, several Members having spoke,

Mr. Sheridan proceeded to make the several Motions which he had mentioned on a former day, some of which were agreed to, and some negatived by general consent. After which,

Mr. Dundas moved a string of Resolutions respecting the production of papers and official documents, which were severally agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Curwen moved the second reading of his Bill to alter the Game Laws; the chief object of it was to enable persons to kill game on their own grounds, to pursue it when started on them, and to allow game to be sent openly to market.

Capt. Berkeley, Sir H. Sutton, Mr. Jenkinson, and other Members, opposed the Bill. They argued that it would occasion the destruction of all the game in the kingdom; that if it were to be allowed to be publicly sold, every hedge would be set with snares; and that while any game remained, every petty cottager in the nation would be poaching. The clause that enabled persons to pursue game would be the source of perpetual disputes, as all following game would declare they started it at home; and they observed, when the game disappeared, opulent Gentlemen would have one less inducement to visit their country seats, their residence at which in the present days needed no discouragement.

Mr. Sheridan supported the Bill.

Mr. Fox sincerely wished a repeal of the existing Game Laws; but did not think the present Bill a proper substitute, and therefore hoped the subject might be deferred to another session.

Mr. Pitt also wished the subject to be deferred. He was desirous of adopting any means to induce Gentlemen to live

upon their estates, and to give to the occupier, as well as proprietor of land, a right to kill game, to interest the former in the preservation of it, and afford greater amusement to the landed proprietor.

The Bill was lost on a division, there being for it only 17, against it 65.

A Lottery of 60,000 tickets, at 13s. per ticket (which will produce the Public 280,000l.) was then voted, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to renew the Alien Act for a time to be limited. Leave given.

Mr. Curwen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Acts of George the First, Second, and Third, relative to the Game Laws. After a short conversation, the Motion was negatived without a division.

General Smith moved the Order of the Day, for taking into consideration the proceedings of the Court Martial, in the case of Colonel Cawthorne.

He next moved that Copies of the said Proceedings be read;—a few sentences of which being read *pro forma*,

Colonel Cawthorne then, being in his place, was informed by the Speaker, that if he had any thing to say in his defence, this was the proper time.

The Colonel then rose, and having claimed the indulgence of the House, proceeded to read a written defence from a paper he held in his hand.—He solemnly declared, that as to the charges brought against him, he never had acted from any corrupt motive whatever, and though the Court Martial had proceeded in his case with the purest intentions, yet he hoped it would be found that the charges of misapplication, corruption, and embezzlement were untrue; but though he said this, he was far from throwing out any aspersions on the Noblemen or Gentlemen who sat in judgment on him on that occasion. He was, he said, made chargeable by a Military Tribunal with what was an offence only of a civil nature, and this day he was called upon to answer charges of a military nature. He then continued to answer the different charges from the written paper which he held in his hand, and concluded by saying, that he had been charged with keeping the regiment incomplete, but he had received it incomplete by 160 men.

General

General Smith thought it his duty, as a Member of Parliament, to call the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Court Martial on the unfortunate Member now in question; he thought it consistent with their honour and good sense to pay the utmost attention to these proceedings; as for himself, he had read these proceedings, and they had confirmed every idea he had entertained on the subject. He would not, therefore, trouble the House with a farther preamble, but would move, "that Colonel Cawthorne, having been found guilty on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 13th articles of the charges brought against him, be now expelled this House."

Mr. Wigley entered into a defence of Colonel Cawthorne; he could not see that he had acted corruptly or fraudulently; he spoke at some length, and concluded by moving an amendment to the motion, "that the further consideration of the debate be adjourned till this day six weeks."

General M'Leod seconded the amendment. This would, he said, be a precedent to increase the influence of the Crown; whenever an Officer had a seat in that House, they had only to bring him before a Court Martial and expel him.

Mr. Pitt said, that the Hon. General very properly brought the subject under the consideration of the House; he had not studied the minutes of the proceedings of the Court Martial, but would rest his judgment on this, that a Court Martial was that to which the law of the land had delegated a power to try such offenders, and that it was fully competent to judge of the case. He concluded by approving of the original Motion as it stood.

A division took place on the Amendment, when there appeared against it, 108; for it, 12;—majority, 96.—The Colonel was consequently expelled by the Vote of the House.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply; which being done, he moved a Resolution, "that it is the opinion of this Committee, that 200,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Subsidy to the King of Sardinia." He informed the Opposition Members, that as it was now late, he could wish that no discussion should take place at pre-

sent, but that it might be discussed on the Report.

General Tarleton acquiesced.

The House having resumed, the Chairman brought up the Report.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of exempting dairies, where cheese and butter are made, from paying the window tax. A resolution was moved to that purpose, the House resumed, and the report to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Hobart brought up the resolution of the Committee of Supply of yesterday, granting 200,000*l.* to his Majesty, to make good his engagement with the King of Sardinia.

Mr. Fox opposed it. If he was, he said, to give credit to public rumour, the King of Sardinia had very lately manifested an intention of negotiating a separate peace with the French; if so, it would be for our advantage; but still he thought it material for us to know how far it would be right or prudent for us to grant the subsidy under these circumstances; if, on the other hand, he intends a separate peace, it is necessary for us to know how far this was done with the approbation of Ministers; but if no such measure could be taken by the King of Sardinia without the consent of this country, it became necessary to know how far it had been consulted: if, lastly, he intends to continue the war, how he is to carry it on under the various circumstances. This he would wish Ministers to explain.

Mr. Pitt said, that if any new circumstances had arisen, for this very reason we were the more called on to keep our engagements with that Monarch. The conduct of the King of Sardinia had been of such a nature, and so honourable, as to afford a most laudable example to all the Allied Powers. It was true that he had attempted to negotiate, and had consented to an armistice, not for himself alone, but for the Emperor; but the terms proposed by the enemy were such as he could not, consistent with his honour, agree to, and therefore he thought it better manfully to face the danger, than yield to such ignominious conditions; he submitted it, therefore, to the House, whether they were not bound in honour to continue the subsidy, and whether it was not our interest to do so. As to the
other

other point, that it would have been better for this country that he had made a separate peace, the only way to enable him to make one which would be advantageous, would be not to withdraw our aid; for if we did, it was manifest that he would not obtain better terms than those proposed at first by the enemy.

General Smith and Mr. Harrison were for voting the money, but retaining to ourselves a power of conducting ourselves according to circumstances, and not to transmit the money, if what had been reported was true.—The Resolution was carried in the affirmative without a division, and a Bill ordered thereon.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, the Resolutions read, and Bills ordered on the said Resolutions.

A Motion was made for a Committee of the whole House, on the Bill that originated in the Lords for the relief of Curates. It had been called in question whether it was not an infringement of the privileges of the House, that Bills of such a nature should originate there.

The Speaker informed the House, that any Bills of a private nature might originate there, but no Money Bills, or Bills of a public nature. It was carried without a division to go into a Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. Grey's Motion to ground an Impeachment, which stood as an Order of the Day, attracted down many strangers, who filled the gallery at an early hour.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the Members, and only 26 being present, the House was of course adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The House went into the Committee on the New Wine Duty Bill. By a clause in the Bill the duty is to take place the 17th of April 1796.

Mr. Sheridan said, that laying on such a duty was equal to a prohibition, and that it would never answer the purposes of revenue.

