



Engraved from an Original Drawg by W. Holt.

THE MONUMENT *Erected to the Memory of* WILL^m COLLINS,
in Chichester Cathedral.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, Aug. 1. 1796.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review.

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simulet jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. 30.

From July to Decr.

1796.



L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewall Cornhill 1796.



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European Magazine,

For JULY 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing the Monument to the Memory of the Poet COLLINS in Chichester Cathedral; And, 2. A Portrait of GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of George Lord Macartney,	3	Letters from Scandinavia, on the Past and Present State of the Northern Nations of Europe [Concluded],	36
On the Highland Dress. By Sir John Sinclair,	4	Campbell's Journey Over-land to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European [Concluded],	39
On Lycophron's Cassandra, l. 359,	7	A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, explaining the various Crimes and Misdemeanors, and suggesting Remedies for their Prevention, [Continued],	41
Further Particulars respecting Robert late Earl of Clancarty,	<i>ibid.</i>	Count Rumford's Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical [Continued],	45
Epitaph in Bath Cathedral, by the Author of "The New Bath Guide,"	8	With various other Articles, on the Plan of a MONTHLY CATALOGUE,	48
Anecdotes by the late Rev. J. HINTON: of Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich—Lord Brereton—and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough,	9	Theatrical Journal; including, Plan and Character of "The Bannan Day," a Musical Entertainment by Mr. George Brewer—"The Magic Banner; or, Two Wives in a House," a Play, by Mr. O'Keefe, with the Prologue, written by Mr. Taylor,	49
Affecting Story of Mr. Hall [From Campbell's Journey],	10	Poetry: including, Epistle, in Answer to a Lady who addressed some very elegant Verses to Edwin, jun. signed, A Young Widow—A War Song, from the Ancient British—Verses occasioned by reading the History of Great Britain, written by James Petit Andrews, Esq. F. A. S.—Translation from the Greek, Chorus from the Medea of Euripides—A Sonnet to Sleep—A Sonnet to Opium—Night, a Sonnet,	50
Drossiana, Number LXXXII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known. [Continued]; including, Father Simon, &c.	13	State Papers; including, Proclamation of the Prince of Bouillon—Proclamation of the King of Naples,	55
Sir John Sinclair's Address to the Board of Agriculture, on Tuesday, the 24th of May 1796, stating the Progress that had been made by the Board during the third Session since its Establishment,	<i>ibid.</i>	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	57
Table Talk, including Characters and Anecdotes of the Earl of Clancarty—and Sir George Saville,	17	Domestic Intelligence,	68
New Discovery respecting the Variation of the Magnetic Needle,	20	Monthly Obituary,	70
Supplement to Observations on Provincial Coins,	21	Prices of Stocks.	
LONDON REVIEW.			
Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings composed by himself, &c.	22		
Sir F. D'Ivernois' Curious View of the Assignats, and the State of the Finances and Resources of the French Republic to the First of January 1796,	27		
Owen's Travels into different Parts of Europe, in the Years 1791 and 1792, with Anecdotes of the Author,	30		

L O N D O N :

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

THE FRONTISPIECE

represents the MONUMENT, by that excellent artist FLAXMAN, erected in CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL; a Description of which, with the Epitaph, may be found in our Magazine for September 1795, p. 199.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank M. for his Notices.

We are much obliged to *Cassor*, but must decline his proposal. It is not agreeable to the rules laid down for the conduct of the Magazine.

Mr. *Mofer's* favour, and that of *Hortensius*, in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from July 9, to July 16, 1796.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	75	10	30	6	26	6	19	8	29	7
											Kent	76	10	00	0	26	10	21	4	30	2
											Suffex	77	4	00	0	27	0	21	0	00	0
											Suffolk	78	9	31	0	27	1	19	9	28	10
											Cambrid.	74	10	00	0	00	0	13	1	12	9
											Norfolk	74	11	00	0	24	10	00	0	00	0
											Lincoln	75	0	00	0	31	8	16	7	33	0
											York	74	7	47	4	28	8	19	6	37	7
											Durham	75	3	34	10	39	1	22	8	00	0
											Northum.	71	5	40	0	29	11	22	0	00	0
											Cumberl.	79	2	46	2	37	6	25	7	00	0
											Westmor.	83	6	50	8	39	6	25	4	00	0
											Lancash.	84	8	00	0	30	7	24	2	39	0
											Cheshire	86	8	00	0	33	10	25	11	00	0
											Gloucestr.	91	2	00	0	40	9	22	3	36	4
											Somerfet	88	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	30	0
											Monmou.	96	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
											Devon	84	2	00	0	33	9	17	2	00	0
											Cornwall	77	2	00	0	35	10	18	2	00	0
											Dorset	87	0	00	0	34	1	21	6	40	0
											Hants	81	8	00	0	28	9	24	0	38	0
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	72	8	45	0	30	8	16	8	00	0
											S. Wales	73	0	00	0	39	0	00	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
25	30-05	64	S. W.
26	30-07	66	W.
27	30-11	61	N. W.
28	30-15	58	N.
29	30-20	60	N. E.
30	30-30	62	E.

JULY.

1	30-19	64	N. E.
2	30-04	63	N.
3	29-91	62	N. E.
4	29-80	60	N.
5	29-61	62	N. W.
6	29-40	59	W.
7	29-57	59	W.
8	29-81	60	W.

9	29-98	58	W.
10	29-64	57	N. W.
11	29-70	56	N. N. W.
12	29-81	58	N. W.
13	29-70	62	W.
14	29-79	64	S.
15	29-90	65	S. W.
16	29-70	67	S. W.
17	29-84	64	S. W.
18	29-92	64	S.
19	30-05	63	S. W.
20	30-10	64	W.
21	29-90	61	W.
22	29-80	62	W.
23	29-79	63	W.
24	29-61	62	W.
25	29-52	63	S. S. W.

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For JULY 1796.

GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Nobleman, whose talents have been from his youth employed in the service of his country, and whose amiable qualities have acquired him the esteem and regard of all to whom he is known, is of an ancient family settled in Ireland, though originally from Scotland. He has been the architect of his own fortune in a great measure, and has on every occasion shewn that he is deserving of the honours conferred upon him. He is the only son of George Macartney, Esq. of Auchinleck in Scotland, of an ancient family, who was second son of another George Macartney, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Winder, Prebendary of Kilroot, and Rector of Carmony, in the county of Antrim. He was born in the year 1737. His education, we believe, was received in Ireland, and from his literary acquirements appears to have been liberal. In the early part of his life he travelled with the two sons of the late Lord Holland, by which Nobleman he was introduced into business. At the age of 27 years, in 1764, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Empress of Russia, and in October following received the honour of knighthood. In June 1766, with the consent of his Sovereign, he had conferred on him, by the King of Poland, the most ancient order of the White Eagle; and on the 20th of November 1767, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia.

He soon afterwards returned from Russia, and was employed in his own country

as Secretary to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In April 1768 he was chosen to represent the borough of Cockermouth in the Parliament of Great Britain, and in July following obtained a seat in the Irish Parliament, being chosen for Armagh. In the beginning of 1769 he was sworn of the Privy Council of Ireland, and continued in that kingdom during the rest of Lord Townshend's administration. In June 1772 he was nominated a Knight of the Bath, and was installed at Westminster by proxy the 15th of the same month.

In 1774 he was chosen Member of the British Parliament for the boroughs of Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Campbeltown, and Inverary, and in December 1775 was appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago; in which post he continued until the year 1779, when, on the capture of these Islands by the French, he was sent a prisoner to France. On the 10th of June 1776, his Majesty, by privy seal at St. James's, and by patent at Dublin 19th July following, advanced him to the Peerage by the title of Lord Macartney, Baron of Liffanoure in the county of Antrim, though he did not take his seat until the 12th of March 1788.

After having served his country in Russia, in Ireland, and in the West-Indies, a new scene opened, and in December 1780 he was called upon by Government, and by the East-India Company, to take charge of their affairs at Madras and its dependencies. He was accordingly appointed Governor

and President of Fort St. George, where his conduct obtained such universal approbation, that in February 1785 he was appointed Governor-general of Bengal. But this office, honourable and lucrative as it was, he declined to accept, and returned to England in January following. He immediately conformed himself to certain regulations since adopted in an act of parliament passed respecting property acquired in the East, and, at a Court of Directors held the 12th of April 1786, received the following honourable testimonial of his good conduct in the post he had held:

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney, whilst he was Governor of Madras, upon all occasions manifested the greatest zeal in support of the interest of this Company, and that he faithfully discharged his duty as such, more especially by adhering strictly to his covenants and engagements with the Company, in declining to accept any presents from the Country Rulers or from any person whatever in India; that the example set by his Lordship, in giving in upon oath a state of his property gained in the Company's service, was highly meritorious, inasmuch as such conduct was afterwards sanctioned by an act of the legislature; and by which statement it appears, that his Lordship's fortune had been very moderately increased during his residence in India, and that the same arose solely from the savings he made from his salary, and allowances authorised by this Court.

“Resolved, that it is incumbent upon this Court to shew their fullest approbation of such upright and disinterested conduct, in the hope that so laudable an example will be followed by their servants in India; and moreover, that it is fitting that some compensation should be made to his Lordship, and that it will be a proper reward for such distin-

guished services, and strict integrity, to grant his Lordship an annuity of fifteen hundred pounds during the term of his natural life.

Signed, by order of the said Court,
THOMAS MORTON, Sec.
East-India House, 13th of April 1786.

This honourable testimony in favour of Lord Macartney's conduct in India was not sufficient to exempt him from being involved in a situation which, as a publick character, we cannot but think he ought not to have suffered himself to be placed in. Having in India disapproved the conduct of Major-General Stuart, he superseded that officer, and sent him to Europe. Discontented with this mark of disgrace, on Lord Macartney's arrival in England the General called his Lordship into the field for satisfaction. They met accordingly near Kensington, the 7th of May 1786, when, after firing each his pistol, Lord Macartney was wounded, the seconds interfered, and the business ended. A particular detail of this rencontre may be seen in our Magazine for June 1786, p. 464.

After this transaction, Lord Macartney enjoyed for several years the quiet of a retired life, until the year 1792, when he was selected to go on an embassy to China, an authentic detail of which is shortly expected from the pen of Sir George Staunton. This embassy employed near three years; since which period his Lordship has resided some time at the court of the exiled King of France; and lately, in consideration of the various services performed by his Lordship, his Majesty of Great Britain has been pleased to advance him to the dignity of an English Peer.

His Lordship, on the 1st of February 1763, married Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of John Earl of Bute; but by her has no issue.

ON THE HIGHLAND DRESS.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

IT is not my intention to dispute, either the genuineness, or the warlike appearance of the garb worn by that gallant Corps the 42d Regiment, and which by many is supposed to be the only true Highland dress. Every soldier must naturally entertain a predilection for the dress of a body of men so distinguished for military prowess. At

the same time, there is every reason to believe, that *the trews*, as worn by the Rothsay and Caimness Fencibles, is not only an ancient part of the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, but rivals the belted plaid in antiquity, as well as in utility and elegance.

In tracing the antiquity of this dress, it is necessary in the first place to ascertain

tain, whether it was worn by the antient Celtic nations, from whom the Scottish Highlanders are acknowledged to be descended. As my leisure at present does not admit of engaging in such researches, I shall take the liberty of quoting modern, rather than antient authors, but at the same time such as have investigated that subject. The opinion of the celebrated Gibbon*, and the authorities he quotes, are on this head extremely important. He states, that Tetricus, who had been declared Emperor in Gaul, when led in triumph by Aurelian, was clothed in *Gallic trowsers*; and he remarks in a note, that the use of *braccae*, breeches or trowsers, was still considered in Italy as a Gallic and barbarian fashion. The Romans however had made great advances towards it. To encircle the legs and thighs with *fasciae*, or bands, was understood in the time of Pompey and Horace to be a proof of ill health and effeminacy. In the age of Trajan the custom was confined to the rich and luxurious. It gradually was adopted by the meanest of the people, in proof of which he refers to a curious note in Casaubon ad Sueton. in August. c. 82.

In fact the *trews* or trowsers seem to have been a characteristical part of the antient dress of the Gauls or Celts, and the bare knees to have been a Roman, rather than a Celtic fashion.

Dr. Henry, who has delineated the antient history of this country with so much diligence and discernment, is decidedly of opinion, that trowsers were a part of the antient dress, not only of the Celtic nations in general, but of the Scottish Highlanders in particular. "For a considerable time," says this respectable historian, † "the Antient Britons, and other Celtic nations, had no other garments but their plaids or mantles, which, being neither very long nor very broad, left their legs, arms, and some other parts of their bodies, naked. As this defect in their dress could not but be sensibly felt, it was by degrees supplied. It is indeed uncertain, whether the tunick or doubler, for covering more closely the trunk of the body, or breeches and hose for covering the thighs and legs, were first invented and used by these nations; though the limbs being quite naked, while the trunk was tolerably covered by the plaid, it is probable

that these last were most antient, as they were most necessary. But, however this may be, it is abundantly evident, from the testimonies of many antient authors, (which have been carefully collected by the two modern writers quoted below †) that the antient Gauls, Britons, and other Celtic nations, wore a garment which covered both their thighs and legs, and very much resembled our breeches and stockings united. This garment was called, in the Celtic tongue, the common language of all these nations, *braxe*, or *bracce*, probably because it was made of the same party-coloured cloth with their plaids, as *bracc*, in that language signifies any thing that is party-coloured. These braxe or close trowsers, which were both graceful and convenient, and discovered the fine shape and turn of their limbs to great advantage, were used by the genuine posterity of the Caledonian Britons in the Highlands of Scotland till very lately, and are hardly yet laid aside in some remote corners of that country."

The evidence of antient songs may also be adduced in support of the *trews*, more especially the well known verses in "Tak' your auld Cloak about ye;" from which it would appear, that in the reign of one of the Roberts, probably Robert Bruce, it was a usual part of the dress of the Scots:

"In days when our King Robert rang,
His *trews* they cost but ha'f a crown,
He said they were a groat our dear,
And ca'd the Taylor thief and loun."

There is a book printed at Paris, anno 1613, intitled "Les Estats, Empires, et Principautez du Monde," which thus describes the dress of the antient Scots: "Leur bas de chausse ne passoient pas le genouil, et le haut (de chausse) estoit de lin, ou de chanure." In English, "Their stockings (or more properly speaking their hose) never passed the knee, and their trowsers were of flax or hemp." And the engravings of the Scottish dress, in the *Recueil de la diversité des habits qui sont de present en usage*, &c. published at Paris in 12mo, anno 1562, (mentioned in the last edition of Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, in three volumes octavo, printed anno 1792) prove, that the French, who knew Scotland so intimately, always considered trowsers a part of the

* Gibbon's History, vol. 2. p. 47, octavo edition 1792.

† History of Great Britain, vol. 2. p. 341.

‡ Pelloutier Hist. Celt. l. 2. c. 6. b. 1. p. 307. &c. Cluv. Germ. Antiq. l. 1. c. 36 p. 115, &c.

Scottish dress. In those engravings, the Lowlander is clothed in loose, and the Highlander in close *trews*.

There is an engraving of James I. of Scotland, in the possession of George Chalmers, Esq. of the Board of Trade, in which that monarch is dressed in the close *trews*; and as the picture from whence that engraving was taken must have been executed in Scotland, there being a view of Dunbarton Castle in it, there is thence every reason to imagine, that it was the dress of that sovereign, during his residence in his own kingdom.

In a work, though written many years ago, yet only lately printed, entitled, "The History of the Troubles and Memorable Transactions in Scotland, from the year 1624 to 1645, from the original MS. of John Spalding, then Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen*, it would appear that the *trews* were very commonly worn at that period.

In the first volume of that work, (p. 39) we are told, that the Laird Balmadulloch, escaping from a twenty days imprisonment, goes with his coat and *trews* all rent and worn to the place of Innes, and it would appear (from p. 37) that it was the usual garb he wore, for he had been sitting at supper in it in his own house.

In the second volume (p. 196) the Marquis of Huntly, the most powerful Chieftain in the North, is described as crossing the Spey dressed in a coat and *trews*, with a black bonnet on his head.

In the same volume (p. 232) we are told, that the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, coming from England, to commence that successful career which has rendered his name so famous, came secretly to Scotland, clad in coat and *trews*.

Traditional evidence is certainly in favour of the point I wish to establish.

A very intelligent officer of the Bredalbane Fencibles, Capt. Robinson, informs me, that in Athol the *trews* did not fall into disuse till about the beginning of the present or end of the last century, and that it was not totally discontinued till within the last thirty years. He remembers being told by a very old gentleman of that country, that he collects the Marquis of Athol mustering

all his numerous vassals and tenants at Dunkeld, a great part of whom, and the Marquis himself, were dressed in *trews*. He also remembers being told by an old gentleman present upon the occasion, that when the first Duke of Athol held a court at Loggierair, before the abolition of the heretable jurisdictions, the Duke was dressed in a blue bonnet, a short coat, and *trews* of plaiding, the name given to a sort of woollen stuff of the natural colour of the wool.

Captain Robinson, who has paid particular attention to such enquiries, is of opinion, that the *trews* was undoubtedly the ancient dress of people of condition, or of any respectability, both in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland; it was more especially worn by persons on horseback, often without boots; it was commonly made of a kind of chequered stuff called Tartan, though sometimes of stuff of one colour only. It completely supplied the place of breeches and stockings, covering the feet, the legs, and the thighs. As a winter dress, particularly in time of snow, it was reckoned infinitely preferable to the kilt. When the *trews* were worn upon a journey, the plaid was carried over the left shoulder, and drawn under the right arm.

In addition to the circumstances above mentioned, it may be proper to add, that when the wearing of the Highland dress was prohibited, by act 19 George II. c. 39. after the rebellion in 1745, the *trews* were included among the other articles enumerated upon that occasion as a part peculiarly belonging to the Highland garb, and consequently is mentioned in the act 22 George III. c. 63. by which that prohibition was repealed.

These are hints which I thought it right to take this opportunity of throwing together and preserving, in case the point to which they relate, though a matter of curiosity rather than of real use, should ever become the subject of future discussion.

N. B. Some additional information upon this subject will, I understand, be laid before the Public by Mr. Pinkerton, in one of the Numbers of his Portraits of the Illustrious Persons of Scotland.

* In two volumes, octavo, printed at Aberdeen for J. Evans, Paternoster-row, Angus and Son, Aberdeen, and William Creech, Edinburgh, Anno 1792.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, L. 359.

Ἡ πολλὰ δὴ Βούδειαν, "Αἰδυίαν, Κόρη
 Ἀρωγὸν ἀνδάξασα, τάρφοδον γάμων,
 Ἡ δὲ ———— χῶσεται στρατῷ.

*Multum Budæam, Fulicam, Virginem
 Vindicem invocans, depultricem nuptiarum,
 Illa verò ———— irascetur exercitui.*

INTERPRETERS suppose Minerva to be meant by Βούδειαν, "Αἰδυίαν. They have therefore rendered τάρφοδον γάμων by depultricem nuptiarum. But τάρφοδος bears a different sense; a sense which ἀρωγὸν confirms. It means *adjutrix*. See the same word in that sense at l. 400, 1040; and let Lycophron be his own interpreter. Βούδειαν is a town in Thessaly, where Venus was worshipped. "Αἰδυίαν, a sea-fowl, signifies, in the language of Cassandra, Venus, sprung from the sea. Κόρη, virgo, is applied at l. 851 to Helen, Τριάνορος κόρης;

and here to Venus, as being τάρφοδος γάμων. Instead of ἀνδάξασα, invocans, read ἀνδάξουσα, *invocatura*.

Cassandra is foretelling the insults to which she must be exposed from Ajax. She here speaks of herself, as being ready to invoke, in this moment of distress, κόρη, ἀρωγὸν, τάρφοδον γάμων, Venus; fearing her patroness Minerva had deserted her. Ἡ δὲ χῶσεται στρατῷ. But *hic*, i. e. Minerva, far from having deserted me, will resent the insult.

E.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine I read an entertaining account of Robert late Earl of Clancarty; but I apprehend the ingenious Author has made a mistake in saying that Sarah Duchess of Marlborough was aunt to him. This she could not be, as her maiden name is well known to have been Jennings. The Earl's mother was Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Spencer Earl of Sunderland; she was sister to Charles Earl of Sunderland, who married Lady Ann Churchill, one of the daughters of the said Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. I find in Nichols's Irish Compendium (or Peerage) for 1745, that the said Earl of Clancarty married a daughter of Captain Plyer of Gosport, and that he was Captain of the Adventure man of war in 1731. Therefore the Lady your Correspondent says he married when he was sixty-three years old (and whose name he has not given us), must have been a second wife.

I should be thankful to be informed what became of his Lordship's brother Justin MacCarty, who married a daughter

ter of Paul Davys Viscount Mount. Cashell (a family now extinct in the male line). If the late Lord Clancarty has a son living, I imagine he has a right to claim the title of his ancestors; but a title, without estate to support it, is of very little value. One trait in the late Lord's character I cannot but admire: that, though he lived among the French, he despised their national character for duplicity and deceit; and, notwithstanding his being an exile from his native land, was always partial to the persons and manners of Britons.

Many years ago I paid a visit to Blarney Castle (situated three miles from Cork), the ancient seat of the ancient family of the Mac Cartys. It was then inhabited by Saint John Jefferys, Esq. the owner of it, who, in the German War of 1759, raised a company at Cork, at his own expence, for Crauford's British Volunteers. I remember, the Serjeants, when they had used to stop to make their speech to engage men to enlist, frequently flung a handful of guineas on the drum-head, saying, "My lads, hearken to the

the

the Blarney goldfinches." The regiment served at Belleisle and other places, and was reduced in 1763.

But to return to the Castle. Adjoining to the inhabited mansion there was a large square tower, with winding stone stairs to the top: the floors were all gone, but the roof, which was of stone, was entire, in the crevices of which, and on the battlements, parsley grew in great luxuriance and abundance. It was a singular custom here for all strangers who ascended to the top of the tower to creep on their hands and knees to the corner stone of the highest pinnacle and kiss the same, by virtue of which the parties ever after were said to be endowed with extraordinary powers of loquacity and persuasion. Nobody really believed that kissing the stone could have any such effect, but the custom was complied with for much

the same reason (*i. e.* a little innocent mirth) as new comers are sworn at the Horns at Highgate; and it was a common saying at Cork, when they heard a wheedling prating fellow, to say, "*He has been at Blarney.*"

Captain Jefferys was at considerable expence in improving and enlarging the village near the Castle, and establishing the linen manufactory there: notwithstanding which, many peasants of the old stock had used to speak with regret at their not being under the protection of the Mac Cartys their antient Lords.

I was much pleased with the Gothio Fragment in your last Number, and should be thankful to see some more of it.

Yours, &c.

J. G.

Walsall, July 10, 1796.

EPITAPH in BATH CATHEDRAL, written by C. ANSTY, Author of
"The BATH GUIDE."

H. S. E.

Vir summis cum animi tum corporis dotibus

Egregiè ornatus

GULIELMUS DRAPER Balnei Eques

In Schola Etonensi educatus

Col. deinde Regal. Cantabrigiæ et Alumnus et Socius

Quorum utrumque tam moribus quam studiis honestavit

Altiore tamen a Natura ingenio præditus

Quam ut umbratili

In Academiæ otio delitesceret

Ad militiæ laudem se totum contulit

Et in diversis Europæ Asiæque partibus stipendia meruit.

In India Orientali A. D. 1758 Exercitui Regio imperavit

Obfessamque a Gallis SANCTI GEORGII ARCEM

Cum diu fortiter defendisset

Srenua tandem facta eruptione

Hostium copias capto legionis præfesto repulit.

Flagrante postea Hispaniensi bello anno 1762

Expeditionis contra MANILLAS

Auctor idem et Dux fuit

Quibus expugnandis dubium reliquit

BRITANNIÆ NOMEN

Virtute magis

An clementia insigniverit.

Vale! Dux acer,

Vir mansuete liberalis vale!

Hoc fidum tuarum virtutum

Spestatæque a pueris amicitiae

Posteris exemplar tradam.

Ob, Jan. A. D. 1787. Ætat. 66.

C. A.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE lately found among some old family papers, a collection of Anecdotes of the times in which they were written. Some of these I have transcribed in the inclosed sheet, and if you think them worth your notice, I will send you more at a future opportunity. They were written by the Rev. J. HINTON, Rector of *Alderton*, in *Northamptonshire*, and, generally, at the end of each is added the name of the person from whom he had the information, with the year in which it was communicated, as in the first, of VOLUBONE I doubt not to find, when I have time to search for them, more books of the same nature, as he seems to have been fond of using his pen when, owing to frequent fits of the stone, he could not otherwise employ himself. I find also references from this one book to pages which it does not contain, from which I judge it is the first of the collection, as this book is perfect, and contains forty-eight pages of close written matter, quarto size. I give the preference to your Magazine from motives of gratitude, as I have found frequent entertainment and information from anecdotes of the like kind, of the same times, and concerning some of the same persons.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

E. T.

A N E C D O T E S.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, EARL OF SANDWICH.

MR. VOLUBONE, father to Mrs. Burrell, of Adstock, in Bucks, being Secretary to the Earl of Sandwich, and in the ship with his Lordship (the Sovereign), at the engagement with the Dutch in 1672, his master said to him, whilst he was putting the George on him, "Now, Vol, I must be sacrificed," meaning to the hatred of the Duke of York, by whose management his ship had no boat wherein to escape at an extremity, and he was engaged with seven or eight Dutch ships, till of 1100 men they had but 80 left; so throwing himself into the sea, he was drowned. They charged him with want of courage in a former engagement, to make him, as he said to Mr. Volubone, expose and lose his life, that he might wipe off the stain. Mr. Volubone first deserted the Dutch Fleet, and was the last man that left the ship; in consideration whereof, when he brought his Master's George to King Charles II. he gave him a place of 800l. per annum, which he enjoyed all his reign, Mr. Volubone swam two hours before he was taken up by Sir Edward Spragg.—*Mr. Burrell*, 1726.

LORD BRERETON.

Lord Brereton, of Cheshire, the first of the family that was ennobled, who built the stately seat there in Queen Elizabeth's reign, had a book (which Mr. Aldworth found in the house)

containing all the orders of the family, the business of each particular servant (who at his first coming had his paragraph wrote out for him as his rule, which if he did not observe, he was turned off), and the particular dishes to be served up every day in the year. A neighbouring Lord sending him word one morning that he would dine with him, he called for the cook, and asked him before the servant what he had for dinner that day, and having heard him recount it, bid him put another turnip into the pot.

The estate is 2000l. per annum, which the late Lord's sister gave by an irrevocable deed equally between Sir Clobber Holt and Colonel Tyrrell, with this difference, that the first was to have all if the Colonel died without issue male. This the Colonel is disputing at law, endeavouring to vacate the deed, that it may come equally between them in every respect, urging that she was *non compos*, or had not sanity, being for a great while before she made it disabled from saying any thing but aye and no, and often confounding these, as the chaplain, physician, apothecary, and steward, witnesses for the Colonel. This suit has cost the Colonel 1200l. without one hearing. 800l. was expended on one Commission, for examining witnesses, and 80l. he gave to four eminent Counsel only, for considering whether the Lord Chancellor would try it in his court, or remit it

C

to

to the Common Pleas, because it was likely to hold three days, and he scrupled allowing paper evidence in a cause of such consequence. The stamped paper on which the depositions were wrote cost 8l.

SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duchess of Marlborough hath misunderstandings with all her relations—gives a great deal in charity with an ill grace. A lady begged something of her for the family of —, Prebendary of Windsor, lately deceased, saying, the Earl of Godolphin's lady had given her twenty guineas; whereat the Duchess fell into a passion; and after saying many hard things, as, that she might give away all she had, if it were ten times as much; and that she supposed it was expected she should give even more than the other lady, and the like, went and fetched her forty guineas. Her Grace gave 800l. to the sister of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq. who having her fortune in his hands, he put it, together with the money he sold his estate for, at the instigation of Mrs. Oldfield, into the South Sea, and left it altogether to her, who was his mistress, his head being disordered with the curing of the distemper which she had given him, as it was said*. This sister lived with Mr. Maynwaring, and consented to the selling of the plate, to please him, thinking all would be her's in the end. But Mrs. Oldfield, upon the commencing of a law-suit, fearing to lose all, gave up the lady's fortune.

Dr. Clark, of St. James's, is her greatest confidant, going to her con-

tinually, and is said to be writing the lives of King James II. William III. and Queen Anne, by the memoirs and instructions the furnishes. His picture was lately drawn by Richardson for her Grace.

None of her Grace's relations besides the Duke of Bridgewater would appear for her on the cause with the workmen in the House of Lords. She pleaded a promise from Queen Anne to finish the building at her own expence, on the Duke's objecting to her plan that it did not besit a subject, and would be too much for a private purse. The Queen likewise, when she chose this model, said, she did not mean it for a private house, but a monument of his worth, and the nation's gratitude.

The Duke was so covetous in Flanders, that he made a shift to dine with one officer or other every day, to save the expence of a table. When they came to him on business, or with a request, he would say, "Aye, it must be, but I have not time to talk of it now; I'll come and dine with you to-morrow." It was happy for the nation he was so niggardly and fordid, and, consequently unpopular; for what might he not have done at the head of 100,000 men, when a few regiments, and many of them new raised, did so much at the rebellion of Preston?

The Duchess will give 2000l. a year to each of Lord Sunderland's two brothers. She told Mr. Holloway it would cost her 1000l. a night in wax candles, if she lighted as many as the house required.

AFFECTING STORY OF MR. HALL.

[From "CAMPBELL'S JOURNEY OVERLAND TO INDIA," in Page 40.]

