

European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of PAUL SANDBY, Esq. R. A. And, 2. Representations of the PALANQUINS presented to the SONS of TIPPOO SULTAUN by Order of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.]

C O N T A I N I N G,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.	75	On the Humane Society, by the Rev. Dr. Fordyce,	113
Tribute to the Memory of Lieut. Patrick Craigue, of the Marines,	77	Defultory Remarks on the Study and Practice of Music,	114
Original Anecdotes of Baron Nieuhoff, <i>ibid.</i>		Original Letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague from Avignon, to Mrs. Forrester at Paris,	115
Some Account of Robert Burns, the Scotch Poet,	78	Theatrical Journal; including the Fable and Character of Cumberland's Don Pedro,	116
Memoirs and Character of the late Robert Shaw, Esq. of Dublin,	79	Poetry: including, The Magpye, a Tale—Ode to Melancholy, by Mrs. Ann Radcliffe—To Edwin, junior—Farewell Ode to my Mistress—Lines written in a recess at Corby, the seat of H. Howard, Esq.—Sonnet to Sabrina—Sonnet written in Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire—Elegy to the Memory of Harman Jones, Esq.—Ode to Hope,	<i>ibid.</i>
Description of the Palanquins presented to the Sons of Tippoo Sultaun,	80	Drossiana, Number LXXXIII. Anecdotes of illustrious and extraordinary Persons, perhaps not generally known. [Continued]; including, Lord Lovat—Count Oxenstiern—Lord Bolingbroke—Marshall Saxe—Ambrosio, Marquis de Spinola—Maurice de Nassau, Prince of Orange—Lord Chancellor King—Sir Thomas Clarke—Lord Granville—Melancthon—and Thomas Sternhold,	121
Table Talk, including Characters and Anecdotes of Sir William Petty—Earl of Bath—Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough—Lord Oxford—David Hume—and the late Lord Guildford [Continued],	81	State Papers; including, Explanatory Article framed by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the British Treaty with America—Proclamation of the Queen of Portugal—Proclamation of the Arch-Duchefs of Austria, Maria Elizabeth, to the Inhabitants of Tyrol,	123
Anecdotes by the late Rev. J. HINTON: of Sir Thomas Cook—Lord Shaftesbury—Sir John Maynard—Mrs. Sarah Stout—and Mr. Clayton,	84	List of Members returned to serve in the New Parliament,	125
A Short Account of several Gardens near London; with Remarks on some Particulars wherein they excel or are deficient, upon a View of them in December 1691,	85	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	129
Some Particulars concerning America at the end of the last Century,	91	Domestic Intelligence,	143
History of a Full-Bottomed Wig,	94	Marriages,	149
Mr. R. Tillyer Blunt's new-invented Composition to be used instead of Yeast,	96	Monthly Obituary,	150
LONDON REVIEW.		Prices of Stocks.	
Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England,	97		
Paine's Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance; and, Broome's Observations on the same,	100		
Count Rumford's Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical, [Continued], Essay III.	105		
Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings composed by himself, &c. [Continued],	109		
With various other Articles, on the Plan of a MONTHLY CATALOGUE,	111		

L O N D O N:

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We decline reprinting the Letter already inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. The words omitted by the Editor we think not improperly omitted.

The ancient ballad of *Sir Hugh and the Maiden* in our next.

The article on *Lycophron's Cassandra* also, which came too late for insertion, shall appear next month.

We cannot acknowledge the receipt of every piece we receive, poetry in particular. The writers, however, may be assured their productions will be read with candour, and, if approved, printed in their turns.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from August 6, to August 13, 1796.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
London	co	0	00	0	00	0	co	0	co	0	Essex	77	4	30	6	27	2	20	6	29	3
											Kent	70	3	00	0	27	5	20	3	29	6
											Suffex	77	4	00	0	27	0	21	0	00	0
											Suffolk	70	0	00	0	26	9	18	10	28	6
											Cambrid.	66	6	00	0	21	6	14	2	29	0
											Norfolk	67	10	00	0	25	1	00	0	00	0
											Lincoln	72	10	00	0	34	1	16	8	33	6
											York	75	10	44	7	34	9	19	11	35	10
											Durham	81	5	32	10	00	0	23	10	00	0
											Northum.	68	5	35	4	29	4	22	8	00	0
											Cumberl.	76	8	41	1	38	8	26	7	00	0
											Westmor.	86	3	47	6	39	2	25	6	00	0
											Lancash.	82	5	00	0	31	4	25	9	36	4
											Cheshire	80	7	00	0	45	1	26	9	00	0
											Gloucestr.	84	4	00	0	40	2	21	3	36	2
											Somerfet	86	5	00	0	0	0	20	0	00	0
											Monmou.	94	4	00	0	44	8	00	0	00	0
											Devon	82	1	00	0	36	3	17	3	38	0
											Cornwall	83	0	00	0	39	2	20	0	00	0
											Dorset	83	3	00	0	36	9	21	6	42	0
											Hants	75	4	00	0	28	9	23	0	40	6
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	74	0	45	0	33	4	17	4	00	0
											S. Wales	80	6	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
										</											

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	9	29-96	65	S. W.
26	29-52	63	S.	10	29-76	63	N. W.
27	29-70	62	W.	11	30-16	64	N. E.
28	29-90	62	S. W.	12	30-10	63	E.
29	29-96	63	S. W.	13	30-15	66	N.
30	29-93	62	W.	14	30-25	67	N. W.
31	29-84	64	S. W.	15	30-30	66	N.
				16	30-41	63	N.
				17	30-39	61	E.
				18	30-21	62	E.
				19	30-11	64	E.
				20	29-08	66	E.
				21	29-89	7	N. E.
				22	30-11	67	N.
				23	30-20	63	N.
				24	30-16	62	N.
				25	30-09	63	E. S. E.

AUGUST.

1	29-80	63	W.	20	29-08	66	E.
2	29-81	62	W.	21	29-89	7	N. E.
3	29-82	60	N. N. W.	22	30-11	67	N.
4	30-05	61	N. W.	23	30-20	63	N.
5	30-12	63	W.	24	30-16	62	N.
6	30-07	63	S. W.	25	30-09	63	E. S. E.
7	30-08	64	S. W.				
8	30-10	65	S. W.				

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;

For AUGUST 1796.

PAUL SANDBY, Esq. R. A.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

MR. WALPOLE, in his Life of GEORGE LAMBERT, considers it as extraordinary that a country so profusely beautified with the *amenities* of nature, should have produced so few good Painters of Landscape; but as our Poets warm their imaginations with sunny hills, or sigh after grottoes and cooling breezes, our Painters draw rocks and precipices and castellated mountains, because *Virgil* gasped for breath at *Naples*, and *Salvator* wandered amidst *Alps* and *Appennines*. Our ever-verdant lawns, rich vales, fields of hay-cocks, and hop-grounds, are neglected as homely and familiar subjects. That we have had Landscape Painters on whom this censure falls, and falls very heavily, must be acknowledged; but to the Gentleman who is the subject of our present memoir, it does not apply. He has contributed much to rescue the English School from this imputation; and in many of his exquisite delineations, uniting fidelity with taste, the beautiful scenery for which this Island is so eminently distinguished, is displayed as in a mirror. For force, clearness, and transparency, it may very truly be said that his Paintings in water colours have not yet been equalled; the Views of Castles, Ruins, Bridges, &c. which are frequently introduced, will remain monuments to the honour of the Arts, the Artists, and the Country, when the originals from which they are designed are mouldered into dust.

PAUL SANDBY is descended from a branch of the family of *Saunby*, of *Babworth* in *Nottinghamshire*, and was born

at *Nottingham* in the year 1732. In the year 1746 he came to London, and, having an early predilection for the Arts, got introduced into the Drawing-room at the Tower, which was his first academy.

In the beginning of the year 1748, his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, thinking it proper to have a survey taken of the Highlands of Scotland, Mr. Sandby was appointed Draughtsman, under the inspection of General David Watson, with whom he travelled through the North and Western parts of that most romantic country, and made many sketches from the very singular and terrific scenery with which it abounds. During his stay at Edinburgh he made a number of small etchings from these Designs; which on his return to London he sold to Messrs. *Ryland* and *Bryer*, who published them in a folio volume.

Drawing of plans abounding in straight lines being neither congenial to his taste nor worthy of his talents, he in the year 1752 quitted the service of the Survey, and resided with his brother, Mr. *Thomas Sandby*, at *Windtor*, and during his continuance there took more than seventy views of *Windfor* and *Eton*. The accuracy, taste, and spirit with which they were in an eminent degree marked, so forcibly struck Sir Joseph Banks, that he purchased them *all*, and at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby had soon afterwards the honour of being one of this Gentleman's party in a tour through North and South Wales, and made a great number

of Sketches from remarkable Scenes, Castles, Seats, &c. Under the patronage of the late Sir Warkin Williams Wynne, he afterwards took many more Views from Scenes in the same country, which with those before mentioned he transferred to copper-plates, and made several sets of prints in imitation of drawings, in bistre or Indian ink. The first hint of the process by which this effect is given to an engraving, the writer has been told Mr. Sandby received from the Hon. Charles Greville, whose taste and judgement in every branch of polite art is too well known to need this tribute. Profiting by this hint, Mr. Sandby has so far improved upon it as to bring the captivating art of *Aquatinta* to a degree of perfection never before known in this country.

About the year 1753 Mr. Sandby, and several other Members of an Academy who met at what had previously been Roubilliac's workshop, in St. Martin's-lane, wishing to extend their plan, and establish a Society on a broader basis, held several meetings for the purpose of making new regulations, &c. Concerning these regulations it may naturally be supposed there were variety of opinions, but Hogarth, who was one of the Members, and who deservedly held a very high rank in the Arts, disapproved of the whole scheme, and wished the Society to remain as it then was. He thought that enlarging the number of Students would induce a crowd of young men to quit more profitable pursuits, neglect what might be more suitable to their talents, and introduce to the practice of the Arts more Professors than the Arts would support*.

This naturally involved him in many disputes with his brother Artists, and as these disputes were not always conducted with *philosophic calmness*, the Satirist sometimes said things that his opponents deemed rather too severe for the occasion. On the publication of his "Analysis of Beauty" they recriminated, with interest. Among the prints which were then published to ridicule his system, Line of Beauty, &c. are six or eight, that from the manner in which they are conceived, and the uncommon spirit with which they are etched, carry *more than probable marks* of the burin of Mr. Sandby, who was then a very young man, and has, I have been told, since declared, that if he had known Mr. Hogarth's merit *then*, as well as he does *now*, he would on no account have drawn a line which might tend to his dispraise.

On the institution of the Royal Academy, Mr. Sandby was elected a Royal Academician.

By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby in the year 1768 appointed him Chief Drawing Master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which office he still holds with great honour to himself and advantage to the institution; and it must afford him a high gratification to see so many able and distinguished Draughtsmen among the Officers of Artillery, and corps of Engineers, who have been formed under his instructions. We have been told, that by the favour of the present Master General of the Ordnance (Marquis Cornwallis), Mr. Sandby's son is to succeed him in his office.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS a degree of emulation in every department and rank in life must be admitted to be worthy of encouragement, I am confident that what I now offer to the notice of the public is worthy of attention, and therefore I beg leave to lay it before your Readers. We know full well, that among the higher classes of life, when deeds, scarce-

ly worthy to be known, have been performed, monuments of brass have been erected to record them, and their acts stretched out to the utmost panegyric of praise: then why may not those who absolutely merit the like honour (though their arms are not emblazoned by nobility, or scarcely their progenitors known) have their heroic actions held

* Of the reasons on which this great Artist built his objections, we may probably know more from the publication of a Supplement to his Analysis, a History of the Arts in his own Time, &c. compiled from his original Manuscripts in the possession of Mr. John Ireland, and announced to be published in the course of this year as a Supplement to the two Volumes of "Hogarth Illustrated."

up as stimuli to their peers, as worthy of imitation to their equals? for "*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" I here allude to the SUBALTERN part of the Army and Navy; and though we must acknowledge they require it not to enforce them to act like men worthy the honourable trust reposed in them, yet we must allow that their names deserve better than to be buried in oblivion, when their actions would have planted wreaths of laurels round the brows of the Generals and Admirals they have served under.

I shall now come immediately to the point I aim at in this communication. When acts of heroic bravery, of a conspicuous nature, are performed by any of the above class, and the hero unfortunately falls in the battle, the Officers of the regiment or corps he belongs to should subscribe for a decent and plain monument, to be erected to *perpetuate his gallantry*. This should be fixed up in the cathedral, or one of the principal churches, in the country the said regiment may then be stationed in; and if in the Navy or Marines, at the church of the sea-port the ship or Officer belongs to. This would be forming an historical biography of heroic actions of illustrious individuals (for I call those illustrious, be their rank what it may, who deserve well of their country), worthy the pages of marble to record. I shall not now trouble you with any farther observations on the subject, but just give you an instance of one whose epitaph will speak for itself, and I hope his brother Officers (of which number

I lately had the honour to be one) will do justice to his memory.

I am, Sir,

Your Old Correspondent,

G. D.

T—y, near Chester, July 17, 1796.

To the Memory

of

Lieutenant PATRICK CRAIGIE,

of

His Majesty's Marine Forces,

who

So nobly fell in the Action fought
(Between his Majesty's Ship ARTOIS,
and

The French National Frigate LA
REVOLUTIONNAIRE)

Off Ushant, on the 21st of October
1794.

Aged 36,

This Monument is erected by his
Brother Officers, in testimony of
their esteem for his courage
and virtues.

" Unaw'd by death, the noble CRAIGIE
" bore

" The battle's rage, with honour to
" his CORPS!

" 'Till Fate, alas! had doom'd the
" Hero's fall,

" By one inglorious—one unerring ball!

" When, with the FIRMNESS of a Ro-
" man Chief,

" While all around him stood o'er-
" whelm'd with grief!

" His arms bequeath'd—then took his
" last farewell,

" And, joining in the shouts of VICT'RY,
" fell!"

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Kent, June 14, 1796.

I OBSERVE in your Magazine for May, p. 310, a short account of Baron Nieuhoff, commonly called, and calling himself, King of Corsica. As I was personally acquainted with him at Hamburgh in 1743, I am willing to add a few particulars to your account, as well as to correct what seems to me to be a mistake in your assertion, that he was really a King with more strength of title than most other Sovereigns, viz. by election. He travelled with a French gentleman, whose name or title I do not now recollect; but I well remember this, King Theodore had a valet de

chambre with him, who was a woman in man's clothes, a circumstance which was found out by my servant. She was her master's bed-fellow at night, and waited upon him by day in a livery. He was so incautious, or made so little a secret of who he was, that he very narrowly escaped being arrested by his creditors at Hamburgh, and indeed I believe would have been so, had I not told my own valet to communicate the state of the case to his, and advise him to leave the town, which he did directly. Finding him very communicative, I ventured to ask him, who it was that furnished him

him with the cannon, ammunition, men, and money, which he brought over with him to Corsica, in the terms of "It is so long ago now, that I suppose it is no secret that can be of any importance to any of the parties concerned, who it was that played off that farce." "Well, Sir," says he, "for the reasons you alledge, and for your civility to me, I will tell you; it was the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for whom I was only *locum tenens*, and was to resign to him, if at the peace it could have been so managed that the Emperor and King of France could have been brought to consent to it; and the Republic of Genoa we did not much value, but thought we could buy her consent for a trifle.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
SENEX.

P. S. I happened to fall into company about two years before with a gentleman who knew him in Spain, when he was Captain of the Walloon Guards, and married a Maid of Honour of the Queen of Spain, who said that they gave so many balls and fine entertainments upon the occasion, that he soon spent all the money the Queen gave her for her fortune, and he was forced to run away, and leave his bride to the care of her relations, and, as my relater believed, he never saw her afterwards.

Our present Most Gracious Sovereign seems to have the title to the kingdom of Corsica by as fair and free election as ever was; but, as Locke says, "hereditary succession is only a continuation of election."

SOME ACCOUNT OF ROBERT BURNS, THE SCOTCH POET.

On the 21st July died at Dumfries, in his 38th year, after a lingering illness, ROBERT BURNS, who has excited so much interest by the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he came forward to public notice, and the genius discovered in his poetical compositions.

Burns was literally a ploughman, but neither in that state of servile dependence or degrading ignorance which the situation might bespeak in this country. He had the common education of a Scotch peasant, perhaps something more, and that spirit of independence, which, though banished in that country from the scenes of aristocratic influence, is sometimes to be found in a high degree in the humblest classes of society. He had genius starting beyond the obstacles of poverty, and which would have distinguished itself in any situation. His early days were occupied in procuring bread by the labour of his own hands, in the honourable task of cultivating the earth, but his nights were devoted to books and the muse, except when they were wasted in those haunts of village festivity, and in the indulgences of the social bowl, to which the poet was but too immoderately attached in every period of his life. He wrote, not with a view to encounter the public eye, or in the hope to procure fame by his productions; but to give vent to the feelings of his own genius—to indulge the impulse of an ardent and poetical mind. Burns, from that restless

activity, which is the peculiar characteristic of his countrymen, proposed to emigrate to Jamaica, in order to seek his fortune by the exertion of those talents of which he felt himself possessed. It was upon this occasion that one of his friends suggested to him the idea of publishing his poems, in order to raise a few pounds to defray the expences of his passage. The idea was eagerly embraced. A coarse edition of his poems was first published at Dumfries. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Proofs of such uncommon genius in a situation so humble, made the acquaintance of the author eagerly sought after. His poems found their way to Edinburgh; some extracts, and an account of the author, were inserted in the periodical paper *The Lounger*, which was at that time in the course of publication. The voyage of the author was delayed, in the hope that a suitable provision would be made for him by the generosity of the public. A subscription list was set on foot for a new edition of his works, and was forwarded by the exertions of some of the first characters in Scotland. The subscription list contains a greater number of respectable names than almost have ever appeared to any similar production; but as the book was set at a low price, we have reason to know that the return to the author was not very considerable. Burns was brought to Edinburgh for a few months, every

where

where invited and caressed, and at last one of his patrons procured him the situation of an Exciseman, and an income of somewhat less than 50*l.* per annum. We know not whether any steps were taken to better this humble income. Probably he was not qualified to fill a superior situation to that which was assigned him. We know that his manners refused to partake the polish of genteel society, that his talents were often obscured and finally impaired by excess, and that his private circumstances were embittered by pecuniary distress. Such, we believe, is the character of a man who in his compositions has discovered the force of native humour, the warmth and tenderness of passion, and the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil—a man who was the pupil of nature, the poet of inspiration, and who possessed in an extraordinary degree the powers and failings of genius. Of the former, his works will remain a lasting monument; of the latter we are afraid that his conduct and his fate afford but too melancholy proofs. Like his predecessor Ferguson, though he died at an early age, his mind was preciously exhausted, and the apprehensions of a distempered imagination concurred along with indigence and sickness to embitter the last moments of his life. He has left behind a wife with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, without any resource but what she may hope from public sympathy, and the regard due to the memory of her husband. Need we say any thing more to awaken the feelings of benevolence? Burns, who himself erected a monument to the memory of his unfortunate poetical predecessor Ferguson, has left, in his distressed and helpless family, an opportunity to his admirers and the public, at once to pay a tribute of respect to the genius of the poet, and to erect a substantial monument of their own beneficence.

MEMOIRS AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE ROBERT SHAW, ESQ. COMPTROLLER OF HIS MAJESTY'S GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

THOUSANDS, who were not personally acquainted with the late ROBERT SHAW, will regret his death, because it was a public loss—because he was the benevolent citizen of the world, whose mind, unfettered by any selfish, narrow prejudices, studied to be useful to mankind.

Mr. Shaw was descended from a respectable family in the county of Kilkenny, and was born on the 12th of

FUNERAL OF BURNS.

Mr. Burns was a soldier as well as a poet; he was a member of the Royal Dumfries Volunteers, and while his brethren in arms determined that his remains should be interred with military honours, every liberal and noble mind concurred in gracing the sad solemnity with every additional respect.

The corpse had been conveyed to the Town hall, and was removed from thence for interment.

The military, consisting of the Cinque Port Cavalry, and the Angusshire Fencibles, having handsomely tendered their services, lined the streets on both sides to the burial ground, in the Old Church-yard, about a mile distant. The Royal Dumfries Volunteers, in uniform, with scarfs on their left arms, supported the bier; another party of the corps, appointed to perform the military obsequies, moving in slow solemn time to the Dead March in Saul, which was played by the military band, preceded in mournful array, with arms reversed. The principal part of the gentry and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, with a long train of the particular friends of the Bard, from remote parts, all actuated by the regard which is due to the shade of so much worth, followed in procession, the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the church-yard gate, the funeral party formed two lines, leaning their heads on their firelocks pointed to the ground. Through this space the corpse was carried, and borne forward to the grave. The party then drew up alongside of it, fired three volleys over the coffin when deposited in the earth. The whole ceremony presented a solemn, grand, and affecting spectacle, and accorded with the general sorrow and regret for the loss of a man, "whose like we scarce can see again."

September 1750. Having been placed by the late Earl of Beborough in the Post-Office at the early age of fifteen, he rose progressively by great merit and abilities, and was appointed by the late Duke of Rutland Comptroller of that Office. Mr. Shaw was first married to Miss Higgins of the county of Meath; a lady of an engaging external form, and countenance which strongly indicated congeniality of mind: by her he had eleven

eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living. This lady dying in 1790, he married, secondly, in 1791, Miss Priscilla Cecilia Armitage: a young lady whose personal charms irresistibly attracted his affections, independent of her genteel rank, polite education, and handsome fortune; and by whom he has had three children (a son and two daughters): with these dear pledges of their mutual love she survives, to lament the loss of husbands and most excellent of fathers.

With a clear head, a comprehensive mind, and persevering industry, Mr. Shaw established the first commercial house in Ireland, and acquired a large fortune which few of the Nobility can equal. It was a very uncommon mark of his intrinsic worth, that Envy itself was never heard to say a word to his prejudice; and whatever can be related in his praise will be allowed to be far within the bounds of modesty and truth. In him there always appeared a conscious dignity, the result of the virtuous dispositions of his heart. His sincere and unaffected piety, which never courted observation, spread a lustre over all his other endowments. His charity pervaded the forlorn abodes of deserted

merit, imprisoned in their lonely cells; and his bounty flowed in with the return of every glimmering light. The throbbing hearts of the widow and fatherless by him were compassionately soothed, and their tears wiped away. Every species of human misery was relieved by him; the indigent and the distressed will long mourn their loss, and retain a grateful sense of his truly Christian compassion. From too great an attention to and anxiety about business (not solely for his own emolument), Mr. Shaw had many months laboured under a complaint which had too natural a tendency to a sudden and fatal issue. Every remedy and every exertion of the Faculty were unavailing to ward it off. He expired the 2d of July, full of peace, and in joyful hopes of a glorious immortality. The contemplation of such a character, while it affords an instructive lesson to mankind, is peculiarly soothing in its influence on those who are bending under the weight of sorrow for their loss. Sweet to them will be the recollection of his virtues; and sweeter still the pious confidence, that ere long they shall be blessed with the uninterrupted enjoyment of heavenly felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PALANQUINS PRESENTED TO THE SONS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THE Drawings represent two superb State Palanquins, built by Messrs. Steuarts and Co. Coachmakers in Calcutta, by order of the Marquis Cornwallis, and presented by the Hon. East India Company to the Sons of his Highness Tippoo Sultaun at the conclusion of the late war, while they remained at Madras, as hostages to the British nation.

The Palanquins were executed in the most costly and magnificent style. All the mouldings round the framing were solid silver (as also were the stays and different other ornaments) highly polished, and of the most exquisite workmanship. On the extremities of the bamboos were heads of various animals, elegantly embossed and engraved, to represent life; and the pannels exhibited on the different compartments various trophies of war, to accord with the taste of that warlike Prince.

They were lined with rich crimson velvet, on which trophies of war, and other ornaments, were magnificently embroidered in gold, and richly ornamented with gold bullion lace. They were presented in the absence of Mar-

quis Cornwallis to the Mysorean Princes by Lady Oakley, and received with the greatest satisfaction.

When the Princes were escorted to Seringapatam by Captain Doveton, he had two interviews with Tippoo Sultaun, during which he expressed much gratitude for the kind attention and civilities shewn his Sons; and on the Palanquins being introduced, observed, "I admire them much; but where true friendship exists, a present is but a form."