Mr. Pitt said, that if there were to be three months previous notice, every one might buy in wine to serve him nine months, the end of the tax would therefore thus be defeated. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that laying on too great a tax was equal to a prohibition; no tax, he said, laid on for the pur-

poses of revenue, was equal to a prohibition.

Mr. Sheridan moved an amendment to one of the clauses, "that the 17th of July" be inserted instead of the "17th of April."

The amendment was negatived, and the original clause carried without a division.

Sir J. Sinclair, not wishing to press the General Inclosure Bill through the House with too much haste, put off the further consideration of it till the next Session of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Order of the Day for taking the Report of the Real Succession Bill into further consideration be read, which being done, he moved that it be re-committed.

Mr. Rashleigh opposed the re-commitment of it, and moved an amendment, "that it be re-committed this day three months."

A debate took place on the amendment, and after that a division, when the numbers stood, for the amendment, 24; against it, 65; majority, 41.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, and having gone through the different clauses of the Bill, the House resumed, and the Report was brought up by the Chairman.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

A message was brought down from the Lords, signifying that their Lordships had agreed to the Loan Bill of 7,000,000*l.* and certain other Bills.

Mr. Grey, in a long harangue, brought forward his charge against Administration, and upon which he meant to found a motion of impeachment. His charges were, 1st. That Ministers had been guilty of a violation of the Appropriation Act, applying money to purposes different from those for which it was voted by the House; 2d. That they had endeavoured to cover their misapplication of the public money, by presenting false accounts to that House; and 3d. That they had been guilty of a breach of the Act which regulated the office of the Paymaster-General.

The Hon. Member then observed, that it appeared from accounts which were laid on the table, dated April 21, that for the article of cloathing there was a sum due of 644,000*l.* which had been formerly voted and raised, but which never had been paid. The arrears to Staff Officers, which stood in the same predicament, amounted to

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146,000*l.*

146,000*l.* to the Foreign Settlements 34,314*l.* These sums had actually been raised in the years 1794 and 1795. They were now to be paid out of the Supplies of 1796. It was evident that these sums had been diverted from the purposes to which they were to have been applied. The plea which he expected to hear, on this occasion, was that of necessity. But in this case the Ministers should have come forward and called for a Bill of Indemnity. Such a procedure would have repelled the idea of innovation, and exempted them from the necessity of recurring to false accounts, with which they had disgraced themselves.

Mr. Grey then read a string of Resolutions, stating the duty of that House to watch over the expenditure of the Public money—to see that the Grants were strictly appropriated to the purposes for which they were issued—and reciting the debts, as above stated, due to the Colonels, Staff Officers, &c. since the year 1794—he concluded with a Motion, That the present Ministers had been guilty of a flagrant misapplication of the public money, and used a dispensing power, in violation of the Acts and the Privileges of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. The debate of this night, he said, had given him an opportunity of producing accounts, which otherwise would not have come before the House. He wished as much as any other Gentleman that no law should be infringed or violated but as little as possible, yet it was almost impossible to conduct a war, without in some small degree infringing that Act. He took a view of the extraordinary expences incurred during the American War, which, instead of amounting to only 2,000,000*l.* as the Hon. Gentleman had stated, amounted to 23,000,000*l.* when the expences of the present war amounted to no more than 16 or 17,000,000*l.* sterling, and concluded a very able defence by submitting the matter to the candour of the House.

Mr. Fox supported the Motion, and regretted that those who favoured Reform while in search of certain situations, could forget or condemn it when in power. He lamented that this mode of proceeding caused all Opposition to be suspected.

Mr. Steele vindicated his own conduct in the Pay-Office; and asserted, that the Paymaster's Act had introduced

great regularity into that department, and remedied a number of abuses previously existing in it. He then moved the Order of the Day.

On this Motion the House divided :
Ayes 209—Noes 38—Majority 171.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

The Secretary at War, in a Committee of Supply, moved for the sum of 438,000*l.* for the support of the French Corps in His Majesty's service.—Granted.

The Secretary at War said, that one regiment was that which was embodied at the instance of the Count Charmidi, to whom we were, in a great measure, indebted for the success of our arms in St. Domingo. The regiment had been since disbanded. Other regiments were those of La Chatre, Castries, &c. who had performed services of importance on the Continent. The companies stationed in Jersey and Guernsey, are composed all of Gentlemen of high rank, both in birth and in military services; who by the French Revolution fell from affluence to indigence and dependence, and who were content to be stationed now in the above Islands, living upon an allowance very little more than what was the subsistence of an equal number of private Soldiers.

The Report of the Landed Succession Bill having been brought up, and the question put that it be now taken into consideration,

Mr. Crewe opposed it, and moved an amendment, that it be taken into consideration this day three months.

Lord G. Cavendish seconded this Motion. He represented the Bill as striking directly at the value of all landed property; as an instance of which he mentioned, that, within his own knowledge, a Gentleman had agreed for the purchase of an estate, to no less an amount than 80,000*l.* but supposing that this Bill was likely to pass, he immediately declined the purchase.

Mr. Pitt said, that so far from being a tax upon the capital, this was only a tax on the annuity of collateral succession, and was only a very small one, to be paid in four years; and being upon a new accession of property, could be attended with no hardship.

Sir Wm. Pulteney represented the defence for the Bill as a fallacy and delusion. Could any man suppose that, if the present Bill were suffered to pass, the tax would not afterwards be extended

tended to lineal and direct succession? The argument derived from the person coming in by collateral succession being able to afford the payment, instead of being the principle of taxation, he could only consider as the principle of a highwayman.

Mr. Sheridan could not let the Bill pass in silence. He hoped that what had been said would induce the Minister, if not totally to abandon it, at least to allow a longer time to consider it, particularly when he had heard what had been said against it by such a number of respectable men, influenced by no party; as for himself, he objected to the whole principle of the Bill. In a few years Government would extend the principle to direct heirs, and would thus seize the capital of the whole Nation, and could go to War when they thought proper.

Mr. Pitt was against the general question of the amendment of three months. When the House proceeded to the Report, then Gentlemen might state their objections to the Bill.

A Division took place on the amendment of three months: against it, 81; for it, 52; Majority, 29.

The House then proceeded to take the Report into further consideration, and the different Resolutions of the Committee were read and agreed to.

Mr. Grey asked Mr. Pitt whether he meant to grant the Emperor a new Loan during the present Session?

Mr. Pitt replied, that he could not tell whether it would be found expedient to assist the Emperor with another Loan. If it was, then Parliament must be called together in the recess for that purpose.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Fox introduced a long, eloquent, and most able speech, by observing, that after the repeated defeats his Motions on the state of Public Affairs had experienced, some might wonder why he persisted in them; but he could not, at a period when it was fully undeniable that there was *no prospect of Peace*, refrain from calling the serious attention of every individual to the alarming state in which we were, and the melancholy prospect we had before us; whether the same was imputable to the unreasonable terms demanded by the enemy, or to a want of a sincere pacific disposition on the part of Administration.

The Country more unable than ever to carry on war, being under such cir-

cumstances, it must go to the feelings of every man.—But though the nation had been brought into this peril and distress by the misconduct and incapacity of Ministers for the four last years, it did not therefore absolutely follow, that from distress so produced, there should result an argument of utter despair. There was, on the contrary, every reason to hope, that when the errors of Ministers were corrected, and a just plan of operations established, there would result from that state of distress the most promising assurances of success.