"ALTHOUGH you are now, my dear friend! a witness to my being the most perfectly wretched of all created beings, yet the time is not long past, when Fortune smiled upon and gave me promise of as much happiness as Man in this wretched vale of tears is allowed by his circumscribed nature to hope for. I have seen the time when each revolving Sun rose to usher me to a day of joy,

and set to consign me to a night of undisturbed repose—when the bounties of Nature, and the productions of Art, were poured with the profusion of fond paternal affection into my lap—when troops of friends hailed my rising prospects—when health and peace made this person their uninterrupted abode—and when the most benignant love that ever blessed a mortal filled up the mea-

* By Mr. Maynwaring's will, dated 27th Sept. 1712, he bequeathed to his sister 1000l. and the remainder of his estate, real and personal, to Mrs. Oldfield and her son by him, to be equally divided (See a copy of this will in the Appendix to Mrs. Oldfield's Life, by William Egerton, 8vo. 1731). Of the calumnious report propagated at the time, that his death was occasioned by an infamous disease, see an ample refutation in Oldmixon's "Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring," 8vo. 1725. P. 344.—EDITOR.

sure of my bliss. Yes, CAMPBELL ! it was once my happiness, though now, alas ! the source of poignant misery, to be blessed with the best parents that ever watched over the welfare of a child—with friends, too, who loved me, and whom my heart cherished—and—O God ! do I think of her, and yet retain my senses—with the affections of a young Lady, than whom Providence, in the fullness of its power and bounty to Mankind, never formed one more lovely, one more angelic in person, more heavenly in disposition, more rich in intellectual endowments. Alas ! my friend, will you, can you pardon these warm ebullitions of a fond passion ? will you for a moment enter into my feelings, and make allowance for these transports ? But how can you ? Your friendship and pity may indeed induce you to excuse this interruption ; but, to sympathise truly, and feel as I feel, you must have known the charming girl herself.

“ My father, though he did not move in the very first walk of life, held the rank of a Gentleman by birth and education, and was respectable, not only as a man of considerable property, but as a person who knew how to turn the gifts of fortune to their best account : he was generous without prodigality, and charitable without ostentation : he was allowed by all who knew him to be the most tender of husbands ; the most zealous and sincere of friends ; and I can bear witness to his being the best of parents. As long as I can remember to have been able to make a remark, the tenderness of both my father and mother knew no bounds : I seemed to occupy all their thoughts, all their attention ; and in a few years, as I thank God I never made an unfuitable return for their affection, it increased to such a degree, that their existence seemed to hang upon mine.

“ To make as much of a child so beloved as his natural talents would allow, no expence was spared in my education : from childhood, every instruction that money could purchase, and every allurement to learn that fondness could suggest, were bestowed upon me ; while my beloved father, tracing the advances I made with the magnifying eye of affection, would hang over me in rapture, and enjoy by anticipation the fame and honours that, overweening fondness suggested to him, must one day surround me. These prejudices, my

dear friend ! arising from the excess of natural affection, are excusable, if not amiable, and deserve a better fate than disappointment. Alas ! my honoured father, you little knew—and, oh ! may you never know, what sort of fame, what sort of honours, await your child ! May the anguish he endures, and his most calamitous fate, never reach your ears !—for, too well I know, 'twould give a deadly wrench to your heart, and precipitate you untimely to your grave !

“ Thus years rolled on ; during which, time seemed to have added new wings to his flight, so quickly did they pass. Unmarked by any of those sinister events that parcel out the time in weary stages to the unfortunate, it slid on unperceived ; and an enlargement in my size, and an increase of knowledge, were all I had to inform me that eighteen years had passed away.

“ It was at this time that I first found the smooth current of my tranquillity interrupted, and the tide of my feelings swelled and agitated, by the accession of new streams of sensation : in short, I became a slave to the delicious pains of Love ; and, after having borne them in concealment for a long time, at length collected courage to declare it. Frankness and candour were among the virtues of my beloved : she listened to protestations of affection, and, rising above the little arts of her sex, avowed a reciprocal attachment. The measure of my bliss seemed now to be full : the purity of my passion was such, that the thoughts of the grosser animal desires never once occurred ; and happy in loving, and in being beloved, we passed our time in all the innocent blandishments which truly virtuous Love inspires, without our imagination roaming even for an instant into the wilds of sensuality.

“ As I was to inherit a genteel independent fortune, my father proposed to breed me up to a learned profession—the Law ; rather to invigorate and exercise my intellects, and as a step to rank in the State, than for mere lucrative purposes. I was put to one of the Universities, with an allowance suited to his intentions towards me ; and was immediately to have been sent to travel for my further improvement, when an unforeseen accident happened, which completely crushed all my father's views, dashed the cup of happiness from my lips, and brought me ultimately to that deplorable state in which

you have now the misfortune to be joined along with me.

"It was but a few months antecedent to my embarking for the Eastern World, that my father, whom I had for some time with sorrow observed thoughtful, studious, and melancholy, took me into his study, and, seizing my hand, and looking earnestly into my face, while his countenance betrayed the violent agitation of his mind, asked me emphatically, if I thought I had fortitude to bear the greatest possible calamity. I was horror-struck at his emotion, accompanied by such a question—but replied, I hoped I had. He then asked me, if I had affection enough for him to forgive him if he was the cause of it? I answered, that the idea connected with the word *forgiveness*, was that which I could never be brought by any earthly circumstance to apply to my father; but begged him at once to disengage the worst to me—as, being what it might, my misery could not surpass what I then felt from the mysterious manner in which he spoke.

"He then told me that he was an undone man—that he had, with the very best intentions, and with the view of aggrandizing me, engaged in great and important speculations, which, had they succeeded, would have given us a princely fortune—but, having turned out, unfortunately, the reverse, had left him little above beggary. He added, that he had not the resolution to communicate his losses to me, until necessity compelled him to tell me all the truth.

"Although this was a severe shock to me, I endeavoured to conceal my feelings from my father, on whose account, more than on my own, I was affected, and pretended to make as light of it as to very important a misfortune would justify; and I had the happiness to perceive that the worthy man took some comfort from my supposed indifference. I conjured him not to let so very trivial a thing as the loss of property, which could be repaired, break in on his peace of mind or health, which could not; and observed to him, that we had all of us still enough—for that my private property (which I possessed independent of him, and which a relation left me) would amply supply all our necessities.

"Having thus endeavoured to accommodate all my unhappy father's feelings to his losses, I had yet to accom-

modate my own; and began to revolve in my mind what was likely to ensue from, and what step was most proper to be taken in, this dreadful change of circumstances. That which lay nearest to my heart first occurred; you will readily guess that I mean my Love: to involve her I loved more, far more, than my life, in the misfortunes of my family, was too horrible a consideration to be outweighed even by the dread of losing her. I knew not what to do, and I thought upon it till I became almost ensnared. In this state I went to her, and unfolded the whole state of our concerns, together with my resolution not to involve her in our ruin;—when—can you believe it? the lovely girl insisted on making my fate indissolubly her's—not, as she said, that she had the smallest apprehension lapse of time, or change of circumstance, could make an alteration in our affection, but that she wished to give my mind that repose which I might derive from security. This I would by no means accede to; and, for the present, we contented ourselves with mutual vows of eternal fidelity.

"As soon as I thought my father's mind fit for such a conversation, I opened to him a plan I had formed of coming to India, to advance my fortune. His understanding approved of it, but his heart dissented; and he said, that to part with me would give the finishing stroke to his misfortunes: but, as my interest was tolerably good, I represented to him the great likelihood I had of success; and at last, with some difficulty, he consented.

"My next step was to acquaint Miss ——— with my resolution. I purposely pass over a meeting which no power of language can describe!—then how can I?—Oh! CAMPBELL, the remembrance of it gnaws me like a vulture here" (and he put his hand upon his heart, while the tears rolled down his cheeks), "and will soon, soon bring me to my end.

"Not to detain you with vain efforts to describe all our feelings, I will confine myself to telling you, that after having made every necessary preparation, and divided with my much honoured parents the little property I possessed, I set sail for India, in a state of mind compared with which the horrors of annihilation would have been enviable: the chaos in my thoughts made me insensible to every object but one;

one; and I brooded with a sort of stupid, gloomy indulgence, over the portrait of Miss —, which hung round my neck, and was my inseparable companion, till the people who seized me as I came ashore plundered me of it, and thereby deprived me of the last refuge for comfort I had left. Oh! monsters! barbarians! had you glutted your savage fury by dismembering my limbs, one after another, from my body,

it would have been mercy, compared with depriving me of that little image of her I love! But it is all over, and I shall soon sink into the grave, and never more be blessed with the view of those heavenly features, till we meet in that region where all tears are wiped away, and where, I trust, we shall be joined together for endless ages, in eternal, never-fading bliss!"

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXII.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX. Page 396.)

FATHER SIMON.

THIS learned Father of the Oratory says in his Critical Letters, that Cardinal Richieu wished that a conference should be held between the Protestants and the Catholics in France, in order to settle several points in dispute. It had gone so far, that one of Richieu's confidants had written to many of the Protestant Ministers in France, some of whom were willing to accede to the conference. What however prevented it was the refusal of many of them to

have any reference in their disputes to Tradition, to Councils, and to the Fathers; they would submit to no authority but that of the Old and New Testament.

Father Simon's attitude and manner of study was very singular. The author of his Eloge says: "Il étudioit ordinairement couché sur un tapis fort épais avec quelques coussins. Il avoit par terre auprès de lui une ecritoire du papier, & des livres qu'il vouloit consulter."

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S ADDRESS to the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of MAY 1796,

STATING THE PROGRESS THAT HAD BEEN MADE BY THE BOARD DURING THE THIRD SESSION SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Igitur et de cultura agri præcipere, principale fuit, etiam apud exteros; siquidem et reges fecere, Hero, Philometor, Attalus, Archelaus, et duces Xenophon, et Pœnus etiam Mago; cui quidem tantum honorem senatus noster (Romanus) habuit, Carthagine captâ; ut cum regibus Africæ bibliothecas donaret, unius ejus duo de triginta de agricultura volumina, censeret in Latinam linguam transferenda, cum jam M. Cato præcepta condidisset, peritissque lingue Punicæ dandum negotium, in quo præcessit omnes vir clarissime familie D. Syllanus.

PLIN. HIST. MUND. l. xviii. c. 3.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it will probably be extremely difficult to procure again a sufficient attendance of the Members of the Board at this season of the year, and during the bustle of a General Election, I think it may not be improper to take the opportunity of this Meeting briefly to state the progress we have made, since I last had the honour of addressing myself to you at the conclusion of the preceding Session.

It is on all hands acknowledged, that

the exertions of the Board of Agriculture last year, in promoting an extra cultivation of Potatoes, was attended with the happiest consequences, the beneficial effects of which (both the culture and use of that valuable root having thus been greatly extended) will probably long be felt, when the circumstance from which it originated may be forgotten. In fact, in times of scarcity and distress, there is no article comparable to Potatoes. They will grow in the poorest soils; they can be taken up

in detail as they are wanted; they require no manufacture of drying, milling, &c. previous to their being used; and they can be prepared in various ways for consumption. Above all, it is to be observed, that there is a space of perhaps four months, which generally is supplied from the old stock, but in times of scarcity must be taken from the new crop. That is a circumstance of less consequence where Spring Corn is the food of the people (but even there it is desirable to thresh the Corn in Winter rather than in Spring, as the straw is better for the cattle): but where the people live upon Wheat, which is sown in autumn, the case is otherwise; and it is impossible to say what distress it might occasion (when there is no old stock of Wheat in the country), unless the aid of such an article as Potatoes can be obtained, if the farmer is obliged, in a hurried and destructive manner, to thresh Corn, both for Seed for himself, and Food for the Public. He might be tempted, indeed, by the high price of Grain for Food, to delay sowing his Seed until the favourable season has elapsed, in which case it is impossible to say what damage would ultimately result from it.

The Board not having yet obtained the privilege of franking, its correspondence is much more limited and less regular than it ought to be, and is attended with a degree of trouble and inconvenience to the person who presides at it, of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. In consequence, however, of the want of this privilege, so essential to a Public Institution, and the great restrictions recently imposed upon the privileges enjoyed by a Member of Parliament, it has been found impossible to keep up that extensive and regular Correspondence, and to procure that extent of information, from which the Public might derive so many important advantages. By the active zeal, however, of many friends to the Institution, information was at a very early period sent to the Board, containing rather unfavourable accounts of last year's crop of Wheat. I thought it a duty, therefore, incumbent upon me, to make use of every degree of influence which my situation as President of this Board gave me with the Public, to recommend, in the strongest manner, an extra cultivation of Wheat last autumn. My letter upon that subject, dated 11th September, 1793, was sent to all the Members of the Board, was transmitted to the Quarter Sessions of the different Counties, and was printed in above fifty different newspapers. It is with much

pleasure I add, that the recommendation was attended with more extensive consequences than could well have been expected. From all parts of the kingdom intelligence has been received, that a greater quantity of Wheat was sown last autumn than perhaps at any period in the memory of man; and should the ensuing harvest prove favourable, this kingdom will be as well stocked with Grain as it was some years ago. At any rate, by these measures, much risk of an immediate scarcity seems to be obviated.

The high price of Corn, at the commencement of the last Session, naturally directed the attention of Parliament to consider the best means, not only to remedy the present distress, but to prevent it in future. For attaining the first object, a Select Committee was appointed, known under the name of the Corn Committee, whose anxious zeal to do every possible justice to the great subject referred to their consideration merits the utmost praise. The measures recommended by that Committee have since been considered unnecessary by some individuals, in consequence of the price of Grain having had a temporary fall—But it will probably yet appear, that, had it not been for the earnest recommendation of that Committee to economize the consumption of bread, to use other kinds of Grain as substitutes for Wheat, and to encourage the importation of foreign Corn by bounties of uncommon magnitude, the price of Grain would not probably have decreased, and complaints would have been made of the inattention of Government to the distresses of the country; a more serious ground of accusation than any over anxiety, which, at all times, particularly in regard to so critical a matter as the Subsistence of the People, is at least excusable, but on the present occasion was not only necessary, but has proved extremely beneficial.

It was a matter, however, of still greater importance to prevent, by some great and effectual measure, the risk of scarcity in future, and our being under the disgraceful and fatal necessity, not only of depending upon foreign Grain for our subsistence, but also of encouraging its importation by high bounties. With that view, in consequence of the directions of this Board, I had the honour of moving in Parliament for the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into its consideration the means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of the waste, uninclosed, and unproductive lands of the kingdom. The passing of a General Bill of Inclosure, though

though long ardently wished for, has hitherto been attempted in vain, and by many was held to be impracticable. By the exertions, however, of the Select Committee, to whom the drawing up the Bill, and the consideration of the whole subject was referred, a Bill has at last been prepared, which, in the opinion of many intelligent persons conversant in that subject, is fully adequate to the object in view; and had not the last Session been closed rather earlier than was expected, it would probably have received the sanction of the Legislature this year. I trust, however, that the first Session of the ensuing Parliament will have the credit of completing this important and valuable system, on which the future subsistence of the country depends. It is not likely at least to fail, if it can be effected by the exertions of the Board of Agriculture.

Another measure recommended by the Board, of infinitely less importance, but at the same time beneficial to the agricultural interests of the country, has already passed. I allude to the exemption of Linseed and Rape Cakes from duty, by an Act of last Session, 36. Geo. III. c. 113*. The first article, Linseed Cake, is of considerable importance to the feeders of cattle, and may be had, it is supposed, in abundance from America, where a great quantity of Linseed Oil is made use of in painting their wooden houses. The refuse, known under the name of Linseed Oil or Cake, is of little value there, in consequence of the superabundance of other kinds of provision for cattle. Nothing would be more desirable than thus to establish a new source of trade, beneficial to two countries, inhabited by a race of men speaking the same language, descended from the same common origin, and who ought to consider themselves as the same people.—As to Rape Cake, it is found to be a valuable manure in many parts of this kingdom. Considerable quantities of this article, it is supposed, may be obtained from the Continent of Europe; and since this regulation has taken place, Rape will probably be cultivated in America. Were Russia also to devote some part of her boundless territories to the culture of that plant, the foundation of a commerce might be laid advantageous to both empires.

In regard to collecting and circulating

agricultural information, the true foundation of all those various improvements, which, under the auspices of the Board, will probably be effected, considerable progress has been made. The General Views of the agricultural state of the different Counties, with the exception of two small districts in Scotland (Clackmannan and Kinross), a part of each of which is already printed, have been completed. The corrected Reports of Lancashire, Norfolk, Kent, Staffordshire, and Mid Lothian, are published; and those of several other Counties are almost ready for the press. A valuable addition has been made to the printed paper on Manures. The sketch of a Report on a point which has of late been much discussed, namely, the size of farms, has also been printed, and throws much light upon that subject. A valuable communication from Lord Winchelsea, on the advantage of cottagers renting land, was ordered to be printed, with the unanimous approbation of those who had the satisfaction of being present when that paper was read to the Board.

It is impossible, in this short abstract of our proceedings, to give any idea of the numerous communications transmitted to the Board, or of the various points to which its attention has been directed. Its experiments in regard to the Composition of Bread, and information transmitted to it upon that subject, would of itself have been sufficient to have occupied the full attention of many Societies. The perfection to which the manufacturing of Barley Flour has been carried under the auspices of this institution, is a discovery of great importance, as it is thus ascertained, that from the meal of Pearl or Pot Barley, Bread may be made, in taste and colour, and probably in nourishment, little inferior to that of Wheaten Flour; and that in the proportion of at least one-third, such Meal may be mixed with the produce of Wheat, so as hardly to be distinguished. A very general correspondence has been established, for the purpose of ascertaining the Price of Stock, both lean and fattened. Experiments on a great scale, under the directions of that able chymist Dr. Fordyce, are now carrying on at Gubbins in Hertfordshire, the seat of Mr. Hunter, for the purpose of ascertaining the Principles of Vegetation, and the Effects of Manures; and steps are now taking, in order to pro-

* Intituled "An Act for allowing the Importation of Arrow Root from the British Plantations, and also of Linseed Cakes and Rape Cakes from any foreign Country, in British-built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, without Payment of Duty."

cure such information respecting the various sorts of Live Stock in the kingdom, as will enable us to give, in the course of next year, complete information to the Public upon that important subject.

I have ever considered it to be a wise principle for the Board to adopt, not to print books for reference, but books for use; not massy volumes on a variety of different subjects, beyond the income of the generality of the people to purchase, or their time to peruse; but, if possible, distinct publications, each of them on one article, exclusively of every other, avoiding the intermixture of various topics, and districts in the same work. It would also be desirable, that no paper should be published by the Board, until it has first been printed, circulated among all those who are likely to correct and improve it, and thus brought to some degree of perfection previous to its publication. Agriculture, though often treated of, has hitherto never been discussed; and it can never be much improved, until information respecting it has been collected from all quarters, has been afterwards thoroughly canvassed, and has ultimately been condensed and systematized. Such, however, has been the great number of communications transmitted to the Board upon various important subjects, in particular Farm Buildings, Cottages, and the State of the Poor, Embankments, Roads, the Construction of Mills, and of Hand Mills in particular; together with a variety of interesting papers respecting the Agriculture of foreign countries, that the Board has resolved to print a specimen of these papers in one volume quarto, in order to ascertain the opinion of the Public respecting that mode of laying before it the papers we have received, in addition to the County Reports now publishing.

The business gone through by the Board of Agriculture is certainly more than could possibly be expected from an institution possessed of such limited powers, and of so confined an income. The time, however, it is to be hoped, is not far distant, when it will be put on a better and more respectable footing;—when the superior importance of such inquiries, the superior value of agricultural resources, and dreadful expence, and fatal consequences occasioned by their deficiency, will be so clearly ascertained, as not to be a subject of doubt to the weakest understanding. For the purpose of effecting so desirable an object,

I propose preparing, in the course of the ensuing recess, for the consideration of the Board, and, if it should have the good fortune of meeting with their approbation, to be laid before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, a General Report on the Agricultural State of Scotland, and the Means of its Improvement. That work will probably explain, in a satisfactory manner, the soundness of that political maxim, that the prosperity of a country ought to be founded on a spirit of internal improvement; and that a single additional acre cultivated at home is more truly valuable, than the most extensive possessions acquired abroad, at an enormous expence of treasure and of blood, and retained with difficulty and danger. To that important subject, when hostilities are brought to a conclusion, I trust that the attention of this country will be directed. Fortunately, by the exertions of the Board of Agriculture, when Peace is happily restored, the internal state of this kingdom will be sufficiently ascertained, and we shall be able to judge, what are the fittest steps to be taken, in order to make the utmost of our domestic resources. To that period I look up with much anxiety. If Europe once more breathes in peace, and is governed by wise counsellors, the contest among nations naturally will be, not who will feel the greatest eagerness to rush again into the horrors of war, under the pretence of promoting national glory, but who will be the most anxious to remain in peace, for securing the national interests.

I cannot conclude without expressing my best acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from so many respectable Members, in carrying on the business of this institution. By their exertions, I trust, it will be brought to such a state, that from its establishment will be dated, not only the improvement and internal prosperity of our own country, but much of the comforts enjoyed in future times by society in general. Permit me to add, that when the Board re-assembles, each of us will, I hope, bring some proof of his zeal for the cause, by the additional information we shall respectively furnish. He who augments the stores of useful knowledge already accumulated, whilst he secures to himself the most satisfactory sources of enjoyment, promotes at the same time, in the most effectual manner, the happiness of others.

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 Vol. XXIX. P. 372.)

EARL OF CLONCARTIE.

WHEN this Nobleman was Captain of a man of war, and was cruising off the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his Chaplain, who was carried off by a yellow fever; upon which the Lieutenant, who was a Scotchman, gave him notice of it by saying at the same time, "that he was sorry to inform him that he died a Roman Catholic." "Well, so much the better," said his Lordship. "Oot away, my Lord, how can you say so of a British Clergyman?" "Why," says his Lordship, "because I believe I'm the first Captain of a man of war that could boast of a Chaplain who had any religion at all."

SIR GEORGE SAVILLE.

Perhaps there was nothing but an extreme modesty, joined to a temper of mind overlooking the more ambitious bustling scenes of life, which prevented this worthy man from being celebrated as one of the first characters of modern times; but such is the nature of fame, that its candidates must have some kind of *eccentricity* to give it a general spread: —the steady uniform practice of the amiable virtues seldom travels beyond the circle of private friendships, or the esteem and gratitude of the good and wise; whilst the splendour of popular talents, though more than balanced by great vices, draws round them that glare of indiscriminate admiration, which is often as discouraging to morals as to politics.

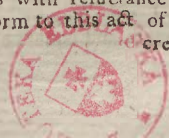
Notwithstanding this general remark, the character of Sir George Saville cannot fail of being ever dear to Englishmen; for though he never ambitioned the sphere of high situation, either in Administration or Opposition, to exhibit his talents and his virtues, they were at all times so much at the service of his country, and so opportunely brought forth for the good of mankind, that whilst an honest independent Representative of the People, a wife and virtuous citizen, and an

amiable man, can be esteemed, his character must rise in the admiration of mankind.

It is to be lamented, that whilst the Press teems with memoirs of every little dabbler in politics and literature, we have had as yet no Life of this great man.—The greatness and uniformity of his character, it is true, present no extraordinary revolutions; but the catalogue of good actions, the history of benevolence, are what the Biographer should delight in, and, as examples, must delight and improve posterity.

When Sir George Saville first came home from his travels, there was a petition presented to him at one of the county meetings from a tenant of his, who stated that he had lost the greatest part of his property by a fire. Sir George, who then took up that just and wise principle of judging for himself, said, very coolly, that he would consider of it, and passed it by. The rest of the company, consisting of some of the first Gentlemen in the county, seemed to think that this conduct of the Baronet augured not a little of parsimony and inhumanity, and immediately put about the hat for a subscription, which every body but Sir George readily complied with. The next day Sir George made the necessary inquiries relative to the misfortunes of his tenant, and found them not only to be truly stated, but that the goodness of his private character still rendered him more an object of consideration. Satisfied with this account, he waited upon him, explained to him why he did not immediately relieve him on his petition, and was now come to ask a favour in his turn, which was, "that he would please to accept a *five hundred pound Bank note*, as a reward for his character, and as an alleviation of his misfortunes;" laying him only under one injunction, that he was never to speak of the transaction.

Though the poor man was penetrated with gratitude for this noble act of benevolence, it was with reluctance he promised to conform to this act of se-



crecy. He, however, complied for several months; till sitting one evening with some friends, who were abusing Sir George for his supposed act of unkindness to him, the latter burst into tears, and said, "he could hold out no longer." He then related the circumstances of Sir George's generosity to him, which afforded the highest satisfaction to the company, and gave a happy assurance of Sir George's future good discernment and liberality.

Soon after this Sir George Saville happened to be on a special jury, on the trial of property to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds, where though he saw from the nature of the evidence that the plaintiff had a clear title, his brother jurors thought otherwise. On retiring from the box, Sir George, with great coolness and perspicuity of reasoning, which he was very much master of, endeavoured to convince them of their error; but to no purpose; prejudice in favour of the opposite party, or some other cause prevailed; they were unanimous against him. In this dilemma he was for some time undetermined how to proceed—his high sense of justice and honour would not permit him to accede to their verdict. From their obstinacy he found he could not convince them by reason, and as to bringing them to, by what is called *tiring them out*, he equally despaired of, from the weakness of his own constitution. He at last made up his mind, and acceded to their verdict; but before ever he went out of Court, he gave a draft to the plaintiff on his banker for the £500. (the full amount of the action) as a satisfaction for the injustice he was obliged to do him from the peculiar situation of his health."

He carried the strictness of his moral character into Parliament; and though it is too much the fashion of that House (and indeed by most politicians laid down as indispensibly necessary) to act in *parties* for the better enforcement and carrying on of public measures, Sir George stood principally as a Senator on his own bottom: 'tis true, he occasionally joined the Opposition of that day, and particularly in their disapprobation of the late American War; yet whenever he saw a necessity of thinking differently from them, he always acted according to his opinion, with a coolness and equanimity of temper that

rendered him even respectable to his adversaries.

His speeches in Parliament are perhaps some of the best reasoned during the course of the American War. He did not often speak, nor was he, in comparison with the fluency and prolixity of his contemporaries, what may be called a *great orator*; but he spoke rationally, coolly, and persuasively; he had credit with the public for the most pure and upright intentions, and with this impression in his favour—"Truth came mended from his tongue."

He understood the character of his contemporaries with great skill, and at times described them with a briefness and perspicuity which made everybody subscribe to their characteristic fidelity.

Of Charles Fox, when he was a young man, he predicted his rising greatness, as well as where the *git* of his talents rested; he praised him "for his readiness at finding out *blots*—his celerity in hitting the bird's eye of an argument," and his general talents for Opposition; hence, he said, others may have more stock, but Fox had more ready-money about him than any of his party.

Of Burke, he said he was a man to draw admiration on whatever side he arranged, or almost on whatever topic he discussed. To the late Mr. Dowdeswell he likewise paid great compliments, for the manliness of his understanding, the extensiveness of his comprehension, and the general integrity of his views.

One of the last Parliamentary services of this good man's life, was his procuring an Act in favour of the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, intitled, "An Act for relieving his Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion from certain Penalties and Disabilities imposed on them by an Act made in the eleventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of King William the Third."

The nature of this last Act, which Sir George's humanity has happily obliterated from our Statute books, was one of the most grievous perhaps ever imposed on a subject under the protection of a free Government; "it punished the celebration of the mass with perpetual imprisonment—the keeping a Catholic school was subject to the same unproportioned punishment—whilst every Roman Catholic was, under the same Act, to forfeit his estate to his nearest Protestant relation, until, thro' a profession of what he did not believe,

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he redeemed by his hypocrisy what the Law had transferred to his kinsman as the recompence of his profligacy."

An Act so oppressive one would think needed but to be recited to be repealed—it was so by the Legislature of this country, through the friendly medium of Sir George Saville; yet such was the bigotry and superstition of a number of misguided people out of doors, called "The associated Protestants," that they resented this act of humanity by the most daring acts of barbarity and devastation, and what history is now painfully obliged to record under the description of "the Riots of 1780."

In the scene of riot and confusion which the passing this Bill created, it was not to be expected that the mover and framer of it could pass unnoticed. Sir George Saville's house was accordingly one of the first marked out for devastation, which the mob in a great measure effected by breaking several of the windows, and by frequent attempts to set it on fire, which they would have accomplished but for the interference of his numerous friends, who rallied round him in this hour of difficulty and danger.

The coolness of his temper was truly exemplary amidst all this tumult; no unmanly complaints against the ingratitude of the public, no self-condemnation for his original interference in the business. The consciousness of having done his duty was indeed his *munus abensius*, and with this defence he composed himself with all the philosophy of a Christian, and with all the becoming prudence of self-preservation. The following little circumstance will help to elucidate this last observation.

On that night when the mob was most riotous, a number of Sir George's friends insisted on sitting up with him, for the better protection of his person and family—it was likewise agreed amongst them, that parties should sally out from time to time, to make such reports as circumstances would present. On the giving in of those reports, it was observable that scarcely two accounts agreed, one making the danger less, another greater, and so on; upon which Sir George, with great composure, made the following observation:

"Here, Gentlemen," says he, "is a fine lesson for an historian; we have a fact of the day before us, reported by men of integrity and abilities, anxious to search for truth, and willing to re-

cord it with as much circumstance and minuteness as possible—yet such is the nature of the human mind, that with all its inclinations to do right, it is under that operation which in some degree prevents it."

Everybody present submitted to the justice of this remark, and, tho' some of them consisted of men of the first rank for learning and abilities, they seemed to feel the force of this observation in a light which nothing but the recent cause of it could so powerfully impress.