Messrs Steuarts, in consequence of those having afforded so much satisfaction, had soon afterwards orders for State Palanquins from the Nabobs of Lucknow and Arcot, and have since built similar Palanquins for most of the native Princes.

It is pleasing to observe, that the superior taste and workmanship of a British artist has so far triumphed over the strong prejudices of the natives of Hindostan in favour of their own, of which they have hitherto, on all occasions, been so remarkably tenacious.

TABLE TALK;

OR,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 20.)

SIR WILLIAM PETTY.

(Ancestor to the present MARQUIS OF
LANSDOWN.)

THIS very ingenious and indefatigable character in the various pursuits of literature and mechanics was one of the first formers of the Royal Society, and was one of the members of the first Council on its establishment. The philosophical meetings likewise which preceded the establishment of the Royal Society were held at his house in the city, since known by the name of *Token-house-yard*.

He likewise presented to the Royal Society, some years after its establishment, a model of his *double-bottom ship*, which was calculated to sail against wind and tide, and which actually performed one voyage with success from Dublin to Holyhead, though upon further experiments it miscarried. This model is still to be seen in the repository of the Society.

It was a maxim of this great man, in all matters of science (and which he inculcated into the Royal Society on its earliest institution)—“never to talk of any thing in the *general*—but always to mention the *time* and *place*, the *measure* or the *weight*, in precise terms.”

EARL OF BATH.

Two old French Ladies, whose humanity kept pace with a very extensive fortune, amongst other liberalities, kept an open table two days in the week for a certain number of reduced persons of fashion. Lord and Lady Bath, hearing of this, sent a letter to the Ladies, and, after expressing many compliments on the liberality of the institution, said they should like to be present at so amiable and praiseworthy a meeting. This honour was very readily accepted of, and they both attended on the appointed day, which answered so much to their expectation, that they begged permission to come again. In short, they became such constant visitors to this *elemosynary* banquet, that many people of that day (knowing the characters of the no-

ble personages) imagined their visits to proceed more from substantial motives, than merely to enjoy——

“The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.”

SARAH DUTCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

When the Dutches was in the highest favour with Queen Anne, her Majesty, amongst other valuable presents, gave her her picture, richly enamelled and set round with diamonds. When the Dutches quarrelled with the Queen and was leaving England, about the year 1712, by way of insulting her Royal Patroness, she took off the diamonds and gave the picture to a Mrs. Higgins (an old intriguing woman, well known about the Court at that time) to make the most of it. Mrs. Higgins hawked the picture about for some days, without any body coming up to her price; at last Lord Oxford heard of it, and, not wishing the picture to fall into improper hands, sent for Mrs. Higgins, and purchased it for one hundred pounds.

The impeachment of Lord Oxford was carried on principally by the intrigues of the Dutches of Marlborough. The Duke her husband and the Members of the Secret Committee judged they could make little of it, and therefore would have let it go by; but the Dutches, who mortally hated Oxford for his attachment to Lady Masham, and general opposition to her interests, spirited up the prosecution by every species of intrigue. On the day of Lord Oxford's being brought up for trial (after two years confinement in the Tower), the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cadogan, and Lord Coningsby, seeing that the impeachment would be discharged, withdrew themselves, before the majority of the Lords came into Westminster-hall; upon which the Dutches was so distracted that she fell into fits, and did not dine with the Duke for a fortnight afterwards.

LORD OXFORD.

Two circumstances occurred in the impeachment and acquittal of this Nobleman, which should be a memento to all statesmen and others of the very great uncertainty of popular favour. Lord Oxford being out of town on the day of his being impeached by Lord Coningsby, he took his seat on the next day, and appeared at first very serene and unconcerned; but, observing all the Lords as they came in pass off from the Barls Bench, where he sat, on purpose to avoid him, it was too much for his spirits, and he retired.

Two years afterwards, when this Nobleman was brought from the Tower to be tried, and was acquitted on the same day, the shoutings and huzzas of the Public (who took the horses off his carriage and drew him to his own house) were so great, that Erasmus Lewis, his quondam secretary, writing to a friend of this circumstance, says, "at present Lord Oxford has more friends than ever he had in his life."

DAVID HUME.

Hume having asserted in his History of England, that if ever the National debt came up to *one hundred millions* this country would be ruined, was asked by a friend, how he could make such a mistake, seeing that the debt was then far above that sum, and likely to be much more? "Owing to a mistake, Sir (says he), common to *writers by profession*, who are often obliged to adopt statements on the authority of other people."

When Hume was complimented by a Noble Marquis now living, on the correctness of his style, particularly in his History of England—he observed, "If he had shewn any peculiar correctness, 'twas owing to the uncommon care he took in the execution of his work, as he wrote it over *three times* before he sent it to the press."

On the appointment of the late Field-marshal Conway to be Secretary of State in the year 1766, Hume was asked, if he was not much surprised that a *general officer* should have that promotion. "Not at all, Sir (says Hume);—consider the political interests of Great Britain are always best supported by *men of war*."

The following picture of Fanaticism, as given by Hume, is perhaps the best key to the character of Cromwell, and

the leading persons of that age, that has yet been given :

"Hypocrisy," says he, "quite pure, and free from fanaticism, is perhaps as rare as fanaticism entirely purged from all mixture of hypocrisy: so congenial to the human mind is all religious sentiment, that 'tis impossible to counterfeit long those holy fervours, without feeling some share of the assumed warmth;—and, on the other hand, so precarious and temporary, from the frailty of human nature, is the operation of those spiritual views, that the religious extasies, if constantly employed, must often be counterfeited, and must be warped by the most familiar motives of interest and ambition, which insensibly gain upon the mind."

LATE LORD GUILDFORD.

This very amiable (though politically unfortunate) Nobleman went into business very early in life, and attached himself to the duties of his office with unremitting care and assiduity. To an excellent classical education, and many social qualities, he joined a knowledge of the German, French, and Italian languages, with a temper of that naturally conciliating disposition, that the severest of his parliamentary opponents were no longer such out of the sphere of politics.

When he was young in office, as one of the Lords of the Treasury under the old Duke of Newcastle, he was met one morning by the late George Grenville, and another gentleman, walking in the Park, and muttering something to himself, seemingly as if rehearsing an oration. "Here comes blubbering North," says the latter to Mr. Grenville; "I wonder what he is getting by heart, for I'm sure it can be nothing of his own." "You're mistaken (says the other); North is a young man of great promise, and high qualifications; and if he does not relax in his political pursuits, is very likely to be the Prime Minister of this country." This prediction was fulfilled twelve years afterwards.

Of his political acumen in the conduct of the American war, a subject that nearly engrossed the whole of his Administration, the best that can be said of it was, that he was *mistaken*:—if otherwise, it cannot be denied, even by his most intimate friends, it was his duty to resign. The arcana of so recent and complicated a transaction, as they respect the interior of this great question, however, are difficult at present to unravel. History will have better materials to work with.

with, and less partialities to encounter.

Of his wit and good-humour we have too many instances to doubt.—He never strained for either: like the great Earl of Bath, he had them always at command; nor had he the sordid vices of avarice and ambition to balance those pleasing Qualities. Mr. Burke paid a just tribute to the former one day coming out of the House of Commons, after his Lordship had kept them in a roar of laughter for some minutes before. “Well, there’s no denying it,—this man has more wit than all of us (meaning the Opposition) put together.”

One day, when the late Alderman Sawbridge was haranguing on his annual motion in favour of annual parliaments, looking over to the Treasury Bench (the day being extremely hot) he observed Lord North with his head reclining on his left shoulder, seemingly asleep; upon which he stopped short and cried out, “But what signifies my endeavours to come at the root of this political evil, when the Noble Lord in the blue ribband is so little attentive to me that he has fallen into a profound sleep?” This raised a laugh with the Alderman’s party, which his Lordship immediately turned against them, by observing, loud enough to be heard, “No, I was not asleep, but I wish to God I had been.”

Coming up to the door of the House of Commons one evening rather late, Pearson, the late door-keeper, stopped him, and, in his laconic free manner of speaking, said, “No, my Lord, you can’t come in here.” “Why so?” said his Lordship, somewhat surprised, “Because they are now balloting for an Election Committee, and the doors of course are locked.” “Aye,” says his Lordship with a smile, “and yet this is rather hard, considering some people call this *my House of Commons*.”

Having had some prescience of a fit of the gout coming on him, he desired his man to get him his large gouty shoes. The man looked for them for some time, but, not finding them in the usual places where he generally put them, concluded they were stolen, and began cursing the thief. “Poh,” says his Lordship, seemingly very gravely (though at the same time agitated with some pain), how can you be so ill-natured, John?—Now all the harm I with the poor rogue is, that *my shoes may fit him*.”

Lord North being one of the Governors of the Charter-House, a formal com-

plaint was made to him by one of the pensioners of that hospital, that the victuals were not so good as they should be, particularly the beef, which at times was not eatable. This complaint being renewed, his Lordship went privately one morning to the Charter-House, and asking the house steward whether he had any cold beef in the house (such as the pensioners usually eat), desired he would bring it up. The beef was accordingly introduced, the look of which so pleased his Lordship that he immediately asked him, if he could provide him with mustard, bread, and small-beer, which being likewise brought, his Lordship took a chair, and eat a very hearty luncheon: after this he ordered the complainant to be brought up, and then asked him, whether that was the same kind of beef usually served? The man said, “Yes.” “And the same small-beer, bread, mustard, &c.?” “Yes,” says the man, “I believe pretty much the same.” “Why then,” says his Lordship, “all I have to say is this: If you have any complaint to make in future about such provisions, you must apply to another governor, and, as *there is no disputing tastes*, he might perhaps redress you; but as for my part, as you may see, my friend (pointing to his plate), I have decidedly given it against you.”

When his brother, the present Bishop of Winchester, was married to his present lady, who was a Miss Bannister, a confidential friend was asking his Lordship, what could be his brother’s motive for the match? “She is no professed beauty, no great fortune, or no great family.” “Why, in respect to her beauty and fortune I have not much to say of either; but I must beg your pardon in respect to blood, as I hear she is very nearly related to the *Stairs*.”

Towards the close of the American war, a Noble Lord in the other House having, in the warmth of debate, called Lord North “this *thing* of a minister,” some injudicious friends exaggerated the matter to him, wanted to make it a personal quarrel, and said, they thought his Lordship should resent it. “And so I will,” says his Lordship very coolly, by *continuing in office*; as I know his Lordship has no other resentment against me, than wishing to be *the thing I am*.”

On the evening of that day when he moved an adjournment of the House for a few days, for the purpose of resigning his office, coming through the lobby of the House, arm in arm with one of his

friends, he asked him to go home and dine with him; the other told him, he would with pleasure, but was partly engaged. "Come come," says his Lordship, "put off your engagement, and have the virtue to say, you dined with a fallen Minister on the very day of his dismissal." The friend assented, and went home with him.

Upon his retirement from office, he went down to Bath for the recovery of his health, and particularly for his sight, which was nearly lost. The conversation turning one day after dinner, on the perishable condition of party zeal and political enmity, his Lordship thoroughly agreed in the principle; and, as a proof of it, says he, "There is Colonel Barré (who by the by was as blind as his Lordship), no man has opposed me more in the House of Commons than he has, and I, of course, him; and yet I can fairly answer for myself, and I dare say I may equally do so for him, we should be both very glad to see one another at this moment."

The cause of Lord North's blindness, it is said, originated from the frequency of *sanding* his dispatches. He was naturally very near-sighted, and carried up every paper he looked at immediately under his eye; the papers which were fresh written he *sanded* in this position, which being so frequently repeated, the dust settled in his eyes, and ultimately produced a total blindness.

The natural civility and good-humour of this Nobleman left him no enemies out of the House of Commons.—Even the principals of Opposition knew these qualities to be so predominant in his Lordship, that they frequently petitioned him as First Lord of the Treasury for little favours and indulgencies for their friends and constituents, which he as readily granted, when he could do it

with propriety; and this they frequently acknowledged.

To the brother of one of his principal opponents in the House of Commons he continued a very valuable Collection in the Colonies almost during the whole of his Administration. He was often spoke to about displacing him, and he as constantly answered, "Why should I visit the sins of the brother upon a man who does his duty, and has given me no particular offence?"

In short, like his predecessor Sir Robert Walpole, though very much baited during his Administration, he had no enemies as a man; he lived long enough out of office to be reconciled to all his political opposers, who, when the cause of contention ceased, had candour enough to acknowledge his private worth and integrity.

He met his blindness and increasing infirmities with great firmness in the bosom of his family, and even with a good-humour, and flashes of wit and merriment, that made his table one of the most desirable places to be a guest at.

In his last moments he only regretted not having it in his power to see his favourite and youngest son, who the morning of his father's death landed at Dover from his travels, but could not be in town time enough to receive the blessing of an affectionate and indulgent parent.

The son above alluded to is the present Honourable Frederick North, now secretary of state under his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corsica; a gentleman who unites to the most amiable and seductive manners, a travelled knowledge, an extensiveness of learning, and an industry of mind, that we think cannot fail of rendering him an ornament to his country.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

ACCORDING to promise, I now send you a further extract from the Manuscript I then mentioned—but have not since found any more of the Continuation.

E. T.

SIR THOMAS COOK.

SIR THOMAS COOK, a Baronet near Bride, has only 40s. per annum left of his father's great estate, which happened to be overlooked. He was so mean as to lie and live in the stables belonging to the seat of the family after

it was sold, and the neighbours used to send him by turns a suit of cloaths; but he would not have them if the taylor told him so, or said any more than that he had brought him a suit. His father and mother would come to Oxford in their coach and six, and stay there

there till they had spent it, and then the former would carry his wife home behind him.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

The father of the present Lord Shaftesbury, and grandson to the Lord Chancellor, loving a private studious life, and not having a very good constitution, did not design to marry, but wished that his brother should, and accordingly spoke to Mr. Michelthwaite, his friend and neighbour, to enquire a proper person out for him, one that would conform to his humour, without regarding her fortune. Mr. Michelthwaite, courting a daughter of Mr. Ewer of Hertfordshire, commended her sister, and brought my Lord to see her, who liked her very well for himself, and soon after came again to make the proposal, which was accepted (her fortune being about 1500*l.*); and the third time of his coming he married her, promising to make a handsome settlement if she did not accept the thirds, and the same night carried her home with only the cloaths on her back, to which he made the addition of a warm wrapping gown to wear at home, from whence she hardly ever went till his indisposition, after two or three years, made it necessary to go to Naples, where he died. The estate will be about 5000*l.* per annum.

SIR JOHN MAYNARD.

Sir John Maynard raised one of the greatest estates that was ever got by the law—laying out 30,000*l.* upon Gunnersbury-house near Brentford, in Middle-

sex, built after a plan of Inigo Jones, and leaving an estate of 4000*l.* per annum, 30,000*l.* to his widow, 4000*l.* a piece to four daughters, and 10,000*l.* to charitable uses, after marrying three wives without fortunes.

MRS. SARAH STOUT.

Mrs. Sarah Stout, whose death was charged upon Spencer Cowper, was strangled accidentally by drawing the Steenkirk too tight upon her neck, as she with four or five young persons were at a game of romps upon the staircase; but it was not done by Mr. Cowper, though one of the company. Mrs. Clavering, Lord Chancellor Cowper's second wife, whom he married during the life of his first, was there too: they were so confounded with the accident, that they foolishly resolved to throw her into the water, thinking it would pass that she had drowned herself; whereas, if they had let it come abroad immediately in the manner it really happened, nobody could have been condemned for it.—Mrs. Burrell, who had it from Mr. Stout, a nephew of Mrs. Stout, 1727,

MR. CLAYTON.

One Mr. Clayton, a lawyer in Cheshire, of 400*l.* a year, makes it his business to retrieve estates that are wasting, by managing them in person. He is now with the Earl of Derby for that end, who had outlived his estate by the waste and extravagance of his servants, without any fault of his own besides neglecting to oversee them.—Mr. Leigh, 1730.

A SHORT ACCOUNT of several GARDENS near LONDON; with REMARKS on some PARTICULARS wherein they excel or are deficient, upon a VIEW of them in DECEMBER 1691.

[From "THE ARCHÆOLOGIA," Vol. XII, with additional Notes.]

1. HAMPTON COURT GARDEN

is a large plat environed with an iron palisade round about next the park, laid all in walks, grass plats, and borders. Next to the house, some flat and broad beds are set with narrow rows of dwarf box, in figures like lace patterns. In one of the lesser gardens is a large green-house divided into several rooms, and all of them with stoves under them, and fire to keep a conti-

nual heat. In these there are no orange or lemon trees, or myrtles, or any greens, but such tender foreign ones that need continual warmth.

2. KENSINGTON GARDENS are not great, nor abounding with fine plants. The orange, lemon, myrtles, and what other trees they had there in summer, were all removed to Mr. London's and Mr. Wise's green-house *, at Brompton-park, a little mile from them. But the

* These persons are mentioned by Mr. Addison in the Spectator, No. 477, in these terms: "London and Wise are our heroic poets; and if as a critic I may single out any passage of their works

the walks and grass laid very fine, and they were digging up a flat of four or five acres to enlarge their garden.

3. THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S* GARDEN AT HAMMERSMITH has a good green-house, with a high erected front to the south, whence the roof falls backward. The house is well stored with greens of common kinds; but the Queen not being for curious plants or flowers, they were not of the most curious sorts of greens, and in the garden there is little of value but wall trees; though the gardener there, *Monf. Hermon Van Guine*, is a man of great skill and industry, having raised great numbers of orange and lemon trees by inoculation, with myrtles, Roman bayes, and other greens of pretty shapes, which he has to dispose of.

4. BEDDINGTON GARDEN †, at present in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, but belonging to the family of Carew, has in it the best orangery in England. The orange and lemon trees there grow in the ground, and have done so near one hundred years, as the gardener, an aged man, said he believed. There are a great number of them, the house wherein they are being above two hundred feet long; they are most

of them thirteen feet high, and very full of fruit, the gardener not having taken off so many flowers this last summer as usually others do. He said, he gathered off them at least ten thousand oranges this last year. The heir of the family being but five years of age, the trustees take care of the orangery, and this year they built a new house over them. There are some myrtles growing among them, but they look not well for want of trimming. The rest of the garden is all out of order, the orangery being the gardener's chief care; but it is capable of being made one of the best gardens in England, the soil being very agreeable, and a clear silver stream running through it.

5. CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN has great variety of plants, both in and out of green-houses. Their perennial green hedges and rows of different-coloured herbs are very pretty, and so are their banks set with shades of herbs in the Irish sick way; but many plants of the garden were not in so good order as might be expected, and as would have been answerable to other things in it. After I had been there, I heard that *Mr. Watts* ‡, the keeper of it, was blamed for his neglect, and that he would be removed.

works to commend, I shall take notice of that part of the upper garden of Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel-pit. It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so beautiful an arca, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought into. To give this particular spot of ground the greater effect, they have made a very pleasing contrast; for as on the one side of the walk you see this hollow basin, with its several little plantations lying so conveniently under the eye of the beholder; on the other side of it there appears a seeming mound, made up of trees, rising one higher than another in proportion as they approach the center. A spectator who has not heard this account of it, would think this circular mound was not only a real one, but that it had been actually scooped out of that hollow space which I have before mentioned. I never yet met with any one who has walked in this garden, who was not struck with that part of it which I have here mentioned."

* Katharine, widow of Charles II. The house she resided in is by the water side, now an academy in the possession of *Mr. Jones*. *Lyns's Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 406.

† This garden was laid out by *Sir Francis Carew* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He planted it with choice fruit trees, in which he took great delight, and spared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees in England are said to have been planted by him. *Aubrey* says, they were brought from Italy by *Sir Francis Carew*, from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who had married his niece, the daughter of *Sir Nicholas Throckmorton*: the trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed; they flourished for about a century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739-40.

‡ A few years before this period *Mr. Watts* seems to have conducted himself to the satisfaction at least of *Sir Hans Sloane*, who in 1685 says he (*Watts*) had been very successful in the management of his plants, and expresses some wonder that the *Cedrus montis Libani*, an inhabitant of a very different climate, should thrive so well in the open air as to propagate itself by layers, and that seed sown the last Autumn had succeeded very well. *Miller* says, that in 1750 these trees were upwards of eleven feet in girth. *Lyns's Environs*, Vol. II. p. 167.

would

6. MY LORD RANELAGH'S GARDEN being but lately made, the plants are but small; but the plats, borders, and walks, are curiously kept and elegantly designed, having the advantage of opening into Chelsea College walks. The kitchen garden there lies very fine, with walks and seats, one of which, being large and covered, was then under the hands of a curious painter. The house there is very fine within, all the rooms being wainscoted with Norway oak, and all the chimnies adorned with carving, as in the council-chamber in Chelsea College.

7. ARLINGTON GARDEN *, being now in the hands of my Lord of Devonshire, is a fair plat, with good walks both airy and shady. There are six of the greatest earthen pots that are any where else, being at least two feet over within the edge; but they stand abroad, and have nothing in them but the tree holy-oak, an indifferent plant which grows well enough in the ground. Their green-house is very well, and their green-yard excels; but their greens were not so bright and clean as farther off in the country, as if they suffered something from the smutty air of the town.

8. MY LORD FAUCONBERGH'S GARDEN†, at Sutton Court, has several pleasant walks and apartments in it; but the upper garden next the house is too irregular, and the bowling green too little to be commended. The green-house is very well made, but ill fet. It is divided into three rooms, and very well furnished with good greens; but it is so placed, that the sun shines not on the plants in winter when they most need its beams, the dwelling-house standing betwixt the sun and it. The maze or wilderness there is very pretty, being set all with greens, with a cypress arbour in the middle, supported with a well-wrought timber frame; of late it grows thin at the bottom, by their letting the fir-trees grow without their reach unclipped. The inclosure wired in for white pheasants and partridges is a fine apartment, especially in summer, when the bones of Italian bayes are set out, and the timber walk with vines on the side is very fine, when the blue pots are on the pedestals on the top of it, and so is the fish-pond with the greens at the head of it.

9. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE being lately gone to live at his house in Farnham, his garden and green-house at West Sheene‡, where he has lived of late years,

* Arlington House and Gardens were situated at the North East corner of the Green Park, where Arlington-street stands. See in Dryden's Miscellanies a Latin descriptive poem entitled, "Horti Arlingtoniani ad Cl. Dom. Henricum Comitem Arlingtoniæ by Charles Dryden, translated by Samuel Boyse in his Poems 8vo, 1738. Both the original and translation are also in Nichols's Collection of Poems, Vol. II. p. 156.

† Afterwards the property of the Earl of Burlington, and now of the Duke of Devonshire.

‡ Sir William Temple, in his Essay on Gardening, says, "the present way and humour of our gardening in England, seems to have grown into such vogue, and to have been so mightily improved in three or four and twenty years of his Majesty's reign, that perhaps few countries are before us, either in the elegance of our gardens, or in the number of our plants; and I believe none equals us in the variety of fruits which may be justly called good; and from the earliest cherry and strawberry, to the last apples and pears, may furnish every day of the circling year. For the taste and perfection of what we esteem the best I may truly say, that the French who have eaten my peaches and grapes at Sheen in no very ill year have generally concluded, that the last are as good as any they have eaten in France, on this side Fontainebleau; and the first as good as any they have eat in Gascony; I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly called peaches, not those which are hard and are termed paves; for these cannot grow in too warm a climate, nor ever be good in a cold; and are better at Madrid than in Gascony itself. Italians have agreed my white figs to be as good as any of that sort in Italy, which is the earlier kind of white fig there; for in the latter kind and the blue, we cannot come near the warm climates no more than in the Frontignac or muscal grape.

"My orange trees are as large as any I saw when I was young in France, except those of Fontainebleau or what I have seen since in the Low Countries, except some very old ones of the

years, are not so well kept as they have been, many of his orange trees, and other greens, being given to Sir John Temple, his brother at East Sheene, and other gentlemen; but his greens that are remaining (being as good a stock as most green houses have) are very fresh and thriving, the room they stand in suiting well with them, and being well contrived, if it be no defect in it, that the floor is a foot at least within the ground, as is also the floor of the dwelling-house. He had attempted to have orange trees to grow in the ground (as at Beddington), and for that purpose had enclosed a square of ten feet wide with a low brick wall, and sheltered them with wood, but they would not do. His orange trees in summer, stand not in any particular square or enclosure, under some shelter, as most others do, but are disposed on pedestals of Portland stone, at equal distance, on a board over-against a South wall, where is his best fruit, and fairest walk.