Mr. Fox then took a wide and retrospective view of every material circumstance from the commencement of the war, declaring that no real cause had occurred to justify the hostility of this country. The causes assigned, and the offences urged by Ministry as having been given by the French, could not justify it—or might have been adjusted by negotiation. The King's Counsellors he thought had been as criminal in their mode of conducting the war, as in neglecting those favourable opportunities which had offered for peace, and which he was persuaded could not be now obtained but by a complete change of men and measures. Our conquests from Holland appeared to him to form almost insurmountable obstacles to peace, and counteract the object for which we had engaged in the war. They might, however, in the question of indemnity, be valuable acquisitions, and he trusted that the end of this bloody and ruinous war would be a general system of pacification throughout all Europe. If France kept what she had got in Europe, and we retained what we had acquired abroad, it would, he was of opinion, be a most unfortunate event. For, however valuable in peace, such conquests would, in a succeeding war, accelerate the ruin of the country. The greatest proof of the calamity which attended the conduct of Ministers was, the situation of those Powers who were in alliance with us, for they had been all fortunate in an inverse ratio of their connection with Great Britain.

He observed, that the House had frequently been told that the French finances were rapidly declining, and Gentlemen say, that their predictions have been completely verified; yet we are not nearer the end of the war. They were said to be in their last agony—not only on the verge, but in

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the very gulph of bankruptcy. That agony had now lasted twelve months, and he did not know but they might be now at the very bottom of the gulph—precipitate falls do not take much time. But it was rather extraordinary that at this time, when the enemy was at the very bottom of the abyss, his Majesty's Ministers had chosen to make something like an acknowledgment of the Republic. In their agony, however, the French had crossed the Rhine. It might have been expected that this agony would have produced death at last, but there was no such appearance. The events of the last three weeks in Italy shew that it is an agony that may destroy their enemies, and if they are bankrupts, make their enemies bankrupts also. Mr. Fox then entered into the state of French finances, and demonstrated that the situation of that country and this was totally dissimilar: that their predicted bankruptcy was no nearer than it was twelve months ago, as might be proved by the gigantic efforts with which the campaign had been opened.

Mr. Fox next adverted to the communication which took place at Basle between M. Barthelemi and Mr. Wickham; he remarked with severity on its equivocal nature, and the absurdity of commencing a negotiation, without investing the Minister with any authority to speak of the terms which were to be insisted on by this country.

After adverting to several prophetic circumstances in former debates on the same subject, against which he said Ministers had been warned, Mr. Fox concluded a most energetic speech of near three hours by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty respecting the conduct of his Ministers in the present war, representing the very flourishing state in which it was at the commencement of it, and the deplorable state to which it had been reduced by the bad councils of incapable Ministers, and praying that he would give directions to them to pursue a line of conduct diametrically opposite to what they had done, and to retract their former errors, &c."

Mr. Pitt in reply observed, that one would have imagined the Hon. Mover had forgot his former declarations—his former assertions, "that a just proposal, baffled by the proud and domineering pretensions of the enemy, would have the effect of uniting all parties; would,

as he had asserted, emphatically and repeatedly, "have the good effect of uniting England, and dividing France." One would have thought, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman remembering to what he was bound, to what he had pledged himself, and feeling for the honour of the country as a Member of Parliament, and an Englishman, would have supported the Government in the prosecution of the war, until the enemy should be brought to a more just sense of what was consistent with justice, moderation, and the safety of other countries. The Right Hon. Gentleman, who wished by the declaration which he had proposed, that Ministers should acknowledge all past errors, had, at the same time, forgot that he was also calling upon the House to rescind all the decisions which they had come to in the course of four years, and that the errors of Council would involve the misconduct of Parliament.

Mr. Pitt then took a view of the multifarious transactions since the year 1792. denied that we could have made peace at any period, and did not think the separate peace some of the Allies had made, a subject of either triumph or consolation to them. He drew a flattering picture of our resources and finances. He would, on the other hand, re-assert, in spite of contradiction, that France was on the verge of Bankruptcy. Mandats, which the Directory had declared, if not supported, their resources would fail them, were in a rapid state of depreciation, and her commerce was destroyed. The terms of Peace suggested by the French Rulers, were such as he was persuaded that House would never consent to; and he trusted, that instead of renouncing the spirit and character of Britons, of raising the pride and arrogance of the enemy, by throwing ourselves at her feet, and of adopting the present motion, we should persist with vigour and fortitude in this most just and necessary war, for the maintenance of social order, until our frantic foe should experience the return of reason, and incline to peace on just and suitable terms.

Mr. Fox replied, and at one o'clock the House divided, for Mr. Fox's Motion, 42; against it, 216; majority, 174.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the high price of Corn.

Mr. Lechmere directed an attack chiefly

chiefly against Monopolizers of all kinds, and moved the reading of several Acts to prevent the Monopoly of Farms, which Acts pointed out certain penalties to be levied on such Monopolizers. There ought to be but one standard of bread at the bakers, and if brown bread was to be used, it ought to be made by the families themselves. There were, he said, many farmers who would not bring their grain to market, but some of them kept it for seven years; this called for the interference of the Legislature. —He concluded his observations by moving, "That the Chairman be instructed to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enforce the bringing of Corn to be sold in the public market, and to prevent the adulteration of Flour brought to Market."

Mr. Francis seconded and supported the Motion.

It was moved after a short conversation, that the Chairman do leave the Chair, when there appeared for his leaving the Chair 34, against it 10. Mr. Lechmere's motion was consequently lost.

In a Committee on the Dog-tax Bill, Mr. Lechmere wished to call their attention to ladies' lap dogs. He knew a lady who had 16 lap-dogs, and who allowed them a roast shoulder of veal a day for dinner, while many poor persons were starving—was it not therefore right to tax lap-dogs very high? He knew another lady who kept one favourite dog, when well, on Savoy biscuits soaked in Burgundy; and when ailing (by the advice of a doctor) on minced chicken and sweetbreads.

The tax was ordered to commence on the 5th of July, and a clause introduced to allow gentlemen who keep hounds to compound with the revenue, by paying 20*l*. Puppies begin to be taxed six months after their birth.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

The order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Real Estate Succession Bill, it was warmly opposed; and the House at length divided, Ayes 48, Noes 46—Majority 2.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that it be read a third time on this day three months, when the House again divided—Noes 54, Ayes 53—Majority 1.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that it be read a third time to-morrow, when a third division took place—Ayes 54, Noes 54.

The Speaker accordingly being called

upon for his vote, gave it for the third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt then said, that finding the Bill was liable to so many objections, he would decline pressing the third reading to-morrow, and discharge the order for that day three months. The Bill was of course withdrawn.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

The Quakers' Bill was made an annual one, and a motion of General M'Leod's, grounded on a supposition that soldiers would be kept in barracks built at places where parliamentary elections were made, rejected; as it was argued barracks could not be considered as making exceptions to the law which forbids the residence of soldiers at any place where elections are carrying on.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that as the Real Property Succession Act had been rejected, it would be unfair and preposterous to enforce the one on Personal Property; and after calling upon Mr. Pitt, for the sake of his credit with the Public, to support him, made a motion to prevent its operation.

Mr. Pitt said, he could not but return the Hon. Gentleman his thanks for his kind solicitude about his fame and popularity, a proceeding of candour and sincerity perfectly worthy of him; but he should oppose his motion, and it was negatived without a division.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that as the Session was too far advanced to get through with the Slave Carrying Bill, he would early in the next Session bring the subject before the House.