We shall conclude these cursory remarks on the character of Sir George Saville with the following sketch drawn by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; one who had known him long and intimately, and who even in this *miniature* will leave to posterity a likeness equally dear to patriotism as to the rights of humanity. What gave occasion to this character was a report which had gone abroad at the time of Mr. Burke's election for the city of Bristol, that he was the principal mover of the Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics; and Mr. Burke thinking it necessary to disclaim this point to his constituents, takes this occasion to state the fact as it happened in the House of Commons, and at the same time to do justice to the disinterested views and general character of the respectable author of the Bill.

"I find it has been industriously given out in this city (Bristol)—from kindness to me unquestionably—that I was the mover or seconder of this Act: the fact is, I did not once open my lips on the subject during the whole progress of it. I do not say this as disclaiming my share in that measure; very far from it. I inform you of this fact, lest I should seem to arrogate to myself the merits which belong to another. To have been the man chosen out to redeem our fellow-citizens from slavery, to purify our laws from absurdity and injustice, and to cleanse our religion from the blot and stain of persecution, would be an honour and happiness to which my wishes would undoubtedly aspire, but to which nothing but my wishes could possibly have entitled me. That great work was in hands in every respect far better qualified than mine—the Mover of the Bill was Sir GEORGE SAVILLE.

"When an act of great and singular humanity was to be done, and done
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with all the weight and authority that belonged to it, the world could cast its eyes upon none but him. I hope that few things which have a tendency to blemish or to adorn life have wholly escaped my observation in my passage thro' it. I have fought the acquaintance of that Gentleman, and have seen him in all situations. He is a true genius, with an understanding vigorous and acute and refined, and distinguishing even to excess; and illuminated with a most unbounded, peculiar, and original cast of imagination. With these he possesses many external and instrumental advantages; and he makes use of them all.

"His fortune is amongst the largest; a fortune which, wholly unincumbered as it is with one single charge from luxury, vanity, or excess, sinks under the benevolence of its disposer. This private benevolence expanding itself into patriotism, renders his whole being the estate of the public, in which he has not reserved a *peculium* for himself of profit, diversion, or relaxation.

"During the session, the first in and the last out of the House of Commons; he passes from the Senate to the Camp, and, seldom seeing the seat of his ancestors, he is always in Parliament to serve his country, or in the field to defend it.

"But in all well-wrought compositions, some particulars stand out more eminently than the rest, and the things which will carry his name to posterity are his two Bills—I mean that for a limitation of the claims of the Crown upon Landed Estates, and this for the relief of the Roman Catholics. By the former he has emancipated property—by the latter he has quieted conscience; and by both he has taught that grand lesson to Government and subject, "No longer to regard each other as adverse parties."

"Such was the Mover of the Act that is complained of by men who are not quite so good as he is—an Act most assuredly not brought in by him from any partiality to that sect which is the object of it; for amongst his faults I really cannot help reckoning a greater degree of prejudice against that people, than becomes so wise a man. I know that he inclines to a sort of disgust, mixed with a considerable degree of asperity, to the system; and he has few, or rather no habits with any of its professors: what he has done was on quite other motives.—The motives were those which he declared in his excellent speech on his Motion for the Bill, namely, "his extreme zeal for the Protestant Religion, which he thought utterly disgraced by the Act of 1699, and his rooted hatred to all kind of oppression under any colour, or upon any pretence whatsoever."

Sir George was in his person taller than the middle size, of a thin make and adust complexion. His constitution was by no means strong or vigorous, though both in body and mind he was remarkably active. From a careless, easy address (almost bordering on negligence), he gave the impression of a man who had lived rather freely in the early parts of life, though nothing could be more the contrary. In fact, when he spoke either in or out of Parliament, what he said was clear, sensible, and persuasive; and whenever philanthropy was the subject, there was something in his features which seemed to invite the unfortunate to take refuge under their benignity.

In short, Sir George Saville was upon the whole, what we may say with reflected triumph,

THIS WAS AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW DISCOVERY RESPECTING THE VARIATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

WE feel a great satisfaction in having it in our power to announce to the public, that a Gentleman has discovered the cause of the variation of the Magnetic Needle; and that, thro' his theory, he has constructed a Compass, which stands invariably due North and South, on all parts of the globe. The navigator, by this wonderful discovery, can always steer a true course; and the Engineer or Surveyor will always mea-

sure correct angles to the true meridian.

The inventor has termed it Azimutal.—By being compared with the common Needle, it indicates the true variation. What is most extraordinary in it is, that any quantity of iron, placed at one yard distance, does not in the least affect it.

We are likewise informed, that the inventor has a Needle, which indicates the

the Latitude by its dip, and that he will soon be able to produce another, by which the Longitude shall be discovered through an equable variation of 90 degrees East and 90 West. By these three sorts of Compasses, the azimuth observations, and the altitudes of the sun or distances from moon and stars, shall be laid aside, or at least used as proofs to those inventions, but this last point is not yet proved like the two others.

From what we could collect, it appears that the inventor of the Azimutal is of opinion, that electricity is a fluid and calid agent, and that magnetism is invisible and a frigid agent.

We suspect that the inventor introduces magnetism with an apparatus similar to that of electricity, by conductors. He has shewn his apparatus but to a few confidential friends, and if we credit them, his magnet carries above 200 weight.

The Azimutal has, we are informed, been proved on land and sea both East and West, and answers every purpose for navigation. By comparing it to all dials, it is perfectly correct, and when placed in an azimuth compass box, the observations of amplitudes determine at once its nature and utility.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR polite reception of my few loose Observations on *Provincial Coins* (MAGAZINE for March last, p. 196.), encourages me to communicate, by way of Supplement, that a Sixth class of devices, worthy of distinction and imitation, ought to have been included—such as derive importance from their recording historical events; or by shewing

“ The very age and body of the time,
“ Its form and pressure,”

in bearing symbols of the high spirit of political party, which is characteristic of these days. The naval victory on the 1st of June 1794; the nuptials of the Prince of Wales; and the imprisonment of Ridgeway and Symonds, are recited on London halfpence. One exhibits Paine on a gibbet, as a worthless criminal, while others class him with Sir Thomas More, and mention him with applause, &c.

In enumerating defects, it should have been remarked, that among the best pieces recently published, not a few are found destitute of the date of the year when they were issued. Of such are most of the coins of Kempson, of Birmingham, burning public buildings; on those of Skidmore, Holborn, although the periods when St. Andrew's and St. Luke's churches were founded are given, no year appears for the coins; Caermarthen halfpenny has the iron-works, and the Stratford one commemorates Shakespeare, and tells, what every body knows, the years of his birth and death; but those pieces are registered into no æra of time with respect to themselves. In monuments so

lasting, this is a most deplorable and radical defect. The omission cannot be too severely reprobated, nor its future correction too earnestly enjoined.

An essential improvement has lately appeared in the fabric of coins, adopted by that distinguished leader in useful and elegant arts, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, calculated to preserve more effectually their impressions from the effects of attrition:—A plain and broad circle, considerably elevated, surrounds the figures on the field, into which the letters of the legend are indented *in intaglio*, in a similar manner to those usually occupying the external rim. This improvement is differently modified in different pieces, some having circular, and others elliptical portions of the field bearing the more interesting subjects of the design, sunken deeper than the level of the exterior parts. The original of this beautiful invention seems to have been from the hand of Dupré, a Parisian artist, in his fine “*Médaille qui se vend cinq sols, chez Monneron*,” struck on the first great æra of the French Revolution, in 1790.

It should finally be observed, that as the tradesman who issues provincial currency are, in some cases, persons of no great knowledge or taste, it is the duty of the engravers or undertakers employed by them, to suggest the design and form which might confer the greatest degree of respectability on the appearance of their Coins; for this purpose the attention of Artists is humbly solicited to the papers of

CIVIL.

From the Country, June 1796.

T H E

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

A N D

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

F O R J U L Y 1796.

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

Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings composed by himself: Illustrated from his Letters, with Occasional Notes and Narrative, by John Lord Sheffield, In Two volumes, Quarto. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1796.

THE Life and other last Writings of an author whose celebrity is as widely extended as the English language itself, excites an ardour of curiosity, which the reader will not easily excuse us for delaying to gratify. We shall therefore proceed immediately to our account of it.

The first volume is entirely confined to such subjects as relate personally to the author, as to his literary habits and occupations. It consists of narrative and letters; the former of which Mr. Gibbon seems to have projected with peculiar solicitude and attention. Not less than six different sketches of such a work were found after his death in his own hand-writing. One of these, says Lord Sheffield in an advertisement prefixed, the most diffuse and circumstantial, ends at the time when he quitted Oxford; another was written when he travelled to Italy; a third at his father's death in 1770; a fourth was continued till after his return to Lausanne in 1788, and is much less detailed than the others. The two remaining sketches are still more imperfect. From these the Memoirs in this volume have been carefully selected and arranged. The Appendix forms somewhat more than half the book, and consists of letters, most of them written by the Author to Lord Sheffield, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Gesner, and other eminent persons: there are also the an-

swers of some few of these, as well as letters, to which no answers appear, from Dr. Hurd, Dr. Watson, Dr. A. Smith, Dr. Priestley, &c. These letters will undoubtedly be found to be a very interesting part of the present publication.

The Contents of the second volume are—1. *Abstracts of the Books Mr. Gibbon read, with Reflections.* 2. *Extracts from his (literary) Journal.* 3. *A Collection of his Remarks, and detached Pieces on different Subjects.* 4. *Outlines of the History of the World from the 9th to the 15th Century inclusive.* 5. *Essay on the Study of Literature* (already published). 6. *Critical Observations on the Design of the Sixth Book of the Æneid* (already published). 7. *A Dissertation on the Subject of the Man with the Iron Mask.* 8. *The Justificatory Reply to the Declaration of the Court of France* (already published.) 9. *A Vindication of some Passages in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chapters of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (already published). 10. *Antiquities of the House of Brunswick.* 11. *An Address, expressing a Wish that our Latin Memorials of the middle Ages (Scriptores Rerum Anglicarum) may be published in England in a Manner worthy of the Subject and of the Country;* and recommending Mr. John Pinkerton for that undertaking. Many of the articles above enumerated are written in the French language;

guage; but to all of them a translation is subjoined, except to the Justificatory Reply.

In the Introduction to the Memoirs Mr. Gibbon remarks, "that in the estimate of honour we should learn to value the gifts of nature above those of fortune; to esteem in our ancestors the qualities that best promote the interests of society; and to pronounce the descendant of a king less truly noble than the offspring of a man of genius, whose writings will instruct or delight the latest posterity." The family of Confucius is, in Mr. G.'s opinion, the most illustrious in the world. After a painful ascent of eight or ten centuries, our Barons and Princes of Europe are lost in the darkness of the middle ages; but in the vast equality of the empire of China, the posterity of Confucius have maintained, above two thousand two hundred years, their peaceful honours and perpetual succession. The chief of the family is still revered by the Sovereign and the people as the lively image of the wisest of mankind. The nobility of the Spencers has been illustrated and enriched by the trophies of Marlborough; but they ought to consider *the Fairy Queen* as the most precious jewel of their coronet.

In conformity to this opinion, our Author selects from the long list of his ancestors the names of John Gibbon, *Mammorarius*, or Architect, of King Edward the Third, and of another John Gibbon, eminent for his skill in Heraldry, who lived in the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and dilates on the characters of their owners with peculiar satisfaction.

Our Author was born at Putney, in the county of Surrey, in the year 1737; the first child of the marriage of Edward Gibbon, Esq. and of Judith Porten. From his birth he enjoyed the right of primogeniture; but he was succeeded by five brothers and one sister, all of whom were scatched away in their infancy. His own constitution was also extremely feeble; and accordingly, in the baptism of each of his brothers, his father's prudence successively repeated the Christian name of Edward, that in case of the death of the eldest son, this patronymic appellation might still be perpetuated in the family. To preserve and to rear so frail a being, the most tender assiduity was scarcely sufficient; and his mo-

ther's attention was somewhat diverted by her frequent pregnancies, by an exclusive passion for her husband, and by the dissipation of the world, in which his taste and authority obliged her to mingle. But the maternal office was supplied by his aunt, Mrs. Catherine Porten. A life of celibacy transferred her vacant affections to her sister's first child; his weakness excited her pity; and her attachment was fortified by labour and success.

As soon as the use of speech had prepared our Author's mind for the admission of knowledge, he was taught the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic. So remote, says he, is the date, so vague is the memory of their origin in myself, that were not the error corrected by analogy, I should be tempted to consider them as innate. In his childhood he was praised for the readiness with which he could multiply and divide, by memory alone, two sums of several figures: such praise encouraged his growing talent; and had he persevered in this line of application, he thinks he should have acquired some fame in mathematical studies.

After this previous institution at home, or at a day-school at Putney, Mr. G. was delivered, at the age of seven years, into the hands of Mr. John Kirkby, who exercised about eighteen months the office of his domestic tutor. His learning and virtue introduced him to Mr. G.'s father; and at Putney he might have found at least a temporary shelter from the distress which forced him to leave Cumberland, his native country, had not an act of indiscretion again driven him into the world. One day, reading prayers in the parish-church, he most unluckily forgot the name of King George. His patron, a loyal subject, dismissed him with some reluctance, and a decent reward; and how the *poor* man ended his days is not ascertained. He is the author of two small volumes; *The Life of Automates* (London, 1745), and *An English and Latin Grammar* (London, 1746); which, as a testimony of gratitude, he dedicated (Nov. 5, 1745) to Mr. G.'s father.

If the dates above-cited did not refer us to a time of great political confusion and malignity, we should be tempted to consider the anecdote we have just related, and very nearly in Mr. Gibbon's words, as an instance of uncommon

common severity and oppression. Probably all the circumstances of the case are not distinctly recorded. They happened when our Author was himself very young, and therefore could only learn them from the recital of others, in which some important occurrences might be omitted. The place of Mr. Kirkby's birth, Cumberland, might lead one to surmise that he might be tainted with the northern prejudice for the family of the Stuarts.

In his ninth year, in a lucid interval of comparative health, our Author was sent to Kingston-upon-Thames, to a school of about seventy boys, which was kept by Dr. Wooddeson and his assistants. His studies here were too frequently interrupted by sickness; and after a real or nominal residence at Kingston school of near two years, he was finally recalled (December 1747) by his mother's death, which was occasioned, in her thirty-eight year, by her last labour. Mr. G. was then too young to feel the importance of his loss. The affectionate heart of his aunt, Mrs. Catherine Porten, supplied the privation which death had occasioned, and she became the mother of his mind as well as of his hearth. Before he left Kingston school he was well acquainted with Pope's *Homer* and *The Arabian Nights Entertainments*, two books which will always please by the moving picture of human manners. His grandfather, Mr. James Porten, having become a bankrupt, and absconded, his slight unlocked the door of a tolerable library; and Mr. G. who resided at his house after his mother's death, turned over many English pages of poetry and romance, of history and travels. Where a title attracted his eye, without fear or awe, he snatched the volume from the shelf; and Mrs. Porten, who indulged herself in moral and religious speculations, was more prone to encourage than to check a curiosity above the strength of a boy. This year (1748), the twelfth of his age, our Author considers as having been the most propitious to the growth of his intellectual stature.

The relics of his grandfather's fortune afforded a bare annuity for his own maintenance; and his daughter, Mr Gibbon's worthy aunt, who had already passed her fortieth year, was left destitute. Her noble spirit scorned a life of obligation and dependence; and, after revolving several schemes,

she preferred the humble industry of keeping a boarding-house for Westminster School, where she laboriously earned a competence for her old age. This singular opportunity of blending the advantages of a public and private education decided Mr. G.'s father. After the Christmas holidays in January 1749, he accompanied Mrs. Porten to her new house in College-street, and was immediately entered in the school, of which Dr. John Nicoll was at that time head-master. In the space of two years (1749, 1750), interrupted by pain and debility, our Author painfully climbed into the third form; and his riper age was left to acquire the beauties of the Latin and the rudiments of the Greek tongue. Instead of audaciously mingling in the sports, the quarrels, and the connections of that little world, he was still cherished at home under the maternal wing of his aunt, and his removal from Westminster long preceded the approach of manhood.

The violence and variety of his complaints at length engaged Mrs. Porten, with the advice of physicians, to conduct him to Bath. At the end of the Michaelmas vacation (1750) she quitted him with reluctance, and he remained several months under the care of a trusty maid-servant. A nervous affliction, which alternately contracted his legs, and produced, without any visible symptoms, the most excruciating pain, was ineffectually opposed by the various methods of bathing and pumping.

From Bath he was transported to Winchester, to the house of a physician; and after the failure of his medical skill, recourse was again had to the virtues of the Bath waters. During the intervals of these fits, he moved with his father to his seat at Barton and to Putney; and a short unsuccessful trial was attempted to renew his attendance at Westminster School. But his infirmities could not be reconciled with the hours and discipline of a public seminary; and instead of a domestic tutor, who might have gently advanced the progress of his learning, his father was too easily content with such occasional teachers as the different places of his residence could supply.

He read with a clergyman of Bath some odes of Horace, and several epics of Virgil, which gave him an imperfect and transient enjoyment of the Latin Poets. It might now be

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apprehended that he should continue for life an illiterate cripple. But, as he approached his sixteenth year, Nature displayed in his favour her mysterious energies: his constitution was fortified and fixed, and his disorders most wonderfully vanished. His unexpected recovery again encouraged the hope of his education, and he was placed at Esher in Surrey, in the house of the Rev. Mr. Philip Francis, in a pleasant spot, which promised to unite the various benefits of air, exercise, and study. The Translator of Horace might have taught him to relish the beauties of the Latin Poets, had not Mr. G.'s friends discovered in a few weeks, that he preferred the pleasures of London to the instruction of his pupils. "My father's perplexity," says Mr. Gibbon, "at this time, rather than his prudence, was urged to embrace a singular and desperate measure. Without preparation or delay, I was carried to Oxford, and matriculated in the University, as a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, before I had accomplished the fifteenth year of my age (April 3, 1752)."

His first introduction to the historic scenes which afterwards engaged so many years of his life, must be ascribed to an accident. In the summer of 1751 he accompanied his father on a visit to Mr. Hoare's in Wiltshire; but he was less delighted with the beauties of Stourhead, than with his discovering in the library *The Continuation of Echard's Roman History*. To him the reigns of the successors of Constantine were absolutely new; and he was immersed in the passage of the Goths over the Danube, when the summons of the dinner-bell reluctantly dragged him from his intellectual feast. Afterwards he procured the second and third volumes of *Howell's History of the World*; and proceeded to the perusal of *Simon Ockley* and various other books till he had ranged round the circle of *Oriental History*.—With this stock of vague and multifarious erudition he arrived at Oxford.

In his fifteenth year he felt himself suddenly raised from a boy to a man; and his vanity was flattered by the velvet cap and silk gown, which distinguish a gentleman-commoner from a plebeian student. A decent allowance, more money than a school-boy had ever seen, were at his own disposal; and he might command among the

tradesmen of Oxford an indefinite and dangerous latitude of credit.

We have selected these passages, more exactly than usual, from our Author's narrative, as they prepare the mind of the reader for the catastrophe that followed. "I spent," says he, "fourteen months at Magdalen College; they proved the fourteen months the most idle and unprofitable of my whole life. The sum of my improvement in the University of Oxford was confined to two or three Latin plays."—The want of experience, of advice, and of occupation, soon betrayed him into some improprieties of conduct, ill-chosen company, late hours, and inconsiderate expence. A tour to Bath, a visit into Buckinghamshire, and four excursions to London in the same winter, were costly and dangerous frolics. They were indeed without a meaning, as without an excuse:

Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind.

The blind activity of idleness urged him to advance without armour into the dangerous field of controversy; and at the age of sixteen he bewildered himself in the errors of the Church of Rome. In his last excursion to London he addressed himself to a Mr. Lewis, a bookseller in Russell-street; and at the feet of a priest, recommended by that Gentleman, on the 8th of June 1753, he solemnly, though privately, abjured the errors of heresy. An elaborate controversial epistle, addressed to his father, announced and justified the step which he had taken. His father, in the first fall of passion, divulged a secret which prudence might have suppressed, and the gates of Magdalen College were for ever shut against his return.

After much debate, it was determined, from the advice and personal assistance of Mr. Eliot (now Lord Eliot), to fix him, during some years, at Lausanne in Switzerland. He arrived there on the 30th of June in the same year, and was immediately settled under the roof and tuition of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister. "Had I been sent abroad," says he, "in a more splendid stile, such as the fortune and bounty of my father might have supplied, I might have returned home with the same stock of language and science which our countrymen usually import from the continent. An exile and a

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prisoner.

prisoner, as I was, their example betrayed me into some irregularities of wine, of play, and of idle excursions : but I soon felt the impossibility of associating with them on equal terms ; and after the departure of my first acquaintance, I held a cold and civil correspondence with their successors." This seclusion from English society was attended with most solid benefits. His original love of reading revived, which had been chilled at Oxford. Mr. Pavilliard gradually informed his mind with solid literature, and his heart with the genuine principles of religion. The various articles of the Roman Creed disappeared like a dream, and after a full conviction, on Christmas-day 1754, he received the sacrament in the church of Lausanne.

As this part of Mr. Gibbon's narrative is written with peculiar energy and elaboration, and as he indulges in great asperity of censure, which we have not room to insert, against the discipline and management of the English Universities, our readers will excuse us if we detain them for one moment to examine the true ground of complaint in the present instance. We wish not to be considered as advocates for these great seminaries of instruction, in which indeed there is something still to do, and something to reform : but we would ask any impartial observer of life and manners, whether the same effects would not necessarily arise from the same circumstances in every place of *public* education that ever existed. A young man comes to the University in the heat of youth and the imbecility of inexperience, accompanied by no other care of his relations, but that of supplying him with the means of imprudent indulgence ; he is admitted into a rank notoriously exempted from the rigour of academic discipline ; are we to wonder that, with a glowing imagination and a restless curiosity, he deviates into various excesses, to which he is thus powerfully excited ? Had his father sent him to either University attended by a learned and prudent tutor, had his expences been carefully limited within the bounds of a decent liberality, had even his admission there been only deferred for two or three years, till time had strengthened his understanding, and corrected his ignorant ambition, we will venture to assert that no calamity could have happened like that which he so eloquently de-

plores. He would then have avoided that strong tincture of foreign manners with which his mind was evidently imbued ; he would then, in the acquisition of another modern language, not have deprived himself for a time of correctness in his own ; for however like a paradox this may seem in such a writer as Gibbon, it is true. He would then probably have avoided those rocks of irreligion and infidelity, on which his zeal to free himself from every burden of superstition seems at last to have driven him as it had driven others. It is a favourite topic among parents in the present day, to impute all the errors and follies in which their children may indulge, to the schools in which they have been placed for education. Alas ! these are only the scenes, not the causes, of their extravagance.—This must be traced to an earlier and a mightier source : to the prevailing levity and dissipation of the age, which clouds the atmosphere of Universities, as well as that of other great towns and cities ; to the indulgence and fondambition of fathers, who are gratified to hear that their sons associate with their superiors in fortune and in rank ; to the hope that glittering accomplishments will compensate for the neglect of laborious study ; to the thoughtless pride which disdains and repels subordination and controul :—these causes, while they universally operate, overwhelm every barrier of discipline with irresistible force ; and academical authority can at best but feebly retard, without effectually restraining the torrent.

But we resume the thread of our narration.

For more than four years Mr. G. resided in Switzerland, pursuing his studies with great vigour, both in the dead and in the living languages ; and corresponding with some of the most eminent among the learned of Germany and France. Before he was recalled from Switzerland he had the satisfaction of seeing the most extraordinary man of the age, Voltaire. That celebrated Author received with great civility an English youth : but Mr. G. tells us that he was not able to boast of any peculiar notice or distinction. The highest gratification which he derived from Voltaire's residence at Lausanne, was the uncommon circumstance of hearing a great Poet declaim his own productions on the Stage. His declamation was fashioned

fashioned to the pomp and cadence of the old Stage; and he expressed the enthusiasm of poetry, rather than the feelings of nature.

Our author was now sensible for the first time of the passion of love; and Mademoiselle *Susan Curshod*, who afterwards became the wife of M. Necker, the Minister of the French Monarchy, was the object that excited it. Though his love was disappointed of

success, he always retained a tender friendship for that elegant and ingenious lady. At Lausanne our Author indulged his dream of felicity; but on his return to England his father would not hear of such an alliance. After a painful struggle he yielded to his fate, and his wound was insensibly healed by absence, and the habits of a new life.

(To be continued.)

Coup-d'Œil sur les Assignats, & sur l'Etat des Finances, & des Ressources de la Republique Francaise, au Premier de Janvier, 1796. Par M. D'Ivernois. Troisième Edition.

Cursey View of the Assignats, and the State of the Finances and Resources of the French Republic to the First of January, 1796. By Sir Francis D'Ivernois. Translated from the Original French. London. P. Elmſley, Strand; J. Sewall, Cornhill.

WE have placed these two works together, as the latter is only the second part of the former (what relates to the Finances and Resources of the Republic of France), translated into English, with a Postscript of about twenty-five pages of additional matter, arising from certain circumstances that have taken place in France since the part preceding was sent to the press. Of works so nearly the same in every respect but of the language in which they are written, it will not be necessary to speak as of distinct publications; what, therefore, we purpose to say of them will apply equally to both. Indeed, the only part of the French Essay which is not to be found in the English, relates to our author's ideas of the Assignats, or *paper-money* of France, previously to Mr. Calonne's enquiries on the same subject; and as the opinions and conclusions of these two able writers and politicians are *toto cælo* at variance in this very curious investigation, the more important parts of Mr. D'Ivernois' positions are necessarily reconsidered in his defence.

As we have not seen M. de Calonne's work we cannot undertake to decide, especially in a question so complicated and intricate, which has the better of the argument. They may both be expected to understand the subject, as far as it is likely to be understood; they are both able writers, and both partizans; the difference that exists between them does not seem to be in favour of the *ci-devant* Minister of France. He has been tried in his political character,

and no success resulted from the experiment. On the contrary, he was the first that gave motion to an immense and irresistible machine, which neither he, nor any other artist, has hitherto been able to restrain; and which has been rolling ever since in all directions, spreading ruin and devastation in its progress. That M. de Calonne has considerably varied from the opinions which he held when he was possessed of the reins of Government, proves only that he is now inconsistent, or was then destitute of sagacity; for admitting that the violence and confusion of the times might baffle accuracy of prediction, it ought at least to have suggested caution and vigilance; and especially to have displayed in glaring colours the extreme folly and absurdity of risking at such a period *novelties* in Administration, or what had almost become so by *obsolescence* and *antiquity*.

As to the business of the Assignats, are the French a ruined people or not? Mr. D'Ivernois says, *Yes*; M. de Calonne says, *No*.

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree,
And soundest Casuists doubt?

The portentous exertions they are making in Italy can hardly be considered as symptoms of decay and dissolution. But are these the formidable struggles of a *maniac* quickly to sink into debility and wretchedness, or the restless energies of *virtuous liberty*? Every man will probably reply to this question according to his own preconceived opinion;

but, in our judgment, the *true solution* of it, *time*, and *time only* can supply. If France should settle speedily in some form of Government, where the *arts of peace* are cultivated with success, where *commerce, agriculture, and rational liberty*, shall receive at last the protection which has been so long denied them, we must then admit that M. de Calonne has the better of the argument. If on the contrary, as indeed the analogy of history and experience leads us to conjecture, a system of *robbery, violence, and war*, with respect to the unfortunate nations on their confines, should succeed to the *anarchy, rapine and confusion* which has so long tyrannized at home; if, at last, and after many painful struggles, they return to the point from whence they set out, a *limited Monarchy; limited*, if not by law, yet by *reason, by policy, and by honour*; they will sufficiently evince the truth of M. D'Ivernois' positions; will demonstrate, that in nations as well as individuals, *honesty* is the only *policy* that is *sure and durable*, and that infallible ruin and calamity tread closely in their footsteps, whenever they deviate from the eternal maxims of veracity and justice.

In a question which involves the happiness of a nation, *durability* is a very important consideration, and therefore we lay very great stress upon it, when we enquire into the prebable *good or evil* which may ensue from the measures of the French Government. Mr. D'Ivernois agrees with us in this opinion.

"M. de Calonne may, if he pleases," says our author (we quote from the translation), "labour to convince his readers, that *revolutionary means* far *surpass* *lawful ones* both in *force and extent*. The trouble is unnecessary, for it is an assertion that no one will contradict; and besides the question at present does not depend upon their *force*, but their *duration*, and whether they can again be recurred to with effect when once they have been abandoned?

"My antagonist, ever fertile in resources, no sooner discovers that the post he has occupied is without defence, than he immediately shifts to another, where he rallies his talents, and hopes to renew the dispute with greater advantage. *We need not scruple to mention*, he says, *that if the Assignats should lose all value, the State will by such a circumstance be discharged from this debt, and what some wish to represent as the*

principle of its distress, will rather be its deliverer from its difficulties. M. de Calonne has exerted all his powers in developing this idea. He discovers, by a very easy calculation, that *as the 780 millions sterling which have been spent by France since the commencement of the Revolution, only represent at present 5,200,000l. sterling, it follows, that four years war, &c. have not cost France more than the fourth part of what England has spent in one year of war only.*

"There must certainly be something specious in this calculation, because several persons have been struck with it; but I believe there will be no great difficulty in shewing that it is altogether illusive, in fact a meer sophism, contrived by using the words France and England, instead of the People of France and the People of England; for if these compound terms had been used, the fallacy would have been self-evident.