10. SIR HENRY CAPELL'S GARDEN at Kew has as curious greens, and is as well kept, as any about London*. His two lentiscus trees (for which he paid forty pounds to Verspitt) are said to be the best in England, not only of their kind, but of greens. He has four white striped hollies, about four feet above their cases, kept round and regular, which cost him five pounds a tree this last year; and six laurustinuses he has, with large round equal heads, which are very flowery and make a fine show. His orange trees about fourteen feet wide, enclosed with a timber frame about seven feet high, and set with silver fir's hedge-wise, which are as high as the frame, and this to secure them from wind and tempest, and sometimes from the scorching sun. His terrace-walk bare in the middle, and grass on either side, with a hedge of rue on one side next a low wall, and a row of dwarf trees on the other, shews very fine; and so do, from thence, his yew hedges, with trees of the same at equal distance, kept in pretty shapes with turfure. His flowers and fruits are of the best, for the advantage of which two parallel

walls, about 14 feet high, were now raised and almost finished. If the ground were not a little irregular, it would excel in other points as well as in furniture.

11. SIR STEPHEN FOX'S GARDEN at Chiswick †, being of but five years standing, is brought to great perfection for the time. It excels for a fair gravel walk betwixt two yew hedges, with rounds and spires of the same, all under smooth turfure. At the far end of this garden are two myrtle hedges that cross the garden; they are about three feet high, and covered in winter with painted board cases. The other gardens are full of flowers and salleting, and the walls well clad. The green-house is well built, well set, and well furnished.

12. SIR THOMAS COOKE'S GARDEN at Hackney is very large, and not so fine at present, because of his intending to be at three thousand pounds charge with it this next summer, as his gardener said. There are two green-houses in it, but the greens are not extraordinary; for one of the roofs being made a receptacle for water, overcharged with weight, fell down last year upon the greens, and made a great destruction among the trees and pots. In one part of it is a warren, containing about two acres, and very full of coney, though there was but a couple put in a few years since. There is a pond or a mote round about them, and on the outside of that a brick wall four feet high, both which I think will not keep them within their compass. There is a large fish-pond lying on the South to a brick wall, which is finely clad with philaria. Water brought from far in pipes furnishes his several ponds as they want it.

13. SIR JOSIAH CHILD'S PLANTATIONS of walnut and other trees at Wansted, are much more worth seeing than his gardens, which are but indifferent. Besides the great number of fruit trees he has planted in his enclosures with great regularity, he has vast number of elms, ashes, limes, &c. planted in rows on Epping Forest. Before his outgate, which is above twelve score feet distance from his house, are two large fish-ponds on the

the Prince of Orange's; as laden with flowers as any can well be, as full of fruit as I suffer or desire them, and as well tasted as are commonly brought over, except the best sort of Savoy and Portugal." *Temple's Works*, Vol. III. p. 218.

* This now belongs to his Majesty.

† Now the property of Robert Stevenson, Esq.

forest

forest, in the way from his house, with trees on either side lying betwixt them; in the middle of either pond is an island betwixt twenty and thirty yards over, and in the middle of each a house, the one like the other. They are said to be well stocked with fish, and so they had need to be, if they cost him 500*l*. as it is said they did; as also that his plantations cost twice as much.

14. SIR ROBERT CLAYTON has a great plantation at Marden in Surrey, in a soil not very benign to plants; but with great charge he forces Nature to obey him. His gardens are big enough, but strangely irregular, his chief walk not being level, but rising in the middle, and falling much more at one end than the other; neither is the wall carried by a line either on the top or sides, but runs like an ordinary park wall, built as the ground goes. He built a good green-house; but set it so, that the hills in winter keep the sun from it; so that they place their greens in a house on higher ground not built for that purpose. His dwelling-house stands very low, surrounded with great hills; and yet they have no water, but what is forced from a deep well into a water-house, whence they are furnished by pipes at pleasure.

15. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S GARDEN at Lambeth has little in it but walks, the late Archbishop * not delighting in one; but they are now making them better; and they have already made a green-house, one of the finest and costliest about the town. It is of three rooms, the middle having a stove under it; the fore-sides of the rooms are almost all glass, the roof covered with lead the whole part (to adorn the building) rising gavel-wise higher than the rest; but it is placed so near Lambeth church, that the sun shines most on it in winter after eleven o'clock; a fault owned by the gardener, but not thought on by the contrivers. Most of the greens are oranges and lemons, which have very large ripe fruits on them.

16. DR. UVEDALE, OF ENFIELD, is a great lover of plants, and, having an extraordinary art in managing them, is become master of the greatest and choicest collection of exotic greens that

is perhaps any where in this land. His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads. His orange trees and largest myrtles fill up his biggest house, and another house is filled with myrtles of a less size; and those more nice and curious plants that need closer keeping are in warmer rooms, and some of them stoved when he thinks fit. His flowers are choice, his stock numerous, and his culture of them very methodical and curious; but, to speak of the garden in the whole, it does not lie fine to please the eye; his delight and care lying more in the ordering particular plants, than in the pleasing view and form of his garden.

17. DR. TILLOTSON'S GARDEN near Enfield † is a pleasurable place for walks, and some good walls there are too; but the tall aspen trees, and the many ponds in the heart of it, are not so agreeable. He has two houses for greens, but had few in them, all the rest being removed to Lambeth. The house meated about.

18. MR. EVELYN has a pleasant villa at Deptford, a fine garden for walks and hedges (especially his holly one, which he writes of in his *Sylva*), and a pretty little green-house with an indifferent stock in it. In his garden, he has four large, round philareas, smooth clipped, raised on a single stalk from the ground, a fashion now much used. Part of his garden is very woody and shady for walking; but his garden not being walled has little of the best fruits.

19. MR. WATTS'S HOUSE AND GARDEN made near Enfield are new; but the garden for the time is very fine, and large, and regularly laid out, with a fair fish-pond in the middle. He built a green-house this summer with three rooms (somewhat like the Archbishop of Canterbury's), the middle with a stove under it and a skylight above, and both of them of glass on the fore-side, with shutters within, and the roof finely covered with Irish slate. But this fine house is under the same great fault with three before (Numbers 8, 14, 15): they built it in summer, and thought not of winter; the dwell-

* Sancroft.

† Dr. Tillotson's house and gardens were at Edmonton, whither he occasionally resorted after he became Archbishop of Canterbury. These premises are now in the possession of Captain Dorrien.

ling-house on the south side interposing betwixt the sun and it, now when its beams should refresh plants.

20. BROMPTON PARK GARDEN *, belonging to Mr. London and Mr. Wise, has a large long green-house, the front all glass and board, the North side brick. Here the King's greens, which were in Summer at Kensington, are placed; but they take but little room in comparison of their own. Their garden is chiefly a nursery for all sorts of plants, of which they are very full.

21. MR. RAYNTON'S GARDEN at Endfield is observable for nothing but his green-house, which he has had for many years. His orange, lemon, and myrtle trees are as full and furnished as any in cafes. He has a myrtle cut in shape of a chaise, that is at least six feet high from the cafe, but the lower part is thin of leaves. The rest of the garden is very ordinary, and on the outside of his garden he has a warren, which makes the ground about his seat lie rudely, and sometimes the conies work under the wall into the garden.

22. MR. RICHARDSON at East Barnet has a pretty garden, with fine walks and good flowers; but the garden not being walled about they have less summer fruit, yet are, therefore, the more industrious in managing the peach and apricot dwarf standards, which, they say, supply them plentifully with very good fruit. There is a good fish-pond in the middle of it, from which a broad gravel walk leads to the highway, where a fair pair of broad gates, with a narrower on either side, open at the top to look through small bars, well wrought and well painted, are a great ornament to the garden. They have orange and lemon trees; but the wife and son being the managers of the garden (the husband being gouty and not minding it), they cannot prevail for a house for them other than a barn end.

23. CAPTAIN FOSTER'S GARDEN at Lambeth has many curiosities in it. His green-house is full of fresh and flourishing plants, and before it is the finest striped holly-hedge that perhaps is in England. He has many myrtles,

not the greatest but of the most fanciful shapes, that are any where else. He has a framed walk of timber covered with vines, which with others, running on most of his walls without prejudice to his lower trees, yield him a deal of wine. Of flowers he has a good choice, and his Virginia and other birds in a great variety, with his glass hive, add much to the pleasure of his garden.

24. MONSIEUR ANTHONY VESPRIT has a little garden of very choice things. His green-house has no very great number of plants, but what he has are of the best sort, and very well ordered. His oranges and lemons (fruit and tree) are extraordinary fair, and for lentiscuses and Roman bayes he has choice above others.

25. RICKETTS at Hoxton has a large ground, and abundantly stocked with all manner of flowers, fruit trees, and other garden plants, with lime trees, which are now much planted; and, for a sale garden, he has a very good green-house, and well filled with fresh greens; besides which he has another room very full of greens in pots. He has a greater stock of Assyrian thyme than any body else; for, besides many pots of it, he has beds abroad, with plenty of roots, which they cover with mats and straw in winter. He sells his things with the dearest, and not taking due care to have his plants prove well, he is supposed to have lost much of his custom.

26. PEARSON has not near so large a ground as Ricketts (on whom he almost joins), and therefore he has not so many trees; but of flowers he has great choice, and of anemones he avers he has the best about London, and sells them only to gentlemen. He has no green-house, yet has abundance of myrtle and striped philareas, with oranges and other greens, which he keeps safe enough under sheds sunk a foot within ground, and covered with straw. He has abundance of cypresses, which, at three feet high, he sells for four pence apiece to those that take any number. He is moderate in his prices, and accounted very honest in his dealing, which gets him much chapmanry.

* At Brompton Park was a very celebrated nursery, first established about the latter end of the last century, by George London and Henry Wise, Esqrs. Gardeners to King William and to Queen Anne. Bowack, who wrote an account of Kensington in 1708, speaks of the stock as almost incredible, and says it was affirmed, that if the plants were valued at but 1d. apiece, they would amount to 40,000l. This ground belongs at present to Messrs. Grey and Wear." *Excursions of London*, Vol. III. p. 171.

27. DARBY, at Hoxton, has but a little garden, but is master of several curious greens that other sale gardeners want, and which he saves from cold and winter weather in green-houses of his own making. His *Fritalaria Craffa* (a green) had a flower on it of the breadth of half a crown, like an embroidered star of several colours; I saw not the like any where, no not at Dr. Uvedale's, though he has the same plant. He raises many striped hollies by inoculation, though Captain Foster grafts them as we do apple-trees. He is very curious in propagating greens, but is dear with them. He has a folio paper book, in which he has pasted the leaves and

flowers of almost all manner of plants, which make a pretty show, and are more instructive than any cuts in Herbals.

28. CLEMENTS, at Mile End, has no bigger a garden than Darby, but has more greens, yet not of such curious sorts. He keeps them in a green-house made with a light charge. He has vines in many places about old trees, which they wind about. He made wine this year of his white muscadine, and white Frontinac, better, I thought, than any French white wine. He keeps a shop of seeds in plants in pots next the street.

Jan. 26, 1691.

J. GIBSON.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following Original Letter, something damaged, lately fell into my hands. It contains some particulars concerning America at the end of the last Century, which may afford entertainment to your readers; I therefore offer it to you for insertion, and am,

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

HONOURED SIR,

I DOUBT not ere this but you are as impatient to hear of my health and circumstances as I am to acquaint you thereof, which I shall do in as few words as I can. After we set sail from the Isle of Wight, methought the fatigue of the voyage was over, for I was then in hopes shortly to leave my floating prison, that had almost worn out my little patience by reason of our long embargo. We were about seven weeks in our passage from the Land's End to the Capes of Virginia, during which time, as also while we lay in the Downs, I enjoyed my health very well, having not in the least been discommoded by the sea. All that I observed in my passage worth mentioning was, that after we passed the Western Islands, which lie three hundred leagues from the Land's End, we daily met with seaweeds, still increasing till we came upon the coast of Virginia, supposed to be brought with the current which constantly runs north-east from the Gulph of Florida: the seamen call them Gulph weeds. It is a yellow plant, divided into many branches separating from the

Maryland, March 20, 1696-7.
root; the leaves are small and long, growing thick from the root to the top in no order. It bears little round berries not so big as currants. I have sent Mr. Bobart * some of it. The abundance of flying fish that we met were no little diversion to me. They fly in great shoals or flocks, and seem at a distance like flocks of larks. They seldom mount above three fathoms high. The cause of their flight, which is not past an hundred yards, is to avoid the dolphins and benettes that prey upon them: the biggest of them seems not to be so big as a little herring. I caught one that accidentally lit upon the side of our ship, and which was not above an inch long. The sea-water differs not in gravity, and consequently in saltness, in any latitude that we were in from which it is at the Downs, which I tried with a waterpoise, only when we were past sounding it feels a great deal warmer, almost milk-warm; and I suppose it is much warmer towards the bottom; for one day being in a calm, I tied a glass bottle to the end of a line, adding weight enough to sink it, and I let it

* Jacob Bobart, Botany Professor to the University of Oxford, and Keeper of the Physic Garden.—EDITOR.

down near an hundred fathom, and when I hauled it up, the cork was forced into the bottle. This I tried three times, adding new corks, which, though never so big, were forced in. I can attribute the cause to nothing else but heat. I saw several grampusses or whales between the Western Islands and America. Towards the end of July we entered the Capes of Virginia, where we met with several ships bound homewards. I put three letters on board of one, which I heard since was taken by the French, and so my letters miscarried. Our ship was the first that came in, having left the fleet a fortnight before at sea. They reckon one thousand leagues from the Land's End to the Capes of Virginia. Three days after I came ashore in Calvert county, Maryland, from whence I rid up to the Governor, and staid with his Excellency five weeks. He received me very kindly, and, to inaugurate my function, I was desired to preach before him, which I did *bonis aribus*. When the rest of the ministers were come in, he appointed us our stations, and the parish of Christ Church, in Calvert county, came to my lot. The Governor had a chaplain, otherwise I should have had that place; but I am better satisfied as I am, my place being more profitable, and I enjoy more freedom. His Excellency was pleased to honour me with a visit since, and to lay a night at our house, expressing a great deal of kindness to me. I shall not insist to describe the country, but shall say in short, that it is better in all respects than it is represented in England. I have enjoyed my health since I came very well, and rather better than ever. I do not give so good a character of the people, but such as they deserve; as they are, generally speaking, crafty, knavish, litigious, dissemblers, and debauched. A gentleman (I mean one of a generous Cambro-Briton temper) is *rara avis in terris*. A man must be circumspect and prudent, if he will maintain his reputation among them. Of dealing, it is very true what was told me by a man at London, that none is fit to deal with a Virginian but a Virginian; however, I, having made it my business both in London and at sea to enquire into the nature of the people, that I might know the better how to behave myself among them, have gained as good a reputation as in modesty I could expect: neither have I been much imposed upon in my bargains. As to the people's dis-

position in matters of religion, they'll follow none out of the path of interest, and they heartily embrace none but such as will fill the barn and the basket. Most sects are here professed, but in general they are practical atheists. The Governor and the Assembly have settled the church government, and divided the province into parishes, allowing an annual stipend for the minister, which is raised by the shrieve, every man from sixteen upwards paying forty pounds of tobacco per ann. Two-thirds of the parishes are yet vacant.

The air here in July and August is very hot and sultry beyond what it is in England, not but that it would be as hot there were it not for the breezes that commonly fan the air, whereof we seldom have any at that time of the year, unless it be now and then a gust occasioned by thunder and lightning. The ground likewise is sandy and dry, which adds to the heat. In winter we have very sharp weather. In January, when the N. W. wind blows some days together, you would think yourself in Greenland. You may guess at the weather by the following account of the snow which fell this winter, viz. November 13, snow about a foot deep, which lay on the ground till the last instant. December 19, such terrible snow fell which I thought exceeded any that I had seen in England. It was generally above knee-deep where there was no drift: it lay till January 11. January 15, a moderate snow, which just covered the ground. 18, more snow fell; it was about a foot deep, and lay to the 25th, at which time the ships were frozen in that men did go and come aboard upon the ice. The bay was frozen over one morning, but the tide broke it. I have been told, that heretofore they have rolled hogheads of tobacco to the ships sides upon the ice. The hogheads commonly weigh five or six hundred weight. Feb. 5, snow a foot deep: it lay till the 16th. Feb. 28, a moderate snow which covered the ground, but was carried away by the rain before night; but the snow is not half so intolerable as the cold north-west wind. I have heard my landlord say, that he has thrown up water out of a cup, which turned to ice before it came to the ground. It is never so cold as when the wind blows from N. W. I suppose there may be some high mountains always covered with snow to that point, which makes the

the wind so cold; but when it blows for some days from south-west, it brings such warm weather as will make a man that is at any labour pull off his coat, though it be in January. Such unseasonable heats are doubtless the occasion of many distempers amongst us.

The Governor expects that I shall write a natural history of the country, it being one of the first things his Excellency proposed to me, and I promised to pick up what observations I could, in order to such a thing, which I hoped would be undertaken by a more able hand. I am somewhat diffident of my capacity for such a task without your assistance and direction in making observations, but especially in methodizing them into a compleat history. I design to send you copies of my notes and observations every year, to peruse, which if you will be pleased to undertake, I shall cheerfully go through stich with it. I doubt not in the least but to find matter enough for such a work.

As soon as I was well settled in my parish, I began to look about me for the secrets of nature; and indeed I was a pretty while before I could get any thing beside my labour for my pains. The time of year was past for insects and plants; shells there are none this side of the bay, but such fossil shells as the water washes out of the banks: but glossop trees of several sizes are not scarce. Ichthyosponduli are not so plenty, which you may guess by what I have sent you, which are all that I found in forty several times or more, for I seldom missed a day wherein I went not to

side, which is just by the place where I live. I have sent you some petrified mushrooms, with a great many fragments of the same. I remember I found one such at the Isle of Sheppey, and another at the Isle of Wight, to whom I gave the name of sea files, but they are only fragments of mushrooms. There is one new

to me at

pieces of a light brown colour I have not yet coined a name for. Some buformires you shall find amongst the rest: they resemble exactly a set of drums and sheepheads; and for your satisfaction I have sent you of the lower mandible of a drum to compare. I have not yet procured

of fishes bones, only the bones of a dolphin which I have sent you. I intend this summer to provide you what bones I can get, and other rarities

which may be acceptable to you, and I hope to send something to Ashmole's Museum, which may perpetuate my memory there.

His Excellency, who was here the second time, and desires to be remembered to you, told me that I must send a collection of rarities to the Royal Society to adorn them. I desired his Excellency to excuse me in that particular, telling him I was wholly devoted to advance the credit of Ashmole's Museum upon several accounts, one whereof I told him was the surreptitiously carrying away of that now by one of their emissaries from under our walls as it were, for which I owed them a grudge, and which chiefly was the cause that I am factiously engaged for the other: this put him into an excellent humour. The Governor has ordered me to hire a man to assist me, and he will defray all charges, which I have done, and we are now very busy in making a garden, and transplanting vegetables into it.

I have now acquainted you, in short, with what I think material, unless I add a word or two concerning my library, which is considerably increased; some books I bought at London, some my uncle gave me, and since I came in the Governor has lent me above twenty, most of them natural histories. I had likewise a share of books that my Lord of London sent in for the use of ministers. I had a third part, and amongst the rest the works of Dr. Barrow in three volumes, and I read them stoutly. If any thing be put out by the Royal Society, or by any of the Virtuoso's, I should be glad to see it; or if there be any new sermons that are practical, especially occasional sermons, viz. funeral sermons, they would do me a vast kindness, as making of sermons takes up half my time.

Before I conclude, let me request of you, upon the account of our friendship, that you would send me an account of my relations health and conditions, especially my brother Jack. If I could hear of his being at Oxford, I would help him with pounds per annum, which should be paid by bills of exchange.

Let me hear also how honest Gwilim does, that lepid mystagogue.

Send your letters to Mr. James Pettiver, at the White Cross in Aldersgate street, London, and direct them for me, Minister of Christ Church Parish in Calvert

Calvert County, Maryland. I am loth to conclude, and yet I have nothing to add but

Vale, Charissime, et Valeat
Mystagogus Indicus Occidentalis
Tui fidissimus,
 HUGO JONES.

If you let any peruse my letter, cancel my name and title.

To Mr. Edward Lbwyd,
at the Museum in
Oxford. These.

HISTORY OF A FULL-BOTTOMED WIG.

BY JOSEPH MOSER.

IT is recorded of Swift, that he took the greatest delight, even when in the zenith of ministerial favour, in observing the actions of the lower order of the people, and the minutiae of common life. Goldsmith had the same propensity: his curiosity was continually attracted by the variety of the metropolis. He might be said rather to *traverse* than walk the streets; and I have seen Mr. Burke examining the ballads, &c. upon the wall of Privy Garden, with an attention which our greatest authors might have thought it an honour to have excited.

Not being endued with sufficient power of intellect to enable me to imitate these great men in the more elevated parts of their character, I am happy to follow them at a humble distance in the lower; and feel some kind of pride at finding in myself the same disposition to pry into the secrets, or to observe the humours of public and active life; for which reason I take every opportunity to gratify my mind with that kind of reading which is to be found in the streets, and the acquisition of that useful knowledge which is passed upon our walls: at the same time I am a curious examiner of the shops, stalls, &c. and think I can form a pretty accurate judgment of the temper and disposition of the master, from the disposition and arrangement of the goods that he deals in. But upon this subject I may enlarge at a future period: the business of the present speculation is to relate a circumstance which occurred in a late peregrination; which, had it been more extensive, I should have called a *sentimental journey*.

Every person that is acquainted with the metropolis must have remarked, near one of the gates of Lincoln's-Inn, a barber's shop, conspicuous for having its window furnished with a great variety of *wigs* upon *blocks*, admirably well dressed and powdered.

Struck by observing such an elegant assemblage, I stood the other day a considerable time comparing the different degrees and dimensions of its members, and was particularly attentive to an enormous *full bottom*, upon one of the *handsomest blocks* I had ever seen, that seemed with great dignity to preside over the rest, which were of such order and degrees, as, had they *not been silent*, might have led me to consider them as a *Court of Judicature*.

When I had satisfied my curiosity, the *wigs* and *blocks* were entirely out of my mind, and perhaps would never have entered it again, had I not been obliged to attend at the Hall, about a cause which I have great hope will be finished in the course of the *new Century*. As I was, by particular favour, allowed to wait in an adjoining chamber, I was a little surprized to observe, upon the table, a machine nearly as large as a sentry-box; and going round, as the doors were open, found to my still greater surprize that it contained the block and full bottom, which I had so much admired in the window of my friend the barber.

Miracles, it has been said, will never cease; for I had hardly sat down, and taken up a volume of Reports, the first page of which made me drowsy, before I imagined the Wig addressed me in terms of which the following is, as near as I can recollect, the substance:

"As I have observed, both upon the present and a former occasion, that you regard me with great attention, an attention which I consider as the more benignant, because having, since my first arrival in this country, been many times *in and out of* place, I have been charged with changing fides, and accommodating myself to the reigning fashion of the age, and also with other crimes and misdemeanors enough to make one's hair to stand on end; therefore, as I know you, as well as myself,

will

will have a considerable time to wait, I think I cannot employ it better than by endeavouring at my own justification, which I shall do by laying before you a short history of my life.

"I derive my being from an eminent character who graced that period of arts and arms, the age of Louis the Fourteenth. I was consigned to the care of a gentleman who followed the fortunes of his exiled master, Charles the Second; the happy restoration of whose affairs brought me to England, although I cannot say that my introduction to public notice was the most favourable, as I adorned the head of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and was by him conducted to the theatre the evening the King wondered why they clapped a black wig upon the murderer in Macbeth, as, to his knowledge, the greatest rogue in the kingdom wore a white one. However, notwithstanding this observation, which perhaps had more wit than truth in it, I became a great favourite at Court; and through the whole of this reign, and the succeeding one of James, filled some of the first offices of state; and although it may have been hinted that I frequently appeared at *mas*, it was not because I had from my foreign extraction acquired any predilection for the Roman Catholic religion, but merely to do as courtiers in all ages and nations have done, conform to the fashion of the times. I can moreover assure you, upon my honour, that I never sat upon the *Bench* with the inhuman Jeffries, for indeed it was at a later period that I became *principally* concerned in the administration of justice.