General Tarleton and General Smith spoke a few words in opposition to this notice.

Mr. Sergeant Adair moved the third reading of the Quakers' Relief Bill.

Mr. Smith moved, that a certain clause be added, relative to two female Quakers that had been imprisoned these nine years for contumacy; but being informed by the Speaker that it was informal in the present stage of the Bill, he withdrew his motion.

Certain other clauses were added to the Bill, after which it was read a third time and passed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Sir W. Dolben rose on the Slave Carrying Bill. He wished that the conveyance of Slaves should be taken into the hands of Government from the merchants. Government could, he said,

said, carry it on with more humanity, and supply our West India possessions better with Slaves.

Being informed by the Speaker that there was no question before the House, he desisted from proceeding farther.

Lord Stopford reported, that his Majesty would make provisions for the Clerks, Chaplain, &c. of the House.

General Smith, understanding that Mr. Dundas did not mean to bring forward his India Budget, took the only opportunity that was left him to state, that to expect the India Company could pay 500,000*l.* per annum towards the revenue of the country was a fallacy, and that they never could do it. He also took occasion to observe, that from the late tumult in the East-India sol-

diery the boasted arrangements of Mr. Dundas might now well be called in question.

Mr. Dundas asserted, that the Company in time of peace would be fully capable of paying the 500,000*l.* and more. The disturbance in India was not to be imputed to his arrangements, and he thought the Officers in the East would not thank Gen. S. for mentioning in the British Parliament a circumstance which, if the House inquired into it, might fix upon them the crime of rebellion.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

The Session closed, and on the next day this Parliament was dissolved by Proclamation, and a new one summoned to meet on July 12.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 5.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rainier, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Suffolk, in Madras-Road, the 15th of October 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

YESTERDAY, on the point of sailing, I received the inclosed letter and papers from Captain Newcome, giving an account of his proceedings, and particularly of the success of the expedition, under his own and Major Browne's orders, of the Honourable Company's infantry, against Malacca, this place being now in the possession of the British troops.

I feel a more than ordinary satisfaction in announcing this event for their Lordships information, as, on account of the original force destined for that service being reduced, my expectations were less sanguine; and also of its great importance, from the security thereby offered to the trade of his Majesty's subjects in the Straights of Malacca and the Chinese seas.

Being doubtful of the propriety of my conduct in not having corresponded with the Right Honourable Henry Dundas on the subject of the late expeditions, in which I co-operated in council and execution, in obedience to the King's orders by him transmitted, and as therein prescribed (not having then even re-

ceived their Lordships directions so to do, and which are also silent on that head), I have to request you will please to intercede with their Lordships to use their influence to remove any culpability that may reflect upon my conduct for this omission; in which, if I have erred, it has been through defect of instructions, and my inexperience in the receipt of such kind of orders.

On the success of his Majesty's arms at Trincomalee and Fort Oostenberg, and on receiving the account of the same from Malacca, I took upon me to order salutes to be fired by his Majesty's ships then in port; and on the 13th instant, at the suggestion of my Lord Hobart, I directed Captain Lambert, of his Majesty's ship Suffolk, to fire 78 guns, funeral-wise, on the melancholy occasion of the death of his Majesty's faithful ally his Highness the Nabob Wallajah, late Nabob of the Carnatic (the Fort of St. George, by his Lordship's orders, paying the same honours), that particular number of guns being appointed as corresponding to those of the years of his late Highness's age; which I trust their Lordships will approve, and notify to the Board of Ordnance, to be allowed in the several gunners' monthly expenses.

Please to acquaint their Lordships, that the Presidency here have just received

ceived accounts of the surrender of Manar, in the Gulph of the same name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

To Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore and Commander of his Majesty's ships employed in the East Indies.

SIR,

I ARRIVED here on the 15th inst. with his Majesty's ship under my command, the *Ever* and Carnatic transports, and a part of the convoy, having parted company with his Majesty's ship *Resistance*, in the night of the 13th, between the Sandheads. Captain Pakenham joined company again in Malacca Road on the 17th in the morning.

By the inclosed letters you will see that we were obliged to commence hostilities, which began by the *Resistance* firing a few guns at the *Constantia* (a Dutch Indiaman run into the mud), which she returned by firing two guns, and then striking her colours. From the great assistance afforded me by the boats from the *Chi-a* fleets, &c. I was enabled to land all the troops, with two six pounders at the same time. They left the ships at seven P. M. on the 17th, and reached the shore by nine P. M. At half past nine P. M. an officer came on board the *Orpheus* from the Governor to surrender the place on our terms; they then delivered over St. John's post, a commanding work well furnished with cannon, about 1300 yards from the fort, and 200 from the place of conference, to a subaltern with a party of our grenadiers, and we entered the Fort with the remainder of the British Detachment. The Garrison being thus completely in our power, and unconditionally, further than the securing of property, the Dutch guards were permitted to remain armed at their posts, until the Governor, whom we then accompanied to his house, gave in his own hand-writing, to Major Browne, a detail of the guards, which were then relieved by the British troops. From the anxious desire of complying with his Majesty's orders, we have agreed to the inclosed Capitulation, and every thing now appears perfectly quiet, and all parties reconciled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY NEWCOME.
Orpheus, Malacca Roads,

August 25, 1795.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES.

The measures adopted by the Dutch

Government of Malacca subsequently to the amicable proposals tendered by the naval and military Commanders of the British forces, by the agency of Mr. Forbes Ross M'Donald, appointed by Commodore Peter Rainier, commanding the British Squadron in India, and Colonel John Brathwaite, commanding the land forces on the coast of Coromandel, having rendered it necessary to debark the troops, towards which the possession of the *Constantia*, a Dutch armed ship, which lay between the English Squadron and the fort, becoming indispensable, actual hostilities commenced by his Majesty's ship the *Resistance* firing upon, and, after exchange of some guns, taking possession of her; and, having been followed up by the discharge of several guns from the Dutch battery upon the British troops after they had gained the shore; are circumstances which, together with the invitation subsequently given to the British Commanders to take possession of the fort, cannot be considered in other light than ultimately placing the Dutch garrison in the predicament of having surrendered as prisoners of war, and which has been since acknowledged by the Dutch Government to have been their expectation.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

Nevertheless, in obedience to the commands of his Britannic Majesty, requiring us to cultivate the alliance which has so long and so happily subsisted between the two Nations, we dispense with the unparticipated controul, which the foregoing circumstances would warrant our taking upon ourselves, and hereby accede and confirm to the Dutch Government its establishment and authority in all civil matters, to the full extent as heretofore; reserving, however, to ourselves, and those who have been in immediate connection with us upon the service, a claim to the public property of Malacca, and the shipping in the Roads, to the extent his Britannic Majesty may be graciously pleased to determine; and for this purpose the value of the public property ashore and in the Roads, to be estimated and placed in deposit, promising on our part to give protection to public and private property under the above reservation, and to defend the interests of the ancient Dutch Government against their enemy the French, to the utmost of our power, under the following condition.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The Commanding Officer of the British troops to be acknowledged Commandant of the

the fort and garrison of Malacca, and military posts thereupon depending, with a seat as second in Council.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The keys of the fort to be lodged with him, and the military stores of every description to be delivered over to him.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The parole to be given by him.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The disposal of the Dutch garrison to be wholly at his discretion.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

A fund to be assured to him, in monthly payments, for the subsistence of the troops, and for the defence of the fort and its dependencies, and that provision for this fund be made in the first instance.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

This Article to be understood as agreed to, so far as the resources of the Dutch Government of Malacca and its dependencies extend.