"First, then, in order to form a just idea of what this war has cost France, we ought to know the real value of the enormous quantities of specie, plate, bullion, and jewels of all sorts, which her Government has squandered, after having forcibly taken them from private persons, from commercial bodies, and from the churches. Next, in order to calculate the real value of what the paper-money she has issued has enabled her to spend, we ought to know how much specie or merchandize each emission of assignats was equivalent to at the time when it was issued. But without any minute investigation of these *data*, I may venture to assert, without danger of exaggeration, that France, during the War, has really expended more than twice as much as the whole Coalition against her; and in confirmation of this I can quote an assertion made in the Council of Ancients, by one of its most intelligent members, who valued the 30 milliards issued and voted to the end of 1795, as *five milliards of specie*. Let us allow for a moment the accuracy of this calculation, and admit that France has only spent by means of assignats a real value of five milliards, or somewhat more than 200 millions sterling; and let us, for the sake of comparison, assume what Great Britain has spent in the same time by means of loans funded on new taxes, as bearing a proportion to that of the French expence of 198 to 200, which, however, is more than three times its actual amount. In the

one country the Government has contrived to procure the merchandize, produce, and service of the people, by *promises to pay*, called *paper-money*; and in the other, the inhabitants have been punctually paid for the same things, and to their real value, with money advanced by themselves for that purpose.

"Now in this case nothing can be more clear, than that if the French Government only discharges the one-hundredth part of the bills which it has issued, the remaining ninety-nine parts are lost to the people, who, upon the credit of those bills, have advanced of their property to the amount of 200 millions sterling; and the portion of their merchandize, &c. which will never be reimbursed to them, is a sacrifice exactly as great as that of their adversaries would have been, if they had lent to their Government the sum of 198 millions sterling, with which all their other advances and services had been paid. The only difference is, that the one nation will have contributed *in kind* to the charges of the war, while the other will have paid for those charges with *money*.

"But if in this point of view the sacrifices of the two nations would have been equal, yet in a prospective view of their effects they would be incommensurable. In the one, where such an enormous subsidy had been gradually raised by taxes imposed with caution and proportioned to ability, those taxes might for a time diminish, but would not exhaust, the incomes of the persons who must pay them; and those persons, considered collectively, by paying the new taxes, furnish the money with which they themselves are paid the interest of their loans to the Government, and which were funded on those taxes. In the other nation, where the whole subsidy has been either advanced or extorted in kind, and without a chance of re-imbursement; in consequence of the inability of the Government to fulfil its engagements, all the expences of the war are irregularly proportioned, without any attention to the relative wealth of the persons in whose hands the paper-money happens to be at the time when the Government gets rid of its obligation, by contriving to enforce a repayment of it to itself at one for one hundred of its relative value. Some poor and credulous persons, with all their little property in their pocket-books, will find themselves reduced to the

lowest misery; while other wealthy persons, with large estates, and who have always distrusted this paper-money feel no inconvenience from a decree which totally ruins all the families that have not been able to follow their example. This pernicious decree will not only destroy all the former proportions of fortunes, but will besides put a sudden stop to all the enterprises of industry. In thus declaring its own bankruptcy, this blind Administration may have believed that it was freeing itself from its obligation to discharge the debts contracted by previous folly; but the enormous deficiency of the existing taxes, which must be the necessary consequence of such a bankruptcy, will soon reduce it to the absolute impossibility of providing any regular supply for future expences. It will have ruined, perhaps for an age to come, the people, whose competence was its sole support: in vain will it attempt to persuade them, that the demortization of paper money only takes away their *artificial riches*; the classes ruined by it will ask in a rage, whether they did not give their *real riches* in exchange for these pretended *artificial riches*; and it will be found that this bankruptcy has destroyed even the means of repairing the disastrous effects of the War.

"But how will it be if all resources are completely drained before the War itself is terminated; before the conditions are known upon which the opposite parties are disposed to end it? And how will it be when this wretched people find, that during its dreams of inexhaustible opulence, it has suffered almost all its former treasure to be transported into other countries? How will it be when, in order to recover the proportion of specie that is deficient, and which will be necessary to restore the political consequence of France, its inhabitants, in a country whose means of production are ruined, find themselves reduced to make perpetual exertions in order to draw back, by slow degrees, their specie from abroad? Then, at last, this credulous nation will be completely undeceived, and will execrate the impostors who have seduced it, by persuading it that *liberty* was only to be gained by the ruin of *property*; at last it will see the folly of its war for the sake of conquests. While its enemies have been defraying the expences by their income, France has contrived

to dissipate its capital; and finds, at last, that every Government is helpless, whose subjects are indigent.

"This will be, in fact, this already is, the effect in the French Republic, of the depreciation of the assignats, and of their inevitable annihilation."

Mr. D'Ivernois, in the prosecution of his argument, endeavours to solve the difficulty, why meat at Paris, which beyond all doubt is twice as scarce in proportion as corn, should in November 1795 sell for little more than half the price of 1790. He says, it is true only with respect to the metropolis, and is explained by *Fernier's* declaration on the 16th of June, that the consumption of Paris in meat only cost the Government 37 millions per month. But what Government bought very dear in the Departments, and sold again at a great loss to the Parisians, proves nothing as to the abundance in the Departments themselves. The price of wood has fallen in France precisely for the same reason as that of meat; because the forests have been cut down every where. Other articles have almost universally risen; and particularly, in consequence of the dearth of bread, these sorts of provisions which may be used without that addition, have successively increased in price. There have been periods when the inhabitants of Paris have lived upon half a pound of meat with only one ounce of bread per day. *Candelles*, which Government considers as a *luxury*, and therefore will not provide

for the metropolis, have been sometimes so dear, that the Citizens found it a sort of economy to go to the Opera, in order to save candles at home.

Our author tells us in his Postscript, that a *M. Le Noir de la Roche*, who is supposed to write under the authority of *The Directory*, gives up the idea of the *natural boundaries* (the *Mountains and the Rhine*) of the dominion of the Republic, since the annihilation of the assignats, and would suffer the conquered countries to chuse their form of Government for themselves; and this perhaps is a dawning of returning moderation.

Whoever sits down to the perusal of these pamphlets with an unprejudiced mind, cannot fail to see in them that France is at this instant in a very wretched and ruinous condition. How far the ruin of nations is analogous to that of individuals we will not decide; and admitting with Mr. de Calonne that France is still formidable, it must be as *oultazars* are and *robbers*. But when she and her debtors call upon England to follow her example, we may reply as the Epigrammatist does to the usurious and covetous Knight who recommends his own economy as a model of management, and beg to defer the experiment till dire necessity imposes it:

"Live like you, Sir John?
That we can do, when all we have is
gone."

R. R.

Travels into different Parts of Europe, in the Years 1791 and 1792, with familiar Remarks on Places, Men, and Manners. By John Owen, A.M. late Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

Mores, & Studia, & Populos.

Virg. Georg. Lib. 4.

In Two Vols. Octavo. London. Cadell and Davies, Strand. 1796.

THE learned Morhoff, in his "Polyhistor," after citing from the Letters of Guy Patin a curious account of an Italian, who had invented "a certain composition of earth, an inflamed lump of which, about the size of a tennis-ball, would, without smoke or smell, diffuse an instantaneous warmth over a room," takes occasion to expatiate on the many advantages arising from the narratives and the knowledge of travellers. Had this judicious and laborious Professor flourished in the present day, he would probably have deemed it necessary to

dedicate an entire chapter of his important work to this particular branch of literature, on which he has only bestowed a few occasional remarks. In the seventeenth century there were not many examples of persons migrating at leisure through foreign countries, with little other serious business in their minds than how they should communicate to the public the wonders they had explored. From the multitudes who now write upon these topics, we may infer the multitudes by whom their labours are encouraged; for though good roads and

and exuberance of wealth may incite to peregrination, many other incentives must co-operate to exalt the Traveller to an Author.

We have been told of Writers by profession, who have estimated the value of a *Tour* not by the cost of the journey, but by the liberality of the bookseller; and who, if they have been lucky enough to hear of any spot of earth not yet exhausted by description, have considered a visit to it, during the summer solitude of the metropolis, as no unprofitable speculation.

Some authors have, indeed, adopted a method of travelling very compendious and economical; and bringing together at their own fire-side all the Journies, Tours, and Travels which have been published on the subject, they profess to describe, select, abridge, and bring under one view, all these various narratives, and thus obtain the credit and the profit of migration, without either the risk or the expence. Whether it be that this mode of *book-making* has excited suspicions, of which genuine travellers are solicitous to be clear, or that description of rural scenery is a ready auxiliary where the fund of useful materials is scanty, we shall not pretend to determine; but writers of this class of late have cumbered their pages with minute and elaborate delineations of the mountains, lakes, woods, and vallies, in the regions over which they have wandered, as if such objects had never been observed in their native country. The transcendant merit of a few writers in this method will not be denied; but however delightful it may be to the imagination, as it always is when skilfully executed, it is of all the species of *travel-writing*, the least conducive to any useful purpose. It does not even communicate accurate geographical ideas of the local circumstances which it affects to describe. Either the "sun is setting" at the instant, or perchance is "just emerging from the Eastern horizon;" the trees are in the "full luxuriance of spring," or the leaves have "acquired their autumnal tints;" the "zephyrs sleep upon the bosom of the lake," or its "surface is torn by billows,"

"And the high winds
"Do sorely ruffle;"

so that to know a place from such a description of it, one must behold it under the same appearances, and with the same impressions as the describer.

The work before us, though an account written at leisure of regions hastily and incompletely traversed, is however exempt from most of the imperfections to which we have just alluded. The style is, in general, elegant and correct, and the observations philosophical and judicious; so that though we are seldom told what we have not seen or been told before, yet the repetition is neither useless nor unpleasing. Instances, it is true, are not to be found

—"Of most disastrous chances,
"Of moving accidents by flood and
"field,
"Of hair-breadth 'scapes;"——

but we find, instead, acute discrimination of character, solid moral reflections, and a lively though a simple narrative of events.

Mr. Owen apologizes in his Preface for any errors or redundancies, *if such should appear*, by suggesting that these Letters were written (for in this form the narrative appears) in the warmth of youthful impetuosity, and that it would have been a *breach of tacit faith* to introduce any further emendations, than those which are justified by usage and acknowledged licence. What limits usage has assigned to critical correction, or why an author may not render his labours as perfect as he pleases, before he commits them to public scrutiny, we profess ourselves unable to conjecture. We do not say, nor indeed do we know, that these volumes could have been materially improved; but we know of no *tacit engagement* between an author and his readers, but that he should endeavour to render every page in his book worthy of the most critical and exact perusal.

Upon this subject Mr. O. acknowledges to have derived great assistance from the services of W. Belsham, Esq. to whom these Letters were originally addressed, and "whose judicious revision they had the good fortune to receive." In revealing this circumstance, the Author adds, "that he is but discharging a debt of gratitude to a man, of whose character, while the public may reasonably differ, his friends can entertain but one opinion. The soundness of his judgment, and the accuracy of his taste, were a security to the author for the justness of his corrections; and a friendship of long and strict familiarity, undisturbed by the divisions of politics and theology,

theology, have afforded him occasions of general improvement, which it is equally his duty and his pride to acknowledge."

The Book consists of 159 Letters, of which 83 are in the first volume. The Author's account of them is, "That they are short, for the commodiousness of detached reading; and as they were in most instances disposed in packets containing a number, they were originally constructed upon this concise model, in order to support the analogy of chapters in a regular journal." The countries visited were Austrian Flanders, Holland, the North Western Border of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Lyons, and some part of the South of France; Vienna, Dresden, and Germany on the East; Berlin and Potsdam in Prussia, and Hamburgh and Rotterdam in the return to England. These countries Mr. O. portrays with a rapid but discriminating pencil; and bating his opinions with respect to France, in which she has not exactly accomplished his sanguine predictions in her favour, he is not often mistaken in his judgment, either of individuals or of nations.

In the 27th Letter, dated from Spa, the Author tells us, that the swampy soil of Holland, and the numerous nervous fevers which arose from this circumstance, gave birth to those black patches upon each temple, which, by the superstition of ancient times, were deemed specifics against nervous affections, and are now become a part of the Dutch dress.

In the 42d Letter we have a very amusing account of a visit made by Mr. O. to Ferney, the ancient residence of Voltaire. It happened to be the commemoration of the French Revolution, and by a decree of the National Assembly, the day was to be celebrated throughout France.

Mr. O. procured an English companion who, though ignorant of the French language, was desirous of being present at this festival; and having placed severally a cockade in their hats, they drove to Ferney.

"The village wore a very gay appearance; all the inhabitants, and many from the environs, were parading in numerous parties, dressed in all the trappings of their Sunday wardrobes. Having found with some difficulty a

stand for our whiskey and horse, we repaired to a part of the town which, from the crowds assembled there, seemed to be the place of rendezvous. We passed through many ranks of spectators, and came to a large area, in the center of which was elevated the national standard, and the colours, inscribed with "*Vivre libre, ou mourir*," were streaming in the air. This space was not inclosed with any fixed barriers, but preserved for the company by the National Guard, who acted alternately as sentinels, and kept the line unbroken by the spectators. Within this area were two long tables, very nearly filled with company, and two smaller ones, occupied by select parties. At the head of the upper table sat the Commandant, and beside him the Lady President. The rest were for the most part Officers of the Guard, or, what is the same thing, Volunteers, for the duties and the honours are taken in rotation. I understood from some of the attendants, that we should find no difficulty in being admitted to the table. I therefore applied to a very genteel man, who was doing the duty of a sentinel, for permission to sit at the table. He assured me it would do them singular honour. We therefore took our seats, and were served with some refreshments on paying our quota.

"The attention of the company was soon drawn upon us; and those nearest us at the table were solicitous to recommend themselves by drinking our healths. A band of military music regaled us during dinner. This ended, proclamation was made for silence, and the Commandant delivered an address upon the important advantages of the Revolution. After commenting with some warmth upon these, and recommending, as essential to their continuance, order and obedience to the constituted authority, he toasted the Magistrates, the National Assembly, &c. Every toast was drank with loud acclamations, and accompanied with the music of some popular air. When the Commandant had gone through the toasts of office, he demanded silence, and begged leave to drink, "*à la santé des Anglois, nos meilleures amis*." This was received with the loudest bursts of applause. It was echoed from every quarter, and the music struck up *Ga la*, which was sung by the greatest part of the

the company. The nature of this toast turned the eyes of all upon us; and as my companion was not linguist enough to return the compliment, I mounted the bench. "*Silence le plus profonde*," was called for on all hands, and I proclaimed aloud "*A la santé des Francoise; succès à la nouvelle constitution, fondée sur des principes éternelles, comme naturelles*." This had its effect: music, shouts, and songs expressed their sense of gratitude. We were immediately handed by an Officer to the upper table, presented to the Lady President, who invited us to the ball. Ten thousand courtesies were now shown us. They threw to the ground the Burgundy we had purchased, and gave us in exchange some of the first quality. They spoke in terms of the warmest regard of the English nation, whose example they pretended only to follow, and commended that generosity which declined to take advantage of their present distractions.

"An Officer now hurried us away to drink coffee. I was glad of the opportunity of being relieved from the superabundant civilities of the company. He conducted us to a house, where liqueurs, &c. were served up, and many patriotic songs were sung by the different Officers. My friend, who was rather warmed by the Burgundy and liqueurs, than enlightened by the conversation, desired me to express to these Frenchmen the respect he had for them. I interpreted his intentions, and all shook hands with him, shouting at the same time, "*Bravo, le bon Anglais!*" The liqueur was forcible, and the vivacity of the songs animating; these had a mechanical effect upon the humours of my companion: he desired me to assure these Frenchmen, that he loved liberty as much as they did, and that he had an estate in England, but that he would willingly sacrifice it all for the sake of liberty. I again became his interpreter, and his hand was again demanded, with a repetition, in a still higher tone, of "*Bravo, le bon Anglais!*" The afternoon was indeed passed in the greatest hilarity, and without the least infringement of decorum. Never did I see men whose air, conversation, and gesture discovered more happiness.—They harangued, they danced, and omitted no possible expression of gaiety. What particularly struck me in the midst of all this enthusiasm was, that

not a term of reproach was used against the King; nor a sentiment of revenge breathed against those from whose yoke they had to recently escaped. Their feelings seemed to be engrossed by the single consideration of their present felicity, and not an evil passion was suffered to disturb the serenity of their pleasures. Upon the whole, no festival which had for its object the commemoration of such an event, could have been conducted with greater harmony, propriety, and good order."

That the Reader may not retire from the contemplation of this picture of Gallic felicity with impressions inconsistent with philosophical truth and moderation, we shall beg leave to present him, from the second volume of the same Author, with its *contrary*,

"Like a mildew'd ear, blasting his
"wholesome brother."

"*Lyons, Sept. 10, 1792.*"

"As the journals of my first days residence have not yet found their way to the post, they will travel in company with a melancholy detail of crimes and bloodshed, which have inverted the peaceful picture of former state-ments, and filled my mind with agony and horror. The Captain with whom I held conversation yesterday morning, in delivering his judgment upon the state of the city, had expressed an apprehension which did not leave me wholly free from anxieties. "The only evil," said he, "now to be dreaded is, that the people should rise, and massacre those whom they consider as their enemies: and, in fact, advertisements have already issued, inviting, in ambiguous terms, such a sort of insurrection." Then conducting me through a part of the town with which I was not yet familiar, "*Voilà*," said he, "*le quartier des gens suspects*."

"I reported so favourably of the general state of the town, upon my return from this excursion, that the ladies were disposed to visit the theatre; and it was in this situation that we received the first intelligence of an actual insurrection, and acts of the most brutal cruelty already perpetrated. The *Pay-fan Magistral*, a piece professedly adapted to revolutionary feelings, was exhibited; and the applause which it produced from the audience, was evidently mixed with considerable tumult.

The progress of the representation was frequently interrupted by vociferous demands for "*Ca Ira*," and the "*Marseilloise March*." This last is a furious war song, the air of which, in a military or theatrical band, is singularly noble and impressive. The words, which were sung by two soldiers at the *burning of the pictures* (an event related in the Letter preceding), are not a little sanguinary and vindictive. These clamours did not exhibit the most flattering symptoms. Ladies were observed quitting their boxes in succession, and we began to see ourselves nearly deserted. In the mean time, "*The Petit Savoyards*," which was the afterpiece, seemed to engage no part of the audience's attention, who were violent in their demand for the *Marseillois*; which at length prevailed over every other movement. We judged it expedient now to withdraw; and found the servant ready to acquaint us, with trembling accents, that a mob had assembled and beheaded seven officers, and that they were now bearing these heads in procession through the streets. The apprehension of meeting this inhuman procession was a subject of cruel anxiety, till we arrived in the *Place Belcourt*.

"Having escorted my charge to their apartments, and trimmed the lights, which the palpitating valet, who was an Austrian, had ranged at the first call of the mob, I descended, in order to inform myself of what had been acted in this bloody drama. It appears, that the populace were first excited to insurrection by some volunteers from *Marseilles*; and that at about five o'clock they assembled and forced a guard-house, from which they dragged an officer of rank, who in company with six others had been arrested by the Municipality, upon suspicion of corresponding with the enemy, and confined for trial. He plunged into the *Saone* in order to escape their fury; but they fired upon him, and having dragged him ashore, struck off his head, and then executed the same vengeance upon the remaining six. By this time, nine o'clock, the mob had acquired considerable strength, and were celebrating the most outrageous orgies before the *Hotel de Ville*, round the heads, which they had elevated upon a pole. All the streets were illuminated throughout the city, by order of the mob, and straggling

parties were parading through different quarters, and vociferating "*Vive le Nation!*"

"I shall not intrude upon your sensibility, by painting the situation of my friends in the interval of two hours, which passed between the time of our return to the hotel, and that of the mob's procession. At eleven o'clock the tumult, which had hitherto been confusedly heard, became more distinctly audible; and the gradual increase of uproar seemed to announce some change of scene. A few minutes only allowed us to conjecture, when the whole body of the mob entered the square. They formed a long, and, to appearance, a regular train, the foremost of which bore torches and pikes, upon the points of which last were the trophies of their vengeance. This procession, I speedily learnt, was founded upon a new event: Thirteen priests had been selected out of two hundred who were confined, and it was the blood of these that now provoked their cannibal joy. Yells and groans accompanied their march through the square, and the very tone of their shouts conveyed the expressions of murder. It had appeared upon enquiry, that the officer on whom the first vengeance fell, had been apprehended in our hotel, a fortnight previous to this event; and the first entrance of the mob into this quarter admitted of an interpretation, which did not tend to diminish the alarms for our safety. The heads were, however, suspended upon the trees, and the populace fied off to their head-quarters before the *Hotel de Ville*. By this time some active measures were taking by the Municipality, and a patrol of horse, between the hours of eleven and twelve, was scouring the principal streets. A gradual calm ensued, and by two o'clock the danger seemed to have subsided.

"The earliest hour of the morning was employed in deliberating upon the means of escaping those mischiefs, of which what had already happened seemed only the precursors. My enquiries concerning the neighbouring towns determined me not to hazard the safety of my companions, by any other experiment than that of withdrawing them entirely from a land devoted to popular phrenzy; and, therefore, my first measure was to secure the grant of passports. For these it was necessary that each should attend in person; and per-
haps

haps a severer trial of female fortitude has not often happened in ordinary life, than that of passing through a populace intoxicated, as it were, with the blood of their fellow-creatures. Through such a populace it was necessary to pass, in order to enter the *Hôtel de Ville*. My entreaties—for this was the season of condescension—could scarcely secure the ladies a passage, or protect them from incivilities. “*Poila des Aristocrates !*” was the music with which we were entertained as we moved amongst them. I urged that they were *des Anglaises*, and that they were going to procure passports. “*Quelles s’en aillent,*” said they, “*il n’est plus le temps pour les étrangers.*” At this moment numbers were engaged in demolishing the statues, and other monuments which were to be found upon the ascent to the hall.

“The office for passports was crowded with claimants, many of whom were rejected. A miserable being preferred his suit to me, and requested that I would use my influence to obtain him a passport, “*en qualité de domestique.*” But our affairs were too critical to admit of such an experiment; and it was not without considerable difficulty, and an attendance of two hours, that cognizance was taken of our features, stature, and destination, and that our passports obtained the requisite signatures. These being at length effected, we returned to our hotel; and my next subject of anxiety is to procure a conveyance. The enquiries I have hitherto made have proved fruitless; the affrighted priests have engaged every carriage that was to be obtained; and I am going to see, when I have sealed up this, whether any expedient can be devised for securing a safe, if not an honourable retreat.”

The two subsequent Letters contain an interesting account of the perilous journey of our Author, and the Ladies under his escort, and of their arrival at last at Geneva; together with some further particulars of the massacre at Lyons.

It appeared, that the young officer who was the first victim of the fury of the populace, was a colonel of the regulars, a man of fine person and engaging manners, and only two-and-twenty years of age. Mr. O. remarked, that as he walked along the streets he saw no remaining traces of that urbanity, which once distinguished the manners of this

people; every countenance was clothed with ferocity; every look seemed to meditate vengeance. Women were washing, in the view of his window, their hands stained with the blood of the unhappy victims. Our Author went to examine, in the morning, the trees upon which the heads had been suspended, and not perceiving them, asked an old woman who was among the spectators, “*Où sont les têtes ?*” “*On les a emportés,*” said she with perfect calmness, “*et on est allé chercher d’autres.*”

Twice was our Author and his fair fellow-traveller stopped in their progress towards the confines of France. At some distance from Nantua a soldier drew his sabre, and, approaching the carriage, demanded the object of their travelling. The passports were offered him; but on these he set no value, and vowed that his blood should not be shed for those who deserted the country. On being told that the travellers were English, his friends and allies, he seemed a little soothed, sheathed his sabre, and requested the Author’s hand; a service which Mr. O. was constrained also to undergo with all his associates.

A short interruption also occurred at the point of crossing the boundaries; where an officer was preparing to inspect the carriage in quest of arms. He was asked, whether that was the best method of shewing his respect for the English. “*Mon sieur est Anglois ?*” interrupted he hastily, descended from the step of the carriage, closed the door, and wished them a *bon voyage*.

Our Author seems to have quitted the French frontier with very different political sentiments from those with which he crossed it at his arrival; and we congratulate both him and the public on this change in his opinion. If ever an unqualified *Antigallican* spirit was consistent with truth and with philosophy, it is at this momentous crisis, when the lawless violence of French principles is rendered trebly formidable by the almost miraculous power of their arms; leaving no choice to the true patriot, in the countries their tyranny has invaded, except an honourable death.

We have employed so much of our paper in selecting from these volumes what appeared more particularly important at the present juncture, that we have left no room for some very

judicious remarks on the subject of *virtù* and the *fine arts*, which are introduced in many of the letters from Italy. An observation of another kind, dated from Rome, and relative to the Pope, may now, when the French are advancing with such rapidity towards that territory, be considered as an evidence of the Author's sagacity :

"The age of the Holy Father may possibly secure to him a peaceful demise; and thus the single niche in the Vatican now remaining, may receive the statue of Pius VI. But I cannot prevail upon myself to believe that another niche will ever be carved; or that the keys of St. Peter will have the virtue of a sceptre in the hands of a successor."

In the 105th Letter there is a very sensible character of Baron Trenck; which ought to be read by all those who wish to appreciate properly the character of that violent and unfortunate soldier.

We cannot but repeat, what we have already observed concerning these Letters, that the style in which they are written is singularly classical, accurate, and perspicuous. A few instances, however, occur of hasty composition; "piled into heaps of *swashy* clay:—no town *vapours* me so much as Berne." Mr. O. has a valuable *exchequer* of

words, but it is very rarely on *living* authors that the public confers the honour of being *masters of the mint*.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Mr. O. was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself very honourably in the examination for his first, or Bachelor of Arts degree; the great period of exertion and emulation in that seminary of learning. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Bene't College, where he had been originally admitted, and was invested about the same time with the clerical function. In this employment he obtained great credit, very shortly after ordination, by discourses delivered without notes, and with considerable fluency, correctness, and self-command. His travels on the continent were first occasioned by an engagement of the tutelary kind; but they were continued, we believe, for several months after his separation from his charge. He has lately relinquished his Fellowship, in consequence of marriage, and is now settled upon a curacy in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, exercising, we have no doubt, his talents and his diligence in the most laudable and most useful of all employments.

R. R.

Letters from Scandinavia, on the Past and Present State of the Northern Nations of Europe. pp. 940. 8vo. 2 vols. 14s. Robinsons. 1796.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX. Page 182.)

THE Northern Kingdoms of Europe, and above all the Russian Empire, from the northern migration of Science, Arts and Empire, have come to attract a very general attention. They emerge from the torpor of Hyperborean climates, and are animating by the genius of warmer skies. Travellers, for some years back, have made, accordingly, the tour of Northern as well as Southern Europe.—We have had several travellers of late who have travelled, or rather made excursions and rambles into the Northern Kingdoms, but few, since the times of Mr. Mailet, who have thrown so much light on those parts, particularly Russia and Poland, as the anonymous Author of the Scandinavian Letters—few to be compared with this Writer for historical research, profound reflection, various observation, and animation as well as energy of style.

In justification of this Criticism, and

for the amusement of our Readers, we shall make some farther Extracts.

STATE OF SOCIETY AND IMPROVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

"I ought to except the present Empress from any share in the censure which I think due to the sovereigns of Russia, for having neglected the mass of the people, in their endeavours to civilize their empire. She has bestowed her chief attention on the lower orders of her subjects. The instruction of the higher classes had already been sufficiently provided for. But it remained for her to procure the means of improvement for those who had neither money nor leisure to attend the seminaries which had formerly been instituted. Accordingly she has established a number of schools, in various parts of her dominions, at which the children of the lower classes are instructed in the ele-

elementary parts of knowledge suited to their station.

Many circumstances, however, make it probable that, with all the support Government can bestow, the progress of knowledge will not speedily become extensive in Russia. The state of the country is highly unfavourable to its general diffusion. The slavery in which the peasants are held checks the spirit of improvement in that numerous body of men. A man who can gain nothing by becoming wiser than his fellows, will hardly be tempted to take much trouble in acquiring superfluous accomplishments, or in bestowing them on his children. A Russian peasant has nothing that can stimulate him to the pursuit of knowledge. He sees himself fixed to a particular spot, from which he can have no hope of removing; and surrounded with beings ignorant and brutish like himself. His industry, if he has any, is strictly and permanently appropriated. So many days in the week, and so many hours in the day, he knows he must labour for his master: and, be his own necessities what they may, he is sensible that this portion of his time must not be encroached upon. If he possess horses or cows or instruments of his occupation, a large portion of what he can earn by them goes to the use of his master. If he has a wife and children, these also are but partially his own: his master may command their services whenever, and in whatever manner, he pleases. He is hardly permitted to stir from his hut without his master's leave, nor can he earn a single morsel of bread without his permission. If his children are to be taught any trade, it is the master who orders what that trade shall be, and who is to be the teacher: if they are to go to school, the master sends and removes them at his pleasure; and if they wish to marry, they must do it agreeably to his commands. In a word, a Russian peasant depends on his master for every thing. He cannot, it is true, be sent *out* of the world without the forms of law; but, by the negative which every master possesses against the marriage of his people, he may be prevented from coming *into* it; and when once he has got in, his life may be made as burdensome as tyranny and caprice can desire.

"It is to be expected that a power thus shamefully unlimited will be often as shamefully abused. Accordingly the dominion of the nobles over their slaves

is least pernicious when it is least active—when it leaves the peasant to vegetate in hopeless indolence. If it is exerted to inspire him with industry, it considers him merely as a machine which does more work according as it is impelled with a greater force: or as a beast of burden, which is forced to exert its strength by the spur and the whip. The improvement of the minds of the peasants is a project which has not yet entered into the plan of the Russian landholders; it is a project that would be generally considered by them as chimerical, if not pernicious. The villainous policy of despotism has commonly laboured to degrade those whom it would govern; and to guard, with the most jealous circumspection, every approach through which light may break in on those whom it dooms to bondage and darkness. In consequence of this odious system, the peasants are trained to consider themselves as beings of an inferior nature; as mere instruments in the hand of their master, who ought to have no will but what he dictates, no industry but what he inspires, no emulation but what he excites.—I will not indeed say, that this is the *universal* character of the Russian peasantry (for the peasants of a few noblemen, as well as those of the crown, are fortunately an exception): but I may say, with truth, that this character is very general, through this miserable race of beings.