"Having had a considerable share in the Revolution, I was, in the reign of King William, in the zenith of affluence and beauty. My curls were voluminous, my sides and foretop profuse, and those to whose appearance I added dignity, were proud of the *countenance* I gave them, though I must own that my morals were, in some measure, corrupted by my having been made the companion of nocturnal riots and drunken frolicks in the two preceding reigns; when, in the hour of intoxication, I have been thrown behind the fire, for the joke's sake, by a nobleman of more wit than

discretion, whom I have frequently accompanied in the pursuit of low amours; and even in the period I am speaking of, being, by means unnecessary to state, introduced to the Emperor of the Mohocks, I have frequently assisted in frightening ladies, scowering the streets, breaking lamps and windows, and have concluded the evening by being conducted to the watchhouse, where, as was the fashion of the age, I have lain many nights, greatly to the injury of my person and reputation.

"I was taken out of this dangerous course of life by a gentleman who has, *by himself*, been celebrated as a paragon of virtue and morality. You will perhaps anticipate, that I mean the late Mr. Colley Cibber, who, from our first meeting, grew so extremely fond of my company, that he wrote a comedy on purpose to introduce me upon the stage, whither I was brought in a sedan chair*, a mode of introduction which was greatly applauded by the audience.

"I now made my *entrée* at White's, associated with the beaux, and as my friend Pope says—

"Taught oaths to gamesters, and to nobles wit.

"In this situation, if my morals were not improved, yet, at least with my new companions, who were men of much more refined and softer manners than the former, I escaped the dangers I had heretofore experienced. Indeed, the only danger I was in at present was that of becoming a coxcomb; for these gentlemen, thinking me as vain as themselves, were scarce ever easy but when I was placed before a glass, where they used to stroke, comb, and admire me even in the presence of the ladies. I remember it was about this time that a gentleman who united in himself those very *opposite* characters of statesman and moralist advised me, as I had succeeded so well in comedy, to try my talents in tragedy. I accordingly appeared in the character of Cato. The applause I received will ever live recorded in the harmonious numbers of the poet before quoted†.

"Upon this remarkable occasion, as I have just observed, I not only met with

*It may not be improper to remark, that when the comedy of Love's Last Shift was first exhibited, Lord Foppington's immense wig was brought upon the stage in a sedan chair.

† What shook the stage, and made the people stare?

Cato's long wig, &c.

the greatest general applause, but was complimented, and, what was far better, rewarded by both sides of the house, for the noble and elevated sentiments which I had uttered in favour of liberty, and which each party chose to adopt as their own.

"The stage was now considered by me as too confined a sphere for the exercise of my abilities. I entered deeply into the politics of the times; was one of the Sixteen*, and continued with them until the other party won me over by adopting an appellation which sounded like my *surname*. When they had gotten me amongst them, they immediately placed me at *their head*, made me a member of the Kit-Kat Club†, and I now reckoned among my friends the Dukes of Marlborough, Portland, and Devonshire; the Earls of Godolphin and Sunderland; Messrs. Addison, Steele, and many others celebrated for their wit or their courage; and although we were opposed by the Duke of Ormond, by Harley, St. John, Swift, Arbuthnot, Prior, and several other men of the first talents, we made so glorious a stand, and raised so great a bustle *about war*, that the latter party was obliged to call in *twelve new associates to make peace*.

"This was a stroke of fate or politics that we did not recover from through the remainder of this reign. Indeed, the contention that I had been engaged in had made me so peevish and passionate, that my friends thought me highly qualified for the *science of the law*. When I first appeared at the Bar, a defect in my *crown* was observed, and as I was surrounded by wits, some said that I was become crack-brained with study; others, who had a satirical turn, ascribed my fracture to a less reputable cause: however, as in my present profession it was equally my business *to find or to con-*

ceal flaws, my genius suggested to me the idea of clapping a *black silk patch* behind, which effectually covered the object of their mirth or animadversion.

"This, which might be called "snatching a grace," was thought so happy an expedient, that I soon became the fashion; for you must know, Sir, there is a fashion even in the Courts of Judicature. I soon leaped from *without* to *within* the bar, and when there, as I made *more noise* than any of my brethren, it was thought necessary that I should be assigned to a place of *repose*. Of consequence I mounted to the bench, wherein I am now happily seated. But as many philosophers, both ancient and modern, have said that there must be a mixture of good and evil, happiness and misery, in this world, I shall observe that my family, once so numerous and respectable, have not met with the success in life that I could wish. Indeed, the men have almost totally discarded them, and I verily believe, had not the ladies become their protectors, that except the few who practise the law under me, they would have been wholly annihilated. I hear his Lordship is coming, or I should be more diffuse in my thanks to that amiable part of the creation, for the favour they have shewn us; but being obliged to attend him, must defer them to another opportunity. When that offers, whether I am placed upon a throne, or have become part of the stock in trade of a shoe-black, I shall be equally ready to express my gratitude to them for their benevolence, and to you, Sir, for your attention."

At this instant some person entered the chamber. I dropped the Reports: the illusion fled; yet what I had heard or imagined had left a sufficient impression upon my mind to incite me to recollect what I have here laid before the public.

MR. R. TILLYER BLUNT'S NEW-INVENTED COMPOSITION TO BE USED INSTEAD OF YEAST.

TO make a yeast-gallon of the above composition to be used as yeast, such yeast-gallon containing, and to contain, eight beer-quarts, boil in common water eight pounds of potatoes, as for eating; bruise them perfectly smooth, and mix with them, whilst warm, two ounces of honey, or any other sweet, and one quart (being the eighth part of a gallon of yeast) of common yeast. And, for making bread, mix three beer-pints of

the above composition with a bushel of flour, using warm water in making the bread; the water to be warmer in winter than in summer; and the composition to be used in a few hours after it is made; and as soon as the sponge (the mixture of the composition with the flour) begins to fall the first time, the bread should be made and put in the oven.

* Sixteen of the Tory party who formed a Saturday's club, used to call each other *Brother*, &c.

† So called from being held in the house of one *Christopher Cat*.

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 A U G U S T 1796.

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

The Rural Economy of the West of England; including Devonshire, and Parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Together with Minutes in Practice. By Mr. Marshall. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Boards. Robinsons, &c.

THESE volumes are in continuation of the Author's General Work, which we have had repeated occasions to present to our Reader's notice. The present state of that work will appear in the following extract from the Advertisement prefixed to the volumes now before us:

"A period of almost six years has elapsed, since the publication of The Rural Practice of the MIDLAND COUNTIES. The prosecution of the General Work, of which that publication makes a part, has not, however, been neglected, during this lapse of time. The Practices of the MORE WESTERN COUNTIES have been registered, and are here offered to the public. And those of the SOUTHERN COUNTIES have been examined and collected.

"I have, therefore, at length obtained a GENERAL VIEW OF THE ESTABLISHED PRACTICES OF ENGLAND.

And altho' I have had a partial View of those of SCOTLAND, it is not my intention to extend my remarks to that part of the Island, or to WALES, until I have, in some measure, rounded my plan, with respect to ENGLAND.

"Since the publication of the RURAL ECONOMY of the MIDLAND COUNTIES, a BOARD of AGRICULTURE has been appointed, and a plan of survey, similar to my own, has been adopted: circumstances which caused some apprehension in my friends, and a degree of alarm in my Booksellers, lest the REPORTS of the BOARD should supersede the use of the REGISTERS I had published, and should render abortive an undertaking, on which I had expended the most valuable part of life.

"I confess, that when I ventured to recommend to public attention, the Establishment of a Board of Agriculture*, it did not occur to me, that such an institution would, in any way, interfere

* In the following passage, published (in 1790) in the RURAL ECONOMY of the MIDLAND COUNTIES, I. 222.

"I have already said, in the course of this work, that it is not my intention to obtrude my sentiments, unseemingly, on NATIONAL CONCERNS; but possessed of the mass of information, which in the nature of my pursuit, I must necessarily have accumulated,—no man, perhaps, having had a similar opportunity,—I think it a duty I owe to society, and an inseparable part of my present undertaking, to register such ideas, whether political or professional, as result, aptly and fairly, out of the subject before me: and, in this place, I think it right to intimate the probable advantage which might arise from a BOARD of AGRICULTURE;—or, more generally, of RURAL AFFAIRS; to take cognizance, not of the state and promotion of AGRICULTURE, merely; but also of the CULTIVATION OF WASTES and the PROPAGATION OF TIMBER: bases on which, not commerce only, but the political existence of the nation is founded. And when may this country expect a more favourable opportunity, than the present, of laying a broad and firm basis of its future prosperity?

fere with my own underraking,—and much less, that it would become a valuable source of information, most happily calculated to promote it.

“But finding the measure of provincial surveys adopted, and seeing the public benefit it was capable of producing, I was among the first to comply with the request of my honourable Friend, the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD,—whose public spirit entitles him to every attention,—and to furnish my quota of information, by presenting to the Board a REPORT of the CENTRAL HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND,—where I was resident, at the time of its establishment: and this I did, under the natural impression, that I was, in effect, working in my own field, and with fellow-labourers, who were jointly employed, in collecting facts, that could not fail of proving useful to the GENERAL WORK, which has ever been the EVENTUAL OBJECT of my underraking.

“It did not, however, strike me, at that time, as it has done since, that the Board’s Reports may be rendered more immediately serviceable to my Work, in assisting to fill up the vacant interstices of my Registers; and thereby to make them more worthy, than otherwise they would have been, of the title I with them collectively to deserve;—namely, AN AUTHENTIC REGISTER OF THE RURAL ECONOMY OF ENGLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.”

In the Introductory Remarks to the body of the work, we find some general observations on the proper method of prosecuting surveys, for obtaining agricultural information, which may not be unacceptable to our readers; as therein they will be enabled to trace the plan and divisions of the present volumes.

“This popular appellation [The West of England] is usually given to the four most Western Counties: namely, CORN-

WALL, DEVONSHIRE, SOMERSETSHIRE, and DORSETSHIRE.

“But, in examining a country, like England, with a view to the existing state of its Agriculture, and the other branches of its Rural Economy, the arbitrary lines of Counties are to be wholly disregarded. For if any plan was observed in determining the outlines of provinces, in this Island, it certainly had no reference or alliance whatever to Agriculture; unless it were to divide, between opposing claimants, the natural Districts, which require to be studied separately, and entire. *Natural*, not *fortuitous* lines are requisite to be traced; *agricultural*, not *political* distinctions are to be regarded.

“A NATURAL DISTRICT is marked by a uniformity or similarity of SOIL and SURFACE; whether, by such uniformity, a marsh, a vale, an extent of upland, a range of chalky heights, or a stretch of barren mountains, be produced. And an AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT is discriminated by a uniformity or similarity of PRACTICE; whether it be characterised by grazing, sheep farming, arable management, or mixed cultivation; or by the production of some particular article, as dairy produce, fruit liquor, &c. &c.

“Now, it is evident, that the boundary lines of Counties pay no regard to these circumstances. On the contrary, we frequently find the most entire Districts, with respect to Nature and Agriculture, severed by political lines of demarcation. The Midland Districts, for instance, a whole with respect to soil, surface, and established practice, is reduced to mere fragments, by the outlines of the four counties of Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. Again, The Fruit Liquor District of the Wye and Severn includes parts of the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester; and the Dairy District of North Wiltshire receives portions of the coun-

“Here, I find my pen forcibly arrested, and bent from the public service, towards my own gratification. And it may be pardonable in a man, who has laboured long and hard in the service of the public, and this, too, with but few gratifications, except what have occasionally risen from his own reflections, to indulge himself, for once, in suffering his reflections to force their way into public notice—and to suggest—that had the GENERAL BILL OF INCLOSURE, which he earnestly recommended, in 1788 (see the RURAL ECONOMY OF YORKSHIRE, Vol. I. Page 101.), been presently passed into a law, and had a BOARD of AGRICULTURE been instituted, in 1790, and DULY ENCOURAGED, it is more than probable, that the distressing scarcity, which this country experienced, in the summer, of 1795, would not now have lain a reproach, on the POLITICAL ECONOMY of the Island.

ties of Gloucester and Berkshire within its limits, and extends its practice to the Eastern margin of Somersetshire.

"Hence, it may be truly said, to prosecute an Agricultural Survey, by Counties, is to set at naught the distinctions of Nature, which it is the intention of the Surveyor to examine and describe; and to separate into parts the distinguished practices, which it is his business to register entire.

"Such a mode of procedure is not only an impropriety in theory, but in practice. It destroys that SIMPLICITY OF EXECUTION and PERSPICUITY OF ARRANGEMENT, which alone can render an extensive undertaking pleasurable to him who prosecutes it, and profitable to the public.

"Another practical objection, which lies against surveying by Counties, beside the repetitions or references it requires, is the UNNECESSARY LABOUR it incurs, and the SUPERFLUOUS VOLUMES it necessarily gives rise to. For it is not the practice of every township or farm which *can* be registered, nor that of every hundred or county which *requires* it.

"It is the SUPERIOR PRACTICES OF DISTINGUISHED NATURAL DISTRICTS, in different and DISTANT PARTS OF THE ISLAND (thus separating its more DISTINCT PRACTICES), and these only, that are necessary to be fixed; AS A FIRM BASIS, ON WHICH TO RAISE FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS, AND STILL MORE ENLIGHTENED PRACTICES. The intermediate lands either partake of the management of these distinguished Districts, or are subjected to methods that are less eligible; and therefore, not requisite to be registered.

"The DISTRICTS of the WEST OF ENGLAND, which require to be described or noticed in this Register, are,

"*First*, WEST DEVONSHIRE, or THE VALLEY OF THE TAMER: including the Western Margin of Devonshire, and the Eastern parts of Cornwall.

"*Second*, The SOUTH HAMS. A contiguous District, which forms the Southern point of Devonshire.

"*Third*, The MOUNTAINS of Cornwall and Devonshire.

"*Fourth*, The District of NORTH DEVONSHIRE.

"*Fifth*, The VALE OF EXETER.

"*Sixth*, The DAIRY DISTRICT, which includes parts of East Devonshire and West Dorsetshire;—and

"*Seventh*, The VALE OF TAUNTON, in Somersetshire."

In treating of these several Districts, especially the first (which fills a principal part of the First Volume), the subject is divided into two principal parts. In the first Part the District itself is described, under three general heads. It is first examined as a production of nature; thus taking a general view of its *Natural History*. It is secondly considered as a part of the domain of the realm; thereby conveying a general idea of its *political economy*; so far as relates to political divisions, to the present state of society, to the public works it contains, and to its present productions, as they may be viewed in a political light; and, lastly, as *private property*; shewing the different tenures and rights attached to the lands of this quarter of the kingdom.

The other principal division, of the Register of each District, is entitled RURAL ECONOMY; a term which does not appear to have been hitherto sufficiently defined, in our language; we therefore transcribe with greater readiness this Writer's analysis and division of this extensive and important subject:

"RURAL ECONOMICS comprise three subjects, distinct in their more essential parts, but closely connected in their ramifications, which blend, in such a manner, as to unite the whole in one connected subject, and form the most useful branch of human knowledge.

"The HUMAN SPECIES receive their subsistence from the soil,—are, in reality, themselves a produce of it. In the more advanced states of population, their existence may be said to rest on the right application and management of the lands they collectively hold in possession.

"LANDED POSSESSIONS, in a state of accumulation, become too extensive to be profitably occupied by individual possessors; who, therefore, parcel out their respective lands, among a plurality of occupiers, to whom a species of temporary possession is given, and they, in return, give a suitable consideration for such temporary occupancy.

"But before a LANDED ESTATE can be disposed of, in this manner, with due propriety, it is necessary to assign the lands it contains to their proper uses: as to separate those which produce, and are fit for producing *wood*, from those which are adapted to the purposes of *Agriculture*; and, this done,

to separate the latter into suitable parcels, or *farms*; agreeably to their respective soils and situations. The farms thus laid out require *buildings, fences, roads, &c. &c.* suitably adapted to each. These arrangements and operations, added to the appreciation of the several parcels, the choice of proper persons to occupy them, the regulations and restrictions necessary to be understood by the parties, together with the unremitting care and superintendence, which an extensive estate and its occupiers require, form a separate and very important branch of rural management.

“Again, — **WOODLANDS**, which were formerly committed to the care of farm occupiers, who reaped the undergrowth, as a produce of their holds, the timber being reserved for the owners of the lands, are now generally, and very properly, detached from tenanted lands, and placed under the care and superintendence of woodwards, acting as assistants to the managers of estates; the whole produce, whether of timber or undergrowth, being reaped by the proprietor of the soil.

“This **MANAGEMENT OF GROWN WOODS** is in itself an employment of some consideration, and, when united with the propagation of woodlands, whether by **PLANTING** or by **SEMINAL CULTIVATION**, forms the second subject of Rural Economy.

“The last is **AGRICULTURE**; or the cultivation of farm lands, whether in the occupation of proprietors, or their tenants: a subject, which, viewed in all its branches, and to their fullest extent, is not only the most important, and the most difficult, in Rural Econo-

mics, but in the circle of human Arts and Sciences.

“From this analysis it appears, that **RURAL ECONOMY** comprises three separable subjects; namely,

“First, Tenanted estates, and their management.

“Second, The production and management of woodlands.

“Third, Agriculture, or the management of cultivated lands.

“Nevertheless, viewed in the synthesis, they form a distinct branch of knowledge, with which it is incumbent on every man whose fortune is vested in landed property, to be familiarly conversant.”

Each of these principal divisions we see taking their natural ramifications, in a syllabus, or what the Writer terms an Analytical Table of Contents, prefixed to each volume; and which is evidently intended to give a comprehensive view of the general subjects, as well as to assist the Reader in his references to the present volumes; and to assist him still farther, a general and copious Index is given at the end of the work.

In addition to the several accounts of the Districts above enumerated, these volumes contain a series of **MINUTES** made on the Writer's own practice in **WEST DEVONSHIRE**; which, beside the practical information they contain, serve to impress the Reader with a degree of confidence, with respect to the Writer's personal knowledge of the country, whose provincial practice he has described.

In our next Number we propose to lay before our Readers some extracts from the different parts of these volumes.

The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. By Thomas Paine, Author of the “Rights of Man,” &c. 8vo. 1s. Eaton.

AND

Observations on Mr. Paine's Pamphlet, entitled “The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance,” in a Letter to a Friend, June 4, 1796. By Ralph Broome, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

WE could not devise a better mode of giving a concise and satisfactory account of the grand point in controversy between these two writers, on a subject of the utmost importance to the nation, than by a cursory review of both taken together.

The stability or instability of the Public Credit of Great Britain, and the duration of the funding system esta-

blished on that credit, are the objects of the contest, and the two pamphlets contain a series of assertions and refutations.

The sum and substance of Mr. Paine's pamphlet is comprised in a few very bold assertions, calculated to spread a general alarm amongst that great body of the people of this country, and foreigners, who are possessed of property vested

vested in the public funds, or in Bank notes.

These assertions form a daring but impotent attack on the Bank of England, and on the system of Finances which has successfully provided for the exigencies of the State in times of War, now nearly a century; and which has proved less burthensome to the nation than any plan of raising by assessment within the year such large sums as have been required for those frequent and expensive wars, in which Great Britain has been involved during that period.

It demands no extraordinary talents to discover the difference between paying a certain comparatively easy proportion of taxes for the annual interest of Loans to Government, amounting to fifteen or eighteen millions a year, or being obliged to raise such immense sums by a heavy rate on all real and personal property. The argument in favour of the perennial Ways and Means in use before the funding system took place, is, that no debt was entailed upon posterity, nor consequently any permanent taxes. But then, the sums raised in times of war did not amount to one half of the sums now paid by general taxes for the annual interest alone of the funds constituting the National Debt. But if this country had been limited to scanty supplies in her operations against such formidable enemies as France and Spain, she must have sunk long since under the weight of their power and resources. The national debt, therefore, has been contracted to preserve her from that catastrophe, and to maintain her dignity, independence, and extensive commerce.

This system, however, of paper money, or public credit, according to Mr. Paine, advances rapidly to its final dissolution, and that dissolution, whenever it happens, must involve the Government in bankruptcy, and occasion a Revolution. He pretends to have discovered symptoms and facts which authorise this opinion, and he is so confident as to assert, that the last twenty years of its duration is commenced, or at all events that it will not continue to the end of Mr. Pitt's life, supposing him to live the usual age of man. To refute this dangerous hypothesis is the laudable design of Mr. Broome's publication; and in part he has happily succeeded; but some points he has left unanswered, a deficiency which we shall endeavour to supply before we conclude the article.

In the mean time we shall proceed with this able refutation as far as it goes; and in doing this it will not be necessary to refer to Mr. Paine's pamphlet separately, because Mr. Broome quotes all the material passages in his Observations, which are in fact a critical review of it.

The first gross fallacy he detects is, Mr. Paine's comparison of the paper-money and credit of Great Britain with the continental paper-money issued by the new American Government during the American War, and the Assignats in France: "Between five and six years," says Mr. Paine, "determined the fate of those experiments; and every case of a failure in finances, since the system of paper began, has produced a Revolution in Government, either total or partial. A failure in the finances of France produced the French Revolution. A failure in the finance of Assignats broke up the Revolutionary Government, and produced the present French Constitution. A failure in the finances of the old Congress of America, and the embarrassment it brought upon commerce, broke up the system of the old confederation, and produced the present federal Constitution. If then we admit of reasoning by comparison of causes and events, a failure in the English finances will produce some change in the Government of that country." This is what Mr. Paine and his abettors, or employers, the French Executive Directory, wish to accomplish at the present moment, instead of its being postponed twenty years longer. But Mr. Broome clearly demonstrates, that the comparison itself is totally unjust; and the whole of his reasoning upon this interesting point merits the attention of every person in the kingdom who has any property in the funds, or is in the habit of receiving Bank notes on the footing of gold or silver: to them we earnestly recommend this pamphlet, as it is not practicable to give a full statement of the refutation within the limits of our Review. The essential difference must be obvious from this circumstance alone; the continental paper-money, and the French Assignats, were circulated by compulsion, no person dared to refuse them; in England all is voluntary; not a note or bill of any kind is forced upon natives or foreigners: this is the firm basis on which Mr. Broome builds his refutation of Paine's fallacious comparison, and its consequences. "It is the disse-

difference between *volens* and *volens*, *consent* and *compulsion*. The depreciation of Assignats in France is the result of compulsion. The par of Bank notes with gold and silver is, and will always be, the effect of the option every man has to accept of this paper, or to reject it; and of the facility of receiving gold and silver in exchange for them at pleasure, either from the Bank, or individuals; whereas Assignats, not being negotiable, have been sold and exchanged for gold at the rate of *two hundred* for one; that is, about one penny for a pound sterling. It is a kind of insult to the credit or paper currency of England, to contrast it with that of France, differing in every particular, except that paper is the *substratum* of both. Assignats and Mandats are issued by the French Government, but Bank notes are not issued by the English Government, nor do I understand that Government is security either for Bank stock, or for the notes issued by the Bank."

But the great error into which foreigners, and some of our own people, fall, is, that of confounding the two distinct situations of the Bank, as a Banking Company, and as Managers of the Public Funds for Government, and being otherways connected with the Ministers of the Finances for the time being. Bank notes, and all the banking business of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, are absolutely separate from and independent on the Funds constituting the National Debt; it does not therefore follow, that any depreciation of a particular Fund should affect Bank notes, which would be the case if they were so closely connected or combined as many people are apt to imagine: 100l. three per cent Consols. may be worth but 50l. if the value of money rises in time of war to six per cent. though only *five* can be legally given, and the rest must be made up by *donceurs*; but a Bank note of *ten pounds* will not therefore be reduced to *five*; yet, even before the Revolution this was currently believed in France, and how much easier is it to deceive that unhappy nation at present. But as Mr. Paine asserts, that all the Loans to Government which are converted into Funds at different rates of interest, are made with Bank notes, it was his business to attack the credit of the Bank in the first instance, in order to pave the way to the subversion of the funding

system. With this view, he contends that the Bank has 60 millions of notes in circulation, and that if only 20 millions of this paper were to be suddenly presented for payment, the Bank could not pay half-a-crown in the pound; that is to say, the Bank has not in specie *two millions and a half*. This Mr. Broome justly considers as carrying absurdity upon the very face of it; yet it is so alarming in its tendency, that he has thought proper to bestow several pages on its refutation, and he gives such reasons for believing in the stability of the Bank, as totally overthrow Paine's pretended demonstration of the impending ruin of this nation from its instability. Part of his arguments we shall take the liberty to quote, and refer our readers for the remainder to the pamphlet itself, which cannot be too closely studied by those who wish to be made acquainted with the true state of our system of finance, and to be guarded against the artful misrepresentations of traitors and foreign enemies.