N. B. This paragraph by Mr. Couperus.

In consideration of the extraordinary expence incurred by the British Government, in sending their troops for the protection of their Allies the Dutch at Malacca, the Governor and Council of that settlement will represent these circumstances to the Governor-General and Council of Batavia, and in forwarding an account of the monthly expence of the British troops, they will make application to the Governor-General that he may provide for it.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The English and Dutch flags to be displayed, when occasion requires, upon the two flag staffs which are already erected.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The armed vessels belonging to the Malacca Government shall be put under the orders of the British naval Commander.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

Orders shall be sent by the Dutch Government to their Officers commanding at Rio, to put themselves and their garrison under the orders of the Officer commanding the British forces.

Agreed. A. Couperus.

The above conditions being drawn up in general terms, as the basis of connection with the protecting Power, the illustration which any of them may require will be arranged and detailed in a subsequent paper, subject, however, in whole or in part, to the future regulation of the British Government in India.

A true Copy. (Signed) H. NEWCOME.
True Copy. Doni Ince, Dep. Sec.

HORSE-GUARDS, APRIL 16.

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, dated Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1795, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the East-India Company's Forces in Bengal:

"I have the honour to inform you that Major Petrie, soon after the surrender of Cochin, detached a force against the Dutch fort at Quilon, and their factories of Forca and Quilon Quilon in the Travancore country. They were delivered up without resistance; and we are now in possession of all their settlements on the Continent of India."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Quiberon, the 5th of April, 1796.

ON the 20th ultimo we chased three corvettes, one of which, La Volage, of 26 guns, we drove on shore under a battery in the mouth of the Loire, and dismasted her, but she was afterwards got off. In this affair the Amazon had four men wounded; the other two ships got into the Loire. We have also captured and destroyed the vessels as per inclosed list.

List of Ships and Vessels referred to in the above extract, viz.

Favourite Sultana, brig, laden with salt—captured.

Friends, brig, laden with flour, &c.—captured.

Name unknown, brig, in ballast—sunk.

Name unknown, Chasse Maree, empty—sunk.

Providence, Chasse Maree, laden with wine and brandy—captured.

Name unknown, brig, laden with empty casks—sunk.

Four Marys, brig, in ballast—captured.

Aimable Justine, brig, in ballast—captured.

La Nouvelle Union, brig, in ballast—captured.

Ships of War from L'Orient to Brest.

La Sageste and La Eclatant, driven up the Loire.

La Volage, driven on shore and dismasted, but was got off again.

EDW. PELLEW.

HORSE-GUARDS, APRIL 23, 1796.

LETTERS, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General the Earl of Balcarres, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jamaica.

Castle Wemyss, Jan. 30, 1796.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform you, by my dispatch of the 30th of December 1795, that I had entered into a treaty of peace with the Trelawney Maroons. Two of the Articles were very important, namely, the surrender of themselves and arms, and their giving up all the runaway slaves who had joined them in the rebellion. Notwithstanding the treaty, I had not the smallest confidence in their sincerity, and every preparation was made to continue the war with unabated vigour.

Three weeks having elapsed without any apparent intention, on the part of the Maroons, to fulfil the treaty, I ordered the Hon. Major-General Walpole to move forward on the 14th inst. with a strong column of regular troops.

He had only advanced some yards, when a message was delivered from the Maroon Chief, begging that no further hostile step should be taken.

As we had experienced much duplicity and evasion, it was judged expedient to move slowly on; and the line of march was so arranged as to give the Maroons an opportunity of coming in with safety. This had the desired effect. The Maroons, to the number of 500, surrendered themselves, and were conducted within our posts. Including those whom I had formerly secured, I have in my possession near 600.

Thirty Maroon men, and 100 women and children, still remain out: of this number several men are severely wounded, and others sick. I do not compute the effective Maroon warriors now in rebellion to exceed fourteen, and these are afraid to come in, from a consciousness of their crimes.

The Maroon rebellion, I think, is drawing to a close; and a substantial proof of my assertion is, that public credit, which was destroyed by this revolt, is now completely restored. The general opinion is, that property has acquired a degree of security which it never heretofore had in this island.

His Majesty's forces, regulars and militia, have fought the rebels in more

than 20 actions. They have been impelled by one sentiment, that of crushing a most daring, unprovoked, and ungrateful rebellion.

I should indeed find it a most arduous task to detail individual merit. The efforts of the whole Community have been directed to shew their attachment to his Majesty, and to maintain his government and their own happiness against all banditti whatsoever: I must, however, recommend to his Majesty's notice the Hon. Major-General Walpole; and I am proud to say, that much is owing to his personal activity and excellent conduct. Our success, though great, is not without its alloy. The Maroon rebels, like to other rebels, have found it easier to raise rebellion than to quell it. Runaway slaves are still in the woods, to the number of nearly 150, ill armed, and with very little ammunition. Their reduction may take some time, and create further expence and uneasiness to the country; but they merit the less consideration, as I am happy to give the most unqualified assurances of the excellent and peaceable disposition of the Negro slaves throughout the island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BALCARRES.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Balcarres to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Feb. 15, 1796.

MY letter of the 30th of January apprized you, that 30 Maroon men, and 100 women and children remained out in rebellion.

I have now the honour to inform you, that, after having ineffectually searched for them from four different points, forty-three more have surrendered themselves, of which six are stoutable Maroon men. The Maroons now out consist of 24 men and 63 women and children.

HORSE GUARDS, APRIL 23.

Dispatches have this day been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, dated at Martinique, January 27, and Barbadoes, March 10, 1796; by the former of which it appears, that on the 20th of January the enemy at St. Vincent's made an attack on the British post at Millar's Ridge, which they continued with great violence from daylight until it was quite dark, but were finally repulsed with considerable loss, after twice attempting to carry the redoubt. At the commencement of the

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action,

action, Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, having advanced with a view of surprising an advanced picket of the enemy, was twice wounded, but is not thought to be in any danger. The behaviour of this Officer, of Major McLeod of the 59th, who commanded at Millar's Ridge, and of the other officers, is mentioned by General Leigh, in the strongest terms of commendation. The total loss of the British during the action was 2 serjeants and 22 rank and file killed; a Lieutenant-Colonel (Prevost), 2 serjeants, and 31 rank and file wounded.

By the dispatch of the 10th of March it appears, that Major Wright of the 25th regiment, who commanded at Pilot's Hill in the island of Grenada, was obliged to abandon that position, and fall back to the post of Sauter, on the night of the 29th of February. It is stated, that the want of water, of which the supply had been entirely cut off by the enemy, rendered this retreat necessary; and that it was effected in good order, with the loss of only two privates badly wounded. Previous to the retreat Major Wright had been frequently attacked by the enemy without success. His loss on these occasions was: 25th regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 2 ditto wounded: Black Rangers, 8 rank and file killed; 10 ditto wounded; 2 ditto missing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the Savage Sloop, April 21, 1796.

I HAVE received a letter from Captain Roe, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, acquainting me he had taken, on the coast of France, a French lugger privateer, with 13 men, armed with blunderbusses and musquets, which had been out from Dunkirk five days, but had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

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 Swifts Cove, at the Mole, 29th of February, 1796.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that the Hon. Captain Carpenter, of his Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, being stationed to cruize off Old Cape François, for the reinforcements expected from Cork,

fell in with a French frigate, which, after ten hours chase (the latter part being very light airs of wind), she first anchored, and afterwards by their cutting her cables, drove on shore, in a cove a little to the eastward of Porto Plata, when the crew abandoned her, and she was taken possession of and got off, without damage, by Captain Carpenter.