"The great body of the peasantry being thus completely shut out from the paths of knowledge, not only is the general progress of improvement retarded, but the chance of the appearance of individual talents is also extremely narrowed. In every country, the number of men of genius who arise to refine the public taste, and improve the national character, will be in proportion to the number of those who have the means of knowledge in their power; together with the prospect of extending their reputation, and improving their fortune by their acquirements. In Russia this number is extremely small. Hence Russia has produced very few men of distinguished abilities in any line. Her most celebrated academicians have all been foreigners. She has produced historians and poets and painters; but their works will not bear a comparison with the first of the same kind, which most other nations in Europe can boast.

"It would seem that, in the progress

gress of science, the acquiring of a just conception of the proper object of literature is not one of the first attainments of the learned. Great literary labour, and that too sustained by considerable talents, has been wasted, by some individuals in this country, on subjects of singular inutility.

"A Russian bishop has spent a great part of his life in translating the *Æneid* into Greek verse. Had he translated it into Russian verse, his country would have been indebted to him; but little praise, surely, is due to the efforts which aim only at erecting a monument to ostentation. You will not, I am persuaded, find in the present age, another country in Europe, where industry could have been so strangely misapplied. The labours of this learned prelate ought, in justice to the fruitlessness of their object, to be classed with the manufactures of those poetical artists who worked their verses into the figure of hearts, and wings, and altars, and many other ingenious devices.

"It may be made a general observation, that the few natives of Russia who have devoted their lives to study have attained only the praise which is due to the middle class of the learned: they have by no means equalled those who stand in the highest ranks of literature.

"If the condition of the peasants be so highly unfavourable to the progress of improvement, the situation and character of the clergy are equally unfriendly to it. A small number of the superior clergy may be found eminent among the Russians for learning and virtue; but, with this abatement, the order consists of men either ignorant, or profligate, or both the one and the other.

"A great proportion of the regular clergy consists of the lowest of the free people, who have taken sanctuary from the business of their stations in the torpor of the monasteries."

We shall present our Readers with an extract from the history which this Author has given (in a series of letters, dated chiefly at Memel, 1792,) of Poland, from the commencement of the kingdom to its final dismemberment in 1794. This History, concise and rapid as it is, contains more particulars truly interesting, and gives greater and more complete satisfaction than any thing that has yet been published in any form, on the subject.

"The kingdom of Poland verging towards its final dissolution—for the

authority of the crown is now rather nominal than real, and powers merely nominal do not long survive their independence—the kingdom of Poland, at the present moment, naturally calls back our attention to the vicissitudes of its history and government.

"Poland in the changes it has recently undergone, and in the situation in which it now appears, presents an interesting subject of enquiry to the philosopher and the politician. About a century ago, it was one of the most respectable Powers in Europe. It now preserves little more than a nominal existence, as an independent nation. During the course of the present century it has exhibited an almost uninterrupted scene of disorder and calamity. Sometimes overrun and pillaged by foreign enemies, and generally distracted by internal dissensions, peace and security and settled government have been almost unknown. Kings have been raised to the throne, and precipitated from it. Constitutions have been established, and altered, and overthrown, and renewed. Some of its finest provinces have been dismembered; and foreign armies established in the republic, either to perpetuate its miseries, or to complete its subjugation.

"The situation of the country exhibits the most striking impressions of these convulsions. The principles of disorder, long ago incorporated into the frame of the constitution, have been matured and perfected by the habits of party dissension, heightened by religious animosity, and fomented by the insidious policy of the neighbouring States. Law and justice have been silenced by the strife of faction, or overwhelmed by the pressure of foreign force. The people, reduced to the lowest state of degradation and oppression, have no interest in the measures of government, and no incitement to industry. The practice of selling the crown to the highest bidder has introduced an almost universal venality among the nobility. Amidst the violence of faction, honour and principle have been swept away; and while almost every nation of Europe has been advancing in improvement and civilization, Poland appears to have been long stationary; if it has not rather returned in a contrary progress.

"It would require both greater abilities and more leisure than fall to my share, to trace the operation of the various causes which have concurred to
pro-

produce these remarkable effects. As, however, the subject is interesting, and as it may tend to give you a more distinct idea of the situation of the country, I shall endeavour to give you a short view of the principal circumstances which have deprived the republic of Poland of its wonted energy, and reduced it to the state of weakness in which it appears at the period of which I propose to give you some account.

"The nature of the Polish government is certainly the great source from which the misfortunes of this country have taken their rise. In support of this opinion, I begin with an historical sketch of the government of Poland, from which you will see the weakness of the state keeping pace with what the Poles are pleased to call the freedom of the constitution.

"The first part of the history of Poland, like that of most other nations, cannot be considered in any other light than as a mass of fable, illuminated with some scattered rays of truth. Little, therefore, can be certainly known respecting the origin of the Polish government. There are, however, several circumstances to direct our opinion. The description Tacitus has left us of the tribes from whom the Poles are, most probably, descended; the analogy of other northern nations, and the general tenor of the Polish history, tend to prove, that the great body of the people enjoyed an high degree of freedom, as well as a considerable influence on the

measures of government. Although the sovereign power was generally continued in the same family, there was no established rule of hereditary succession. If a free election did not take place on every vacancy, the consent of the nation, expressed in a general diet, was always necessary to confirm the nomination of a successor to the ducal dignity. While the government remained on this footing, the people were in fact free; and yet the sovereign power appears to have been subject to no constitutional restrictions. Neither the prerogatives of the duke, nor the privileges of the people, were defined by positive law. Custom seems to have formed the only restriction to either. The sovereign carried his power as far as he thought he could depend upon the submission of the nation; and the people sometimes exerted their right of expelling a tyrannical master, and asserting their freedom by force."

From the account of what we may call the dying struggle of Poland, the patriotism and heroism which it produced, but the triumph over these of accumulated numbers and brutal force, which has awakened all the sensibility of our Author, and given unusual energy to his style, never feeble;—from this animated and interesting narrative we at first intended to make other extracts—but we find that we have already trespassed on the plan prescribed by our limits.

A Journey Over-land to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European. By Donald Campbell, of Barbreck, Esq. who formerly commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the Service of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. In a Series of Letters to his Son: comprehending his Shipwreck and Imprisonment with Hider Ali, and his subsequent Negotiations and Transactions in the East. In One Volume. Quarto. 11. 1s. Cullen and Co.

(Concluded from Vol. XXIX. Page 333.)

THE destitute and disastrous situation in which we left the unfortunate Traveller on the close of our last Review of this interesting narrative, will excite the hopes and alarm the fears of every tender mind. A brave, enterprising, generous spirit striving to surmount the accumulated difficulties by which its progress was retarded, thrown naked, moneyless, and without a friend upon an unknown and perhaps inhospitable shore, on the eve of reaching its desired goal, presents a picture of distress and difficulty that cannot be con-

templated without horror and dismay. Great, however, as his perils were, they did not terminate with this event, for on recovering from the swoon into which he had fallen, he found himself a captive to the troops of HYDER ALI, who, to increase his miseries, plunged him into a deep and loathsome dungeon. "Here," says Mr. Campbell, "I had full room for reflection, and could meditate *c'en to madness*: the whole of my situation appeared before me with all its aggravating circumstances of horror; and to any one who con-

siders

siders it, I believe it will appear that it was hardly possible to fill the bitter cup of calamity fuller." While he continued in this situation, the companion of his shipwreck, MR. HALL, became his companion in captivity; and after experiencing great cruelty they were marched up the Country by a long and circuitous route, lodged in a prison at *Bidanore*, examined before the *Jemadar* in full *Durbar*, exhorted to enter into the service of *Hyder Ali*, and again committed to confinement.

During this period MR. HALL related the History of his Life to his brother captive, inserted in another department of our Magazine, a History uncommonly interesting, and related with equal spirit, good sense, and feeling.

The limits of our Review prevent us from pursuing the sequel of MR. CAMPBELL's adventures so particularly as we intended. The threats, persuasions, and remonstrances, which were made use of to induce him to accept of a command in the armies of the enemy, were used in vain; his attachment to his country and family rose paramount to all other considerations, and he gave the agent of *Hyder*, the celebrated *Hyat Sahib*, a peremptory decisive refusal. The severities of confinement were, of course, increased; and soon put a period to MR. HALL's existence, while he and MR. CAMPBELL were chained, arm in arm, to each other. Mr. Campbell was at length released from prison, and conducted, under a guard, farther up the country. "When we had got," says he, "about a mile from the fort, we met a person attended by three others, all on horseback. He was a man of considerable rank in that Country, and I recollected to have seen him at the *Jemadar's* *Durbar*, where he had manifested a favourable disposition towards me, looking always graciously, and nodding to me, which, considering my circumstances and his, was not a little extraordinary. The moment he recognized me, he escaped from his horse, apparently in great agitation: then turning to the guards, ordered them to leave me immediately; saying at the same time that he would be answerable for the consequences. They seemed at first to hesitate whether they would obey him or not; but on his shaking at them his sword, which was all along drawn in his hand, and smeared with blood, and re-

peating his orders a second time in a firm and decisive tone of voice and manner, they all ran off.

"As soon as we were alone, he revealed to me, that he had all along known who I was—had most heartily pitied my sufferings, and privately entertained the most anxious wishes to serve me, but could not venture to interfere—the least jealousy, when once awakened, being there always followed up by summary vengeance. He then mentioned his name, informing me that he was the son of a Nabob near *Vellore*, whose dominions had been wrested from him by force, and united to the *Carnatic*; that his family had received great favours from my father, in return for which he felt himself bound to do me every service in his power; but that having been, after the misfortune which befel his family, taken into the service of *HYDER*, and holding then a place of consequence under him, he was disqualified from demonstrating his gratitude and esteem in the way he wished: he added, he had just come from the summit of the *Ghaats*, where he left the English army posted, after their having beat the *Circar* troops, and carried all the strong works which had been erected for the defence of the passes, and were deemed from their situation impregnable; that the *Jemadar*, *HYAT SAHIB*, had gone thither to encourage the troops, and animate them to one grand effort of resistance, and would remain there till the succeeding day. Here he stopped, and seemed much agitated; but, recovering himself soon, said, in a solemn and alarming manner, "This day I heard *HYAT SAHIB* give orders to bring you before him, in order that he might satiate his revenge by your death! How happy am I in having an opportunity to rescue you! I will carry you back with me, therefore, to *Bidanore*, and place you in a state of security with my family."

Soon after this event our Hero, for surely the fortitude with which he endured his multiplied sufferings well entitles him to that appellation, was made the instrument of negotiation between *GENERAL MATHEWS* and *TIPPOO SAHIB*, who had succeeded to the throne of his father *HYDER ALI*; and by his management he contributed to put the important garrison of *BIDANORE* into the hands of the Company without the loss of a single man.

man, or even the striking of a single blow, and thus released himself from captivity. The subsequent part of this Work contains many curious particulars relative to the affairs of India at this

period; the character of General Matthews; and the further difficulties Mr. Campbell encountered in conveying the Dispatches from BIDANORE to MADRASS.

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

(Continued from Vol. XXIX. P. 387.)

FROM the account we gave of this elaborate Treatise in our last Review, it is imagined not a doubt can remain upon the minds of our readers, respecting the necessity of applying speedy and effectual remedies to increasing evils of such magnitude. It is evident that no time ought to be lost, and perhaps a more favourable opportunity could not present itself than that of the approaching *first Session of a new Parliament*, for recommending to Administration, to the venerable Judges, and to the Legislature, the adoption of such measures for the prevention of crimes, by the improvement of our present system of Police, as the actual circumstances of the nation will permit.

We are sensible that they cannot be so general and extensive in a time of war, as in the happy days of peace, when a portion of the public revenue can be better spared for the valuable purpose of diminishing the number of robberies, burglaries, small thefts and frauds, which are now daily increasing to a most alarming degree; but still the most practicable and beneficial of those regulations which do not require any considerable pecuniary aid from Government, might be proposed to their Representatives, newly chosen, by the numerous body of Electors of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the four surrounding counties, in which depredations on the public are committed in a much greater proportion than in any other parts of the kingdom. The union of authority and influence must be exerted to procure some relief, and there is sufficient time before the meeting of Parliament for respectable housekeepers to consult together on the proper means of securing their property, and the tranquillity of their families, in a better manner than by the present defective system of police.

In the pursuit of this laudable enterprise, they cannot have a better guide

VOL. XXX. JULY 1796.

than our Author's work, from which we shall now select such regulations as appear to be founded in sound policy, and not liable to any material objection from temporary circumstances; but, on the contrary, may be easily adopted and carried into execution in the course of the following winter.

The first, and indeed one of the most important improvements suggested by this intelligent Magistrate is, that of changing the punishment of death to imprisonment and hard labour for life, except where the offences are so atrocious, that it is become absolutely necessary, in the present state of society, to let them remain subject to the forfeiture of life, without a hope of pardon; but these are only few out of the very great number of offences which, as the law now stands, are constituted capital crimes, though not deserving so severe a doom. "Sanguinary punishments, when confined to a few very atrocious crimes, and carried into execution immediately after conviction, may be useful as a means of prevention, for then the example would be awful and striking, and those criminal and depraved people, who have given themselves up to acts of violence and depredation, would even be made to tremble at the just severity of the law; which in its operation would not only prove an act of humanity to the public, but also to a majority of these unfortunate and depraved fellow-mortals, who would, under such circumstances, where no hopes of mercy could be expected, and where immediate execution would follow conviction, think seriously before they hazarded a repetition at least of the more atrocious offences, subjecting them to certain and immediate death.

"The great number of criminals who commit slighter offences, now punishable with death, would be considerably diminished if they had not the many chances they now rely upon of being either acquitted, or pardoned after conviction;

violation; and if they were certain that conviction would be followed by a sentence of imprisonment and hard labour, or transportation for life to the colony of New South Wales." According to this idea, our author proposes *four* modes of punishment.

1. To select the most docile and the least depraved convicts, who have either been recently led astray, or have been convicted of crimes committed in the country, and who do not at all belong to any gang or criminal association in the metropolis, to be employed either in the dock-yards, or their services made over to persons engaged in public works, who would agree to feed and cloath them, and to make them certain allowances for the support of their families from the produce of their labour, and this without any expence to the public.

2. To select those very atrocious offenders who are able to labour, but too far advanced in life to answer the expence of sending them to New South Wales, and to confine them for life in the hulks, to labour in raising ballast in the river Thames, or to perform servile work in the public arsenals, under circumstances where every attention should be paid to their health and religious instruction.

3. To select the most depraved and hardened convicts, in the vigour of life, who belong to gangs of rogues, and have extensive criminal connections in the metropolis, who have been long upon the town as professed thieves and burglars, and transport them to New South Wales for life.

4. To select the aged, infirm, lame, ruptured, and epileptic convicts, who would have been liable to the sentence of death, and confine them for life in penitentiary houses, allowing them, as an encouragement to labour as far as they are able, one moiety of the net profits of their earnings after all expences are paid.

Having thus disposed of these criminals so as to prevent their return upon society within any given time, to pursue their former or worse depredations, and recommended not only several useful improvements respecting the hulks, and other means of employing convicts in laborious occupations, such as digging canals, removing earth for embankments, quarrying stones of different kinds both for building and pavements, working on the highways, at allum works, &c. he makes it apparent that

their labour would be sufficient to cover every expence attending their management and safe custody, and to allow the industrious a part of their earnings.

The next salutary regulation proposed, is the appointment of deputy prosecutors for the Crown, acting under the Attorney General for the time being. An establishment of this sort, even at a very small salary, would be considered as an honourable *entrée* to many young Counsel, and would be productive of the most beneficial effects; for prosecutors, convinced that it is the interest of the public that no guilty offender should escape punishment, and no longer dreading to punish by death, except for murder and a few other atrocious crimes, would come forward, when aided by such an institution, for the purpose of promoting the ends of public justice; and it would prevent, in a great measure, the possibility of compounding felonies, or of suborning witnesses. It would terrify the hordes of miscreants in a greater degree than any one measure that could possibly be adopted. It would be the means of destroying those hopes and chances which encourage criminal people to persevere in their depredations upon the public. It would also be the means of counteracting the various tricks and devices of old thieves, It would do more—it would protect real innocence; for in such cases, the public prosecutor would never fail to act as the friend of the prisoner, by requesting the Jury to find a verdict of *not guilty*.

The humanity and mildness of our laws require that the Judge should act in some degree as Counsel for the prisoner; of course, without a prosecutor for the Crown, every trifling inaccuracy in the indictment becomes fatal to the conviction, and those circumstances which would throw great light upon the charges are not brought under the review of the Jury, and thus it is that public justice is defeated.

Upon an average, the Magistrates of the metropolis generally commit annually from about 2500 to 3000 persons, male and female, for trial, at the seven different Courts of Justice in and near the metropolis, charged with a variety of felonies, misdemeanors, and other petty offences; and after fully convincing their own minds, that from a careful, and in many instances a most laborious investigation, the parties are guilty, they are obliged, from experience,

ence, to prepare themselves for the mortifying circumstance of seeing their labour and exertions in a great measure lost to the community, from the major part being again vomited back upon society, without any effectual steps being adopted for their reformation, or any means used for the prevention of a repetition of those crimes, for which a considerable proportion may have suffered perhaps a slight punishment, producing no effect that is not ultimately mischievous to the community, by initiating them in a greater degree in the knowledge and means of committing new acts of fraud and villainy.

Convinced, as every candid person must be, of the utility of appointing the public prosecutors as recommended by our author, we shall only suggest that this is a measure which may be adopted without much delay; an Act of Parliament may oblige every county to be at the expence of the institution; and it will be so trifling in comparison with the benefits that will accrue from it to persons of property, that it cannot fail of general approbation.

On the subject of granting pardons to capital convicts, little more need be added to what was advanced on that head in our last Review; the impropriety of releasing so great a number as 1002 in the course of one year, is too striking not to require an alteration: but the remedy will be found in the reduction of the sanguinary code; for pardons will not be applied for in the manner they have hitherto been solicited, when the criminal is no longer to be deprived of life, but is to be usefully employed for the benefit of that public whom he has injured.

With respect to the dealers in old iron and other articles, who are the general receivers of stolen goods, and consequently the encouragers of small thefts, the remedies pointed out would be effectual, and might be easily carried into execution: It is proposed to subject them to a licence, and to oblige them to register their shops in the public police offices of the districts in which they live; and this regulation to be extended to all founders of metal, to prevent metals from being melted by receivers of stolen goods, and other persons keeping crucibles and smelting vessels, by which means the most infamous frauds are committed in eluding justice, by immediately melting plate, pewter pots, and every kind of metal

that can be identified. A list of nineteen different classes of dealers is given, who ought to be comprised in this regulation, most of whom make immense profits, and could well afford to pay a moderate licence duty, which would raise a sum of money equal to all the expences of completing the improved system of police according to the author's extensive plan.

The proper regulation of public-houses forms a very considerable part of this plan, "for on this depends the preservation of the morals of the people, in a greater degree than any one measure which has been proposed in the course of this work." After stating at large the great evil of the present practice of licensing inadvertently such unlimited numbers of these houses, that there are seldom less than 1000 which change masters every year in the metropolis alone, and many of them three or four times over, by which means worthless and profligate characters get possession of them, it is proposed that the number of public-houses assigned to each licensing division shall be limited by law, and that no new houses be licensed unless there shall be an increase of inhabitants, by means of an accession of buildings or manufactories in the neighbourhood, equal to 150 individuals, including those employed in public works.

Instead of the present mockery of security, by permitting one publican to be bound for another in the small penalty of *ten pounds*, for the performance of duties the most important and sacred which are known to exist in civil society, since a breach of them saps the foundation of all morals, it is proposed that no person shall be licensed until he can produce a responsible housekeeper, not being a publican, who will enter into a recognizance along with him, for his good behaviour, in the sum of *fifty pounds*, which shall be forfeited if he permits gaming, drunkenness, or any other irregularities, which shall be specified in the recognizances.

A register of lodging-houses and lodgers in every parish, liberty, hamlet, and precinct, where the rent does not exceed ten shillings weekly, would also prove a great means of embarrassment to thieves and criminal people of every class, and of course would tend to the prevention of crimes.

Night hackney-coaches promote, in an eminent degree, the perpetration of
G 2 burglaries,

burglaries. After stating by what means, it is suggested, "that the coach-hire for night service be advanced, on condition that all coachmen going upon the stands after twelve o'clock, should be licensed by the Magistrates of the division, upon a certificate of good character, and to enter into recognizance, themselves and one surety, under a penalty of fifty pounds, for good behaviour." This regulation seems to be very defective, for thieves and receivers of stolen goods might hire and retain day coaches, and keep them out the whole night, and it would certainly be too great a restraint upon the public not to permit hackney-coaches to take fares after midnight, though this is likewise suggested. Proper authority given to watchmen and patrols to examine hackney-coaches standing before houses, or drawn up in streets at unreasonable hours in the night, would answer the purpose; after a most important regulation has taken place respecting those guardians of the peace, proposed in another part of the work, which is, to raise a fund for the purpose of giving such salaries and rewards for this arduous, fatiguing, and hazardous duty, as may enable the Magistrates, or the managers of the parish affairs, to employ only hearty robust men, in the prime of life, and of known good character, in this service.

The appointment of watchmen and patrols of this description ought to be the earliest regulation recommended to the consideration of Government; for it is next to impossible, that some of the notorious burglaries lately committed in public streets could have been effected, if infirm, negligent, or corrupt watchmen were not the sole inadequate guardians of the night.

Magistrates should be empowered to reward constables, watchmen, patrols, and all other persons who shall apprehend delinquents, or be instrumental in so doing, by useful information.

The jurisdiction of the City Magistrates should be extended over the four adjacent counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; and that of the Police Magistrates over the City, so far only as regards the detection of offenders.

The national Penitentiary Houses

should be completed, pursuant to the Acts of the 19th and 34th of Geo. III. For the detail of the regulations contained in these Acts, part of which only have been carried into execution, we must refer those who are desirous of promoting improvements in our police to the work itself, as they are too extensive to be brought within the compass of a limited review. And for the same reason we recommend the Chapter which explains the present state of the police of the metropolis, under its various jurisdictions, in which the utility of the new system of police established in 1792 is examined with great judgment and candour, and reasons are assigned why this system has not tended in a greater degree to the suppression and prevention of atrocious crimes. The principal deficiency, however, we must notice, which is the want of funds, by which Magistrates are crippled in their exertions with regard to the detection and punishment of offenders. In the present circumstances of the nation, this is a deficiency which must be supplied by persons of property, through the medium of voluntary public subscriptions; and we are fully convinced that no man who has any property to lose, will refuse to contribute after reading this useful Treatise, and observing what risks he runs daily of having a large portion of that property taken from him by fraud or violence, for want of those regulations which would secure the whole, and perhaps likewise his life, but which cannot be carried into execution without pecuniary aid.

From the vast mass of information and regulation contained in this volume, we could only lay before our Readers the most obvious and practicable; and as there remains on the subject of common cheats, gamblers, sharpers, and swindlers, the most ample and useful details, proper to be known and considered by all persons interested in the welfare of the community, it is to be hoped the circulation of this Treatise will be proportionate to its public utility, and that every assistance will be given to the Author towards completing such parts of his new system of police, as merit the earliest attention of the Legislature.

Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F.R.S. Privy Counsellor of State, Lieutenant-General, &c. in the service of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria. Dedicated by permission to his Serene Highness. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX. Page 324.]

WE are now to resume the chief subject of the Count's *second* Essay, wherein the fundamental principles on which general establishments for the relief of the poor may be formed in all countries, are fully explained. They are all founded on his favourite system of providing for their support and comfort by the charitable, voluntary contributions of individuals; and the success of that system at Munich he considers as the basis for recommending it, under certain modifications of the plan, to be generally adopted in other countries. In the course of the Essay, however, we find that his benevolent intentions are chiefly directed to England, and in a more particular manner still to the city of London.

Though we cannot admit the practicability of his scheme in its fullest extent, yet many of his directions respecting public establishments for the poor by voluntary contributions are useful and important, and equally applicable to those establishments which in this country are founded on the authority of the laws; they will come in aid of the legal taxes, and confirm his own observation respecting our poor's rates, "that the charity of a nation ought not to be estimated by the *millions* which are paid in poor's rates, but by the pains which are taken to see that the sums raised are properly applied." By progressive improvements, the weight of the legal taxes will be considerably diminished; and, if persisted in with vigour and perseverance, it is even possible that better means of providing for and employing our numerous poor may be established and confirmed by law; but this must be a work of time, the process must be gradual, and the poor's rates, as they are now collected, must be applied to the use of the new establishments, in order to accomplish their reduction, and probably, in half a century, their final abolition.

From the ample details contained in this Essay, we shall select only such instructions as are generally useful, and which may serve as guides to those ac-

tive public-spirited gentlemen, who, in several counties of this kingdom, have actually set on foot, or are about to institute establishments similar to those recommended by the Count. "In every scheme for providing for the poor, persons of the most respectable characters should be engaged to place themselves at the head of it; this will not only prevent an improper, prodigal, or interested application of the funds destined to support the poor, but it will have a good effect upon their minds and morals. Persons who are reduced to indigent circumstances, and become objects of public charity, come under the direction of those who are appointed to take care of them, with minds weakened by adversity, and soured by disappointment; and, finding themselves separated from the rest of mankind, and cut off from all hope of seeing better days, they naturally grow peevish and discontented, suspicious of those set over them, and of one another; the kindest treatment, and most careful attention to every circumstance that can render their situation supportable, are therefore required to prevent their being very unhappy: and nothing, surely, can contribute more powerfully to soothe the minds of persons in such unfortunate and hopeless circumstances, than to find themselves under the care and protection of persons of gentle manners, humane dispositions, and known probity; such as even *they*, with all their suspicions about them, may venture to love and respect." This kind advice regards more immediately those who are set over the poor, as the masters or managers in the interior departments of charitable establishments; but that a proper choice may be made of these domestic officers, "there are many persons, who by their rank and peculiar situations are clearly pointed out as the most proper to take up the business at its commencement, and bring it forward to maturity, as well as to take an active part in the direction and management of such institutions after they have been established. If the care of the poor be an object of great

great national importance; if it be separately connected with the peace and tranquillity of society; if the advantages which individuals share in the public welfare, are in proportion to their rank, property, and connections, or general influence, it is evident who ought to be the first to come forward upon such occasions.

“But it is not merely on account of the superior interest they have in the public welfare, that persons of high rank and great property, and such as occupy places of direction in the government, are bound to support measures calculated to relieve the distresses of the poor; there is still another circumstance which renders it indispensably necessary that they should take an active part in such measures, and that is, the influence which their example must have upon others. It behoves, therefore, all who enjoy such high privileges, to employ all the influence which their rank and fortune give them to promote the public good; and this may justly be considered as a duty of a peculiar kind; a personal service attached to the station they hold in society, and which cannot be commuted.

“But if the obligations which persons of rank and property are under to support measures designed for the relief of the poor, are so binding, how much more so must it be upon those who have taken upon themselves the sacred office of public teachers of virtue and morality; the ministers of a most holy religion; a religion whose first precepts inculcate charity and universal benevolence, and whose great object is unquestionably the peace, order, and happiness of society.

“Another class of men, who from the station they hold in society, and their knowledge of the laws of the country, may be highly useful in carrying into effect such undertakings, are the civil magistrates; and, however a committee for the government and direction of an establishment for the poor may, in other respects, be composed, I am clearly of opinion, that the chief magistrate of the town or city where such establishment is formed, ought always to be one of its members. The clergyman of the place, who is highest in rank or dignity, ought likewise to be another; and if he be a bishop or archbishop, his assistance is the more indispensable. But as persons who hold offices of great trust and importance in

the church, as well as under the civil government, may be so much engaged in the duties of their stations, as not to have sufficient leisure to attend to other matters; it may be necessary, when such distinguished persons lend their assistance in the management of an establishment for the relief of the poor, that each of them be permitted to bring with them a person of his own choice into the committee to assist him (or to act for him in his absence). The bishop, for instance, may bring his chaplain; the magistrate, his clerk; the nobleman or private gentleman, his son, or friend, &c.”

Let us now suppose a number of persons assembled of the descriptions already mentioned, in a great town in England, with a view not to maintain their poor by voluntary subscriptions, but to apply the produce of the poor's rates to the establishment of a new institution, which, by employing the poor, and providing for them in a much better manner than by the present parochial management, would diminish the poor's rates very considerably in a few years after its establishment. The first resolutions of such a meeting would be, to unite a number of neighbouring parishes in the general plan; to obtain an account of the annual amount of the poor's rates in each parish; and, having the consent of the inhabitants of a certain number of parishes chargeable to the said rates, to apply to parliament to enable them to borrow a sufficient sum of money on the credit of these rates, for the purpose of erecting one general workhouse or house of industry, for the reception and employment of all the poor they would otherwise have been obliged to maintain at the charge of each parish separately.

The future institution, under the management of such respectable characters, would in a few years not only pay off the sum borrowed, but in the mean time operate a gradual diminution of the poor's rates, by the profits derived from the industry of the poor beneficially employed. And this appears to be the best plan for relieving the distresses of the parochial poor, under the present circumstances of the nation. The experiment has been tried, and has perfectly succeeded in different parts of the kingdom; but not being in possession at present of the documents which are requisite to state the particulars, we can only assure our readers, that if Count Rumford had made general enquiries

quiries upon the subject, he would have found that many of the regulations he recommends for establishments by voluntary contributions are the standing rules and orders of our principal houses of industry, supported by legal taxes. Marybone and Kensington workhouses, Gloucester, Northampton, Ipswich, and Norwich Houses of Industry, we believe, are conducted nearly on the same principles, and answer all the beneficial purposes for which they were instituted.