"The Bank of England, like other Banks, discounts bills, and it is thence their immense profits arise. The Bank deals in bullion; there they have undoubtedly an equivalent. They also advance money to Government; there they have Government security for their principal and interest. A vast number of their bills now in circulation have their equivalent in cash and ingots. Another part has its correspondent value in the warehouses and shops of great merchants and manufactories; and the third part has its correspondent value in Government securities, such as *Scrip* taken in pawn, money advanced to the Ministry under various heads, with a long train of etceteras, more than I can enumerate. Nothing but frauds of an unexampled kind could possibly impoverish the Bank, or strip it of its real wealth. Their profits must be great, as they flow from sources which never dry up. They have a large sum annually allowed for the management of the National Debts; all which, after paying the salaries of the clerks, must be clear profit. They have the use of the unclaimed dividends. They have the advantage of discounting without money; that is, if a merchant asks them to discount a bill of 10,000l. they can give him paper which costs them nothing; and if these bills are not brought in for cash within the two months, which they are generally discounted for, the clear profits of the Bank

Bank in this transaction cannot be less than 80l." Mr. Broome might have added, the profits arising from the keeping cash for considerable merchants, in the same manner as private bankers. Upon the whole, we think he has clearly proved the stability of the credit of the Bank, from its ability to give cash for all its notes in circulation; and it is not probable that so large a sum as even five millions should ever be suddenly demanded, owing to their general dispersion, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but even in some foreign countries, particularly Holland, before the late Revolution; and "that the security is indubitable, being the highest that human nature is capable of affording." In fact, there cannot be the least probability, under any given circumstance but that of a conquest of the country, that the Bank should become insolvent, or that their notes should suffer any depreciation. Let it likewise be remembered, that both the political and the commercial interest is concerned in supporting the Bank, upon any great emergency; and a remarkable instance is upon record of the merchants and principal tradesmen, in the year 1745, during the Rebellion, joining in an association to take Bank notes in payment, when the fears of the people and the practices of the enemies of Government had occasioned a run upon the Bank, and a difficulty of getting Bank notes exchanged by individuals for cash.

Convinced of the folly of attacking the credit of the Bank, and that the currency of so much optionable paper in this kingdom is the consequence of its flourishing state, Mr. Broome proceeds to an examination of Mr. Paine's other assertion, "that the Funding system is rapidly approaching to its dissolution, from which he infers the impending ruin of the Government." He founds it on a view of the progress of the National Debt, which began about 100 years back, during which there have been six wars, including the present; and he discovers, that every war costs half as much again as the preceding one; and this he makes a ratio to determine the expences of future wars, calculating in the following manner: The first war cost 21, the second 33, the third 48, the fourth 72, the fifth 108, and the sixth, or present, he supposes will cost 162 millions, constituting a debt of 444 millions when it is con-

cluded; and by the same rule of progression, he makes an addition of 5042 millions at the close of six future wars; and he then asks if any man can be so stupid, as to suppose this system can continue.

In refuting this alarming statement of our financial danger, Mr. Broome takes a comprehensive view of the system of Loans, and various other operations of Finance combined with them, such as Exchequer and Navy Bills, and his examinations and discussions of these subjects are novel, curious, and interesting; but it is impossible to give an adequate idea of his chain of reasoning in any abridgement.

We shall, therefore, only select such passages, as, in direct opposition to what Mr. Paine calls his demonstration, give the most pleasing prospect that the Funding system, with proper management, may continue for many generations; and, consequently, that the Public Funds, as well as the Bank, may be trusted as long as there is any established Government in this country. The following are the most important:

"Tho' there is an evident absurdity in establishing an arithmetic proportion to a variable series of contingencies, such as to the cost of a war, which may be of three, or of ten years duration, yet there is undoubtedly a never-failing increase of expence in every war. It is said that Milo, when a boy, began with carrying a calf, and he ended with carrying an ox. How did this happen? It could be from no other cause than that Milo's strength increased with the weight. In the year 1697, it would have been impossible to raise half the sum in one year which has been raised within the last twelve months in this kingdom. Experience has shewn that the imposition of taxes creates the ability of paying them; and experience has shewn us also, that the duration of war is not proportionate to the military success, but to the capability of raising money to carry on the war. The maxim, or rather observation, is peculiar to this country, being an island, and secured from invasion by the superiority of its fleets; it has it in its power to harass and annoy the enemy in every part where it is vulnerable and undefended. As we cannot be invaded, nor thrown into any internal confusion, we can go on with a war as long as we can find money to pay for labourers and stores. It seems, then, that the increase

of expences incurred by every successive war, is in proportion to our resources, or the capability of raising money; and so far from proving our poverty to be increasing, it proves that our wealth is increasing. Some people will tell you, that the national wealth is already at the highest pitch; but it must be remembered, that what is said now, was said at the conclusion of the American war, and at the end of the war before that, and, probably, will be said at the end or beginning of the next war, in the next century. The national debt, which is our incorporeal wealth, calls forth the industry of the people, and it is in the industry and labour of a nation that you are to look for its true riches and greatness, much more than in distant territory. But, will this industry and wealth continue? Is it increasing or decreasing? Ask the Marquis of Lansdown, he will tell you that we are undone and ruined beyond redemption. Ask Lord Aukland, and he will tell you, there never was such a flourishing country; it prospers even in time of war. I will, however, take notice of some symptoms in the political body, which have not a favourable appearance, contrasting them with others that indicate returning health and vigour." In doing this, Mr. Broome is led away from his main subject into political discussions, in which we shall not follow him; the result alone being applicable to the refutation of Mr. Paine's calculations of the future increase of the national debt, and of the dissolution of the Funding system; and it is comprised in a few words.

"The Ministry of former days have gone on with contracting new debts, without planning any efficacious means to discharge the old. Whatever may be alledged against the present Minister in other respects, every person must allow him great merit in the adoption of the Sinking Fund, and also for the plan of keeping the debt within due bounds; for if *one per cent.* be duly applied to the liquidation of the principal, it will extinguish it in forty years. The war cannot endure much longer; upon the return of peace every thing will assume a better aspect; and if the present system of finance can be pursued for twenty years, the burthens of the people will become lighter, whilst the mode of turning the new Loans into Annuities of about forty years, must prevent the accumulation of the national debt. With

respect to the old debt, the Sinking Fund has already done wonders. Lord Aukland says, it has paid off nineteen millions; that is, bought up twenty-nine millions of *Three per Cent.* Stock; and, that there is now annually appropriated to that purpose about 2,600,000*l.* These two operations of Finance, then, it is evident, totally overthrow all Mr. Paine's calculations and predictions. And as long as trade keeps us, as long as Government can find taxes to pay the interest of new loans, without taxing the Funds, so long will the Funding system maintain its ground. And if the Minister lays his taxes on the rich, and as much as possible on the superfluities of life, there can be no doubt of his being able to pay the interest of new Loans, without injuring trade and manufactures, or oppressing the poor. As to the principal sums to be borrowed by new Loans, the contention of the candidates for the last, plainly shew that there is no want of wealth in the kingdom to furnish them."

We shall conclude with short remarks on two assertions of Mr. Paine, of which Mr. Broome has not taken any notice. He says, that the capital of the National Debt is kept out of sight: Is not the very contrary the case? Does not every transfer day bring to market considerable sums in the different Funds which constitute this debt? Is not the property vested in them sold, or transferred; and does not this circulation, as far as it goes, flatly contradict the assertion? If not, we are at a loss to know what he means by keeping the capital out of sight.

In another part of his pamphlet he says, "It ought to be known that taxes in England are not paid in gold and silver, but in paper (Bank notes). Every person who pays any considerable quantity of taxes, such as maltsters, brewers, distillers (I appeal for the truth of this to any of the Collectors of Excise, or to Mr. Whitbread), knows this to be the case. The interest of the National Funded Debt is paid at the Bank, in the same kind of paper—it is *always* paid in Bank notes."

Nothing can exceed the falsehood of these two assertions. In the first case, the major part of the taxes, as collected from individuals at private houses, must of course be paid to the Collectors in gold and silver, when the sum to be paid by each person quarterly, or half-yearly, does not amount to *five pounds*, for there are no Bank notes under that value.

value. Is it likely that the Hair Powder Tax, the Licence for Shooting, the Dog Tax, and many others, collected in small sums, from individuals, should be paid in Bank notes? Every man in his senses must be convinced that the Collectors must receive them in gold and silver. With respect to brewers, distillers, and other persons who have large sums to pay, it is very probable that, as they receive large sums from their customers, especially publicans, in specie, they may pay them away to the Collectors, or they may give them drafts upon their bankers, and it is well known that they may receive either money or notes, at their option, for such drafts; it does not therefore follow, that even those who have the most to pay to the Collectors, generally, much less constantly, pay them in Bank notes.

And as to the half-yearly dividends or interest on the National Debt, nothing is of more public notoriety, than that great part of them is paid in gold coin, very often in new guineas and half

guineas, which are generally observed to be in circulation after the payment of those dividends. Large sums may be paid in Bank notes, but moderate and the smaller claims are always paid in cash.

Finally, it must be an eternal blot upon the character of Mr. Paine, or of those who have borrowed his name for this pamphlet, to have propagated the following wilful error: "The quantity of cash in the Bank can never be so much as *two millions*, most probably not *one*. The truth, "on the evidence of circumstances," to use his own words, is, that the demands on the Bank for gold coin daily, in the course of business, to supply bankers, to pay the notes brought in for cash, in discounting bills for merchants, and various other calls, dictate the constant possession of at least *five millions*, as a prudent provision for every incidental claim, that may be unexpectedly made, beyond the usual demands.

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 Page 48.]

ESSAY III.

THIS ingenious dissertation on various kinds of food, and on the cheapest means of feeding the poor, was composed and published at a period when a general alarm had taken place in all parts of the kingdom on account of the high price of corn and other provisions, from which not only a scarcity was apprehended, but it was to be feared that the articles of food in common use amongst the lower ranks of life, particularly the labouring poor employed in agriculture, manufactures, and trade, and those who are supported in charitable asylums, would become so dear as to render it necessary to provide substitutes for them, in order to avert the impending evil of a general dearth of provisions.

Wheaten bread and *meat* were the principal articles the unlimited consumption of which required immediate restrictions and economical arrangements; and such as were adopted without loss of time are so universally known, having been published and circulated through every channel of intelligence, that they require no farther no-

tice than just to mention, that they certainly produced the desired effect of diminishing the consumption, and checking the inhuman and avaricious projects of monopolizers, who speculate upon the distress of the public, and who, but for the salutary measures taken by Government, and by patriotic individuals, would have increased the scarcity, and enhanced the prices in the market, both in town and in the country, to such a degree, as to bring upon us some of the horrors of a famine.

At this critical juncture, our benevolent author exerted himself with uncommon zeal and activity, and the result of his labours and experiments laid before the public in this Essay will be found to be very important at all times, but more especially in time of general scarcity.

The investigation of the science of *nutrition* the Count very justly considers as a subject curious in itself, and highly interesting to mankind, and it appears that he has made it a favourite study. We entirely agree with him in the idea that many important discoveries and im-

provements must result from the pursuit, till we obtain a more perfect knowledge of it; and the specimen he has given in the following philosophical account of the virtues of *water*, is a convincing proof that great advantages may be derived from future discoveries relative to the mysterious operation of nutrition.

"Since it has been known that water is not a simple element, but a *compound*, and capable of being decomposed, much light has been thrown upon many operations of nature which formerly were wrapped up in obscurity. In vegetation, for instance, it has been rendered extremely probable, that water acts a much more important part than was formerly assigned to it by philosophers. That it serves not merely as a vehicle of nourishment, but constitutes at least one part of the *food* of plants; that it is decomposed by them, and contributes materially to their growth; and that *manures* serve rather to prepare the water for decomposition, than to form of themselves substantially and directly the nourishment of vegetables.

"Now a very clear analogy may easily be traced between the vegetation and growth of plants, and the digestion and nourishment of animals; and, as water is indispensably necessary in both processes, and as in one of them (vegetation) it appears evidently to serve as *food*, why should we not suppose it may serve as food in the other? There is, in my opinion, abundant reason to suspect that this is really the case."

After making a variety of experiments in providing food for the poor at Munich, he was confirmed in his opinion, and not a little surprized on discovering the very small quantity of *solid food* which, when properly prepared, will suffice to satisfy hunger, and support life and health, and the very trifling expence at which the stoutest and most laborious man may, in any country, be fed. This discovery is the basis of all the Count's cheap preparations of food, and of course they consist of soups.

"It was found that the *cheapest*, most *savoury*, and most *nourishing* food that could be provided, was a soup composed of pearl barley, pease, potatoes, cuttings of fine wheaten bread, vinegar, salt, and water, in certain proportions."

The method of preparing this soup is as follows: "The water and the pearl-barley are first put together into the boiler, and made to boil; the pease are

then added, and the boiling is continued over a gentle fire about two hours; the potatoes are then added, having been previously peeled with a knife, or having been boiled, in order to their being more easily deprived of their skins, and the boiling is continued for about one hour more, during which time the contents of the boiler are frequently stirred about with a large wooden spoon or ladle, in order to destroy the texture of the potatoes, and to reduce the soup to one uniform mass. When this is done, the vinegar and salt are added; and last of all, at the moment it is served up, the cuttings of bread." He afterwards informs us, that it would be better not to put the cuttings of bread into the boiler at all, but to put them into the tubs in which the soup is carried from the kitchen into the dining hall, pouring the soup hot from the boiler upon them; and in giving these directions, one of the numberless tautologies we have complained of occurs. Hard and stale bread, we are told, answers the purpose better than any other, for it renders mastication necessary, and mastication seems very powerfully to assist in promoting digestion; it likewise *prolongs the duration of the enjoyment of eating*, a matter of very great importance indeed, and which has not hitherto been sufficiently attended to.

The quantity of this soup furnished to each person at each meal is a Bavarian pound in weight, or about nineteen ounces and nine-tenths avoirdupois, and in measure near a pint and a quarter; which quantity of this *rich, strong, savoury* soup, the Count informs us, has been abundantly proved by long experience, to be quite sufficient to make a good meal for a strong healthy person, though the quantity of solid food which enters into the composition of one of these portions of soup does not amount to quite six ounces. This very small quantity of solid food taken under any other form, for instance, made into bread, would not afford sufficient nourishment to satisfy hunger; it is therefore evident, according to our author's hypothesis, that the water, in the process of boiling the ingredients into soup, acts a much more important part than has been hitherto generally imagined; and, as a farther proof of this, he instances the improved method of boiling potatoes to feed hogs, which renders them more nutritive; and the liquid

mixture

mixtures called *Dranks* or *Drinks*, a kind of pottage with which the Germans fatten bullocks, or feed milch cows.

We must now endeavour to give our readers a concise statement of the ingredients, their weight and cost in sterling money, of the soups so strongly recommended, and with which the poor are fed in the House of Industry at Munich. It will be necessary to abridge as much as possible, for the various details of these soups, and of other kind of food given in this Essay, occupy near three hundred pages, and the whole ought to be perused with great attention by all persons concerned in the management of the poor; we would therefore recommend that one copy should be deposited in every parish workhouse, and every House of Industry in the kingdom, as a book of resource in times of scarcity, and from which occasional introductions of several articles may be made, though the entire system cannot be adopted, for reasons which we shall assign before we conclude this subject.

The soup No. I. calculated to dine twelve hundred persons, is composed of about twenty gallons of pearl barley, the same quantity of pease, cuttings of fine wheaten bread 69lb. 10oz. salt 19lb. 13oz. 24 quarts of vinegar, or rather small beer turned four, water about 460 gallons. Total, 1485lb. 10oz. avoirdupoise weight—cost 1l. 11s. 8½d. Daily expences for fuel, servants, repairs of kitchen furniture, &c. 3s. 5½d. Total daily expence of dinner for 1200 persons, 1l. 15s. 2d. which makes for each portion of soup, weighing about twenty ounces, a trifle more than *one-third* of a penny.

Since the introduction of potatoes, the soup No. II. having but half the quantity of barley and pease, and in lieu of the other half 230lbs. of potatoes—the daily expence for the same number of persons is 1l. 7s. 6½d. and each portion of soup costs only *one farthing*, or something less.

The expences of preparing these soups will vary with the prices of the articles of which they are composed; but as the quantities of the ingredients determined by weight are given, it will be easy to ascertain exactly what they will cost in any case whatever. Accordingly, the expences of preparing the same soups in London in the month of November 1795, are calculated by the prices of the ingredients at that time,

and they are found to be for the soup No. I. 3l. 9s. 9¾d. or nearly 2½ farthings for each portion. The soup No. II. on account of the potatoes, amounts to only 3l. 4s. 7½d. or 2½ farthings for each portion. But in most other parts of Great Britain and in Ireland, potatoes not being so dear as in London, the portion of 20 ounces might be furnished at less than one halfpenny, even in times of scarcity. Though these soups are wholesome and nourishing, the Count admits that they are capable of a variety of improvements, such as mixing with them a small quantity of salted meat, boiled and cut into very small pieces, frying the bread put into them in butter, or in the fat of salted pork or bacon. One ounce of bacon, or of smoked beef, is the small quantity he allows to eighteen ounces of the soup No. I. Various kinds of cheap roots and green vegetables may likewise be added, particularly onions and leeks, and they may be seasoned with fine herbs and black pepper. Finally, dumplings made of dried salt fish, or smoked fish minced, with mashed potatoes, bread and flour, may be eaten with either of the soups, or mixed with them.

These are the outlines of our author's plan for feeding a large number of poor collectively; and to shew the practicability of it with respect to the support of life and health, details are given of the housekeeping of the Bavarian soldiers, founded on actual experiment. Their daily pay is *five cruizers*, equal to one penny three farthings, and their allowance of ammunition (*eye bread*) valued at one penny, make *two pence three farthings* a-day for his total subsistence; yet by dieting in messes of twelve persons to a mess, and subsisting on such food as has been already described, with trifling variations, we are told that the Bavarian army is composed of the finest, stoutest, and strongest men in the world, whose countenances shew the most evident marks of ruddy health and perfect contentment. And such is the economy of their messes, that there is a surplus of their whole daily allowance after they have been supplied with breakfast, dinner, afternoon luncheon, and supper, amounting to near one-third, which they generally expend in regaling themselves with beer, brandy, and tobacco.

Small as this expence is of the Bavarian soldier, it is still extravagant, when compared with the expence of feeding

the poor in the House of Industry at Munich, which does not amount to more than *two* farthings a day, yet their healthy countenances, and the placid contentment which always accompanies them, is a satisfactory proof that they are comfortably fed.

The same diet, our Author thinks, may be furnished at London to the poor, even at the present high price of provisions, for two-pence three-farthings each person; and allowing three meals a day, viz. twenty ounces of the soup No. II. for breakfast, twenty ounces for dinner, with seven ounces of rye bread, and twenty ounces for supper.

Indian corn is another kind of food strongly recommended in this Essay, as beyond comparison the most nourishing, cheapest, and most wholesome that can be prepared for feeding the poor. In Italy it is called *polenta*, and the common people live almost entirely upon it; and throughout the whole continent of America it makes a principal article of food. It may be imported at a very cheap rate into Great Britain, from New England and Canada, and there are various ways of preparing and cooking it: ground into meal, and mixed with rye, it makes very good household bread; but the most common and general preparation of it, both in America and Italy, is to make it into hasty and other puddings. For the details respecting the cookery of these puddings, and other necessary directions, we must refer our Readers to the Sixth Chapter of the Essay; but we cannot omit the experiment made by the Count in London, as a proof of the cheapness of this food: He informs us, that he dined comfortably on a hasty-pudding, made of Indian meal, with a sauce composed of butter, molasses, and vinegar, at the trifling expence of something less than *one penny farthing*; and though he took his usual exercise, and did not sup after it, he neither felt any particular faintness, nor any unusual degree of appetite for his breakfast the next morning.

The Essay concludes with a number of receipts for different kinds of cheap food; the best modes of cooking potatoes, and other culinary directions.

Upon the whole, we must consider the

great utility of the information and instructions it affords, as consisting in a clear statement of the very small expence at which life and health may be supported in cases of extreme necessity in any country; but independent of such necessity, occasioned by a greater scarcity and dearness of provisions than any we have yet experienced in England, the system of feeding the poor in our charitable foundations with the same kinds of food as is used for the poor at Munich, cannot be adopted. The English poor, accustomed almost from their infancy to more solid food, would hardly be supported upon meagre soups, and certainly would not be able to perform the work they now execute, and which refunds part of the expence of their maintenance. Upon enquiry it will be found, that in most of our Parish Work-houses, and Houses of Industry, the poor are allowed butchers meat three or four days in the week, in portions of half a pound to each person; and on other days, broths, milk-porridge, potatoes, bread and cheese, and good small-beer. It would require some months to obtain circumstantial and minute details of the regulations of different institutions; we are, therefore, obliged to confine ourselves to general information, by which it appears, that our poor are liberally but at the same time frugally fed, that their diet is suited to their constitutions, and that a general change to the spare diet recommended by the Count, it is apprehended, would occasion illness, debility, and discontent. There can be no doubt, however, that experiment may be made by a partial introduction of some of his cheapest kinds of food alternately, with their usual diet; for instance, one day in the week, in order to accustom them by degrees to greater alterations, if they should become indispensably necessary.

To the village poor, with large families, subsisting by their labour and industry, the receipts for making cheap soups and puddings will be peculiarly useful; it is therefore to be wished, that country gentlemen and ladies, humanely disposed, would cause them to be copied from the Essay, and distributed in their respective neighbourhoods, in order that they may form a part (not the whole) of their usual diet.

Mis.

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.

(Continued from Page 27.)

IN 1758 we find Mr. G. in England, and engaged in writing his first work, *The Essay on the Study of Literature*, which he published about two years afterwards by the persuasion of his father. It was the same authority that induced him to engage himself in the Hampshire militia, in which his proper station was, first captain of the grenadier company; but in the absence, or even in the presence of the two field-officers, he was entrusted by his friend and his father with the effective labour of dictating the orders and exercising the battalion.

Here he continued more than two years, and seems to have engaged himself both in the practice and in the theory of tactics with great diligence and success.

About this time he began to revolve on subjects for an historical composition: *The Crusade of Richard the First*, the *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, of the *Marquis of Montrose*, and of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, succeeded each other in his choice. *The History of the Liberty of the Swiss* seemed for a while to predominate, and he afterwards wrote and communicated to his friends an Essay in the French language upon this subject. Immediately after the disbanding of the militia, Mr. Gibbon returned to the Continent, and reached Paris in January 1763. Among the men of letters whom he saw, D'Alembert and Diderot held the foremost rank in merit, or at least in fame. To these may be added the well-known names of the Count de Caylus, of the Abbe de la Blaterie, Bartheleny, Raynal, of Messieurs de la Condamine, de Bougainville, &c.

From Paris our author went to Lausanne; and in this second visit, among a crowd of his English companions, knew and esteemed Mr. Holroyd, now Lord Sheffield; and their mutual attachment was renewed and fortified by a journey together into Italy.

On the 25th of June 1765, he returned to his father's house, after an interval of two years and five months; and the five years and a half between his travels and his father's death (1770)

were the portion of his life which he passed with the least enjoyment. Every spring he attended the monthly meeting and exercise of the militia at Southampton; and, by the resignation of his father, and the death of Sir Thomas Worley, was successively promoted to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel commandant; but he was each year more disgusted with the inn, the wine, the company, and the tiresome repetition of annual attendance and daily exercise. At home, the economy of the family and farm still maintained the same creditable appearance, and its solitude was for four successive summers enlivened by the company of Mr. Dayverdun, the friend of his youth, with whom an attachment, which was begun on Mr. G.'s first journey into Switzerland, ceased only with life.