It appears by the Log-book, that she is called *La Percante*, commanded by the Citoyen Jacques Clement Tourteller, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting 20 nine pounders and six brass two-pounders, and had on board near 200 men, dispatched by order of the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, and sailed from Rochelle the 6th of December last, with orders not to be spoken with, nor to speak with any thing.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

Frontiers of Italy, May 18. It was on the 12th that the advanced guard of the French army entered Milan. A Deputation of the Municipality, headed by the Archbishop, was sent to present the keys to the French General Massena, who commanded the advanced guard. The next day the Tree of Liberty was planted in the midst of the great square; the Imperial arms were taken down, and the inhabitants were engaged to wear the national cockade. On the 12th and 13th other corps of French troops arrived, and the castle was invested. The garrison consists of 1600 men, and is well provided. General Massena, having summoned it to surrender, received an answer in the negative.

May 29. The French army under General Buonaparte, consisting of upwards of 100,000 men, is advancing still farther; and the Army of the Alps, under Kellerman, which is advancing to act jointly with the former, is estimated at 35,000 men. Beau lieu has retreated to Tyrol, finding it impossible to resist so powerful an army. The city of Bologna, belonging to the Pope, the largest, after Rome, in the Ecclesiastical States, is in the possession of the French. The French advanced posts penetrated as far as Urbino, to which place the Pope has sent deputies to make remonstrances against these hostile proceedings in his dominions, and to declare his pacific sentiments. The French General Massena has laid siege to the citadel of Milan.

Buonaparte,

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Brethren in Arms.

"Soldiers, you are precipitated like a torrent from the heights of the Appenines; you have overthrown and dispersed all that dared to oppose your march. Piedmont, rescued from Austrian tyranny, is left to its natural sentiments of regard and friendship to the French. Milan is yours, and the Republican standard is displayed throughout all Lombardy. The Dukes of Parma and Modena are indebted for their political existence only to your generosity. The army which so proudly menaces you has had no other barrier than its dissolution to oppose to your invincible courage. The Po, the Tessino, the Adda, could not retard you a single day. Those vaunted bulwarks of Italy were insufficient. You swept them with the same rapidity that you did the Appenines. Those successes have carried you into the bosom of your country; your Representatives decreed a festival dedicated to your victories, and to be celebrated throughout all the communes of the Republic. Now your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your sweethearts, will rejoice in your success, and take pride in their relation to you. Yes, soldiers, you have done much; but more still remains for you to do. Shall it be said of us, that we know how to conquer, but not to profit by our victories? Shall posterity reproach us with having found a Capua in Lombardy? But already I see you fly to arms—you are fatigued with an inactive repose—you lament the days that are lost to your glory! Well, then, let us proceed; we have other forced marches to make, other enemies to subdue, more laurels to acquire, and more injuries to avenge. Let those who have unsheathed the daggers of civil war in France, who have basely assassinated our Ministers, who have burnt our ships at Toulon—let them tremble! The knell of vengeance has already tolled! But to quiet the apprehensions of the people, we declare ourselves the friends of all, and particularly of those who are the descendants of Brutus, of Scipio, and those other great men, whom we have taken for our models. To re-establish the Capitol—to replace there the statues of those heroes who have rendered it immortal—to arouse the Roman people entranced in so many ages of slavery;—this shall be the fruit of your victories.

It will be an epoch for the admiration of posterity—you will enjoy the immortal glory of changing the aspect of affairs in the finest part of Europe. The free people of France, not regardless of moderation, shall accord to Europe a glorious peace; but it will indemnify itself for the sacrifices of every kind, which it has been making for six years past. You shall be again restored to your fire-sides and homes; and your fellow-citizens pointing you out, shall say, "There goes one who belonged to the Army of Italy."

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Paris, May 29. The Directory has addressed the following proclamation to the armies on the Sambre and Meuse:

"New cries of war are heard on the banks of the Rhine. What rage is it thus goads on our cruel enemy, who amidst his disasters and our triumphs, has the temerity of breaking an armistice, which he himself had demanded, and you had granted him, in hopes of a speedy peace! Guided by the ferocious English, he receives their gold and contempt as the price of his submission, and of the blood of his bravest warriors. Let then the Republican bayonet reach the tottering thrones of the monsters coalesced against the human race, and strike terror in their bosoms—let your irresistible valour within a few days put a period to the struggle of the liberty of the people against tyranny, which has lasted but too long; and let the haughty despots, who still dare to fight against that liberty, at last bow submissive at the aspect of the Republican banners."

The following is the letter by which the Austrians gave notice of the cessation of the suspension of arms with the French. Major Schuway, of the Imperial Artillery, delivered it to the Commander in Chief of the advanced posts of the French army:

"GENERAL.

"His Royal Highness, Archduke Charles, General in Chief of the Imperial army, as well as of that of the Empire on the Lower Rhine, has acquainted me, that notwithstanding his Imperial Majesty's most ardent desire to relieve suffering humanity from the evils attendant on another campaign, the untractable disposition of the French Directory forces his Majesty to suppress his peaceful sentiments, and to resume hostilities, in order to put a period to an unfortunate war, which so much

hurts his feelings. In consequence hereof, I have the honour to acquaint you, that pursuant to the stipulated conditions of the armistice, the Officer who delivers this letter is ordered to remain with you until the expiration of the term of ten days, to be computed from his arrival at your advanced posts; and that the suspension of arms is to cease the moment when that term shall elapse. You will be so good as to certify the arrival of the said Officer, and the receipt of this notification.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"BARON DE KRAY,

"May 21, 1796." "Lieut. Gen."

Paris, June 6. A courier arrived from the army of Italy, with the news of an insurrection having broken out against our troops, in a part of the country of Lombardy. The commotion appeared to have been concerted, and took place in several towns at the same time, at Pavia, at Milan, and at Placentia. Those towns had shut their gates, and disarmed the garrisons. Buonaparte presented himself with his army at Pavia, which refused to surrender to him, but the General forced the gates, and imposed a heavy contribution on the city, and on the others which had imitated its example. He ordered a number of the seditious to be shot, burnt a village, and murdered the whole municipality of Pavia.

June 15. This morning we received an express from Dover, with the Paris Papers as late as the 11th inst. which contain news of considerable importance.

They announce no less than four engagements; three in Germany, and one in Italy; and these are stated in the Paris Papers to have all terminated in victories for the French.

The first action in Germany appears to have taken place on the 31st of May, in the Hundiruck, between the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General Jourdan, and the Austrians. This in the French accounts is more slightly spoken of than the others. Jourdan took the first opportunity of attacking the enemy's army, and according to the official report, the Austrians were driven from positions which they in vain attempted to recover the following day. The next is mentioned as the more brilliant. This was the victory obtained by General Kleber on the 1st of June.

Another engagement happened on the 4th of June, at Altenkirchen, between the forces under General Kleber and the Austrian army, which he had defeated on the 1st. This is briefly described as a victory, no less decisive than the former. When these accounts came away, the official details had not been published at Paris; but it was stated, on the authority of private letters, that Gen. Kleber had attacked an entrenched camp of the Austrians, and completely routed them, making 3000 prisoners, and taking 12 pieces of cannon.