It is therefore from detached hints, observations, and advice, rather than from general systems and plans, that we must seek for useful improvements in this Essay. The following observation, amongst others, merits the attention of those persons to whom the care of the poor is entrusted.

“The great mistake which has been committed in most of the attempts to introduce a spirit of industry where habits of idleness have prevailed, has been the too frequent use of *coercive* measures. Force will not do it. It is address which must be used on those occasions. The children in the house of industry at Munich, who, being placed upon elevated seats round the halls where other children worked, were made to be idle spectators of that amusing scene, cried most bitterly when their request to be permitted to descend from their seats and mix in that busy crowd was refused; but they would, most probably, have cried still more, had they been taken abruptly from their play, and *forced* to work. Men are but children of a larger growth, and those who undertake to direct them ought ever to bear in mind that important truth.” Harsh treatment is a complaint we have too often heard of, and it is to be feared that the dread of this operates too much upon the minds of the vagrant poor, and prevents their making applications to be received into and employed in workhouses and houses of industry; the greatest care should therefore be taken by the head managers of such institutions, not only to appoint humane persons to be masters and mistresses of the poor, but frequently to inspect their conduct.

The *fifth* Chapter of this Essay, which treats of the means that may be used by individuals in affluent circumstances for the relief of the poor in their neighbourhood, we earnestly recommend to country gentlemen, wealthy

farmers, and to single ladies residing in or near small country towns and villages: the latter being in general at a certain age piously and charitably disposed, are apt to fall into the error here pointed at, and which they are instructed to correct by a better employment of their benevolence.

“As nothing,” says our Author, “tends more powerfully to encourage idleness and immorality among the poor, and consequently to perpetuate all the evils to society which arise from the prevalence of poverty and mendicity, than injudicious distributions of alms, individuals should be very cautious in bestowing their private charities, and in forming schemes for giving assistance to the distressed, otherwise they will most certainly do more harm than good. The evil tendency of giving alms indiscriminately to beggars is universally acknowledged; but it is not, I believe, so generally known how much harm is done by what are called the *private* charities of individuals. Far be it from me to wish to discourage private charities: I am only anxious that they should be better applied. The most certain and efficacious relief that can be given to the poor is that which would be afforded them by forming a general establishment for giving them useful employment, and furnishing them with the necessities of life at a cheap rate.”

For this purpose he gives the necessary directions for instituting an *Asylum* or School of Industry on a small scale in a single parish or village, and for rendering it as extensive as circumstances will permit. And where several gentlemen reside in the neighbourhood of the same town or village, they should all unite to form one establishment, instead of each forming a separate one. The general principles and line of conduct for such asylums are similar to those contained in proposals drawn up at large for a most extensive establishment for the city of London.

On the whole, we discover one capital error in these Essays; a tedious repetition of the same thing over and over again; so that upon a moderate computation, if he proceeds in the same manner through the *ten* Essays, nearly one third will be totally useless. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to review what we have already gone through, without being guilty of the same fault; for which reason we shall take no other notice of the articles of *food* and *fuel* occasionally intro-

introduced in this Essay, as they are subjects of very great importance, and are to be separately treated, than just to mention, that the *third Essay*, which is wholly on food, and feeding the poor, appears to be so interesting, and to contain such alterations and improvements for the advantage of our established cha-

ritable institutions, that we shall make it an article of some extent in our next, endeavouring in the mean time to obtain such information respecting the present mode of feeding our poor, as may enable us to form a comparative view of both.

(To be continued in our next.)

The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester. By Valentine Green, F. A. S. 2 vols. 4to. Nicoll.

IN the year 1764 Mr. Green published, in an octavo volume, a Survey of the City of Worcester, which he has now enlarged to two quarto volumes. Having no local knowledge of that city, we are unable to judge of the accuracy of Mr. Green's History; and acturacy is the chief recommendation to works of this kind. In those parts, however, wherein we have more knowledge, we have observed some omissions and negligences which are hardly pardonable in a work of such a price, and which has been so long in hand. As an example, Mr. Green twice, in the course of his work, Vol. i. p. 148 and p. 210 has positively denied Dr. Gauden the credit of King Charles's Icon, and declares himself satisfied that Mr. Wagstaff "had finally, by a multitude of unexceptionable testimonies, proved beyond a possibility of doubt, his Majesty's being the true author of the Icon, and put an end to the controversy for ever." Before this conclusion is admitted, it is incumbent on Mr. Green to refer the reader to the evidence in favour of the Bishop's claim lately brought to light in the third volume of Lord Clarendon's Letters, one of which is printed in our Magazine for September 1786, p. 158. Indeed, the silence of Lord Clarendon in his History, published since Wagstaff's time, more than outweighs all the proof there adduced. Again, in the account of Bishop Hurd, we are told that he was Preacher Assistant at the Rolls Chapel with Bishop Warburton, whereas neither of these prelates were ever Preachers at the Rolls at all. Again, "Penkford in Staffordshire has the distinction of his birth;" but we have seen satisfactory evidence that he was born at Congreve in that county. Indeed, the whole of the account of the literary characters connected with this See is imperfect and unsatisfactory, as in truth is the case with most works of this kind. We have remarked other instances. We are however inclined, in spite of these slips, to think well of the Author's industry, and to recommend his work, on the whole, as containing both entertainment and instruction.

CONVERSATION, a Didactic Poem, in Three Parts. By William Cooke, Esq. 4to. Edwards. 3s. 6d.

When we reflect that from Conversation most of the pleasures and many of the infelicities of life are derived, we see with some satisfaction the rules and boundaries of this pleasing science laid down and delineated in the present didactic poem, in a manner likely to afford both amusement and instruction. It is difficult to embellish didactic regulations with the graces of poetry; and perhaps the subject now before us is but little susceptible of such ornaments. Mr. Cooke, however, has on many occasions introduced them with propriety and effect; and the Poem contains so much good sense and observation on life and manners, that we can, without hesitation, recommend it to the perusal of our readers, and more particularly to the younger part of them, who are about to enter on the great scene of life.

Sorrows sacred to the Memory of Penelope. Folio. Cadell and Davies. 1l. 1s.

The greater part of the pieces in this elegant Collection were written to relieve a mind overburthened with grief, and are collected as a frail monument designed to withhold from the group of oblivion one loved, "not wisely, but too well." The author is Sir Brook Boothby, who here, in strains which will call forth corresponding feelings from minds susceptible of melancholy impressions, laments the loss of his daughter snatched from him at a very early period of life. A few other poems are added to fill up the volume, which is ornamented with beautiful prints, and comes from the press of Mr. Bulmer.

Two Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Landaff, and a Charge delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese in June 1795. By Richard Watfow, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 8vo. 1795. Evans.

In the first of these Sermons the Bishop very ably, from reason and history, refutes atheism and infidelity, and in the second proves

proves the Christian religion to be no imposture. The Charge inculcates moderation respecting theological opinions, in opposition to the odious spirit of intolerance, which is strongly reprobated, as inconsistent with the mildness of the Christian religion, and ill agreeing with the weakness of the human understanding. Universal toleration, even of unbelievers, his Lordship conceives to be most likely to serve ultimately the cause of truth, to the detriment of which he professes to feel no apprehensions from the most vigorous attacks of infidelity.

Speech of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, delivered in the House of Commons the 15th of March 1796, on the farther Consideration of the Report of the Committee upon the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. 8vo. 1796. Debbrett.

Though we avow ourselves to be enemies to the Slave Trade, and wish to see its abolition, yet we cannot but acknowledge that Mr. Dundas's proposal of a gradual rather than an immediate abolition is entitled to mature and deliberate consideration, and perhaps adoption, lest the object wished for should be defeated, and the most important interests of the country and her colonies should be endangered. This Speech had great weight on its delivery, and is said to have influenced the determination of the question in the House of Commons, though the bill was supported by the chiefs of those who are most distinguished for eloquence, wisdom, and personal authority. An Advertisement prefixed informs us, that this copy of Mr. Dundas's Speech rests upon no higher authority than that of an attentive faithful reporter. We have reason, however, to believe it genuine.

A Short View of the Inconveniencies of War; with some Observations on the Expediency of Peace. In a Letter to a Friend. 8vo. 1s. Jordan.

There are few persons who are not aware of the inconveniencies of war, and fewer still who do not see the expediency of peace. It

is not, however, by abject fears and debasing submissions that this desirable state is to be procured. Our enemies are ferocious, and elated by success; a success procured as much by the apprehensions of their opponents, which tend to protract the war, as by their own valour and ability. The present Author writes with decency and moderation. His pamphlet appears to have been composed before the enormous claims of the French were known to the Publick; and, in a Postscript, he candidly acknowledges, that "should either of the belligerent parties so far forget their duty to their country as to refuse to listen to reasonable terms of accommodation; should such in truth have been fairly offered on one side, and blindly refused on the other; should there be no prospect of negociation, whatever administration is in power, there remains but one part to pursue. No Briton, however averse from the origin of the war, could be so degenerate as to submit to a dishonourable peace; nor could it ever possibly be intended to recommend such."

Arithmetical Questions on a new plan, designed as a Supplement to the Author's engraved Introduction to Arithmetic, and intended to answer the double purpose of Arithmetical Instruction and miscellaneous Information. To which are subjoined, Observations on Weights and Measures, with a complete Collection of Arithmetical Tables and Explanatory Remarks, for the use of Young Ladies. By William Butler. 8vo. 1795. Dilly.

The engraved Introduction to arithmetic mentioned in the title-page of this Work, has not fallen into our hands; we are, therefore, unable to pronounce decidedly on the present publication as a guide to arithmetical knowledge. As a collection of miscellaneous information, we think it entitled to praise, and likely to be useful; though we apprehend Mr. Butler would, with more propriety, have omitted some of his political examples, which to many persons may give offence. The elements of learning should not be poisoned with party prejudices.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 6.

COVENT GARDEN Theatre closed.

II. THE HAYMARKET opened with Peeping Tom, The Liar, in which the two Palmers were restored to this Theatre, and THE BANNIAN DAY, a Musical Entertainment by Mr. George Brewer, Author of "How to be Happy." (See Vol. XXVI. p. 139.) The characters as follow:

Captain Macgallagher, Mr. Johnstone;
Batch, Mr. Fawcett;

Vol. XXX. July 1796.

Bobby Notice,
Jack Hawser,
Sir George Goodwill,
Lieutenant Goodwill,
Servant,
Bailiff,
Polly,
Mrs. Goodwill,
Maid Servant.

Mr. Suett;
Mr. Wathen;
Mr. Davies;
Mr. Trueman;
Mr. Waldron, jun.
Mr. Ledger;
Mrs. Bland;
Miss Leak;
Mrs. Jones.

H

This

This is one of those productions which depend entirely on the actors, and from the support it received from Messrs. Johnstone and Fawcett it derives its whole success. The hero of the Piece is a naval gentleman, who, from marrying without his father's approbation, is cast off by him. The distress in which he is involved in consequence gives rise to the title of the piece, which is a sea term for a day when no meat is served to a ship's company. Of plot there is none; and, except the talkative baker, no attempt at novelty of character. It has some tolerable music by Dr. Arnold, and was received with as much applause as could be expected from such a performance.

15. Drury Lane closed.

22. THE MAGIC BANNER; OR, TWO WIVES IN A HOUSE; a Play, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. This was a new attempt to bring the great legislative hero of this country Alfred again on the stage. Several well known incidents are introduced, as that of his neglecting the cottager's cake; the story of Sir Philip Sidney resigning the cup to the fainting soldier, and Alfred's going to the enemy's camp as a harper. It was, however, by no means successful, being in truth nothing but a heap of extravagant and absurd circumstances jumbled together without order or meaning. It was performed three nights. Previous to it the following Prologue, written by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Mr. Charles Kemble:

THE Poet of to-night so long has play'd,
In wild luxuriance, with the Comic Maid,
Well may he dread to rouse the Critic's ire,
If to heroic heights he dare aspire.

What! he who sketched the follies of *Bonaparte*,

And risked *Lilly's* stores for *Lingo's* wit,

Urge his bold course along th' historic way,
And awful ALFRED's godlike worth pour-
tray!

That scepter'd Sage, in simple garb, we
know,

Look'd in the lines, to watch his Country's Fate;

But shall our Wag, with frolic licence, come,
And make the Patriot Prince a *Peeping Tom*?
No—gentle Britons, chase the needle's
fear—

He, like yourselves, can ALFRED's fame re-
vere;

Nor glork with wanton levity he draws

The glorious Feander of our matchless Laws.

But if, in roving mood, our Bard should
find

Some casual incidents of sportive kind,

Let him to raise a harmless smile essay—

No less is injured of the Hero's Bay;

That honour'd Wreath, till Nature's general
doom,

Shall rear its foliage in perennial bloom.

Nor you, fell Critics, look with threat'ning
mien,

Because our Bard on nobler tracks is seen:

If he with lofty *Pegasus* should prance,

Like *Sancho*, rais'd to regions of Romance,

He will but peep upon th' ethereal Plain,

And soon on humble *Dapple* trot again.

25. Mr. Elliston, from the Bath Theatre, appeared the first time in London at the Haymarket in the character of Octavian in *The Mountaineers*, and Vapour in *My Grandmother*, and was received with great and deserved applause in both. Considering his youth and inexperience, and that he was a stranger to a London audience, his performance exhibited marks of genius from which much may be expected hereafter. Throughout the representation he displayed a possession of mind fully equal to the task he had undertaken, and preserved the firm and undaunted spirit and dignity of the character when in a manner absent from himself. His person is good, and his expression of the passions forcible and varied. Few drawbacks were discoverable which practise and experience will not amend, and on the whole we have not seen so much promise of future entertainment for many years.

P O E T R Y.

EPISTLE, IN ANSWER TO A LADY

Who addressed some very elegant Verses to
Edwin, jun. signed A YOUNG WIDOW,
in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE of February
last.

Forſan et hæc olim mentiriſſe juvabit!—VIRG.

PARDON, fair Maid! if my incautious
strain

Some loose and lawless, wishes seem'd to stain;

The beauteous theme allur'd my steps to
stray,

And led them far on Love's enchanting way.

Forgive! if rous'd by Youth's impetuous fire,

Ambition had my thoughts to thee aspire;

Unaw'd by Fear, undisciplin'd by Art,

I boldly ask'd the treasure of thy heart;

A heart, which might the world well lost
supply,

And crown Life's transient day with extacy.

And

And though, perhaps, my lot too certain is,
Eager I dar'd anticipate the bliss;
Pourtray'd before my mind the raptur'd hour,
When all my heart should own thy conq'ring
pow'r;

When Diffidence and Doubt, by Joy suppress'd,
In Thee my wand'ring Hope at last might
rest;

Tho' long it brooded o'er lost Rapture's urn,
Yet with reviving heat for thee shall burn.
Oft, when beneath the night's oblivious shade
In Peace the cares of sorrowing man are laid,
Thy Phantom gilds the gloom with streaming
light, [bright;

And 'mid the thickest darkness shines more
In figure, varying still, and unconfi'd,
Some new creation of the changeful mind.
But now, perhaps, thy absence to console,
While Cynthia's silver wheels in silence roll,
Thou in my slumbers wilt again appear,
And thy own genuine native graces wear:
Then as I clasp the lovely Vision round,
And my exulting nerves with transport bound,
Those brilliant eyes shall dart one witching
glance,

And leave my senses wrapt in amorous trance.
How, sweetest pleader in chaste Virtue's
cause,

Could'st thou be thought to violate her laws?
Ne'er be it mine thy generous warmth to
blame,

Or with Suspicion blot Eliza's name!
No! my I still, impress'd with wonder, gaze
At that great soul which animates thy lays!
And though thy mind's resistless energies
Glow in Imagination's richest dyes,
Though many a chosen word, in Nature's
dress,

Each bold luxuriant sentiment express;
And though thy honied periods still are bound
"In magic numbers and persuasive sound;"
Yet what were these, if Vice profan'd thy
page, [rage,

The Atheist's sacr, or mean Detraction's
"Polluting the pure gift of Poesy"
With strains unfit to meet the virtuous eye?
Ah no! on sounding nervous wing upborne,
'Tis thine the flocks of either sex to spurn;
Yet o'er a stranger's woes to mourn sincere,
And drop into his wounds a balmy tear!
Then wrong me not, dear Maid, or think
my lay

With basest insult would that tear repay!
Perish the verse, and may the ungentle line
Fade from my page, and be no longer mine!
Thy pardon yield, if aught was done amiss:
O could thy lips but seal it with a kiss!

But no Impostor, or licentious Youth,
Would lure thy virtues from the side of Truth:
Dear to my heart is Nature's modest hue;
The Rose's blush just wash'd in pearly dew;

Dear are those artless simple pleasures, known
To souls refin'd, and genuine love alone:
In vain to us imperial beauty shines,
Unless a secret charm its aid combines:
As on some statue, which the sculptor's art
Has form'd with symmetry in every part;
Where Genius blended with correct design
Robes every limb in Beauty's flowing line;
Fix'd on the lovely wonder we remain
In stupid gaze, or warm emotions sign;
But cold sensations thence our eye derive,
And transport but in powerful Fancy lives.
'Tis thus, unless with form in union rise
The train of tender sensibilities,
God's radiant work at distance we admire;
For Tenderness alone can nurse Desire:
The jarring passions feel its soft controul,
And, calm in tides of milky kindness roll;
In Harmony the sweet affections move,
The heart expands, and all the soul is love.

O come my fairest, hasten to my arms!
Array'd in all the lightning of thy charms;
And may long years of pure and fervent love
My grateful sense of all thy goodness prove!
Then when my fond embrace has clasp'd thee
round,

And Hymen's hand the eternal tie has bound,
Together Nature's children, will we rove,
And every object shall but breathe new love;
Climb the steep mountain's side, and lift from
far

The din of cities, and the ocean's war:
Oft in the bosom of a flow'ry vale,
In sighs responsive pour the impassion'd tale:
Oft in some happy solitary hour,
United feel the Muse's maddening pow'r:
Then for the varying joys which round us rise,
Our mingled gratitude shall reach the skies.
Nor shall our days enervate Pleasure waste,
But, rising vigorous from the short repast,
Our souls shall soar, impress'd with higher
aims,

And own the force of Duty's awful claims:
By mutual aid our ardent steps shall mount
On high to Wisdom's clear, perennial fount;
And from large draughts of the celestial flood,
Learn that first, noblest science, to be good.

Is it a dream? and o'er the narrow bounds,
The sphere which human happiness surrounds,
Does fierce Imagination, wilder'd, roam,
'Scap'd from the prison of its earthly home?
Or say, whoe'er thou art, thou dear un-
known,

Will Truth the sweet delusive vision own?
Can Heaven, tho' all-indulgent, deign to shed
At once its choicest blessings on my head?
Ah no, fond Youth, the madd'ning thought
repress,

Nor vainly thus make life's brief pleasures less!
But were the vivid dream of rapture true,
Nor Fancy's flatt'ring touch the picture drew,

Although our breasts congenial passions move,
Both pant alike for Liberty and Love;
Though both have trod the realms of classic
ground,

And could'st the flagrant flow'rs which there
are found;

Though waded by the Poet's magic wand,
We bled with Hector on the Trojan strand;
Wash'd with Andromache his streaming gore,
And wept, when Troy's last flame arose no
more;

Though for the later vot'ries of the Muse,
Whose graves are moisten'd yet with nightly
dews,

We fled, indignant, Fashion's senseless throng,
And woo'd the sacred influence of song:
Although Religion has her laws applied,
My wavering feet in Virtue's paths to guide,
Yet to that soul, within that form enshrin'd,
Tho' to my bashful fears thy verse is kind,
How shall my hopes presumptuous dare aspire,
And ope again the sources of desire?

Had Fortune had my teeming coffers swell,
Soon should'st thou know "that I could love
too well;"

Bold would I search the world around for thee,
And burst the bars which part my Heav'n and
me.

In vain to ease a hapless stranger's woes,
Thy pitying breast invites me to repose;
How could'st thou, born perhaps in courts to
shine,

Life's gay enchanting luxuries resign?
And to the lowly plain descending, bear
The humble fortunes of my lot to share?
Though nature spread to us a bounteous feast,
And gave her sober, guiltless joys to taste,
Would not e'en then a sigh in secret burn,
And ask to those gay scenes a short return?
Though wealth for us ne'er pour'd its trea-
sures forth,

And Fate suppress'd our wishes in the birth,
When Beauty pleaded, how could Love deny?
How dim with tears the lustre of thine eye?
Could'st thou retire to some sequester'd cot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot?
And when the zenith of our joys was o'er,
Live, and repine not at our scanty store?
Or when, the pledges of our mutual bliss,
An infant tribe implor'd the parents' kiss;
Around our knees with sportive gestures clung,
And lip'd imperfect raptures with their
tongue;

How would anxiety the future scan?
How mourn the promise of the rising man?
That penury forbade each opening grace,
To claim 'mid wealthier youths a foremost
place;

To trample, with the pride of conscious worth,
The sons of Vice, with all their arts, to earth?
When grief, disease, or ruthless wan distress,
Hard on thy gentle bosom 'gan to press,

How could I bear to see thy sorrows flow,
And thy fair head untimely bend with woe?
Like some pale Primrose of the desert glade,
Whose bosom by the storm is prostrate laid:
To see perhaps Death's cruel grasp infold
Those limbs by Nature cast in finest mold?
To hear thy voice in parting accents break,
While life's last crimson linger'd on thy cheek?
How would that day awake my fruitless sighs,
For comforts Fortune's niggard hand denies!
How ask for wealth, if wealth had aught to
save

Fell Sorrow's victim from the rav'nous grave!
Thou vernal sun! who twice ten years hast
held

Thy circuit round the heav'n's æthereal field,
Since first my infant orbs receiv'd thy rays,
And drank with trembling joy the noon-tide
blaze!

Ere thou again fulfil thy annual race
Through the vast regions of æthereal space,
Dispel the envious gloom that veils my fair,
Chase those dark mists that bid me to despair;
That once reveal'd to my impatient sight,
Her dear idea still may feed delight:
If Destiny's stern mandate has denied
To meet in fair Eliza's name a bride;
Sure better 'tis to mourn the blessing I lost,
Than in suspense and endless doubt to tost.

But why, rash Youth, abandon'd to com-
plain,
Reject bright Hope, and all her smiling train?
Perhaps the hour shall come we both may
meet,

And I lie panting prostrate at her feet:
Yet oh! withdraw not from my ravish'd ear
Those strains, which melody might bend to
hear!

Still let thy Muse on the lov'd subject dwell,
And sooth my doubts; till then—dear Maid,
farewell!

Oxford, EDWIN, JUNIOR.
March 7, 1796. WYKHAMICUS.

A WAR SONG.

FROM THE ANCIENT BRITISH.

ARNO! strike the lyre again,
To arms! the furious MORCAR cries;
What means yon tumult on the plain,
Come, let the sons of CYMBRIA rise!
Let us haste to meet the foe,
And lay the ruthless tyrant low!
See thro' yonder tufted wood

The hordes of enemy advance;
Come, godlike youths, to scenes of blood,
Mount the steed and couch the lance.

Let us haste to meet the foe,
And lay the ruthless tyrant low!
Let noble deeds your breasts inflame,
Let courage true your souls inspire;
Oh think on aged CARMO's fame,
And let his deeds provoke your ire.

Let

Let us haste to meet the foe,
And lay the ruthless tyrant low!

Let not the soft, the glistening tear
Wet the soldier's sun-burnt face;
Hence coward feeling! no vain fear
Shall e'er the sons of war disgrace.
Let us haste to meet the foe,
And lay the ruthless tyrant low!

Come, mighty warriors, let us join,
With eager arms, the battle's rage;
Mingle your bloody vows with mine,
To succour neither youth nor age!
Let us haste to meet the foe,
And lay the ruthless tyrant low!

Let us with courage strike the blow,
And sternly deal grim death around;
Strike with our arms dread on the foe,
And level thousands with the ground.
With glory let our bosoms glow,
And make the hardy CELTS to BRITONS bow!

See the armies now advance,
Point to point, and lance to lance;
Courage true the Briton warms,
Eager he grasps his cumbersome arms;
He rushes boldly on the foe,
And striketh deep the deadly blow.

Now they make the carnage spread,
Many seek a bloody bed;
Purple gore bedyes the ground,
Streaming forth from many a wound.
See what turbid fumes arise,
And dim the beauty of the skies.

OSCAR's crested pride is fled,
OSCAR's number'd with the dead;
His limbs no more shall stride the steed,
No more his sword make thousands bleed.—
'The chief is dead—confus'd his vassals fly,
And leave to CUMBRIA's sons the well-earn'd
victory.

Carlisle.

R. C.

V E R S E S

Occasioned by Reading the HISTORY OF
GREAT BRITAIN, written by JAMES
PETIT ANDREWS, Esq. F.A.S.

IN the historic line much praise is due
To *Andrews*, when his labours we review;
In his minute researches we shall find
Proofs of a patient, persevering mind.
New light he throws on volumes which contain
Annals of Britain, "mistress of the main *."

* Though we do not absolutely rule the waves, our naval consequence, while we ride over them, will, it is presumed, justify this mode of expression.

† The *indecent passages*, indeed, are suffered judiciously to remain in their original language, Latin, untranslating. With regard to the *poetical ones*, the Author deserves particular praise for his happy imitations.

Active at once and diligent he shines,
And with vivacity sound judgment joins.
With various feelings we his pages read,
While we through ev'ry reign, allur'd, proceed.

Surveying the transactions in our Isle,
By turns we sorrow, execrate, and smile.
From bloody scenes we shudd'ring turn away,
Shock'd, when bold villains make a broad display

Of deeds inhuman; while, with barbarous art,

Invention strives to agonize the heart
With tortures new. Severely are we pain'd,
When with such deeds the historic page is stain'd.

With harrowing scenes, *indecent ones* we meet,
And language † which no fair-one can repeat
Without a blush, who is not led to shine
With a false lustre in the *Cyprian* line:
From scenes indecent with disgust we rise,
But dwell on others with delighted eyes.

H.

TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK.

CHORUS

FROM THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES.

Ἐρωτες ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγων
Ἐλθόντες, οὐκ εὐδοχίαν
Οὐδ' ἀρετὰν παρέδωκαν
Ἀνδρασιν,

Και ἀλλ.

IF Love the voice of Reason spurn,
And with wild passion's fury burn,
O'er all, the wretch is most unbless'd;
In whom the fierce distracting fire
Rules with unbridled sway his breast,
Kindling tumultuous rage and mad desire;
Virtue, Faith, Justice, love of generous Fame,
All perish, all are lost, in the destructive
flame.

But, if more gentle fates combine
With Love's warm sympathies to join
The chaster wish, the vow sincere,
The sigh of kind Simplicity,
The modest eye, the tender tear,
Candid Esteem, confiding Friendship free,
And spotless Truth, that chance nor change
can move,
Dear are Love's transports then, and happy
they that love.

Such genial Love, I grant, is sweet;
But such, though rare, if chance we meet,

'Tis too, too exquisite ;—'tis pain,
And preys on the affected heart.
O Venus ! ne'er may I again
Feel even thy dearest love-innestar'd
dart ;
But eas'd, without excess of bliss or woe,
Grant me, ye Gods ! nor ye can greater
bliss bestow !

May jarring Discord cease to annoy
Domestic peace and nuptial joy ;
Nor ever vagrant loose Desire,
By passion rous'd, illicit rove ;
But Truth and Tenderness conspire
To soften the sacred bands of wedded
love ;

And Venus o'er the joyous nuptial bed
Her sweetest smiles diffuse, and guardian
banner spread !

* O my dear Country ! native home !
Never let me an exile roam,
To waste my years in endless grief ;
No friend the wounds of Fate to bind,
Whose sympathy might bring relief,
And share the sorrows of a troubled
mind.

But first may Heaven propitious hear my
prayer,
And close my eyes in death, their future
tears to spare !

Of all misfortunes that await
On Man's disastrous mortal state,
The hardest, heaviest that we know,
Is from one's Country to be drove :

Ah ! 'tis no tale of fabled woe ;—
'Tis thine, Medea ! the dread curse to
prove,

Wretched, and far from your dear native
shore,
Unwept, unpitied, even by those you lov'd
before !

Perish that monster, nor one tear,
Or voice of Friend e'er glad his ear,
Who never kind compassion felt,
Nor stoop'd to succour the distress'd ;
Whom generous Pity ne'er could melt,
Nor Charity unlocked his rugged breast !
Friendship thou precious cordial of the
mind !

When, where shall I, alas ! a friend that's
faithful find ?

* There is a pathetic simplicity in the original of this stanza which it is extremely difficult to transmute into a translation :

ὦ πατρί, ἢ δῶμά τ' ἐδόν,
Μὴ, ὅτ' ἀπολὺς γενόμην,
Τὸν συμπαχῆνα ἔχουσα
Δυσπατρὸν αἶψ-,
ἢ οἰκτερότατον χέων.
Θανάτω, θανάτω παρὸς δαμνέω,
Ἀμείβαν τανὺ ἐξάνστα !

S O N N E T

To SLEEP.

THOU fostering nurse of wearied Nature,
hail !

Long have I sought thee, but have sought
in vain,

When my fond heart oppress'd with lingering
pain

Woo'd thee to shroud me 'neath thy friendly
veil.

Ah ! why from the couch where misery re-
clines,

Fleat thou to revel 'midst a homely train,
To find thy poppies o'er the village swain,
Who knows no care, bene in no sorrow pines.

O'er my swollen eyes thy laden sceptre spread,
To stave awhile my throbbing brain, O sleep,
In bland oblivion all my senses steep,

And strew fantastic visions round my head,
Ere from thy wand the potent charm shall fly,
For soon oblivious death will close my eye.

May Sib 1796.

EDWIN.

A S O N N E T

To OPIUM ;

Celebrating its Virtues. Written at the Side of
JULIA ; when the Author was inspired
with a Dose of Laudnum, more than suffi-
cient for two moderate Turks.