After the death of his father, our Author settled in London, and then undertook the composition of the first volume of his History. At the outset all was dark and doubtful, even the title of the work, the true era of the decline and fall of the Empire, the limits of the introduction, the division of the chapters, and the order of the narrative. He thus describes the first appearance of this distinguished composition.

"The volume of my History, which had been somewhat delayed by the novelty and tumult of a first session, was now ready for the press. After the perilous adventure had been declined by my friend Mr. Elmsley, I agreed upon easy terms with Mr. Thomas Cadell, a respectable bookseller, and Mr. William Strahan, an eminent printer, and they undertook the care and risk of the publication, which derived more credit from the name of the shop than from that of the author. The last revision of the proofs was submitted to my vigilance; and many blemishes of style, which had been invisible in the manuscript, were discovered and corrected in the printed sheet. So moderate were our hopes, that the original impression had been stinted to five hundred, till the number was doubled by the prophetic

phetic taste of Mr. Strahan. During this awful interval, I was neither elated by the ambition of fame, nor depressed by the apprehension of contempt. My diligence and accuracy were attested by my own conscience. History is the most popular species of writing, since it can adapt itself to the highest or the lowest capacity. I had chosen an illustrious subject. Rome is familiar to the school-boy and the statesman, and my narrative was deduced from the last period of classical reading. I had likewise flattered myself, that an age of light and liberty would receive, without scandal, an enquiry into the human *causes* of the progress and establishment of christianity.

"I am at a loss how to describe the success of the work, without betraying the vanity of the writer. The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand; and the bookseller's property was twice invaded by the pirates of Dublin. My book was on every table, and almost on every toilette; nor was the general voice disturbed by the barking of any *profane* critic."

Some little time before this event, Mr. G. was returned at the General Election for the borough of *Liskeard*, by the friendship of his cousin, Lord Eliot.

He made a second excursion to Paris, in consequence of the pressing invitation of Mr. and Madame Neckar, who had visited England in the preceding summer. He spent in this tour about six months. Nearly two years elapsed between the publication of the first, and the commencement of the second volume of his History; but when he resumed his task, he felt his improvement; and while the measure of his daily performance was enlarged, he found less reason to cancel or correct.

Our Author, in this part of his narrative, candidly confesses, that if he had believed that the majority of his readers were so fondly attached even to the name and shadow of christianity, he might perhaps have softened the two invidious chapters of the first volume, which would create many enemies, and conciliate few friends. It cannot, indeed, at the present moment be doubted, that without discussing the truth of the argument he has undertaken to maintain, the controversy in which he thus precipitately involved himself was

neither necessary, prudent, nor philosophical. He gratifies himself with the enumeration of the various antagonists which his infidelity had raised; in which the names of Dr. Watson, Dr. Chelsum, Dr. Apthorpe, and Dr. White, hold the most distinguished rank.

The prosecution of his History was soon afterwards checked by another controversy of a very different kind. At the request of the Lord Chancellor, and of Lord Weymouth, then Secretary of State, he vindicated, against the French Manifesto, the justice of the British arms. The whole correspondence of Lord Stormont, Ambassador at Paris, was submitted to Mr. G.'s inspection; and the *Memoire Justificatif*, which he composed in French, was first approved by the Cabinet Ministers, and then delivered as a State-paper to the Courts of Europe.

Among the honourable connections he had formed, he mentions Mr. Wedderburne, now Lord Loughborough; by whose strong recommendation, and the favourable disposition of Lord North, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and his private income was enlarged by a clear addition of between seven and eight hundred pounds a-year. His acceptance of a place provoked some of the leaders of Opposition, with whom he had lived in habits of intimacy; and he was, he says, most unjustly accused of deserting a party in which he had never enlisted.

In the next session of parliament was introduced Mr. Burke's Bill of Reform, which was framed with skill, introduced with eloquence, and supported by numbers; and the unfortunate Board of Trade was abolished in the Committee. The storm, however, blew over for a time; the Lords of Trade were revived. In the premature dissolution which followed this session of parliament Mr. G. lost his seat.

In this interval of his senatorial life, he published the second and third volumes of the *Decline and Fall*. He perceived, and without surprize, the coldness and even prejudice of the Town, in whose estimation an author, who cannot ascend, will always appear to sink. He was, however, encouraged by some domestic and foreign testimonies of applause; and the second and third volumes insensibly rose in sale and reputation to a level with the first.

Before he could apply for a seat at the General Election, the list was already full; but Lord North's promise was sincere, his recommendation was effectual, and Mr. G. was soon chosen on a vacancy for the borough of Lymington in Hampshire. In the first session of the new parliament, Administration flooded their ground; their final overthrow was reserved for the second. As soon as Lord North had lost, or was about to lose, a majority in the House of Commons, he surrendered his office, and retired to a private station. The old fabric was dissolved, and the posts of Government were occupied by the victorious and veteran troops of Opposition. The Lords of Trade were dismissed, and Mr. G. was stripped of a convenient salary, after having enjoyed it about three years.

The chance of a seat at the Board of Customs and Excise, which was promised on the first vacancy, still remained distant and doubtful; and without some additional income, the stile of expence to which he was accustomed could not be long or prudently maintained. In this difficulty our Author determined to return to Lausanne, after an absence of nearly twenty years. His ancient friend, Mr. Deyverdun, was now settled there in a pleasant habitation, the gift of his deceased aunt; and they agreed to live in it together. The terms of arrangement were short and simple; as one possessed the property, so the other undertook the expence of their common house.

The removal from London to Lausanne could not be effected without interrupting the course of Mr. G.'s historical labours; and a full twelvemonth was lost before he could resume the thread of regular and daily industry. The fourth volume was soon terminated by an abstract of the controversies of the Incarnation. With respect to the fifth and sixth volumes, it was not till after many designs and many trials, that

he preferred the method of grouping his picture by nations; conceiving, that the seeming neglect of chronological order was compensated by the superior merits of interest and perspicuity.

After a residence of four years at Lausanne, he returned to England with the three remaining volumes of the Decline and Fall. During this visit, he was present at the august spectacle of Mr. Hastings's trial in Westminster Hall; and had the gratification of receiving a personal compliment from the eloquence of Mr. Sheridan, in the presence of the British nation.

As the publication of the conclusion of his great work was the principal object, so it was the first care of his English journey. What was now published was generally read and variously judged; but the reproach of indecency was loudly echoed by the rigid censors of morals. The Author was, however, flattered by the favourable reception of his work upon the continent; on which it successively appeared in French, Italian, and German translations.

At Tunbridge, soon after the publication of his History, he reluctantly quitted Lord and Lady Sheffield; and with a young Swiss friend whom he had introduced to the English world, pursued the road of Dover and Lausanne. The joy of his return, and his studious ardour, were soon damped by the melancholy state of his friend Mr. Deyverdun. The health and spirits of that gentleman had long suffered a gradual decline; and before he expired, those who loved him could not wish for the continuance of his life. By his last will he left to Mr. Gibbon the option of purchasing his house and garden, or of possessing them during life at an easy rent. Mr. Gibbon decided in favour of the latter.

At this period our Author closes his narrative with some interesting reflections on the comparative happiness of his own peculiar lot.

[*To be continued.*]

An Inquiry into the Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain, and their Influence on the Prosperity of the Kingdom. With Suggestions for the Improvement of the Corn Laws. By the late Alexander Drom, Esq. of Muirsk in the County of Aberdeen. To which is added a Supplement by Mr. William Mackie, of Ormiston in East Lothian. 4to. Creech.

THE great object of this useful and accurate work is, to exhibit such a view of the

principles and effects of the corn laws enacted at different periods in Great Britain, as may shew that the Corn Trade, both as a manufacture and an article of commerce, is of all others the first in importance to the prosperity of the kingdom. The statements, founded upon facts, tend to prove, that abundance of grain at home, and at a moderate price, cannot be obtained by importation from abroad; and can only be secured by

giving

giving such liberal encouragement to exportation, as may render agriculture, or the raising of corn, the favourite object of industry. Thus, instead of purchasing a considerable part of our subsistence from foreign countries, we may, by salutary regulations in the Corn Laws, be enabled, not only to supply ourselves, but to render our country one of the principal granaries of Europe. These were the views of the late Mr. Dixon, pursued and complicated by Mr. Mackie. They comprehend a variety of most useful information on a subject peculiarly interesting to the public at this period, and exhibit a body of facts collected with great care, and capable of being applied in various ways to the benefit of mankind.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. Samuel Bishop, A. M. late Head Master of Merchant Taylors School, Rector of St. Martin, Outwich, London, and of Ditton in the County of Kent, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor. To which are prefixed Memoirs of the Life of the Author by the Rev. Thomas Clare. M. A. Two Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

This Collection of Poems is said by the Editor to be selected from a greater number which were left for publication, we suppose, though it is not so mentioned, by the author himself. Mr. Bishop appears to have been a very amiable character, who passed through life usefully employed in Merchant Taylors School, and amusing his friends and family with poetical occasional *jeu d'esprit*, which are here too carefully preserved. What may be very pleasing to friends or relations, is seldom found to afford equal entertainment where the prejudices and partialities of those characters are wanting. Mr. Bishop's Muse is better adapted to shine in a small party than to dazzle the world at large. It seldom rises above mediocrity, and would have appeared to more advantage if a smaller quantity of its productions had been exhibited. Like the sybil leaves, it would have been more valuable if more than half had been destroyed. Of this collection the domestic pieces have pleased us the most. They shew the author to have been a man to whom every good man would have wished to have been known. The memoirs of his life contain no incidents of importance; they are wholly the panegyric of a friend, which the friends of the Author will read with pleasure.

Authentic Correspondence with M. Le Brun, the French Minister, and others, to February 1793, inclusive; published as an Appendix to other Matters not less important: with a Preface and Explanatory Notes. By W. Miles. 8vo. Debrett. 6s.

This correspondence is very important at the present Crisis, and the Author, Mr. Miles,

has clearly proved, against the shameless assertions of the Opposition speakers and writers, that Mr. Pitt wished to avoid the war which he was forced into by the predetermined resolution of the usurping Power which now desolates the greatest and some of the best parts of Europe. This collection is very miscellaneous. It contains, besides what is promised in the title-page, some severe strictures on Mr. Burke and his pension; on the conduct of the war; on the taxes, and various other matters. Whoever has read any of the former pamphlets of this ready and vigorous writer will not expect to find much moderation either in his words or in his arguments, and they will not be disappointed. The *fortiter in re* Mr. Miles has in a very extraordinary manner, but the *suaviter in modo* he appears to be not acquainted with.

Letters written in France to a Friend in London, between the Month of November 1794, and the Month of May 1795. By Major Tench, of the Marines, late of his Majesty's Ship Alexander. 8vo. 1796 Johnson.

This entertaining and interesting collection of Letters was written, as the Author observes, "under very adverse circumstances, in a part of France remote from the beaten track in which travellers generally keep, and where curiosity has seldom led to observation." It contains, besides the circumstances attending the capture of the Alexander, a detail of the treatment the officers and crew met with, highly disgraceful to, though such only as might be expected from, such an enemy as the French are at present. Our Author appears to be little biased by prejudice, and to have viewed the passing scenes with impartiality; yet he is obliged to confess, that with respect to those of the enemy he had any intercourse with on ship-board, he never knew one man professing to be a fierce and flaming republican, who possessed either the manners which should distinguish a gentleman (setting aside the forms of courtesy), or of that common share of probity which is required to keep the links of society together.

The Principles and Duties of Christianity inculcated and enforced. A Sermon, preached at Sunbury, Middlesex, on Wednesday, May the 21st, 1796, being the Anniversary Meeting of two Friendly Societies of Poor Tradesmen and Day Labourers in that Parish, instituted for their mutual Support in Cases of Sickness, Accident, or Old Age. By James Cove, M. A. Vicar. 4to. Robson.

This Sermon was originally printed for the use of the Author's Parishioners, and is such a one as would, if carefully perused and calmly considered, tend to promote the happiness

nels of mankind. Associations like those before which this Discourse was delivered would, if generally adopted, as the Preacher observes, render parochial relief unnecessary, and would furnish a far more comfortable and more honourable support for the poor than the present legal provision. The same doctrine was last Session inculcated by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Letters from Mr. Fletcher Christian, containing a Narrative of the Transactions on board his Majesty's Ship Bounty, before and after the Mutiny; with his subsequent Voyages and Travels in South America. 8vo. 3s 6d. Symonds.

A catchpenny imposition on the Publick.

ON THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

BY THE REV. DR. FORDYCE.

HOW many opportunities of doing good are lost, for want of attention, not for want of ability! What numbers have we known, in affluent circumstances, with the best principles, and the most liberal dispositions, who, though not ignorant of the Humane Society from its first establishment, or of the noble purposes it has answered in its progress, have never yet come forward to promote it! In a country so justly celebrated as Great Britain for the multiplicity, diversity, and vast extent, of its charitable foundations, it seems strange that the list of those who have supported *this*, a fabrick which can advance claims above any of the rest, should not be nearly equal to that of its triumphs over Death, the common enemy of mankind; who, but for its wonderful exertions, must have inevitably robbed the world of more than 2000 lives.—More than 2000 lives! Blessed Heaven! what an idea bursts here upon the mind! I pretend not to pursue it through all the connections and consequences of the sublime object it presents to our beneficence; but, I am strongly inclined to believe, that no person of understanding and sensibility, who is not biassed by prejudice, can read, as I have lately, the “New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action” by the very learned and very ingenious Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, or the Annual Report of 1796, by the truly worthy and highly-honoured Dr. Hawes, who had so eminent a hand in founding the Humane Society, without the deepest conviction of its transcendent utility and importance. Were it lawful to feel envy on any occasion, I should be tempted to feel it on this, when I mention the name of the happy man, who has lived to witness the marvellous success of a scheme so novel, so beneficial, so grand! May he be spared to see it become,

with the continued assistance of his unwearied and disinterested coadjutors, “the joy and praise of the whole earth!” The extraordinary fame it has already acquired in foreign, and even barbarous, lands, gives the fairest hope that our wish may be fulfilled.

In the mean time, what imagination can conceive a plan so comprehensive of all that is most interesting to Humanity and religion!—in rescuing such numbers of rational and immortal creatures from a premature grave;—in saving them to the State;—in restoring them to the transported arms of their parents, families, and friends, who had just been weeping over them with unutterable anguish;—in preventing the horrid effects of self-murder, a crime now more than ever prevalent;—in furnishing with the means of instruction and reformation multitudes that must otherwise have perished in ignorance and vice!—(What shall I say more?)—in affording the philanthropist, the patriot, the divine, the philosopher, the physician, the poet, the painter, the skilful mechanick, ample scope for the exercise of their various powers, and the gratification of their respective inclinations! If persons of easy fortune, who devote a part of it to other charities, are afraid of adding to their yearly expence one guinea more in support of this, though by no means indisposed to relish the pleasures of the mind or of the heart, I wish them to know, that these may be enjoyed with supreme delight by all who have an opportunity of contemplating the *annual festival* of the Humane Society; a spectacle, I must needs think, surpassing all that were ever exhibited on the theatre of the universe! Ye sons of luxury, ye daughters of dissipation, hide your diminished heads before the friends of this Institution! Boast of your pleasures and
your

your attractions no more! Go and sacrifice, at the altar of Humanity, a portion of those superfluous sums, that are now thrown away, without prudence or taste, on gratifications both hurtful and degrading.

If we consult the history of the world, we shall find in no age or country an instance, next to its *redemption*, in which the dignity of the creature Man, who was deemed an object worthy of such interposition, appeared so conspicuously, as in thus co-operating with the creator God, to produce, with a rapidity that seems miraculous, effects unparalleled for their grandeur, variety, and extent, in the present state, and reaching forward into an endless existence. The suddenness of the transition, from the extreme of evils to happiness beyond calculation, strikes me, I must confess,

in a manner which I have no power of describing. Of all that I have read upon the subject, Dr. Fothergill's *Treatise on Suspended Animation* approaches, in my opinion, nearest to "the height of this great argument." But nothing less than the eloquence of Heaven, or the duration of eternity, can do justice to the grateful ecstasies of myriads who shall have been saved from "the second death," or the rapturous congratulations of those who were the instruments of making them "partakers of the first resurrection." He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear; and he that hath a heart to feel, let him indulge its sweetest and noblest sensations, in manifesting, without farther delay, his *esteem* and his *zeal* for the Humane Society.

DESULTORY REMARKS ON THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF MUSIC,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY WHILE UNDER THE TUITION OF AN EMINENT MASTER.

Written in the Years 1790—1 and 2.

MY DEAR LOUISA,

AGREEABLY to the engagement I am under with you, I now commence my task of delivering to you my sentiments on Music as a Science, and on the conduct to be pursued by a young Lady in her study of Music, both in its theory and practice, and which you will find intermixed with a variety of matter, which will, though irregularly brought forward to your notice, still bear affinity to the grand object of my design.

1. "QUID EST MUSICA?" was a question asked long since by a person who was supposed to be himself well qualified to give reply to it. Will you not then smile at the presumption of one, who, unacquainted with Notation, and unskilled in practice, should dare attempt an explanation? Yet were I called to give an answer, I think I should say thus: Music consists in a correct, animated, and expressive delivery of a Subject, or Composition, in which a knowledge of the principles of Harmony, the powers of Invention, a refined Taste, and delicate Feelings, are manifested by its Author: or, in yet fewer words, Music is good Composition well executed.

2. "SONATA, QUI VEUS TU?" demanded the truly celebrated *Fonselle*. To this question might it not be said, that its object is to please the nicest ear by the concord of sweet sounds; to gratify the most correct judgement, and the most delicate taste; to soothe the passions, and to tranquilize the mind, by a subject wherein is combined, simplicity, sentiment, and pathos?

3. MUSIC, if compared with Language, may, somewhat fancifully perhaps, be thus arranged: The *Gamut*, its Alphabet; a *Bar*, a Word—if consisting of one Note, a Monosyllable; if of two Notes, a Dissyllable; if of more, a Polysyllable; a *Passage*, if short, may be termed a Sentence; if long, a Paragraph; a *Movement*, a Chapter. A *Concerto*, *Sonata*, or *Overture*, may be considered as a Subject or Discourse complete in all its parts.

4. TASTE. EXPRESSION. These terms are well explained in *Hoyle's Musical Dictionary*. In *Rousseau's Musical Dictionary* the principal terms in Music are not only explained, but copiously illustrated. A careful perusal is earnestly recommended to you of those Authors who have written on Music.

Indeed Musical Literature cannot fail to be a study as pleasing to the Scholar as it is indispensably necessary to the forming an accomplished Amateur; that is, a skilful Practitioner, a discerning Judge of Performance in others, with talents to decide on the merits of composition. Of the many *didactical* and critical Treatises and Remarks which have appeared on *modern Music*, the most esteemed are, *Arifon* and *Algaratti*; *Lyric Music*, Mason, Stillingfleet, Bailey, Beattie, Rev. J. Brown, J. Brown, Painter; Burney's Travels.

In Davy's Letters on Literature, Berkenhout's Letters to his Son, in the Spectators, in Knox's Essays, Fordyce's Sixth Sermon, and in many other miscellaneous books, are Essays on Music well worthy of a Scholar's attention.

Amongst the most admired of the Scientific Treatises on Music stands Rousseau's Musical Dictionary*, Antoniotto, Grassineau: Malcolm and Miller are favourably spoken of. But, beyond all, for general purpose, to one not destined to become a Professor, is Dr. Burney's History of Music, a most elaborate work, abounding in Historical Information and Biographical Anecdote, replete with Critical Remarks and Scientific Disquisitions on the Progress of Music, illustrated by examples, from the earliest ages to the present period, in which Music is not only a Fashion, but a Rage also. The authors mentioned in the last class, Burney and Rousseau excepted, can only be necessary to those who make Music, in theory and practice, a severe study, whilst the several Treatises, Essays, &c. first spoken of, will prove entertaining and instructive to such persons as read for entertainment chiefly; but who, at the same

time that they consider Reading as a present amusement, are yet desirous of acquiring some knowledge in those branches which are now held as necessary to the forming an accomplished Female Character. But to her who soars at excellence as a Performer, and aims at perfect knowledge in the Science of Music, the Elementary, the Systematic Writers, must be intensely studied, and the Doctrine of Sounds, with the Theory of Harmony, as the Principles or *Rationale* of Music must be made a constant task, under the tuition of some distinguished Professor. A course of Lectures, wherein Theory and Practice were united, from such an Instructor, would be of the highest utility.

5. When the intricacies of the Finger Board are subdued, and all its difficulties are, by patient and persevering Practice, surmounted by the Scholar, the Master should then use it as a table whereon to instruct his Pupil in the doctrines of Thorough Bass and the principles of Composition. Theoretical Knowledge should ever be conjoined with Practical Skill, else will the Scholar be a mere Automaton, or at best but a living machine, moving by the impulse of Animal Function, without Intellect or Soul to direct and influence its operations. Playing, as it is termed, on an Instrument, and being conversant in the Science of Music, are things widely different from each other in their nature. And in Musick, as in other branches, there are many good manual Artists, who are strangers wholly to the Scientific Principles of their Profession, and whose abilities extend not beyond a dextrous use of the tools with which they work.

(To be continued.)

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE FROM AVIGNON, TO MRS. FORRESTER AT PARIS.

DEAR MADAM,

I RECEIVED yours with great pleasure, but a pleasure that is embittered (as most pleasures are) with some melancholy reflections. I cannot help thinking it a great cruelty of fortune, that different circumstances should oblige me to live at such a distance from the woman in the world (I speak it from my heart) that I most wish to pass my life with. Your temper, your character, and conversation, are so infinitely to my taste, that I never can meet with

any thing to supply the loss of you. I had a letter from poor Morell two posts ago, who says he has sought you, but found you not. I agree with you, that his gentleness (and I believe that of all his species) approaches to insipidity. But is it not preferable to the mischievous vivacity of a great part of mankind? I look upon passions to be the root of all evil, and, in my opinion, we ought to search after such objects as can neither feel nor inspire them. If you were to

* Highly spoken of by Dr. Burney, Mr. Mason, and others qualified to judge of its merits.

see this town, you would think I am very happily placed on this scheme, and it is true here is nobody capable of pleasing; but on the other hand, here is a perpetual round of impertinence, and I find myself as improperly lodged as if I inhabited a volary; the chattering of magpies, repetitions of parrots, and screaming of peacocks, are what I am ever entertained with, and it is as absurd

to endeavour to reason with any of the people here as with the animals I have mentioned. My library is my sole resource. I should desire no other if I could talk with a friend like you, improving my reflections by communicating my own, but that is a blessing not to be for

Your faithful humble servant,
M. W. M.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 23.

DON PEDRO, a Dramatic Performance by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow:

CHARACTERS.

Count de Valdesoto	Mr. Aickin
Pedro de Roscafría,	Mr. Palmer.
Henrique, his Brother,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Baño de Robildondo,	Mr Bannister.
President of the Inquisition,	Mr. Davis.
Nicholas Sassenigo,	Mr. Sutt.
Celestina,	Mrs. S. Kemble.
Marguita,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Caania,	Miss De Camp.

Robbers, Citizens, &c.

The Story of this piece is as follows:

Don Pedro, called *El Diabolo*, is the son of a Spanish Nobelman; but, having been discarded by his family on account of his libertine principles, and the savage ferocity of his character, he joins a gang of robbers, and, being of a temper more daring and mischievous than any of the crew, he is raised to the dignity of being their leader. Henrique, his younger brother, who is as amiable and gentle as Pedro is barbarous and untameable, passing near the haunt of the banditti, is ensnared and stabbed by Pedro, and left, as the latter supposes, dead. Pedro then getting possession of the effects of Henrique, professes to be his brother, and gains admission to the house of the Countess Valdesoto, his uncle, who, believing that he is the amiable Henrique, is on the eve of granting the hand of Celestina, cousin of Pedro, and daughter of the Count. The daughter Celestina is in the habit of dreaming; and, by the aid of her *insinivative visions*, she is acquainted with the

artifice of Pedro, and his supposed murder of his brother. The Count, fully relying upon the appearances in favour of Pedro, treats the *supernatural intimations* of his daughter as the idle suggestions of a disordered fancy. An inquiry is made by the Inquisition into the circumstances of the murder of Henrique, and a man is condemned as guilty. Pedro makes an affected parade of tenderness, and appears as a witness before the solemn tribunal. It appears, however, that Henrique soon overcame the consequences of the wound he received; he repairs to the house of the Count, and, after a very satisfactory inquiry, the guilt of Pedro is made apparent, and Celestina is allotted to the humane and generous Henrique.