Buonaparte has likewise obtained another victory over Beaulieu on the 28th ultimo, at Borgetto, on the Mincio. Buonaparte had entered Verona in pursuit of the Austrians.

AMERICA.

The following was the progress of the question of ratification of the Treaty with England, in its different stages through the House of Representatives, in America, on the 30th of April last:

The first motion was for declaring the Treaty highly objectionable—for the motion 48, against it 48. The Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion.

For declaring the Treaty objectionable only 49—against the declaration;—some, because they did not consider it objectionable; others, because they feared making the declaration would be injurious; and others, because so unfriendly to Treaty as to object to all compromise, 49. The Speaker decided in the negative.

For carrying the Treaty into effect—Some, because a good one; others, because they judged it best to be executed under existing circumstances, 51. Against carrying it into effect;—because bad in itself, and notwithstanding existing circumstances, 48—which leaves a majority of three in favour of the Treaty, and for its being carried into immediate effect.

In consequence of which resolution, on the 3d of May, the House of Representatives passed the following Bill, viz. "A Bill for making appropriations towards defraying the expence of carrying into effect the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain;" when the blank for the sum of money to be appropriated for carrying the Act into effect, was filled

up with 80,808 dollars; and for payment of each of the Commissioners in London with 6,667 dollars and 50 cents;

and for those residing in the United States with 4,445 dollars.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 27.

A VERY melancholy and extraordinary transaction took place. Lord Charles Townshend, and his brother Lord Frederick Townshend, sons to the Marquis Townshend, had been to Great Yarmouth, for which place Lord Charles had been just chosen Representative; they arrived in town yesterday morning about six o'clock, and when they had reached Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, the post-boys stopped to enquire where the Bishop of Bristol, to whose house they had been ordered to drive, lived; when Lord Frederick jumped out of the chaise, and struck one of the boys, which gave rise to an altercation, that drew together several persons who were passing by. Among these was a coachman, to whom Lord Frederick particularly addressed himself; insisting upon it that he knew where the Bishop lived; and on the man protesting that he did not, his Lordship abused him with great violence; and, with the most deplorable marks of insanity, threw off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and challenged him to fight. Unable to provoke the man to a contest, he walked leisurely away towards Hanover-square, when some persons who had been attentive to the whole scene, looked into the carriage, and saw a lifeless body on the seat, which proved to be the corpse of Lord Charles. Lord Frederick was immediately pursued, and being taken near the end of Swallow-street, was conducted to a neighbouring watch-house, whither the body of his brother was also conveyed.

As soon as the Magistrates at the Police-office in Marlborough-street were apprized of the circumstance, they ordered Lord Frederick to be brought before them, together with the postillions who drove him to town. His Lordship, when interrogated on the melancholy subject, betrayed the most unequivocal symptoms of a mental derangement, and it became necessary for the Magistrates to apply to the postillions for the information they wanted. From their evidence it appeared, that about seven miles from town, in the vicinity of Ilford, one of them had heard

the report of a pistol, when, looking round, he saw Lord Frederick throw a pistol out of the chaise window; but he did not stop to inquire the cause of it.—This was all that could be collected till the evening, when the agitation of Lord Frederick had subsided, and he had recovered a considerable degree of composure.

Lord Frederick then, on being asked concerning his brother's death, said, they had been discussing a religious subject, and Lord Charles took a pistol and blew out his own brains, and that he had endeavoured to destroy himself, but his pistol failed.

The Mayor of Yarmouth was present, and declared that their Lordships' conduct at that place appeared that of madmen, which induced him to follow them to town, being fearful some accident might happen.

The evidence of the servants, respecting the conduct of their Lordships, was similar to the above. A pistol was found unloaded in the carriage, which appeared to have been just fired.

The pistol which had put an end to the life of Lord Charles, had been placed in his mouth, and loaded with two slugs or balls, one of which perforated the skull, and the other was extracted from the mouth. Neither the teeth nor tongue were injured, so that it is evident that no violence had been used in the introduction of the fatal instrument, and the death of Lord Charles might not improbably be an act of his own committed in a paroxysm of phrenzy.

Last night the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body; when, after a long examination, the Jury brought in a verdict —“ That the deceased had been killed by a pistol ball, but from whose hands unknown.”

JUNE 1. At the final close of the Poll for Members of Parliament at Guildhall, the numbers were, for

Mr. Alderman Lushington	4379
The Lord Mayor	4343
Mr. Alderman Combe	3865
Mr. Alderman Anderson	3170
Mr. Alderman Pickett	2795
Sir Watkin Lewes	2354

13. At the close of the Poll for Westminster, the numbers were, for

Mr. Fox - 5160

Admiral Gardner 4814

Mr. Horne Tooke 2819

21. Arrived the American ship *Sansom*, Capt. Smith, which left Bengal the 2d of February, and brings the melancholy particulars of the capture of the *Triton* East Indiaman, of 800 tons, on the 29th of January, in the Balasore Roads, by a party of Frenchmen in a schooner, which had been captured a few days before by the *Modeste* French privateer. The whole number did not exceed 25, who it was proved had broken their parole, escaped from Calcutta in a dingey, and contrived to get possession of the Pilot schooner, under which description they were permitted to come along side the *Triton*. The moment they had boarded her, they killed every

person who had the misfortune to be upon deck. Those who unfortunately fell victims to the treachery of these savages were: Captain Philip Burney, the Commander, a very meritorious officer; Lieut. William Pickett, of the Infantry (the only son of the worthy Alderman), who was bound to Bengal; a Midshipman, a Quartermaster, and a seaman. They then fired at the crew down the hatchway, and wounded six, who were at dinner; the rest called for quarter, and obtained it; the remaining passengers, officers and crew, were put on board the *Diana*, another prize, off Ganjam.

The invoice goods of the *Triton*, for Madras, amounted to about 15,000*l.* which had been safely landed. Those for Bengal and Bencoolen were comparatively trifling.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEB. 25, 1796.

IN an apoplectic fit, at New London, in New England, the Right Rev. Father in God, Samuel Seabury, D. D. Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island States. He was the first Protestant Bishop that ever went to America, and was consecrated by the College of Bishops in Scotland, which caused much good to religion in the United States of America.

MAY. 16. Joseph Elderton, esq. at Salisbury, one of the aldermen and justices of the peace for that city, and many years registrar to the Bishops of that diocese.

George Sinclair, esq. at Geise, in the county of Caithness.

Godfrey Higgins, esq. at Skellow Grange, near Doncaster.

17. Mrs. Payne, in Queen-square, Westminster, in her 88th year, relict of Mr. John Payne, merchant, of London.

Mr. William Paydoe Ailatt, mealman, of St. John's street, London.

Mr. Michael Guest, of Chandos-street, Covent Garden.

At Sidmouth, the Rev. William Blake, M. A. rector of Brampton in the county of Devon, and of Stockland Bristol, in the county of Somerset.

18. Mr. David Leathes, apothecary, George-street, Hanover-square, aged 71 years.

19. Edward Athawes, esq. many years clerk of the Cordwainers company.

Lady Charlotte Finch, eldest daughter of Daniel the tenth Earl of Winchelsea, and third

Earl of Nottingham. She was formerly governess of the Royal nursery.