Magni docum Del. Mea p.

SOUL-soothing drug ! your virtues let me
taste,

Which can with sov'reign sway
Force lawless passion into harmless play !

Oft have I own'd your pow'r,
In many a moody hour,

When grief with viper-tooth my heart hath
gnaw'd.

Still friendly to the plaintive muse,
You can a balm infuse.

If sick with hopeless love,
Too tenderly ! mourn

You can the shaft of anguish quick remove ;
Or make Desires destructive flames less fier-
cely burn :

Guardian you are of Julia's innocence,
When madd'ning rapture goads, to vice, my
throbbing sense.

ORESTES.

NIGHT,

A SONNET.

NOW solemn Night her sable curtain draws,
Pale Cynthia steals her silver course along;
No noise disturbs the villager's repose,
Save Philomel, who mourns his plaintive song.

The scatter'd prospects on the distant plain,
And lofty towers, that draw the wand'ring
night,

Are hid in darkness from the stranger's eye,
Since awful Night assum'd her silent reign.

The whispering breeze, that gently sweeps
the dale,

The roaring surge, that courts the rising
wind,

Now cheerly sooth the contemplative mind,
In wand'ring thro' life's solitary vale;

Whilst the twinkling stars, and silvery orb of
night,

Point out to feeble man his great Creator's
might.

Carlisle.

R. A.

STATE PAPERS.

No. I.

PROCLAMATION of the PRINCE de
BOUILLON.

JERSEY, MAY 14, 1796.

THE multiplied proofs of rare devotion to the public cause; of proved disinterestedness; of valour that calculates neither resistance nor danger, have taught your enemies that honour is the sole duty of a French Gentleman, and the desire of being useful his first passion. You have been seen, Gentlemen, every where in the most difficult posts, braving all dangers, and even death itself, in order to devote yourself to every sacrifice.

The regret of all honest men accompanied you when, in the Plains of Champagne, disastrous circumstances forced you far from your homes, which you had so nearly approached; then, Gentlemen, the army of the centre, under the direction of the Allies, had only an existence in some measure dependent.

Now, however, long miseries deeply felt, the deep indignation of having been deceived, the horror of having been, without wishing it, the instruments of the most atrocious crimes, have at length roused the people from their lethargy; whole Provinces of France have risen, and in order to shew themselves, wait only for Chiefs; these people, accustomed to find them in their benevolent Lords, who were to them as fathers, call out for these Lords in just reparation.

It is under their conduct that they wish to fly to battle, and if they burn with a desire of re-establishing the Throne and the Altar, they will attest to posterity, that before they enter upon this enterprise, they will have rendered themselves worthy of assisting in it, by putting at their head those who have never deserved being at any other place.

This wish, Gentlemen, has been manifested to the Ministers of the King, my Master, and I am directed to communicate it to you. Armies are organizing; but armies without Chiefs would be use-

less. When, at the name alone of their King, and at the will of their King, these armies shall be directed by Gentlemen trained to arms, and illustrious by their actions, who fight for themselves, and on their own ground, what may not be expected?

Brethren in Arms, true Frenchmen, of whom we Englishmen have too long been rivals, we see the safety of France and the repose of Europe dependent on this union—is there a more powerful motive for them? In the name of their country, with the approbation of my King, and by the authority of their own, I invite those among you, Gentlemen, whose position, talents, and age, enable you to join the Royal and Catholic Armies of the Interior.—I am sure that I speak to your generous hearts.

We have no longer to engage in those ISOLATED combats, in those clandestine struggles, at the first appearance of which the delicacy of a soldier, accustomed to attack his enemy in front, revolts. There are properly organized corps, an immense army which waits only the arrival of its Chiefs, and for which the King, my Master, furnishes all the succours that the most powerful interest and true fraternity can bestow.

It is, indeed, Gentlemen, to the judges of honour, and to those who are in the habits of regulating their conduct according to its principles, that we address this invitation. It is they alone who can judge in what way it affects them. We do not pretend to trace out any duty, any obligation; but to indicate to French Chevaliers the means of rendering themselves useful. And we believe, in doing so, we are acting according to their wishes.

Attached to France by so many and such strong ties, and to Frenchmen who have so nobly devoted themselves to the cause of their Religion and their King, I, hereby, promise that all those who may think themselves bound to attend to this invitation will find me ever anxious to fulfil

fil their desires, and to remove every difficulty. The aged and the infirm, the women and children, I shall consider as a precious trust confided to my honour and my care.

I shall taste no repose, as long as any one of you shall experience any want which I may be able to relieve. In thus acting, I am sure that I fulfil the intentions of the King, my Master, and I can assure you also a duty dear to my own heart.

(Signed)

LE PRINCE DE BOUILLON.

NO. II.

PROCLAMATION of the KING of NAPLES.

THE long war which still desolates Europe, which afflicts so many nations, and costs so much blood, and so many tears, is not a mere political contest, but a religious war. Our enemies are the foes of Christianity: not content with destroying it in the breasts of their own nation, they would also banish it from every quarter of the globe, and replace it by atheism or enthusiastic idolatry. Religion openly reprobates their projects. They aim at the overthrow of all princely government, and to attain this, they disturb the peace of nations, stimulate them to revolt against their lawful Sovereigns, plunge them into the most dreadful anarchy, and sink them in an abyss of confusion and misery. Belgium, Holland, and so many German and Italian Provinces, have become the wretched victims of their seduction, and thirst for plunder. Those unfortunate countries groan and lament, but in vain, under the vain despotism of their oppressors, while the calls of justice and humanity are unattended to. It was necessary that religion, the most powerful obstacle of their horrid projects, should be removed and destroyed, in order that, this fence being once broke down, all laws, both divine and human, might be violated without shame or reserve.

“Religion, whilst it informs us of our duties, ought also to inspire us with courage. The religious citizen well knows that he was born for himself and for others; that at the moment of his birth he contracts the obligation to love his native land, to protect it in times of distress, and even to hazard his life in the defence of the country where he reposes in safety, and finds a livelihood for himself and his family, especially when that country is invaded

by an enemy, who spares neither law nor property, neither life nor religion; who, wherever he makes his appearance, insults, profanes, and destroys the churches, breaks down the altars, persecutes the priests, and tramples under foot the most sacred emblems of the church of Christ. It is impossible that a Citizen, devoted to the cause of religion, should remain unconcerned at the dangers which threaten his country: prompted by the impulse of his conscience, and a proper sense of his own welfare, he will hasten to its defence, join the military force, and co-operate in a vigorous resistance; he will place his confidence in the God of Hosts, who often strikes an unexpected blow, and disperses his enemies like chaff before the wind.

I myself will set you the example of zeal and courage; I will put myself at the head of my dearly beloved subjects, assembled for the defence of their country, fully relying on the protection of the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords, who guides the counsels of Princes, and enlightens their minds, if with sincerity they implore his holy name. Yet at the same time I shall neglect no proper means for procuring peace and tranquillity to the people whom Divine Providence has entrusted to my care. But in order to obtain this end, we ought not to neglect the necessary precautions, that we may be prepared for every event. Negotiations for peace shall occasionally be set on foot, but they must be carried on with arms in our hand, that we may not be obliged to submit to destructive and disgraceful conditions, which this enemy, so apt to avail himself of the weakness of his adversaries, might choose to dictate. For this purpose lend me your assistance, ye Prelates of the realm, ye who are the depositaries and first defenders of our holy religion, and support my exertions with a zeal worthy of your Apostolic mission. Summon the inhabitants of your dioceses to join me and my troops, to beat off the enemy, if he should dare to approach our frontiers. Explain to them the justice and importance of our cause, and convince them that it is their bounden duty to concur in its defence. Let the voice of the Church be heard through her Ministers, and invite her children to support the cause of God, and to offer up prayers to him, that, in his mercy, he may grant us either a just peace, or a glorious triumph.”

(Signed) FERDINAND.”

May 18, 1796.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this Office from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Falmouth, April 20, 1796.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform their Lordships, that on the 13th inst. at four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general chase to, a French frigate to windward: the Revolutionnaire, being far astern, was tacked by signal to cut the chase from the more: and I had the pleasure to see her, just before dark, in a situation to weather the enemy upon a different board, which obliged her also to tack.

The night setting in cloudy, we lost sight of the chase before nine o'clock, when she bore up, but not unobserved by that zealous and attentive officer Captain Cole, who pursued and closed with her at half past eleven; and not being able to prevail upon her Commander to surrender without resistance, he opened a close and well-directed fire upon her, which was faintly returned; and, after a second broadside, the enemy struck, and proved to be the national frigate La Unité, from L'Orient to Rochfort, mounting 38 guns, twelve and six pounders, and manned with two hundred and fifty-five men, eight or nine of whom were slain, and eleven or twelve desperately wounded. La Revolutionnaire happily had no men hurt; and it appears that she was manœuvred by Captain Cole in the most officer-like manner, and the attack made with great gallantry.

I have the honour to inclose the report which he has made of the good conduct of his officers and ship's company upon this occasion; and, from the high terms in which he speaks of his first Lieutenant, Mr. Ellicott, whom I know to be a good officer, I have thought proper to give him an order to command the prize to England.

La Unité was reputed one of the greatest sailers in the French Navy, and is a very fine frigate, only seven years old.

VOL. XXX. JULY 1796.

The wife of the Governor of the Port of Rochfort, Madame Le Large, and her family, were on board, who, with her son, an Ensign of the ship, I suffered to return to France in a neutral vessel, taking the parole of the young man not to serve until exchanged.

La Revolutionnaire, at Sea, April 13, 1796.

SIR,

IT being so dark when I came along side the French frigate La Unite, that you could not observe the conduct of the two ships, I beg leave to report to you, that, not being able to prevail upon the Commander, Citizen Durand, to surrender, after some minutes conversation, I opened a close and well-directed fire upon him. After we had sustained the fire of his stern-chases some time, and upon firing the second broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same moment directed the helm to be put to port, in order to board him, as the ships were going under a press of sail at the rate of ten knots, and drawing near the shore.

Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my First Lieutenant, Edward Ellicott, for his very particular attention in keeping sight of the chase, and for his steady and manly courage when close engaged: the cheerfulness with which he put himself at the head of the boarders promised me the happiest success, if that event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the enemy's calling to surrender.

In this short contest the highest praise is due to my officers and ship's company; and the effect of their steady conduct is striking in the number of killed and wounded, of which a list is annexed.

I cannot sufficiently express my own good fortune in not having lost an officer or man, which is to be attributed to the enemy's firing at the masts and rigging.

I am, &c.

FRA. COLE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

L'Unité, Citizen Durand Commander.

Killed 9—Wounded 11.

I

Indefatigable,

Indefatigable, Falmouth, April 23, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE most sensible pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival at this port, accompanied by the French National frigate *La Virginie*, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, four days ago, to cruize off the Lizard in this favourite frigate, which is considered the finest ship and fastest sailer in the French Navy, and of the largest dimensions, being 158 feet long, and 43 broad.

On Wednesday morning the 20th instant, after I had sealed my dispatches for their Lordships, laying-to under the Lizard, with the Squadron, waiting for the French frigate *La Unite*, our prize, to weather that point, I observed a ship coming in from the sea, which in my mind looked rather suspicious; and on her not answering the private signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave chase to her, accompanied by the *Amazon* and *La Concorde* (having by signal directed *La Revolutionnaire* to attend her prize into port, and the *Argo* to proceed to Plymouth). The superior sailing of the *Indefatigable* gave me the satisfaction of coming up with her, after a chase of fifteen hours, and running one hundred and sixty-eight miles. Fortunately the wind prevented her from steering for Ushant, or she must have escaped.

A little past midnight I commenced action with the enemy, which was closely continued, under a crowded sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen mast and main-top-mast being shot away. The *Indefatigable* was not much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-top-mast: the main-top-sail was rendered useless by an unlucky shot cutting both leach-ropes. In this situation we passed the enemy without the power of avoiding it, having no after sail to back; and I had long discovered we had not only to combat a ship of large force, but that her commander was completely master of his profession, in whose presence I could not commit myself with impunity, by throwing my ship in the wind, without submitting to be raked by him.

She had not at this time struck, and we kept close a-head of her, receiving new braces to enable us to bring the ship to, to renew the attack.

At this period *La Concorde* appeared in sight, close under her stern; and, upon the enemy seeing her, she fired a gun to leeward, and struck her light as a signal of surrender.

Although a very few minutes would have placed the *Indefatigable* again alongside of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further resistance, had not the *Concorde* so timely come up.

I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on so many courses, which nothing but the most delicate observance of my signals would have enabled them to do, their distance astern being so great.

Their Lordships are well aware how difficult it is in a night action with a flying enemy, whose rate of sailing is little inferior to her antagonist, to choose a situation; and, when it is remembered how often this ship changed her's in the action, I need scarcely say what great attention was paid to my orders by every officer under my command.

To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thompson, and Norway, my thanks are above expression. Lieutenant Williams, of the Marines, and Mr. Bell, the Master, who were immediately about my person, rendered me the most essential services. The ship's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and are endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifested on this occasion nothing but ardour and zeal.

But above all other pleasures I feel is, that of informing their Lordships that I have lost neither officer nor man in the contest. The enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed, 17 badly wounded, and 10 slightly: the ship much shattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold, from shot-holes.

I have sent *La Concorde* to Plymouth, with *La Virginie*, and shall proceed with the *Amazon*, who has lost her head, for the same place, to-morrow, in order to repair the damages we have sustained in the action.

I am, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

ON the 11th inst. arrived L'Aurore (French corvette) prize to his Majesty's ship Cleopatra. She had only fifty men on board when taken.

Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, at Sea, the 8th of April 1796.

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that, on the 7th inst. Le Bec du Raz bearing N. E. by E. several sail were seen in the N. E. quarter; and, upon the signal for a general chase being made, it was soon perceived that they were a small convoy standing through the Straits between the Saints and the Continent. As the weather appeared settled and fine, I considered that it was a proper opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the passage, and continued working through, with the tide in our favour, after them; but the wind falling when we were in the Bay on the other side, I found it was impossible to cut off the brig who escorted them, as she stood close in towards Camaret Point, at the entrance of the Goulet going up to Brest, and among the rocks. The boats of the squadron, however, captured the vessels in the inclosed list, who are all laden with corn and flour. A sloop belonging to the convoy got off with the corvette, which I understand was La Voligeur, of 16 guns.

A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Boats of the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. within the Saints on the Coast of France, on the 7th of April 1796.

A brig, La Marie, of St. Maloes, one hundred and fifty tons, laden with wheat—sent to England.

A brig, name unknown, one hundred tons, laden with flour—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, one hundred and twenty tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A sloop, name unknown, seventy tons, laden with wheat—ditto.

A brig, name unknown, ninety tons, laden with wood and wine—scuttled and sunk.

J. B. WARREN.

Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, off the Saints, the 16th of April 1796.

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that on the 15th inst. at eleven P. M. a sail being discovered in the N. E. quarter, I immediately gave chase, and at three A. M. I came up with her in this ship; she proved to be La Robuste ship corvette, mounting twenty-two guns and one hundred and forty five men, just come from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

The squadron under my command also captured a brig loaded with salt, from Croisic, on the 13th instant.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated L'Engagement, Cork Harbour, May 5, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a French national cutter (L'Abeille), of 14 guns and 70 men, is just brought in here, captured by his Majesty's ship Dryad, Captain Pulling, on Monday last, the Lizard bearing north half east, 16 or 17 leagues, Uthant S. S. W. 13 leagues; the other ships of the squadron then in chase of a corvette, which there was every probability of their coming up with.

The Dryad had before taken a large smuggling cutter, laden with spirits, and sent her to Plymouth.

Mr. Fairweather, one of the Mates of the Dryad, who has command of the cutter L'Abeille, informs me, that she had only been out three days from Brest, and had not taken any thing. She is three years old, coppered, and appears well found, and shall be sent by the earliest opportunity to Plymouth.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 10.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Royal William, at Spithead, May 7, 1796.

SIR,

PLEASE to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop the Rattler returned to Spithead, this morning,

with the Pichegru French privateer, of 10 guns and 34 men, belonging to Havre, which she captured yesterday noon off Cherbourg, after a chase of eight hours.

HORSE-GUARDS, MAY 14, 1796.

THE following Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Nicols, dated Port Royal Grenada, March 28, 1796, to Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. has been transmitted by the latter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 24th instant; that day I got on shore the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, with a part of the 3d or Buffs; I also got two six-pounders and a five and half inch howitzer to a ridge south of Port Royal, and distant about 1000 yards; a battery was made in the night, by the great exertions of Brevet-Major O'Mara, of the 38th regiment, so that by day-light it opened upon the enemy's redoubt. We saw the howitzer disconcert them very much; but as it was our object to close with them as soon as possible, I had determined to get on the same ridge with them, or if I saw an opening to attempt the redoubt by assault; for this purpose I thought it necessary to try to dislodge some strong parties of the enemy, which we saw posted on the heights on our left, as if intended to turn or distress that flank; I accordingly detached a strong black corps, with 30 of the 88th regiment, the whole under Major Houston; owing to the difficulty of the ground, it was near two hours before they could get near the enemy, when a heavy but distant fire commenced on both sides. I had previously concerted with him, that in case of attaining a particular point, which would have covered our approach to Port Royal, he was to make a signal, on which the light company of the Buffs, the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dawson, were to advance, while the part of the battalion of the Buffs, that had landed, were to form a reserve, the whole under Brigadier-General Campbell; but so far from dislodging the enemy, I saw with regret our black corps and the 88th regiment retiring, Major Houston having tried, without success, to accomplish the object he was sent on; this obliged me to detach the 8th regiment to support them, which it did ef-

fectually. At this moment an alarming fire broke out in our rear, near the place where all the stores we had landed were deposited; but by the exertions of our people, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyott, they were preserved. In the midst of those untoward circumstances we heard a firing from our ships of war that lay at anchor, and were soon informed it was at two French schooners that were making into Marquis; the truth of this was soon confirmed, for we saw them enter and anchor. I had one of the six-pounders turned on them, as they were well within reach, but unfortunately we never struck them. The situation of affairs was now so critical, that an instant was not to be lost. I accordingly directed Brigadier-General Campbell to proceed to the assault, and I brought up every thing in my power to support him. He therefore advanced with only the Buffs and 63d regiment, the 8th having, as I before stated, been detached on another service. I ordered up half of the 29th regiment to replace them, and half of the 9th also to assist if necessary; but the 29th, that I had to bring from Grand Bacoler, though they came as soon as possible, did not join him till after the Buffs had met with a check, from the advantage the enemy had of the ground, and from a very galling fire to which they were exposed: they however soon formed again under the cover of an hedge, and being then joined by the 29th regiment, under Captain Clavy, Brigadier-General Campbell ordered the whole to advance to the assault, which they did in the most determined manner, led by the Brigadier himself. They soon gained the top of the ridge, the enemy then ran towards their redoubts, and were followed by our people, who scrambled in at the embrasures, Capt. Clavy, of the 29th regiment, being the first that entered. The enemy then flew in the utmost terror in all directions, some throwing themselves down precipices, whilst others tried to escape down the hill, through brush and other wood; but was there so heavy a fire kept on them from the top by our people, that they were forced to try to escape along a bottom, where the detachment of Light Dragoons, under Captain Black, and the St. George's Troop of Light Cavalry, under Capt. M. Burney (that had previously been formed under the hill to profit of any occasion that offered), seeing the enemy flying, rushed on them through a fire of grape from

from the French schooner, and cut down every man they saw; so that very few, if any, escaped that had been in Port Royal. That post was chiefly garrisoned, as I hear, from the few prisoners we have taken, by the Sans Culottes Companies from Guadaloupe. We have to regret the loss of some gallant men, and of two officers, Major Edwards and Lieutenant Williams of the 3d, who fell, leading their men on most spiritedly. Colonel Dawson, at the head of the 3d, was wounded through the neck, before they got to the bottom of Port Royal Hill. Major Baillie, of the 63d regiment, was then next in command to Brigadier-General Campbell, whose conduct the General reports to be steady, collected, and officer-like. The command of the 3d devolved to Captain Blunt, whose light company, as leading the first attack, suffered severely. Both he, as oldest Captain, and Lieutenant Gardner, I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency's notice and favour. We have taken but six prisoners; among them are the second and third in command to Mr. Jossey, who commands the people that came from Guadaloupe. Inclosed is a return of our killed and wounded. Our success at Port Royal has been followed by the evacuation of Pilot Hill by the enemy.

Total Return of his Majesty's troops killed and wounded at the attack of Port Royal, Grenada, March 25, 1796.

1 Major, 1 lieutenant, 18 rank and file, and 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 1 surgeon, and 2 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

3d Regiment, or Buffs—Major Edwards and Lieutenant Williams, killed; Lieutenant Campbell and Lieutenant Harding, wounded.

8th, or King's—Lieutenant Colonel Dawson, wounded.

29th—Lieutenant Tandy and Ensign Arbuthnot, wounded.

63d—Surgeon (attached) Morrison, wounded.

Signed, J. H. DREW, Major of Brigade.

Total Return of Colonial troops killed and wounded in the Island of Grenada, from the 23d to the 25th of March, 1796.

2 Captains, 6 rank and file, and 1 horse, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 30 rank and file, and 2 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Black Rangers—Captain Noel

and Captain John Forbes, killed; Lieutenant Porter, wounded.

Captain Brander's Black Company—Captain Brander wounded.

Signed, J. G. DREW, Major of Brigade.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 14, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Majestic, at Martinico, March 19th, 1796.

LA Pique and the Charon have sent here a privateer brig of fourteen guns and ninety men, taken to the windward of Barbadoes; and I have intelligence that Captain Vaughan, in the Alarm, with one of the sloops of war, has taken and destroyed three privateers in the Gulph of Paria, and retaken four of their captures. Since my letter of the 17th of January, a fourth ship, under Danish colours, had been taken, attempting to convey French people from Havre de Grace into Guadaloupe.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 14, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Richards, of his Majesty's Ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Barbadoes, April 12, 1796.

I HAVE to request you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with my arrival at this island in the late National corvette La Favourite, a prize to his Majesty's ship Alfred; which corvette was captured on the 3th of March last, with two merchant ships that she had taken the morning previous, a part of Admiral Cornwallis's convoy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 14, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated May 9, 1796.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that another French National cutter, Le Cigne, of 14 guns and 60 men, clinker built, is just brought in here: she had been out nine days from the Isle of Bas, but had not taken any thing when she fell in with, and was captured by, his Majesty's ship Doris, having the Hazard sloop in company, on the 7th inst. after a chase of twenty-four hours, Scilly bearing S. E. distant eight leagues.

This prize parted from the Doris, off Cape Clear, at one P. M. yesterday, and shall be sent along with L'Albeine to England.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 17, 1796.
Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Coypas, dated on board his Majesty's Ship London, at Spithead, the 14th instant, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Copies of two Letters received from Captain Foote, of his Majesty's Ship Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in shore on the coast of France.

Niger, near the Penmarks, April 27, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the honour to inform you, that from the time I made the signal of the chase being an enemy's cruiser, I continued working towards her. By sunset our shot reached her; and shortly after, the signal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half a cable's length of a rock, (most of which was covered at high-water) and a mile from the main land; a spring was got upon the cable, and a constant firing kept up till near nine o'clock, when I sent Mess. Long and Thompson, the First and Third Lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, Master's Mate, and Mr. Patton, Midshipman, in the barge and cutters with their crews and six marines, giving directions to Lieutenant Long to set fire to the vessel if he could not bring her off. At half past ten the boats returned with the Second Captain, a Midshipman, and 26 men, having so effectually performed this service, that at 20 minutes past twelve she blew up. It was with great difficulty they got alongside of the enemy, the tide having ebbed considerably, and they experienced a very obstinate resistance, the greatest part of her crew having remained on board, several of whom lost their lives. She proved a corvette, lugger rigged, called L'Ecurcil, mounting 18 four-pounders, commanded by Mons. Roulleau, having 105 men on board; she was coppered, and had only been launched two years.

Signed, E. J. FOOTE.

Inclosed is a return of the wounded Officers, seamen, and marines.

Return of Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Niger, April 16, 1796.

Lieutenant Long, First Lieutenant, severely wounded on the head and hand.

Mr. James Patton, Midshipman, on the head.

Three seamen and two marines slightly wounded.

Signed, E. J. FOOTE.

Niger, at Sea, May 8, 1796.

SIR,

In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th instant, I stood for the French coast, and by seven o'clock the next morning fetched close in with the Eastern part of the Isle Dieu, where I discovered, and immediately gave chase to and ran on shore, a French schooner and sloop. The schooner was completely bilged; the sloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but in a short time she became so water-logged, that I scuttled her.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 17, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated May 15, 1796.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that the Flora armed cutter, Lieutenant Reddy, is just returned here from looking into Dunkirk, and has brought in with him L'Espervier French lugger, mounting 2 two-pounders and six swivels, with 26 men, which he captured close in with Dunkirk. She sailed from Havre de Grace on the 10th instant, and had not taken any thing.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Cayley, of his Majesty's Ship Invincible, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated at Sea the 4th of April 1796, Lat. 35. 28. N. Long. 18. 16. W.

ON the 1st instant, in Lat. 37. 11. N. and Long. 18. 2. W. we captured the Alexander French privateer of ten guns and sixty-six men, commanded by Mons. Petre Edite, belonging to Nantz, out ten days, and captured the Signior Montcalm, from Lisbon, bound to Brazil, which ship was also recaptured. The convoy being so near Madeira, I thought it proper to send the Albicore there with the recaptured vessel, with orders to endeavour to join the convoy again as soon as possible. The privateer I shall carry with me to the West Indies.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Venerable at Sea, May 16, 1796. At Noon, Texel, S. E. by E. Distance 15 Leagues.

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 12th instant at daylight (the Texel then bearing N. W. by W. distance about eight leagues), I discovered a frigate and brig standing in to the fleet, making the private signal to speak with me; they proved to be his Majesty's ship Pegasus and Sylph Sloop, whom I had ordered to cruize off the Naze of Norway. Capt. Donnelly came on board, and informed me, that in consequence of the information he had received on the 8th instant of the Dutch frigate Argo and three national brigs having left Flickeroe the day before, bound to the Texel, he proceeded off the Jutland coast, and on the morning of the 9th got sight of them. He kept near them all day, but lost sight of them about ten o'clock that night; and judging it proper to make me acquainted therewith, directed Capt. White, of the Sylph, to steer a different course to himself in order to fall in with me, and luckily they both joined. Having consulted with Capt. Donnelly, and found they could not be many leagues from us, I immediately dispatched Capt. Halsted in the Phoenix, together with the Leopard, Pegasus, and Sylph, to proceed to the northward of the Texel, and spread the rest of the Squadron. All the ships had just made sail about five o'clock, when the signal was made for seeing the Dutch frigates and brigs; made the signal for a general chase, it then blowing strong at W. N. W. with very hazy weather. At a little before nine o'clock the Phoenix got up with the Dutch frigate Argo, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 237 men, and, after a very smart action of about half an hour (during which time she made every effort to get off) she struck to the Phoenix's superior fire, for the particulars of which must beg to refer their Lordships to Capt. Halsted's letter herewith inclosed, who, I have the pleasure to say, has on this and every other occasion, whilst under my command, shewn himself to be a most active zealous and excellent Officer.

We continued in chase of the brigs,

leaving the Powerful to assist Capt. Halsted in shifting the prisoners, &c. At ten o'clock we saw the Leander and Pegasus near two of the brigs (which I have since found to be the Echo of 18 guns, and the De Gier of 14 guns), but it was so hazy and blowing so hard that we soon lost sight of them; however, by the inclosed letter I received from Capt. Donnelly, their Lordships will be informed they were both run on shore near Bafch, about ten leagues to the eastward of the Texel.

The Leander, I find, stood as near the shore as she could with safety, and saw one of the brigs aground; and from the report of the master of one of the cutters I sent in shore, after, find one of them was completely lost; the other had beat over a shoal and got to an anchor; but as it blew a perfect storm the next day on shore, have reason to believe she is lost also.

We stood after the other brig, and a little before eleven she struck to the Sylph; she proves to be the Mercury of 16 guns (all of which, except two, she had thrown overboard during the chase), and manned with 85 men. We then found ourselves far to the eastward, with the wind on shore, which obliged us to carry a press of sail, and in the night it came to blow a very hard gale of wind, which continued the whole of the next day; and, the day following, being more moderate, was rejoined by the Powerful, Phoenix, and Brilliant, together with the Dutch frigate, and the Duke of York bye-boat from Yarmouth to Hamburg, which had been captured by the Argo the day before, and retaken by the Phoenix on the 12th. The frigate is in excellent condition, and in a few days might be got ready for sea, and made a compleat cruiser.

I am, &c. ADAM DUNCAN.

Pegasus, Texel, S. S. W. distant 20 Leagues,

SIR,

May 12, 1796.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that two of the Dutch brigs which we chased this morning got close in with the land about Bafch on the coast of Frizeland, and, finding by our outsailing them they had no other means of escape, run on shore close to us: one of them floated off, but the afterwards took the ground; and having touched it ourselves, we found it necessary to stand off, leaving them with signals of distress in their fore-top-mast threads, and firing guns.

We

We should have endeavoured to get between them and the land, but could not haul sufficiently up without shortening a deal of sail, which would have been the means of letting them fore-reach upon us so as to get away. My motive for giving this information is in the event of the ships aftern not having been sufficiently near to have ascertained it.

As it would have taken some time to work up to you, I judged it prudent to proceed in pursuance of the former orders you gave me; which I hope will meet with your approbation.

I am, &c. ROSS DONNELLY.
Adam Duncan, Esq. &c.