For a man who has written so successfully for the Stage as Mr. Cumberland has done, the inequality of his pieces cannot but excite surprise in his auditors. The present performance appears to have been too hastily composed, and is wanting in many particulars to constitute a piece worthy of being produced before a London audience. The hint of the Drama seems to have been taken from *THE ROBBERS*. The Character of Don Pedro was intended to pourtray one hardened in villainy and dead to remorse,

“A hand of murder and a heart of stone,” and was personated with considerable effect by Mr. Palmer. The other performers also acquitted themselves well; but the opinion of the Publick being decidedly against the piece, it was acted only four nights. A very good Prologue and Epilogue, by the Author, were spoken by Mr. R. Palmer and Miss De Camp.

P O E T R Y.

THE MAGPYE. A TALE.

LET others, with poetic fire,
In raptures praise the tuneful choir,

The Linnæ, Chaffinch, Goldfinch, Thrush,
And every warbler of the bush;
I sing the Mimic Magpye's fame,
In wicker cage well fed and tame.

In Fleet-street dwelt in days of yore
 A jolly tradesman nam'd *Tom Moore*.
 Gen'rous and open as the day,
 But passionately fond of play,
 No sounds to him such sweets afford
 As dicebox rattling o'er the board;
 Bewitching *hazard* is the game
 For which he forfeits health and fame.

In *basest* prison hung on high,
 With dappled coat and watchful eye,
 A fav'rite *Magpye* sees the play,
 And mimics ev'ry word they say:
Lord! how he nicks us, *Tom Moore* cries,
Lord! how he nicks us, *Mag* replies;
Tom throws, and eyes the glittering store,
 And as he throws exclaims *Tom M re!*
Tom Moore the mimic bird replies;
 The astonish'd gamesters lift their eyes,
 And word ring stare and look around,
 As doubtful whence proceeds the sound.

This dissipative life of course
 Soon brought poor *Tom* from bad to worse;
 Nor prayers nor promises prevail
 To keep him from a dreary jail.

And now between each heart-felt sigh
Tom oft exclaims *Bad company!*
 Poor *Mag*, who shares his master's fate,
 Exclaims from out his *wicker* grate
 "Bad company! Bad company!"
 Then visits poor *Tom* with curious eye,
 And cheers his master's wretched hours
 By this display of mimic powers.
 Th' imprisoned bird, tho' much caref's'd,
 Is still by anxious cares oppress'd,
 In silence mourns its cruel fate,
 And oft explores his *prison gate*.

Observe thro' life you'll always find
 A fellow feeling makes us kind.
 So *Tom* resolves immediately
 To give poor *Mag* his liberty;
 Then opens his cage, and with a sigh
 Takes one fond look and lets him fly.

Now *Mag*, once more with freedom blest'd,
 Looks round to find a place of rest;
 To *Temple* Gardens wings his way,
 There perches on a neighbouring spray.

The Gard'ner now with busy cares
 A curious feed for grass prepares,
 Yet, spite of all his toil and pain,
 The hungry birds devour the grain.

A curious net he does prepare,
 And lightly spreads the wily snare;
 The feather'd plunderers come in view,
 And *Mag* soon joins the *thievish crew*.
 The watchful Gard'ner now stands by,
 With nimble hand and wary eye;
 The birds begin their stolen repast,
 The flying net secures them fast.

The vengeful clown, now fill'd with ire,
 Does to a neighbouring shed retire,
 And, having first secur'd the doors
 And windows, next the net explores.

Now, in revenge for plunder'd feed,
 Each felon he resolves shall bleed,
 Then twists their little necks around,
 And casts them breathless on the ground.

Mag, who with man was us'd to herd,
 Knew something more than common bird;
 He therefore watch'd with anxious care,
 And slipt himself from out the snare,
 Then, perch'd on nail remote from ground,
 Observes how deaths are dealt around.
Lord! how he nicks us, *Mag* y cries:
 The astonish'd Gard'ner lifts his eyes,
 With fault ring voice and panting breath
 Exclaims, "Who's there?"—All still as death.
 His murd'rous work he does resume,
 And casts his eye around the room
 With caution, and at length does spy
 The *Magpye* perch'd on nail so high!
 The wond'ring clown, from what he heard,
 Believes him something more than bird,
 With fear impress'd does now retreat
 Towards the door with trembling feet;
 Then say—"Thy name I do implore?"
 The ready bird replies—"Tom Moore."
 "O Lord!" the frighten'd clown replies,
 With hair erect and staring eyes;
 Half opening then the hovel door,
 He asks the bird one question more:
 "What brought you here?"—With quick
 reply

Sly M g rejoins—"Bad company."

Out jumps the Gard'ner in a fright,
 And runs away with all his might,
 And as he runs, impress'd with dread,
 Exclaims, "*The Devil's in the shed!*"

The wond'rous tale a Bench'ner hears,
 And foots the man, and quells his fears,
 Gets *Mag* secur'd in *wicker* cage
 Once more to spend his little rage:
 In *Temple Hall* now hung on high,
Mag oft exclaims—"Bad company!"

ODE TO MELANCHOLY,

BY MRS. ANN RADCLIFFE.

Author of "THE MYSTERIES OF UDO-
 PHO."

SPIRIT of Love and Sorrow hail!
 Thy solemn voice from far I hear,
 Mingling with Evening's dying gale:
 Hail with thy sadly-pleasing tear!
 O! at this still, this lonely hour,
 Thine own sweet hour of closing day,
 Awake thy lute, whose charming power
 Shall call up Fancy to obey:
 To paint the wild romantic dream
 That meets the Poet's musing eye,
 As on the bank of shadowy stream
 He breathes to her the servid sigh.

Lead where the pine woods wave on high,
 Whose pathless sod is darkly seen,
 As the cold moon with trembling eye
 Darts her long beams the leaves between;

Lead

Lead to the mountain's dusky head,
 Where far below, in shade profound,
 Wide forests, plains, and hamlets spread,
 And sad the chimes of vesper sound.
 Or guide me where the dashing oar
 Just breaks the stillness of the vale,
 As slow it tracks the winding shore,
 To meet the Ocean's distant sail;
 To pebbly banks, that Neptune laves
 With measur'd surges loud and deep,
 Where the dark cliff bends o'er the waves,
 And wild the winds of Autumn weep.

A. R.

TO EDWIN JUNIOR,

IN REPLY to his excellent POEM, addressed
 to THE YOUNG WIDOW, in our last
 MAGAZINE.

*Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa; ridens
 Simplices Nymphae.*

WHEN without passion, yet with feign'd
 desire,

Muse-aided, I with love your breast inspire,
 With all its ardours bid your genius glow,
 Court Fancy's phantom, nurse unreal woe,
 In melting numbers love's soft pow'r express,
 Its hopes and fears, and wishes form'd to
 bliss;

I mourn, in fiction that I play'd a part,
 Or sportive trilled with a tender heart
 La Mancha's Knight, whom Dulcinea's
 charms

Fir'd with the love of beauty, and of arms,
 Tho' work'd in gay Imagination's loom,
 Had nearly caus'd that matchless Hero's
 doom.

Ingenuous youth! you ought not to com-
 plain,

When love, tho' fabled, breathes so sweet
 a strain.

Thus the boy soldier, guiltless of a fear,
 Conducts his comrades through the mimic
 war;

Graceful the fusée and the pike he wields,
 Till, snit with love of fame, he pants for
 hostile fields:

So you Love's *real poison* shall infuse,
 No Maid can stand against your charming
 muse;

Trust me, your generous mind is frain'd to
 prove

Friendship's best pleasures and the joys of
 love;

Forgive the harmless trick *my Muse* has play'd,
 I'm *now* ORESTES; and no more a Maid!

FARIWELL ODE TO MY MISTRESS.

ANACREONTIC.

SAY Lydia, say, what crime could move
 This vengeance from the Queen of Love.

You sure were her peculiar care,
 And guardian Cupids hail'd you fair,
 Till Venus' fatal mandate sent;
 Recall'd the killing charms she'd lent.

For now with silent grief I see
 Another Lydia smile on me,
 Your squalid form and wither'd face
 Half vanish from my warm embrace;
 To every amorous pleasure dead,
 And all the bloom of life is fled.

Those eyes, that wont to pierce my heart,
 No longer Love's artillery dart;
 Those lips, that breath'd a spicy gale,
 Ambrosial sweets no more exhale;
 And cheeks, where tempting roses grew,
 Now wear a sad sepulchral hue.

Then blame not me, 'tis Venus' doom
 Has cropp'd your beauty in its bloom;
 Nor think me partial, should I chuse
 For other nymphs to court the muse!
 Let each, in fancy, praise desert,
 'Tis BEAUTY claims the POET's heart.

Carlisle.

R. B.

L I N E S

WRITTEN IN A RECESS AT CORRY,

THE SEAT OF H. HOWARD, ESQ.

WHAT tho' beneath this sylvan shade
 No marks of grandeur are display'd,
 To form this cool umbrageous seat,
 This quiet and this calm retreat.
 Dame Nature seems to have outv'y'd
 The boast of Art, the temple's pride.
 Hence! far away the painted dome,
 The sculptur'd arch, the splendid room;
 Ye cannot give the breast that ease,
 That peace which swells with every breeze.
 The mould'ring rock of aspect stern,
 The bank bestrew'd with moss and fern,
 The ivy twining round the oak,
 The stripling tree with branching stalk,
 All nobler, happier thoughts suggest,
 And soothe the mind to tranquil rest.

Here, undisturb'd by madd'ning noise,
 The soul partakes her purest joys;
 Bids the warm cheek with fervor glow,
 And wonders at these joys below.
 To this lone cave the lover flies,
 To shun the world's inquiring eyes;
 The bubbling brook which passes by
 Bears faithful witness to each sigh;
 While the bold tow'ring rock above
 Re-echoes oft the sounds of Love.

Within this lonely solitude,
 No worldly cares dare e'er intrude;
 No troubles here the breast annoy,
 But all is peace, and all is joy.

Carlisle.

R. C.

SON.

SONNET TO SABRINA.

ROLL rapid stream, and lash thy crumbling
 shores,
 Toss thy white foam in surges o'er the
 plain;
 Let thy resistless flood in roarings pour
 Its world of waters from th' Atlantick
 main.

Roll on ye waves, fit emblem of that mind
 Where youthful Passion lords it on her
 throne:
 As your fierce surge is by no bounds con-
 fin'd,
 So Passions break the fence of Reason
 down.

But when sage Nature checks thy foaming
 force,
 And stays the fury of thy boiling *Boar**,
 Thy ebbing waters gently bend their course,
 In soft smooth currents round their wind-
 ing shore.

So early passions past, by calmer age sur-
 vey'd,
 We look with wonder at the wrecks they
 made.

HORTENSIVS.

SONNET

WRITTEN IN TINTERN ABBEY,
 MONMOUTHSHIRE.

STRANGER, whoe'er thou art, whose ling-
 er'ing feet,
 Enchain'd by wonder, press this verdant
 green †,
 Where thy enraptur'd sight the dark woods
 meet,
 Ah pause awhile, and contemplate the
 scene!

These hoary pillars clasp'd by ivy round,
 This hallow'd floor by holy footsteps trod,
 The mould'ring Choir by spreading thorns
 embrown'd,
 Where fasting saints devoutly hymn'd
 their God.

But ruthless Time, by slow but certain sweep,
 Has laid, alas! their antient splendor low:
 Yet if Reflection sinks its lesson deep,
 The soul's improvement from these walls
 may flow.

* The Boar, Hygra, or Flood's Head, is, I believe, peculiar to the Severn; the tide rushes into its channel in a solid column from 10 to 20 feet high with so loud a roar as to be heard some miles. The conflict caused by the meeting of the tide and fresh water probably furnished the name, *Hygra, Eau Guerre* (water war).

† The floor of the abbey is now a beautiful turf composed chiefly of clover.

Like them how soon may be thy tottering
 state!

Man's but a temple of a shorter date.

HORTENSIVS.

Frampton on Severn,

Gloucestershire, July 12, 1796.

ELEGY

To the MEMORY of HARMAN JONES, Esq.
 CAPTAIN in the SOMERSET FENCIBLES,
 who died lately in the ISLE of JERSEY.

LONG as calm memory, from my infant
 age,

With retrospective glance can clearly roll,
 Noting the changes on this earthly stage,
 Dear was the vernal season to my soul:

And still, when fullen Eurus fled our coast,
 And young Favonius breath'd amid our
 bow'rs,

I felt a joy beyond a monarch's boast,
 And gaz'd with rapture on the earliest
 flowers.

But now each primrose tuft, each violet braid,
 And fragrant lily-bell escapes my care;
 Left with a mute-cold carelessness to fade,
 "And waste its sweetness on the desert
 air."

For when I thought the wish'd-for hour was
 nigh,

As erst my rural treasures to attend,
 A chilling blight fell from a low'ring sky,
 And the sad tidings came—"I lost a
 friend."

I saw his wasting frame, with silent grief,
 Ere to Cæsara's fatal shore he coast,
 And hop'd the southern breeze might give
 relief,

But hop'd in vain—I mourn him ever lost.

Oh have I prais'd, with youthful fire elate,
 Whate'er peculiarly seem'd great or
 good,

Which yet I wish were true—but, O, sad fate
 Of life! such feelings must be still with-
 stood.

For while I gave smooth Semblance Virtue's
 due,

And almost triumph'd in the generous
 song,

Experience, matron sage, with mirror true,
 Convinc'd me soon that I was often wrong;

Made me, in her authentic glass, defy
Shapes of ingratitude I blush to name,
But now, with bright discriminating eye,
She leads me on a nobler road to fame.

No more, then, shall this tendency to praise,
This fond enthusiastic warmth of heart,
Nor shall the living meteor's transient blaze,
Allure my Muse from strictest truth to part.

If, rapt in Fancy's range, I hover now
A pensive pilgrim o'er thy distant bier,
And bind, dear Jones, sad cypress round my brow,
While bursts the big involuntary tear;

If I recal thy sterling worth, thy taste,
Thy sense of honour, gloriously defin'd;
Thy genuine humour, with sound judgement grac'd,
Thy feeling bosom, and thy liberal mind;

I do but take, from Friendship's holy shrine,
A modest type from Nature, of the past—
A wreath which, when bedew'd with tears
like mine,

The grateful testimonial sure will last.

May 4.

S. E.

ODE to HOPE.

"It is a kind of vital heat in the soul."

SPECTATOR.

TIS Hope, whose glowing eye
Delusive sparkles with inviting flame;
On whose angelic name
Th' afflicted call when misery's bane is
nigh!

Thou balm of wounding care,
That wipe away the tears of heart-felt
grief,

Affording blest relief;

'Tis thine to cheer the dungeon with a
smile,

And ease the captive's toil,

And soothe his dreaded soul-subduing snare!

Be kind, fair daughter of Desire,
Thy solace human woes require.

Thy smiles are sweeter than the rose,

Or any fragrant flower that blows;

Yea, they possess more sweets in store

Than perfumes from Arabia's shore.

Beneath thy loosely-waving train,

The gifts of peace securely reign;

The sorrows of th' afflicted breast

Upon thy downy couch find rest.

O Nymph, thine auspices impart,

Deign to console the drooping heart;

Approach, in cheerful garb array'd,

With haste approach, thou heavenly maid!

And with thy bright, all-gladd'ning ray.

Thy balmy influence display,

To banish sorrow from the mind,

To leave pale-visag'd care behind:

And let that phantom, wan Despair,

To some sequester'd cave repair;

Or to some dark and dreary cell,

Where hideous goblins chuse to dwell;

Where nightly ghosts frequent the place,

Unknown to all of human race.

Hence, from 'mong men, thou hated foe,

Inhabit with the fiends below!

Let them behold thy haggard sight,

Secluded from the realms of light!

But hail, blest Hope! thy beauteous face,

Bedeck'd with ev'ry charming grace,

Invites my footsteps to thy shrine,

To seek thy healing pow'r divine;

Thy vital, soothing aid to see,

For Nature seeks support in thee.

Arm'd with thy shield, 'gainst woe and strife;

The wise sustain the pains of life;

Relying on thy virtuous pow'r,

The brave, in Mis'ry's baneful hour,

Strongly oppose th' envenom'd dart,

Nor let her poisonous pierce the heart.

The wretched prisoner's lonely cell,

Where hideous gloom and torments dwell,

Is cheer'd by thy auspicious ray,

Blest harbinger of Freedom's day.

Thy smiles alleviate his pains,

And ease his limbs from dark Confinement's chains.

O Nymph! I see thy comely mien,

While pow'rful Fancy paints the scene.

But, ah! what dreaded sights appear!

What doleful clangors pierce mine ear!

Against the rock the bark is lost,

See, the wreck floats along the coast!

Alas, what piteous cries I hear!

What horrid scenes of death appear!

The shipwreck'd crew, with struggling hand,

Attempt to reach the distant land.

The rempest rages more and more:

The waves dash loud against the shore!

Around the forked lightning spreads,

Ethereal thunder rolls above their heads!

Yet here thy succour, Hope, is found,

Tho' stern Destruction haunts around.

They see thy fair inviting hand

Benignly pointing to the land.

E'en here, thy kind endearing smile

Can Fate's approaching pow'r beguile;

Inspir'd with thy attractive charms,

They beat the surge with pliant arms,

Whilst, by its clear resplendent light,

Thy torch discovers to their sight

A vista thro' the storm of night.

Cheltenham, July 21.

D. W. D.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXIII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES ! HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 13.)

LORD LOVAT.

IT is most certainly no mark of assured virtue and goodness to meet death with intrepidity. It often happens, that the most pious and excellent persons (as knowing how much better they probably might have acted) close the last scene with much difficulty and trepidation. Lord Lovat, upon having the axe turned against him, as is usual when the dreadful sentence in cases of treason is pronounced against a Peer, smiled, and behaved throughout the course of his trial with great lightness and carelessness, asking several improper questions.

He resigned himself to death with great fortitude on the scaffold; ate a meat breakfast the morning of his execution, and not long before he died exclaimed, "Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori."

The late Duke of Orleans, M. l'Egalité, met his fate with apparent unconcern; he went to the Guillotine the day before he was sentenced to suffer by it; and it has been said, that on the executioner's offering to take off his boots before he put him under the infernal engine, he said, "Il vaut mieux les ôter du carcase, You had better take them off from the dead body."

COUNT OXENSTIERN.

The following concise and whimsical account of England was given some years since by Count Oxenstiern, after his departure from London: "England is really the Queen of Isles—the metropolis and arsenal of Neptune—it is the treasury of Europe—the kingdom of Bacchus—the school of Epicurus—the academy of Venus—the country of Mars—the recess of Minerva—the support of Holland—the scourge of France—the purgatory of those who are advocates for slavery—and the Paradise of those who are lovers of Liberty."

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

Pascal says, that there are some men who believe in the miracles of Vespasian, and deny those of the Gospel. Lord

Bolingbroke had one day in company, before Marivaux, the celebrated French Novel Writer, talked against religion; who told him, "At least, my Lord, if you are not a Believer, it is not for want of faith."

MARSHAL SAXE

"I have no great opinion," said he, "of those Generals who are always asking after detachments to attack the enemy. They are like the statue of a horse, whose foot is always lifted up, and yet he never stirs a step."

To the celebrated Father Castel, who wrote to congratulate him upon his successes, and upon the very excellent manner in which his military operations were carried on, he answered, "Nothing, my reverend Father, can flatter me more than that I should have attracted your attention upon the manner in which I have had the honour to conduct the King's troops. Very few persons see so far as you do, and I am in no hurry to take off the veil from their eyes. It would be an useless and an impertinent behaviour in me to do so. The generality of mankind are satisfied when affairs go on tolerably well, and the number you know of common persons in the world is very great."

AMBROSIO, MARQUIS DE SPINOLA, was one of the greatest Generals of his time; he commanded the forces of Philip the Second against the United Provinces revolted from his dominion.

When some one told him, that John de Ver, a famous Commander of his time, died of having nothing to do, he answered, "Upon my word, that is sufficient to kill any General."

MAURICE DE NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE,

was one day asked, who was the first General of his time? "The Marquis of Spinola," said he, "is the second."

At the Battle of Nieuport he thus harangued his troops, after having sent away his ships: "My friends, behind

R

you

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

No. I.

AMERICA.

THE following Explanatory Article has been framed by PHINEAS BOND, and TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esqrs. the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the British Treaty:

WHEREAS, by the third Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at London on the 19th of November 1794, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed, that it should at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the Citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the Treaty of Peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties on the Continent of America (the Bay Company only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the first article: And whereas, by the eighth article of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, concluded at Greenville on the 3d day of August 1793, between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandotts, Delaware, Shawanees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Mianies, and Okias, it was stipulated, that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader, who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the authority of the United States, which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation; and it being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and for this purpose his Britannic Majesty having named for his Commissioner Phineas Bond, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-General for the Middle and Southern States of America, and his Majesty's Charged' Affaires to the Unit-

ed States; and the President of the United States having named for their Commissioner Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State for the United States, to whom, agreeable to the laws of the United States, he has entrusted this negotiation:

"They, the said Commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and now by these presents explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any Treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other State or Nation, or with any Indian Tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights and free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of the Treaty, to the subjects of his Majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to make a part of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof we, the said Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have signed this explanatory Article, and thereto affixed our Seals.

Done at Philadelphia the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1796.

P. BOND, (Seal.)

T. PICKERING, (Seal.)

No. II.

DONA MARIA, BY THE GRACE OF
GOD, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND
THE ALGARVES, &c. &c.

BE it known to all to whom this law shall come, that, taking into my Royal consideration the many and very important advantages which would necessarily result to the commerce of the subjects of these kingdoms and their dominions, by the establishment of a free port; and well aware that the Port of Lisbon, from its situation, security, and facility of navigation with the ocean, is preferable to those of other Nations which have adopted similar establishments; conforming myself to the opinion of my Royal Board of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation, of those kingdoms and their dominions, and of others of my Council, very learned and zealous for the good of my royal service and of the public utility:—It is my will, and I am pleased to create and establish, at Janqueira, joining to the city of Lisbon, a free port, to take entire and due effect from the first day of January, in the year next ensuing, of 1797, having destined for its exercise and the deposit, the houses and warehouses of Fort St. John, with the ground adjoining, whereon to build the further necessary accommodations, there to receive and deposit all goods and merchandize, of whatever quality or kind they may be as well from foreign countries (except for the present sugar and tobacco) as from national ports situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose, at the option of the proprietors of said goods, of disposing of them for the internal consumption of the kingdom, provided they are entitled to lawful entry, and on paying the customary duties, at the respective custom-house; or to be exported to foreign ports, or national ones beyond the said Cape of Good Hope, on paying only towards the benefit of my royal revenue, for protection and deposit, the duty of 1 per cent. on the amount of their value, calculated on the invoice to be produced by the captains of the vessels or their consignees, by them signed and certified on oath; the liberty of *Franquia* still however to remain as heretofore, for all vessels that shall require it, according to the rules as established by the custom-house of this city; suppressing all other duties, and

revoking all and whatever dispositions that may oppose or infringe on the liberty and freedom which are to constitute the advantages of the establishment.

Further to animate and promote in this capital a concurrence and abundance of articles of the first necessity; I am pleased to declare, that all qualities of grain, meat, and food, which are free from paying duties inward, shall not only enjoy the free liberty of exportation, but shall be also free from payment of the aforesaid contribution imposed on other goods, and continue to be received and dispatched through the same departments as heretofore.

In case it should happen that the Crown of Portugal should enter into war (which God forbid) with any Power whose subjects might be interested in goods in the free port, in which condition it is to be understood the aforesaid grain, meat, and food, are included, no arrest, embargo, sequestration, or reprisal, shall on that account be made thereon, but on the contrary they shall remain in the utmost freedom and security, as if each individual had them placed in his own house, to dispose of them as he may judge most suited to his interest.