20. Mr. Benton, of Drury lane Theatre. About three o'clock in the morning he flung himself from the top of a house in Bridges-street, Covent Garden, where he lodged, and his head pitching on the kerb stone, his brains were dashed in the high road. He had been afflicted with a brain fever, from which he was supposed to have recovered. [See Page 397]

21. The lady of Sir Edward Harrington.

Mr. Edward Pritchard, wine-merchant, Shrewsbury.

22. At Dartmouth, Captain Edward Browne, of the Royal navy.

At the White Lion Inn, Bath, Henry Thomas Cary, Viscount Falkland, and Baron Cary in Scotland. He was born in 1766, and succeeded his grandfather, the late Viscount, in 1785.

Thomas Wier, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Worcester, aged 62, John Packer, esq.

Lately, at Cork, Sir John Franklin, one of the aldermen of that city.

23. Mr. John Jones, formerly of Little Chelsea.

At Stratford Green, David Walker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Primrose Lady Lovat, aged 86.

24. Mrs. Franklin, widow of Dr. Thomas Franklin.

Mr. Crowther, of Stockport, Cheshire.

Mr. William Hyde, grocer, at Oxford.

Mr. Taylor, of Hertford College, Oxford.

He was drowned between Isley and Oxford, while taking his pleasure in a canoe.

Lately, at Neath, in Glamorganshire, William Bissett, esq.

Lately, at Lismore, in Ireland, Mr. Henry Smith, aged 106 years and six months.

25. The Rev. Thomas Ball, Rector of Wymondham, in Lincolnshire, and near 40 years Curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

26. Samuel Denison, esq. in Bedford row, aged 62.

George Medley, esq. New Burlington-street.

27. Lord Charles Patrick Thomas Townshend, youngest son of the Marquis Townshend. He was born at Leixlip in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1768. [See Page 429.]

At Poplar, Angus Mac Nab, esq. formerly commander of the Henry Dundas East India-man.

At Manchester, Alexander Eason, M. D.

The Rev. Thomas Marsh, rector of Dickieborough, in Norfolk, formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1762, and M. A. in 1765.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Tallents, attorney-at-law, of Newark-upon-Trent.

30. James Moir, esq. advocate, at Edinburgh.

31. In Dublin, the Right Hon. Wm. Burton Conyngham, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland, Governor of the county of Donnegal, and Colonel of the regiment of militia for that county. See an account and Portrait of this Gentleman in our Magazine for March 1794.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Molle, late surgeon in the service of the East India Company.

Mr. S. Greensmith, at Nottingham. He arose from his bed early in the morning, went in his shirt to the next door, and called out aloud to his neighbour "that his hour was come." returned to his bed, and expired in a few minutes.

JUNE 1. At Pulborough, in Sussex, the Rev. Harvey Spragg, rector of that place, in his 74th year.

Mr. Isaac Bence, jun. merchant, at Bristol.

2. The Rev. Charles Eyre, rector of Grove and Hendon, Nottinghamshire.

3. Captain Joseph Price, late Marine Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper in the East India Company's service at Bengal.

Lately, Maurice Lloyd, esq. at Wells, Somersetshire.

4. Mr. Samuel Firmin, of the Strand, button-seller.

John Cresley, esq. Queen's-square, Bristol.

At Stone, in Staffordshire, Mr. Thomas Wright, brother of Sir Sampson Wright.

Lately, in the King's Bench, Mr. Richard Wilson, late of Covent Garden Theatre. His death was accelerated by drinking an immoderate quantity of spirits.

Lately, at Chertsey, Daniel Blake, esq. in his 76th year.

5. The Rev. John Boldero, rector of Ampton, in Suffolk.

6. Mr. Thomas Tayler, master of Lloyd's coffee-house, aged 59 years.

Mrs. Horsby, keeper of the coffee-house at St. James's palace.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Suffx.

Mr. Daniel Price, formerly bookseller at Oxford, in his 86th year.

Lately, in Dublin, Thomas Samuel Lindsay, esq. Major of the South Mayo regt. of militia.

Lately, in Dublin, Sackville Gardiner, esq. uncle to the Lord Viscount Mountjoy.

7. Mrs. Weston, at Newington, aged 86.

In Abingdon street, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Cole, L. L. B. and vicar of Dulverton. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of L. L. B. in 1751. He was the author of "The Arbour, or the Rural Philosopher," 4to. 1755, reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Poems; "Discourses on Luxury, Infidelity, and Enthusiasm," 2mo. 1760, at which time he was preacher assistant at St. Paul's Covent Garden; and "The Life of Hubert, a Narrative, Descriptive, and Didactic Poem," Book 1. 8vo. 1795.

8. Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas Harris, esq. late Master in Chancery, in her 87th year.

James Fenoulhet, esq. of the Board of Control, son of Sir Peter Fenoulhet.

Lately, at Salfette, on the coast of Malabar, where he went to make drawings, Mr. Wales, the artist.

10. Mr. Perry, surveyor. He dropped down in an apoplectic fit in Castle street, in the Borough, and expired immediately.

11. At Mile-end, in his 73d year, the Rev. Samuel Brewer, B. D. 50 years pastor of the Independent Congregation of Dissenters at Stepney.

Samuel Whitbread, esq. at Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire, in his 76th year.

Mr. L. Atterbury, of Maisham street, Westminster.

12. Mr. John Cooper, undertaker, of Great East Cheap, the senior inhabitant of the parish, and of the ward of Candlewick.

Lately, Mr. Nathaniel Howe, chymist and druggist, of West Smithfield.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1796.

	Bank Stock	per Ct. reduc.	per Ct. Consols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	153	63	64 a 63 $\frac{5}{8}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 9-16					196 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
26	150	63	63 a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$		80	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$					193			6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
27	154 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 62 $\frac{1}{4}$		80	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9-16					198			6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	2 dif.		
28	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 63 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7 9-16					198 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
29	Sunday																		
30																			
31	155 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{5}{8}$	64 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 1-16						199 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.			
1	156	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 11-16					198			5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	4 dif.		
2	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 1-16						197 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	4 dif.		
3	156	63 $\frac{1}{2}$			80 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7 $\frac{5}{8}$		63 $\frac{1}{2}$						5 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			
4																			
5	Sunday																		
6		63			80 $\frac{1}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$									5 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.			
7	154 $\frac{7}{8}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$			79 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$									5 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.	3 dif.		
8	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$			79 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$							18 dif.	6 dif.	3 dif.		
9	152 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{1}{4}$		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$						194		17 dif.	6 dif.	2 dif.		
10		61	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$		79 $\frac{1}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					195 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	2 dif.		
11	Sunday																		
12	153	61 $\frac{5}{8}$	62 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{3}{4}$						192 $\frac{3}{4}$			6 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
13	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$			61 $\frac{1}{4}$			195 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.	12l. 8s. 6d.	
14		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{8}$		17 11-16	7 9-16		61 $\frac{1}{8}$						7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	2 dif.		
15		61	63 a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 11-16									7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	4 dif.		
16	151 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	63 a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 13-16	7 9-16								7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
17	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 13-16	7 $\frac{5}{8}$								7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
18		62 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$														
19	Sunday																		
20	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 63 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 15-16	7 11-16								7 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	3 dif.		
21		63	65 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$		81		17 15-16	7 11-16		62 $\frac{3}{4}$						7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
22		62 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		58 $\frac{7}{8}$		17 15-16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$								7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.	12l. 10s.	
23	156	64	65 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 64 $\frac{7}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$		18	7 $\frac{1}{8}$								7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
24	155 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$													7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.