P. S. We judge the brigs to have been the Echo and Gier.

Phoenix, at Sea, May 15, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that a short time after I received your orders on the morning of the 12th inst. we saw five sail on the lee-bow in the S. E. quarter, upon a wind on the starboard tack, which we made out to be a frigate, three armed brigs, and a cutter. I immediately made sail, and soon discovered them to be enemies; at the same time the Pegasus made the signal for such to you. Upon our near approach, the brigs bore up and made sail; the Pegasus and Sylph followed them who were in chase with me, the frigate apparently undetermined whether to go large, or keep by the wind, as she often changed her position during the chase, but at length kept with the wind abeam. Quarter past eight A. M. being close on her weather quarter, she hoisted Dutch colours, upon which I ordered a shot to be fired across her. A few minutes after we were close alongside her to windward, when a smart action commenced on both sides, which lasted about 20 minutes, when the Dutch frigate Argo, of 36 guns and 237 men, struck to his Majesty's ship Phoenix under my command.

It is with infinite pleasure I assure you of the very steady and cool behaviour of the Officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, it being such as to merit every thing I can say in their praise.

I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, through you, to their Lordships, Mr. Joseph Wood, First Lieutenant, who, from long experience and steady officer-like conduct, is highly deserving their most particular attention. Our loss consists of one man killed

and three wounded; that of the enemy, six killed and 28 wounded, some of them dangerously.

The sails, standing and running rigging received some damage, as did the enemy's, but not of so much consequence but was soon put to rights. The frigate and brigs were from Norway, bound to the Texel: the cutter which we retook is the Duke of York Packet, from Yarmouth to the Elbe, taken by them the day before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

WHITEHALL, MAY 21, 1796.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Earl of Balcarres, dated Jamaica, March 26, 1796.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Grace of the termination of the Maroon war.

Thirty-six Trelawny Maroons, and all the run-away Negroes who had joined them in rebellion, surrendered their arms on the 17th and 21st of March.

The Maroons to windward, who had shewn a most refractory and disobedient spirit since the commencement of the rebellion, have made their submission, and on their knees in the presence of Commissioners have sworn allegiance to his Majesty. I shall by the packet inclose the Commission, and the return upon it.

The most perfect internal tranquillity is restored to the Island; the slaves on every plantation are obedient, contented and happy.

Our operations against the rebels have been carried on with unremitting vigour. In following the enemy into their new recesses, the troops have undergone fatigue hardly to be credited. The last column which moved against them were five days without one drop of water, except what they found in the wild pines.

The rebels, worn out with fatigue, continually harassed and disturbed in every new settlement, have been conquered in a country where no European had ever thought of penetrating.

The very fortunate close of this war is to be ascribed to the activity and good conduct of Major-General Walpole, and I most humbly recommend him to his Majesty's favour.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Extract of a Letter from Rennes, June 2.

"Scepeaux, the Chief of the Chouans, has submitted, and the common people of his party have delivered up their arms. La Vendee is therefore perfectly tranquil, and no fresh commotions are to be expected from the inhabitants of that country."

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Peschiera, June 1, 4th

"Citizens Directors, Year.

"After the battle of Lodi, Beaulieu passed the Oglio and the Mincio; his right was covered by the Lake of Garda, his left by the city of Mantua, and batteries were placed at all parts of his line, in order to defend the passage of the Mincio.

"The head-quarters arrived on the 9th (May 26th) at Brescia. I ordered General Kilmaine to advance with 1500 horse and six battalions of grenadiers to Desinzano. I ordered Gen. Rusca to repair to Salo, with one half brigade of light infantry. My object was to make Gen. Beaulieu believe, that I meant to turn him at the head of the Lake, in order to cut off his retreat to the Tyrolese, by passing through Riva. I kept back all the divisions of the army, so that my right, which I destined for the real attack, found itself within a day and half's march of the enemy. I placed it behind the river Chenisa, where it appeared to be acting on the defensive; while Gen. Kilmaine advanced to the gates of Peschiera, and had daily skirmishes with the enemy's advanced posts, in one of which the Austrian General Lieptay was killed.

"On the 27th of May General Angereau's division replaced General Kilmaine's at Desinzano, which retreated to Lonado, and arrived in the night at Castiglione. General Massena was at Monte Chiaro, and General Serrurier at Montze. At two o'clock in the morning all the divisions were put in motion, and directed their march to Borghetto, where I had resolved to pass the Mincio. The enemy's advanced guard, consisting of from 3 to 4000 foot, and 18,000 horse, defended the approach to Borghetto. Our cavalry, flanked by our carabineers, and our grenadiers, charged with considerable bravery, put the enemy's horse to flight, and took one gun. The enemy hastened to pass the bridge, and to cut away one of the arches, while the flying artillery kept

up a brisk cannonade. While the men were endeavouring to repair the bridge, under the fire of the batteries, about 50 grenadiers, impatient at the delay, plunged into the stream, holding their muskets over their heads, and the water being up to their chins. General Gardenn, a grenadier in courage as well as in height, was at their head. The enemy's troops thought they saw the terrible column of the bridge of Lodi advancing. Those who were foremost gave way; the bridge was then repaired with facility, and our grenadiers at the same instant passed the Mincio, and took possession of Valleggio, the head-quarters of General Beaulieu, who had just left it. Meanwhile the enemy, though partly defeated, were drawn up in order of battle between Valleggio and Villa Franca. We took care to follow them. They appeared to rally and take courage, and their batteries multiplied, and drew nearer to us; this was just what I wished. It was with difficulty I could restrain the impatience, or, to speak more properly, the fury of the grenadiers.

"During these transactions General Angereau passed with his division. He had orders to proceed, by the side of the Mincio, to Peschiera, to surround that place, and to cut off the enemy from the defiles of the Tyrolese; in which case Beaulieu and the remains of his army would have been left without a retreat. In order to conceal General Angereau's movement from the enemy, I ordered a violent cannonade to be directed against them from the village of Valleggio; but having gained the necessary information from their patrols of horse, they immediately made effort to gain the road to Castel Nuovo. A reinforcement of cavalry which they received at this period, enabled them to cover their retreat. Our horse, commanded by General Murat, performed prodigies of valour; the General himself released several light-horse who were on the point of being made prisoners. Leclerc, of the 60th regiment of light horse, also distinguished himself. General Angereau, on his arrival at Peschiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

"At day-break on the 29th of May we advanced to Rivoli, but the enemy had already passed the Adige, and destroyed almost all the bridges, a part of which only we could save. The loss of the enemy in this action is estimated

at 1500 foot and 500 horse, killed and taken. Among the prisoners is the Prince of Conto, Lieutenant-General in the Neapolitan army. We have also taken five pieces of cannon, two of which are twelve-pounders, and three six pounders, with seven or eight caissons. At Castel Nuovo we found some magazines, a part of which were consumed by fire. General Kilmaine had his horse wounded under him.

"BUONAPARTE."

Paris, July 5 Buonaparte has written to the Directory the following letter, dated Head-quarters at Pistoja, 3th Messidor (June 26).

"Citizen Directors,

"Prince Pignatelli is this moment arrived here. He has received from his Court, which accepts the armistice, the order, that the Neapolitan cavalry is to withdraw from the Austrian army, and this order will be sent to-day to the Commander of the Cavalry. The above Plenipotentiary sets out to-morrow for Paris.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The following are the conditions of a Suspension of Hostilities, which has been agreed upon between General Buonaparte and Prince Belmonte Pignatelli, Envoy from the Court of Naples to the Court of Madrid:

ART. I. All hostilities shall cease between the troops of the French Republic and those of the King of Naples, on the day in which the following Articles shall be executed, until ten days after the official annunciation of the conclusion of the Negotiations for Peace, which shall be opened between the respective Plenipotentiaries, at a place to be appointed by the Executive Directory.

II. The body of the Neapolitan troops now acting with those of the Emperor, shall be withdrawn, and cantoned in the places hereafter specified.

III. This corps being comprised in the Suspension of Arms, shall go into cantonments in the Venetian territory of Brescia, Crema, and Bergamo.

IV. The said Suspension of Arms shall extend to the fleets of the two Powers; and meanwhile, the ships of the King of Naples shall be withdrawn as soon as possible from the English fleet.

V. A free passage, as well through the French territory, as through the countries occupied by the French troops, and through the Neapolitan dominions,

shall be granted to the couriers of both Powers.

Signed at Brescia, 17th Prairial,

"BUONAPARTE," and

"BELMONTE PIGNATELLI."

The following letters have been received from Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army in Italy.

"Head-quarters at Bologna,
3d Messidor (June 21).

"Massena yesterday attacked Blauhen's advanced posts, and completely routed them. Forty of the enemy were killed, and 50 taken prisoners. There is no abatement of my satisfaction with respect to the discipline and good conduct of the army and the General Officers.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

"Head-quarters at Bologna,
5th Messidor (June 23).

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"The division of General Angereau, Citizens Directors, passed the Po at Borgoforte on the 16th inst. (28th Prairial). It arrived on the 19th at Bologna, and found there 400 of the Pope's troops, who were taken prisoners. I left Tortona the 17th, and arrived at Modena the 19th, from whence I sent orders by Adjutant-General Vignole to the garrison of the Castle of Urbino to open their gates, lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. I then continued my route to Bologna, and arrived there at midnight. We found in the castle of Urbino 10 pieces of cannon in good order, 5000 firelocks of a most excellent construction, and provisions for 600 men for two months. The fort is very well adapted for defence; it has works with bastions, surrounded with trenches full of water, and a covered way newly repaired. The Governor, a Knight of Malta, was taken prisoner, with 300 men. The Cardinal Legate, with all the Staff Officers, were made prisoners at Bologna, where we took four standards. We have also taken the Cardinal Legate of Ferrara, with the Governor of that fort, who is a Knight of Malta. There are in the castle of Ferrara 114 pieces of cannon.

"The artillery found at Modena, Fort Urbino, and in the Castle of Ferrara, form a train that will enable us to besiege Mantua.

"The twenty pictures furnished by Parma have been sent away. The celebrated

brated picture of St. Jerome is so highly valued in this country, that a million (of their money) has been offered to redeem it. Some of the paintings of Modena have been also sent away, and Citizen Barthelemy is at this moment busily employed in choosing the best pieces at Bologna. He reckons about fifty in the most finished stile, and amongst them is the St. Cecilia of Michael Angelo, which is thought to be his *chef d'œuvre*. Monge, Berthollet, and Thonin, the naturalists, are at Pavia, where they are engaged in collecting materials to enrich our botanical gardens, and our cabinet of natural history. I trust they will not neglect to take a complete collection of serpents, which appears to me well worth the trouble of sending to long a journey. I expect them after to-morrow at Bologna, where they will find an abundant harvest. I have seen at Milan the famous Oriana. He appeared quite confused the first time he came to see me, and could not answer the questions which I put to him. He at length got the better of his astonishment, and apologized for his confusion by observing, "that it was the first time he had entered those superb apartments, and his eyes were not accustomed to such splendour." He was not aware, that by those few words he passed a very severe satire on the Archduke's government. I lost no time in getting his salary paid, and have given him every necessary encouragement. I will send, for your satisfaction, the letters which I wrote to him the instant I received your recommendation in his favour.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Letter from Buonaparte to the Directory.

"Head quarters at Pistoja,
8th Messidor (June 26)."

"Citizens Directors,

"You will find enclosed the Armistice concluded with the Pope.

"The district of Bologna is one of the richest parts of the Pope's dominions; and it is impossible to form an idea of the detestation in which the Papal Government is held by the inhabitants of this town.

"The citadel of Ancona gives us the command of the Adriatic Gulph. We have taken, in the forts of Urbino, Ferrara, and Bologna, about 200 pieces of brass cannon, 7 or 8000 muskets, and a certain quantity of ammunition and provisions."

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Art. I. Anxious to give a proof of the deference of the French Government to the King of Spain, the Commander in Chief and the Civil Commissaries of the Army of Italy grant a Suspension of Arms to his Holiness, to last from this day until five days after the termination of the Negotiation to be opened at Paris, for the conclusion of a Definitive Peace between the two Countries.

II. The Pope shall send a Plenipotentiary to Paris as soon as possible, in order to obtain a Definitive Peace from the Directory, by offering a necessary reparation for the insults and outrages which the French have sustained in his territories; and particularly, for the murder of Bassville, and the satisfaction due to his family.

III. All persons confined in the territories of the Pope, on account of their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and restored to the possession of their property.

IV. All the sea ports in the Papal territories shall be shut against the enemies of the French Republic, and open to all French ships.

V. The French army shall remain in possession of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall also occupy Faenza.

VI. The citadel of Ancona shall be delivered up, within the space of six days, to the French troops, with all the artillery and ammunition which it contains.

VII. The city of Ancona shall remain under the government of the Pope.

VIII. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic, 100 pictures, busts, vases and statues, at the choice of Commissioners to be sent to Rome; amongst which are specifically comprised the busts in bronze, of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the Capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up 500 manuscripts, at the choice of the said Commissioners.

IX. The Pope shall pay the French Republic 21 millions, French money, of which 15 millions and a half shall be in specie or ingots, and the remainder in goods, merchandize, horses, &c.

X. The 15 millions and a half shall be paid by three instalments, viz. 5 millions within a fortnight; 5 millions in the course of the ensuing month; and the remainder within the space of three months.

XI. The 5 millions and a half in goods, &c. shall be delivered in the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, and at such other places as shall be appointed, in possession of the French troops.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 28.

A DUEL was fought in a field within three miles of Hamburgh, between Lord Valentia and Henry Gawler, Esq. They left England with their seconds and surgeons for the express purpose of fighting. They fired together. Mr. Gawler's ball took place; it entered his Lordship's breast-bone, and lodged near the neck; it was extracted on the field, and he is considered to be out of danger. Lord Valentia's ball passed through Mr. Gawler's hat. An affair between Mr. Gawler and Lady Valentia was the subject of the dispute.

JULY 1. At the Old Bailey, Mary Nott was capitally convicted, for the wilful murder of M. le Marquis de Gripier de Moncroie de Laval, a French emigrant nobleman, on the 29th of May last, at his lodgings in Monmouth-court, Whitcomb-street, of which house she had the care; and received sentence to be executed on Monday.

2. Richard Ludman, Ann Rhodes, Eleanor Hughes, and Mary Baker, were tried for the murder of George Hebner.—This murder was committed in King-street, East Smithfield, in one of those obscure receptacles of debauchery with which this metropolis abounds. The body of the deceased was found on the morning of Sunday the 22d of May, suspended by the neck from a bed-post, in a room on the second floor, with his hands tied behind his back. This unfortunate man was a taylor, and had, it seems, been in very distressed circumstances, which produced a propensity to intoxication: when much in liquor, his widow said, he slept so sound, that it was almost impossible to wake him. It was proved that the four prisoners were in the house (which belonged to Eleanor Hughes) on the evening of Saturday the 21st, and next morning. They were seen, and some of their conversation heard, by two women who lived in an adjoining house; this house was separated from that in which the body was found by only a lath partition, perforated in several places, and the holes and crevices affording a distinct view of almost all the apartments of the latter.

The manner in which the hands of the deceased were bound with a piece of tape was described in the Court. The knot that had been used was what

seamen call a **TIMBER HITCH**, and it was obviously such as could not be done by himself. There was no direct and positive proof as to the guilt of the prisoners; but there was a chain of most suspicious circumstances pointing against Ludman and Hughes. The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer summed up the evidence with great precision, candour, and humanity. It was on the expressions used by the prisoners that the proof chiefly rested, and his Lordship nicely discriminated between those that seemed to arise from surprise, on the discovery of the situation of the deceased, and those which could only be supposed to proceed from a knowledge of the murder.—The Jury retired for about an hour, and returned with a verdict, finding Richard Ludman and Eleanor Hughes **GUILTY**—Ann Rhodes and Mary Baker **NOT GUILTY**. Sentence of death was immediately pronounced on Ludman and Hughes, by the Recorder.

4. Mary Nott, Richard Ludman, and Eleanor Hughes were executed before Newgate.

6. This morning Henry Weston for forgery, and John Roberts, alias Colin Reculist, also for forgery, were executed pursuant to their sentence, opposite the Debtors door, in the Old Bailey.

Henry Weston was attended in the morning by three Reverend Divines, who conducted him to chapel, in order that he might receive the sacrament with his fellow-sufferer, who particularly expressed how happy he should be if Mr. Weston would grant him that favour; if not (said he), I hope nevertheless we may meet in Heaven; for it must be observed that Weston did not usually go to chapel, not being there above three or four times during his confinement, having been waited upon by some clergyman or other in his own room. However, on the morning of his execution he attended, and communicated with the Rev. Gentlemen and his fellow convict; the sacrament was administered by the Ordinary, who afterwards prayed with the unhappy prisoners on the scaffold, attended by one of the Divines alone. Upon the executioner's putting on the cap, he pulled it as far as he possibly could himself over his face, and at the same time held a white handkerchief to his mouth; so that,

that, during prayers, the populace could by no means see his countenance. He wept abundantly just before he was turned off, and squeezed his friend the Minister's hand, being no doubt at that time much agitated.

The day before he died, he, and one of the clergymen, expressed a wish that he might not be kept long at the place of execution, and that Colin Reculist, the other malefactor, might be informed of it, hoping that he would be ready and willing to comply with the desire; but in this they were mistaken, for he, an old inmate of Newgate, was not at all ashamed of appearing in public; therefore, when he was informed of it, he replied, "What, is Weston afraid of being seen? that is not my case. I am not only willing for the people to see me, but likewise to tell them to take warning by my untimely end; therefore," says he to the Ordinary, "let me have the usual prayers;" to which he was answered, he had an undoubted right, and that his petition should certainly be granted.

However, on the morning, when he saw his fellow-sufferer, and returned him his sincere thanks for a guinea he had sent him towards his funeral (having no friends to bury him, nor any means but such as were furnished by subscription among the prisoners), he seemed willing to oblige him; but the matter was more properly adjusted by two of the Divines, so as apparently to make it agreeable to both the unhappy men.

7. Came on, at Holyrood-house, the election for the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, when the following were chosen:

- * Marquis of Tweeddale,
- * Earl of Errol,
- * Earl of Cassilis,
- * Earl of Strathmore,
- Earl of Dumfries,
- Earl of Elgin,
- * Earl of Dalhousie,
- * Earl of Northesk,
- * Earl of Aboyne,
- Earl of Breadalbane,
- Earl of Stair,
- Earl of Glasgow,
- Lord Cathcart,
- Lord Somerville,
- Lord Torpichen,
- * Lord Napier,

By this list it appears, that half the late Peers are out: these are the

- Earl of Lauderdale,
- Earl of Selkirk,

- Earl of Eglintoune,
- Earl of Moray,
- Earl of Keillie,
- Earl of Balcarres,
- Earl of Hopeton,
- Viscount Stormont;

the latter of course, being now an English Peer.—Those marked * are the new Members.

The Earl of Lauderdale immediately protested against this return; and in his protest alledged that he ought to have been returned, and that the returning officers ought not to have received any votes for the Earl of Errol.

8. Was tried, in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon and a special Jury, an information filed by the Attorney General against D. I. Eaton, a bookfeller in Newgate-street, for a libel in publishing a book, which defined the words "A King" to imply "cunning and craft, which would soon be in disrepute in this country:" "A Niggard" to mean, "a King who had defrauded his Subjects of nine millions of money.—Oh! Mr. Guelph, where do you expect to go when you die?" and that the Guillotine should be introduced into this country, as a more merciful mode of punishing Kings and Queens than by the axe, &c.

Lord Kenyon concluded a most excellent charge to the Jury with observing, that the King was entitled to the same protection of the laws with other men; and they would consider whether any part of the King's conduct called for such observations as those which had been read to them from the book published by the defendant. His Lordship thought his Majesty, like the Judge of Israel (Samuel), might appeal to the Jury and say, "Whose ox have I taken? Whose ass have I taken? Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed?"

The Jury, after 15 minutes consideration, returned a verdict—GUILTY.

9. A cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, between the Proprietors of a newspaper called the Telegraph, plaintiffs, and the Proprietors of the Morning Post, defendants. It was proved, that in the month of February last, the defendants had contrived to forward to the office of the Telegraph from Canterbury, a spurious French newspaper, containing a pretended renewal of the armistice, and preliminaries of Peace between the Emperor and the French Republic. The Pro-

Proprietors of the Telegraph being thus imposed on to give as TRUE a translation of this FALSE FABRICATED intelligence, and thereby sustaining much discredit with the Public, and a diminution in the sale of their paper, brought the present action against the defendants as authors of such discredit, loss, &c. The case being made out, the Jury gave a verdict with 100*l.* damages.

N. B. The forged paper was printed in London.

10. This day at noon, Miss Mackenzie, of Salisbury-street, in the Strand,

accompanied by Mr. Winders, of the Exchequer, hired a boat, and proceeded from Blackfriars-bridge to Greenwich: on their return to town the lady fell overboard, and was drowned. She was immediately dragged for, and every means made use of to recover the body, without effect. On Monday morning, at the dropping of the tide, the body was discovered lying on Duke's Shore, below Rotherhithe church. A Coroner's Jury was immediately summoned; verdict, Accidental Death.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 22.

AT Jamaica, Mr. Edward Baker, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, second son of William Baker, esq. Member for Hertfordshire.

MAY 16. At Kingston, Jamaica, Samuel Innocek, at the advanced age of 125. He assumed, for a long time, the appellation of George Rex; and retained his faculties until the last two years of his life.

JUNE 3. At Burton in Kendall. Mrs. Anne Bickersteth, widow of James Bickersteth, surgeon and apothecary of that place, aged 103 years.

4. At Stromness, James White Fisher, aged 109 years.

5. At Inverleithen Manse, the Rev. Robert Scott, minister of that parish.

10. The Rev. John Blackburn, M. A. vicar of Bessall and Westow, in Yorkshire, in his 84th year.

11. John Swainston, esq. of York, in his 22d year.

At Stone, in Staffordshire, Mr. Thomas Wright.

12. The Rev. Thomas Dickinson, vicar of Tarwin, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Cheshire, aged 82.

Lately, at Aford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry Colston, M. A. rector of Alceby, and vicar of Bilbly in that county, and formerly fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge.

13. Mr. William Simpson, New-North-Street, Red-Lion-Square.

John Cooke, esq. of Stratford, in Essex.

14. The Rev. John Jacob Oakes, rector of Bluntham, near St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1744, and M. A. in 1749.

At Caigston, in the county of Aberdeen, William Urquhart, esq. of the ancient house of the Urquharts in Cromarty, in his 56th year.

Lately, at Scarborough, the Rev. Edward Bell, rector of Kempston, Nottinghamshire,

and formerly fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge.

15. Mr. James Meuros, bookseller at Kilmarnock.

16. In Dean-street, Soho, the Rev. Anthony Shepherd, D. D. Plumean professor of experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and canon of Windsor.

At Sir George Howard's, North-Audley-street, the Right Honourable Lady Frances Howard.

17. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, Capt. Maude, of the royal navy.

Mr. Samuel Pike, banker, at Cork.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. George Hunter, fellow of Christ College, Cambridge.

Lately, in his passage from the West-Indies, Sir John Laforey, Bart. vice-admiral of the red.

Lately, in his passage to the West-Indies, the Rev. Thomas Seddon, Rector of Saddleworth, and chaplain to the 39th regt.

18. Mr. G. E. Dehahn, of Stamford Street, Blackfriars-road.

19. At Limerick, in his 74th year, Dr. Conway, Roman-catholic bishop of that Diocese.

20. In Smithfield, Mr. Guy Warwick, many years a grocer on Snow-hill.

At Bath, William Brightwell Sumner, esq. of Hatchland, in the county of Suiry.

21. At East Craigs, John Stewart, esq. lieutenant-governor of Blackness Castle.

At Highgate, Mr. Samuel Provvy, of Bishopsgate Street.

At Beverstone, in Gloucestershire, in his 76th year, the Rev. Thomas Hornidge, vicar of Coaley, and rector of Norton, Wilts. He served the curacy of Beverstone from the time of his ordination to the day of his death.

22. Mr. Isaac Whitaker, Bookseller, in Ave-maria Lane.

Mr. Richard Perry, son of John Perry, esq. of Blackwall, ship-builder.

John Turner, esq. clerk of the peace for the

the county of Wilts, and town clerk of Salisbury.

Lately, on his passage to England, on board the *Minerva*, Capt. Smith, Theodore Corbett, esq. late civil paymaster in the East India Company's service at Madras.

Lately, William Lindsay, esq. governor of the Island of Tobago.

At Youngfield, near Dumfries, John Raynoldson, esq. of Blairhall.

23. At Bampton, the Rev. Charles Hawtrey, many years vicar of that parish.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. James Thomson, merchant.

Lately, Mr. Philip Barton, sub-dean of Exeter. He was supposed to be one of the best Greek scholars living, and was editor of *Parallel Lives*, a performance considered by the learned Toup as the work of a veteran in the art of editing. He also published a sermon on the consecration of Bishop Lowth.

25. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Burrow, wife of Edward Burrow, esq.

Lately, in Wales, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, rector of Bow-church, London, late fellow of Hartford College, Oxford, and domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

26. Edward Blacket, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Blacket, bart.

At Bristol Hotwells, James Gray, esq. one of the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*.

At Sherborne Castle, Oxfordshire, Mr. Robert Greig, one of his Majesty's gentlemen porters at St. James's Palace.

27. The Rev. Mr. Monkton, at Pangburn.

At Mattishall, in Norfolk, in his 55th year, the Rev. Thomas Bodham, formerly fellow of Caius College.

The Rev. Maurice Mosely, rector of Tossock, in Suffolk.

Lately, at Ripley, in Derbyshire, John Wizzall, in the 110th year of his age.

JULY 1. Thomas Dalton, esq. of Milton, near Gravesend, Kent, in his 74th year.

Mr. Walter Newman, jun. of Newgate-street.

Henry Hassard, esq. in Swinton street.

Mr. Robert Heptinstall, of Nottingham.

Lately, at Windsor, in her 83d year, Mrs. Jones, relict of William Jones, esq. of Ramfury manor.

2. At Osgodby, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. Samuel Yorke, B. A. rector of North Thoresby, in that county.

At Cork, Robert Shaw, esq. comptroller of the General Post office in Ireland.

Lately, Mr. Charles Baker, B. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, Daniel Toler, esq.

4. At Kenchurch, in the county of Here-

ford, John Scudamore, esq. member of parliament for Hereford. He was 68 years of age.

The Rev. John Brooke Lewin.

Lady Hay, widow of Sir Thomas Hay, of Park, Scotland, bart.

At Chart Park, near Dorking, in his 65th year, Thomas Cornewall, esq. the oldest superannuated captain in the Royal Navy.

5. At Hall's place, Kent, the Rev. Wm. Sawbridge, Brother of the late Alderman, vicar of Stasfield, and curate of Harty, in the Isle of Sheppey.

Allen Young, esq. of Orlingbury, Oxfordshire, aged 86 years.

The Dowager Viscountess Strathallan, at Machany.

James Norris, esq. of Norwich, aged 75.

6. At Lancaster, Anthony Atkinson, esq. attorney at law, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Mr. Griffiths, salt-merchant of Gloucester.

Lately, in his 45th year, the Rev. L. Addison, vicar of Boughton, and also of Delhara and Honing in Norfolk.

7. At Fawley Hall, Northamptonshire, Valentine Knightly, esq.

9. Mr. William Chater, New-end, Hampstead.

Lately, at Madrid, the Duke de Crillon Mahon, captain general of the army, aged 83.

10. Thomas Kelfah, esq. of Greenwich.

11. Mr. John Mott, late of the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, one of the common council for Aldersgate-ward.

Edward Kingmill, esq. agent to Lord Bunsannon, and the Marquis of Donegall, for their Irish Estates, and brother to Admiral Kingmill.

12. Mr. Ledwich, jun. son of Mr. Ledwich, attorney at law, of Bread street Hill.

13. Mr. John Fasson, of Bishopsgate-street, aged 64, 40 years inhabitant of that place.

14. Robert Gooch, esq. youngest brother of Sir Thomas Gooch, bart.

15. John Skurray, Esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville, in his 64th year.

16. In Upper Brook-street, the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, in his 69th year.

In Grosvenor square, the Right Honourable Sir George Howard, of his Majesty's Privy Council, Colonel of the 1st or King's regiment of Dragoon-guards, governor of Jersey, and knight of the bath.

17. In King's Row, Park-lane, Dr. Thomas Sanders Dupuis, organist and composer to his Majesty. He was brought up in the King's Chapel.

Baron Augustus de Zastrow.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1796.

Stock	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25		62 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{3}{8}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 9-16								7 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
26	Sunday																		
27		63	64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 9-16							18 dif.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
28		155 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 9-16								7 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
29																			
30		154 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{7}{8}$	63 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 64	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 13-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$								7 $\frac{5}{8}$ dif.			
1		154	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 11-16									7 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.			
2			62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 9-16								7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
3	Sunday																		
4		62 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{3}{8}$		80		17 11-16	7 9-16								7 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.			
5		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 64 $\frac{3}{8}$	80		17 11-16									7 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.			
6		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 $\frac{5}{8}$						187 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 dif.	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.			
7		153 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 9-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					187 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 dif.			
8		153 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 61 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	17 7-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$								7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
9			61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 7-16	7 9-16								7 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		12l. 5s.	
10	Sunday																		
11		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{4}$		79 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$								7 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.	2 dif.		
12		154 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9-16					188			7 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
13			61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		61 $\frac{1}{8}$						8 dif.		12l. 3s. 6d.	
14		152 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 60 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 3-16						185 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		12l. 1s.	
15		151 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	17 1-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$							18 dif.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		12l. 1s.	
16		151 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$								18 dif.	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	3 dif.		
17	Sunday																		
18		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	17 1-16	7 7-16								9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			
19		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 7-16								9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	2 dif.		
20			59 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 1-16	7 7-16								9 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.			
21		151	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 1-16									10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
22		152 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	17 3-16	7 7-16								9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	6 dif.		
23			61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 61 $\frac{1}{8}$	78	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$								9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
24	Sunday																		
25																			

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.