The administration of the aforesaid free port shall be constituted under the superintendence of a General Comptroller, with the necessary Officers under him, that I may be pleased to appoint; and it is my will to order, that he shall be independent of all and every jurisdiction, and only subordinate to the Tribunal of the Royal Board of Commerce, through which will be forwarded the necessary orders to meet occurring circumstances, and bring up to my royal presence all representations tending to maintain and preserve inviolate the good faith of this establishment, in due conformity to the particular regulations which I have ordered to be formed for the government of the aforesaid administration and officers employed in conducting it; and also to serve as a guidance to all captains of ships and their consignees, for their conduct on the entry and shipping off of all goods, claiming the benefit of this institution.

Dated at the Palace of Queliez,
May 13, 1796.

No. III.

PROCLAMATION of the ARCH-DUTCH-
CHIESS of AUSTRIA, MARIA ELIZA-
BETH, to the INHABITANTS of
TYROL.

Dear and much-beloved Subjects,
THE desire you have manifested to
take up arms for the good of Sovereigns,
and the defence of your country, has
often compelled me to shed tears of
gratitude. I am unable to recompense,
as I wish, the brave men who devote
themselves in a cause so loyal; but as
an inhabitant of Tyrol I will, for the
benefit of the defenders of the country,
dispose of every thing superfluous, gold
and silver watches, knives, medals,

plate, &c. which I will distribute my-
self after the war, as acknowledgements
to those brave Tyrolians who shall dis-
tinguish themselves by their courage
and brilliant actions. I entreat all the
brave defenders of the country to be-
lieve, that they shall ever be the objects
of my most anxious solicitude, and that I
will not neglect to make known to the
Emperor, my dear relation, the services
they shall have rendered, for the pur-
pose of obtaining from him the rewards
they may deserve.

(Signed) MARIE ELIZABETH,
Done at our Court at Inspruck,
the 30th of May 1796.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW
PARLIAMENT,

FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS IN ENGLAND, WALES,
AND SCOTLAND, AGREEABLE TO THE RETURNS MADE TO THE CROWN
OFFICE.

* Those printed thus (†) were not in the last Parliament. Those marked
thus (*) are new for the respective Places. All the rest are re-elected. The
figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served.
Those marked (¶) are returned for more than one place.

ABINGDON, †* Theophilus Metcalfe
Abingdon. T. D. Pyrwhitt 1, †*
C. Drake Garrard [Bucknall
Alban's, St. Hon. R. Bingham 1, †* T. S. D.
Allborough, Suffolk. *M. A. Taylor 3, *Sir
J. Aubrey 6
Aldborough, Yorkshire. R. M. Chiswell 1,
*C. Duncombe, jun. 1
Andover. B. Lethieullier 6, †* Hon. C.
Wallop
Anglesea. Hon. A. Paget 1
Appleby. *J. Courtenay 4, †* Hon. J. Tufton
Arundel. Sir G. Thomas 1, †* J. Greene
Ashbourne. Sir R. Mackreth 5, L. Palk 3, ¶
Aylesbury. Scrope Bernard 3, Gen. Lake 1
Barnbury. *Dudley North 1
Barnstaple. J. Cleveland 6, †* R. Wilton
Bath. Lt. Weymouth 4, Sir R. P. Arden 4
Baunmaris. †* Lord Newborough
Bedfordshire. Hon. A. St. John 4, J. Osborne 1
Bedford Town. S. Whitbread, jun. 1, W.
Colhoun 3
Bedwin. *Gen. Bruce 1, †* J. Wodehouse
Berkshire. Sir J. Miford 1, †* W. Miford
Berkshire. G. Vanhant 3, C. Dundas 1
Berwick. Col. Callander 1, *Earl Tyr-
connel 6
Beverley. †* W. Tatton, †* N. C. Burton
Bewdley. †* Miles Peter Andrews
Bishop's Castle. W. Clive 5, H. Strachey 5
Blebbing. †* Sir L. Copley. †* J. Stein
Bodmin. Sir J. Morhead 4, *J. Nesbitt 4
Boroughbridge. *Sir J. Scott 4, †* F. Burdett
Bossey. †* J. Stuart Wortley. †* J.
Lubbock
Boston. T. Fydel 1, †* Lord Milintown
Brackley. Gen. Egerton 5, S. Haynes 3
Bramber. *J. Adams 3, †* Sir C. W. R.
Boughton
Breconshire. Sir Charles Morgan 5
Brecon Town. Charles Morgan 1
Bridgenorth. J. Whitmore 1, J. H. Browne 5
Bridgewater. †* G. Pocock, †* Jefferys Allen
Bridport. G. Barclay 1, C. Sturt 1
Bristol. Lord Sheffield 3, *C. Bragge 1
Buckinghamshire. Marq. of Titchfield 1,
Hon. J. Grenville 6 [ville 1
Buckingham Town. G. Nugent 1, T. Gren-
gallington. Sir J. Call 1, P. Orchard 3
Calne. J. Jekyll 1, *Sir F. Baring 1
Cambridgeshire. Gen. Adeane 4, H. C.
Yo ke 1
Cambridge University. Rt. Hon. W. Pitt 4,
Lord Euston 4
Cambridge Town. R. Manners 3, E. Finch 3.
Camelford. †* W. J. Denison, †* J. J.
Angerstein
Canterbury. †* J. Baker. †* S. E. Sawbridge
Cardiff. Lord E. J. Stuart 1
Cardiganshire. *Thomas Johnes 5
Cardigan Town. †* Hon. J. Vaughan
Carlisle. J. C. Curwen 1, †* Sir F. F. Vane
Carmarthenshire. Sir James Hamlyn 1
Carmarthen Town. †* M. D. Magens
Carnarvonshire. Sir R. Williams 1
Carnarvon Town. †* Hon. Edward Poyer
Caple

- Castle Rising.* C. Chester 1, †*Horatio Churchill
Cheshire. J. Crew 7, †*T. Chalmersley
Cheshire. Ld. Belgrave 3, Col. T. Grosvenor 8
Chichester. T. Steele 4, G. W. Thomas 3
Chippingham. J. Dawkins 3, G. Hinder 4
Chorlchurch. G. Rose 3, †*W. S. Rose
Cirencester. M. H. Beach 1, R. Preston 1
Clitheroe. *Ld. E. C. Bantock 5, †*Hon. R. Curzon
Cockermouth. J. D. Garforth 4, †*E. Burrow
Colchester. R. Thornton 3, *Ld. Mun-
Corfe Castle. J. Bond 4, H. Banks 4
Cornwall. Sir W. Lemon 6, F. Gieger 1
Coventry. †*W. W. Bird, †*N. Jefferys
Cricklade. Lord Porchester 1, T. Estcourt 1
Cumberland. Sir H. Fletcher 6, †*J. Low-
Dartmouth. J. C. Villiers 4, E. Bataud 4
Denbighshire. *Sir W. W. Wynne 1
Denbigh Town. Richard Middleton 1
Derbyshire. Ld. J. Cavendish 1, E. M. Mundy 3
Derby Town. Ld. G. A. H. Cavendish 5, E. Dewar 1
Devizes. Henry Addington 3, J. Smith 3
Devonshire. J. P. Battard 4, L. Park 3, ¶
Dorsetshire. W. M. Pitt 4, F. J. Browne 3
Dorchester. F. Fane 1, Hon. C. Ashley 1
Dover. C. S. Pybus 1, J. Trevanion 2
Downton. Sir W. Scott 1, *Hon. E. Beauverie 1
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley 5, Sir E. Win-
Dunwich. Sir J. Vanneck 1, †*Snowden
Durham County. R. Milbanke 1, R. Burdon 1
Durham City. W. H. Lambton 3, Sir H. V. Tempest 1
East Loos. †*John Buller, †*William
Edmonsbury. Sir C. Davers 6, †*Right
Essex. T. B. Bramilton 5, J. Bullock 7
Exeter. T. Thompson 1, †*C. Theistuffon
Exeter. J. Boring 1, †*Sir C. W. Bampfylde
Eye. Ad. Cornwallis 4, †*M. Singleton
Flintshire. Sir Roger Mollva (a) 8
Flint Town. Watkin Williams 1
Forver. P. Radleigh 6, *R. P. Carow 3
Gatton. †*J. Patric, *Sir G. Heathcote ¶
German's St. Hon. W. Elliot 2, *Lord Grey 1
Glamorganshire. Thomas Wyndham 3
Gloucestershire. G. C. Berkeley 4, *Marquis
Gloucester City. J. Pitt 3, Hon. H. Howard 1
Granbound. †*R. Sewell, †*B. Edwards
Grantburn. G. Sutton 3, S. Yorke 1
Grimsby. †*A. Baucherett, †*W. Mellish
Grimshead. N. Dance 1, †*J. Strange
- Guildford.* Hon. T. Onslow 5, †*Gen.
Chippel Norton. [Chute 1
Hampshire. Sir W. Heathcote 2, W.
Harwich. J. Robinson 4, *R. Hopkins 7
Hastmoro. *J. Lowther 5, J. C. Satter-
thwaite 1
Hastmoro. *Sir J. Sanderson 1, †*N. Van-
Haverfordwest. Lord Kensington 9
Hellon. C. Abbot 1, †*Richard Richards
Hertfordshire. T. Harley 6, †*R. Biddulph
Hertford City. J. Scudamore (b) 7, J.
Walwyn 3
Hertfordshire. W. Plumer 7, W. Baker 3
Hertford Town. J. Calvert 1, Baron N.
Dimdale 1
Hoydon. †*Christ. Atkinson 1, Sir L.
Darcel 1
Herebyshire. Visc. Cliefden 1, †*Sir J. F.
Higbarn Ferrers. Sergeant J. Adair 1
Hindon. †*J. Wildman, †*M. G. Lewis
Horton. †*G. Shum, †*G. Chambers
Horsham. †*Sir J. Marshpherson 4, †*J. Fox
Huntingdonshire. Lord Hinchinbroke 1,
*†*Lord F. Montagu.*
Huntingdon Town. *W. H. Fellowes 3, *J.
Calvert, jun. 1
Rythe. Sir C. F. Radcliffe 7, W. Evelyn 6
Ilchester. *Sir R. Cleyton 3, †*W. Dick-
inson, jun. [Hamond
Ipswich. C. A. Crickett 3, †*Sir A. S.
Ives. St. W. Praed 4, †*Sir R. C. Glynn
Kent. Sir E. Knatchbull 1, †*Sir W.
Geary [B. Folkes 1
King's Lynn. Hon. H. Walpole 4, Sir M.
Kingston-upon-Hull. S. Thornton 3, †*Sir
C. Turner [Hare 4
Knarborough. Lord J. Townshend 3, J.
Lancashire. T. Stanley 1, J. Blackburne 1
Lancaster Town. J. Dent 1, †*R. Penn
Launceston. †*Hon. J. Rawdon, †*J. Brog-
den [Curzon 3
Leicestershire. W. Pochin 4, Hon. P. A.
Leicester Town. S. Smith 3, Ld. Rancliffe 3
Leominster. J. Hunter 3, †*G. A. Pollen
Lekeard. Hon. E. Ja. Eliot 4, Hon. J.
Eliot 3 [mond
Leithwicke. *H. Sloane 3, †*W. Drum-
Lewes. T. Kemp 4, †*J. C. Pelham
Lincolnshire. R. Vyner 1, †*Sir G. Heath-
cote ¶ [Ellison
Lincoln City. Hon. Geo. Rawdon 1, †*R.
Litchfield. Lord G. L. Gower 1, T. An-
fon 3 [coyne
Liverpool. Gen. Tarleton 1, †Isaac Gaf-
London. Ald. Lushington 1, the Lord
Mayer (W. Curtis) 1, †*Ald.
Combe, Ald. Anderson 1
Ludlow. Hon. Rob. Clive 1, R. P.
Knight 4
Ludgerhall. *Earl Dalkeith 1, †*T. Everett

(a) Since dead.

(b) Since dead.

Lyme

- Lyne Regis.* Hon. H. Fane 6, Hon. T. Fane 3
- Lymington.* Sir H. B. Neale 1, *W. Manning 1 [lancey
- Maidstone.* M. Bloxham 3, †*Gen. O. De-Malden, J. H. Strutt 1, C. C. Western 1
- Malmesbury.* †*P. J. Thellusson, †*S. Smith
- Malton.* Lord Milton 1, W. Baldwin 1
- Marlborough.* †*Lord Bruce, †*Hon. J. Bruce [Williams
- Marlow.* Tho. Williams 1, †*Owen Geo.
- Mars.* Sir W. Young 3, *Gen. Nugent 1 [Lushington 1
- Michael, St.* Sir C. Hawkins 3, *Sir S.
- Merionethshire.* Sir R. W. Vaughan 1
- Midhurst.* *Hon. S. Douglas 1, *C. Long 3
- Middlesex.* W. Mainwaring 3, G. Byng 3
- Milbourne Port.* *Lord Paget 1, †*Sir R. Ainslie
- Minehead.* J. F. Luttrell 5, *J. Langston 1
- Monmouthshire.* Gen. Rooke 1, †*C. Morgan
- Monmouth Town.* †*Cha. Thompson
- Montgomeryshire.* Fra. Lloyd 1
- Montgomery Town.* W. Keene 1
- Morpeth.* Lord Morpeth 1, †*W. Huskisson [Wood 1
- Newark.* T. M. Sutton 4, *Col. M.
- Newcastle under-Lyme.* W. Egerton 1, †*E. W. Bootle
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Sir M. W. Ridley 6, C. Brandling 3
- Newport, Cornwall.* †*J. Richardson, †*William Northey
- Newport, Hants.* *J. C. Jervoise ¶ 5, †*E. Rushworth ¶
- Newton, Lancashire.* Col. Legh 4, T. Brooke 1 [Le Fevre
- Newton, Hants.* †*Sir R. Worsley, †*C. S.
- Norfolk.* T. W. Coke 3, Sir J. Wodehouse 3 [celles 1
- Northallerton.* H. Peirse 5, Hon. E. Laf-
- Northamptonshire.* T. Powys 5, F. Dickins 3
- Northampton Town.* †*Hon. S. Perceval, Hon. E. Bouverie 1
- Northumberland.* C. Grey 3, Col. T. R. Beaumont 1 [Hobart 3
- Norwich.* Hon. W. Windham 3, Hon. H.
- Nottinghamshire.* †*Ld W. C. Bentinck, †*E. Pierrepont [Coke 5
- Nottingham Town.* R. Smith 5, D. P.
- Oakhampton.* †*T. Tyrwhitt, †*R. B. Robson [Stewart
- Oxford.* Ld. R. Seymour 1, †*Hon. R.
- Oxfordshire.* †*Lord C. Spencer, †*J. Fane
- Oxford City.* F. Burton 4, †*H. Peters
- Oxford University.* Sir W. Dolben 5, F. Page 6
- Pembroke-shire.* Lord Milford 3
- Pembroke Town.* Hugh Barlow 5
- Penrhyn.* *T. Wallace 1, †*W. Meekes
- Peterborough.* Hon. L. Damer 3, R. Benyon 6
- Petersfield.* W. Jolliffe 8, †*H. Jolliffe
- Plymouth.* Sir F. L. Rogers 1, †*Major Eiford
- Plympton.* †*W. Adams, †*W. Mitchell
- Pontefract.* J. Smyth 4, †*Lord Galway
- Poole.* †*Hon. C. Stuart, †*J. Jeffery
- Portsmouth.* Hon. T. Erskine 2, *Lord H. Seymour 3 [ley
- Preston.* Sir H. Hoghton 2, †*Lord Stan-
- Queenborough.* J. Sargent 1, †*E. Nepean
- Radnorshire.* Tho. Johns 5
- Radnor Town.* Lord Malden 1
- Reading.* F. Anncliffe 5, R. A. Neville 5
- Ratford, East.* Sir W. Amedotts 2, †*W. Petrie [Beaucherk
- Richmond.* Hon. L. Dundas 1, †*C. G.
- Ripon.* Sir G. A. Winn 3, W. Lawrence 6 [H. Tufton
- Rocheſter.* Adm. Sir R. King 1, †*Hon.
- Retney, New.* †*J. Fordyce, †*J. W. Willett [Lowther
- Rutlandshire.* G. N. Edwards 3, †*Sir W.
- Rye.* Lord Hawkeſbury 1, *R. Dundas 1
- Ry-gate.* Hon. J. S. Cocks 1, J. S. Youke 1 [Bouverie 5
- Salisbury.* W. Hufſey 7, Hon. W. H.
- Saltſh.* E. Bearcroft 3, †*Lord Macdonald [phens 8
- Sandwich.* Sir H. Mann 1, Sir P. Ste-
- Sarum, Old.* *Earl Mornington 1, G. Handinge 4 [C. E. Somerset
- Scarborough.* Col. E. Phipps 1, †*Lord
- Seaford.* *C. R. Ellis 1, †*G. Ellis
- Shaftsbury.* P. Bennet 1, †*W. Boyd
- Shoreham.* Hon. C. W. Wyndham 1, †*Sir C. Bishopp [W. Hill
- Shrewsbury.* Sir W. Pulteney 3, †*Hon.
- Shropshire.* Sir R. Hill 4, J. Kynaston 3
- Somerſetſhire.* W. G. Langton 1, †*W. Dickenson
- Southampton.* J. Amyatt 1, G. H. Roſe 1
- Southwark.* H. Thornton 4, †*G. W. Thelluſſon [leton 3
- Staffordſhire.* Earl Gower 3, Sir E. Lit-
- Stafford Town.* R. B. Sheridan 4, Hon. E. Monckton 4 [Caryſfort 3
- Stamford.* Sir G. Howard 5 (a), Earl of
- Steyning.* J. H. Major 1, †*J. M. Lloyd
- Stockbridge.* J. F. Baſham 1, G. Porter 1
- Sudbury.* *W. Smith 3, †*Sir J. Marriott
- Suffolk.* Sir C. Bunbury 3, †*Ld Brome
- Surrey.* Ld. W. Ruſſell 3, Sir J. Frederick 1
- Suſſex.* Hon. T. Pelham 4, Col. C. Lenox 1
- Tamworth.* Robert Peel 1, †*T. Carter
- Tarwiſſack.* Hon. R. Fitzpatrick 6, Ld. J. Ruſſell 2
- Taunton.* Sir B. Hanmer 4, †*W. Morland

(a) Since dead.

Tewkesbury,

Teaklesbury. J. Martin 5, W. Dowdeswell 1
Tetford. J. R. Burch 1, *J. Harrison 4
Thirsk. Sir G. P. Turner 3, †*Sir T. Frankland
Tiverton. Hon. D. Ryder 2, Hon. R. Ryder 1
Totness. Ld. Arden 4, †*Ld. G. Seymour
Tregony. †*Sir L. Copley, †*J. Nicholls
Tyrra. †*J. L. Gower, †*J. Lemon
Wallingford. Sir F. Sykes 4, †Ld. Eardley 6
Wareham. Lord R. Spencer 1, †*C. Ellis
Warwickshire. Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn 1, Sir J. Mordaunt 1 [Gausson
Warwick Town. Hon. G. Villiers 1, †*S. R. Wells. Clem. Tudway 1, †*C. W. Taylor
Wendover. *G. Canning 1, †J. Hiley Ad-
 dington 1
Wenlock. Hon. J. Simpson 1, C. Forrester 1
Wobley. Ld. G. Thynne 1, †Ld. J. Thynne
Wobury. †*Sir H. P. Mildmay, †*G. Ellis
West Looc. †J. Buller, †S. Sitwell
Westminster. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox 6, *Sir A. Gardner 1 [Lowther 5
Westmoreland. Sir M. Le Fleming 5, J. Sir J. Pulteney 3, A. Stu-
 art 1
Weymouth and }
Melcombe Regis. } G. T. Steward, †*W. Gaithorne 1
Whitechurch. J. F. Townshend 3, †*Hon. W. Broderick
Wigan. J. Cotes 4, Hon. O. Bridgeman 3
Wilton. V. Fitzwilliam 3, Gen. Gold-
 worthy 1 [Sham 1
Wiltshire. Ambr. Goddard 6, H. P. Wynd-
Winchelsea. R. Barwell 1, *W. Currie 1
Winchester. Sir R. Gamon 3, *Ld. Palmer-
 stone 7 [Inherwood
Windsor. †*Hon. R. F. Greville, †*H. Woodstock. Sir H. W. Dathwood 3 †*Ld. Lavington
Worcestershire. Hon. E. Foley 6, W. Lygon 5
Worcester City. E. Wigley 2 †*Abr. Roberts
Wootton Bassett. †*J. Denison, †*E. Clarke
Wycombe. Earl of Wycombe 3, †*Sir J. Dathwood King
Yarmouth, Norfolk. †Gen. S. F. Howe 1, Ld. C. Townshend (a)
Yarmouth, Hunts. J. C. Jervoise 5 †*E. Rushworth †
Yorkshire. W. Wilberforce 4, †*Hon. H. Laſcelles [Milner 1
York City. R. S. Milnes 3, Sir W. M

SCOTCH COUNTIES.

Aberdeen. James Ferguson 3
Air. †*Colonel Hugh Montgomery
Argyl. Lord Frederic Campbell 6
Baniff. *William Grant 1
Berwick. †*Hon. George Baillie, jun.
Bute and Cathness. †*Hon. Fred. Stuart

Cromarty and Nairn. †*Col. Henry Freder-
 ick Campbell
Dumbarton. †*W. C. Bontine.
Dumfries. Sir Robert Laurie 4
Edinburgh. Robert Dundas, Advocate for
 Scotland, 1
Elgin and Forres. †*James Brodie
Fife. †*Sir William Erskine
Forfar. †*Sir David Carnegie
Haddington. †*Hew Hamilton Dalrymple
Inverness. †*Simon Fraser
Kincardine. Robert Barclay 5
Kinross and Clackmannan. †*Sir Ralph Abercrombie
Kirkcubright. Patrick Heron 1
Lanark. Sir James Stewart Denham 1
Linlithgow. Hon. John Hope 1
Orkney and Zetland. *Lieut. R. Honeyman
Peebles. William Montgomery 1
Perth. Colonel Thomas Graham 1
Renfrew. †*Boyd Alexander
Ross. *Sir Charles Ross 3
Roxburgh. Sir George Douglas 3
Selkirk. Mark Pringle 1
Stirling. †*Adm. Sir G. Keith Elphinstone
Sutherland. Gen. James Grant 3.
Wigtoun. *Hon. W. Stewart.

SCOTCH BOROUGHES.

Edinburgh. Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas 5
*Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirk-
 wall.* *William Dundas 1
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres. Sir
 Hector Munro 6
*Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inver-
 arrie.* Alexander Brodie 1
*Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Montrose, Brechin, and
 Inverberrie.* Alexander Allardyce 1
*Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, Forfar, and
 Cupar.* *David Scott 1.
*Anstruther East and West, Pittenweem, Craill,
 and Kinnery.* *John Anstruther 1
*Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Burnt-Island, and King-
 born.* *Sir J. S. Clair Erskine 4
*Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermlin, Queensferry,
 and Culrofs.* †*Col. A. C. Johnstone
*Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Ruth-
 glen.* William Macdowall 1
*Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Ber-
 wick, and Lauder.* †*Robert Baird
Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk.
 *Lord Stoptord 1
*Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kirkcubright, Lochma-
 ben, and Annan.* †*Col. Alex. Hope
*Wigtoun, Whithorn, New Galloway, and
 Stranraer.* †*J. Spalding
Ayr, Irvine, Rothsay, and Campbeltown. John
 Campbell 1

(a) Lord C. Townshend died suddenly the morning after he was returned, on his way to London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 28, 1796.
Copy of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Freemantle, of his Majesty's Ship Inconstant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Bastia, April 27, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of inclosing for the information of their Lordships, the Copy of a Letter from me to Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath.

I am, &c. THO. F. FREEMANTLE.

SIR, *Inconstant at Sea, April 23, 1796.*

I Have the honour to inform you, that on the 19th, cruising near Tunis, I received an account that a French frigate had been seen off Cape Mabera, near Bon; I therefore made sail for that place, and on the evening of the 20th, perceived a ship under French colours at anchor on the coast, which I came up to, and directed to strike; this was prudently complied with: she is called L'Unité, a corvette of 34 guns and 218 men. The crew had made an attempt to set her on fire, but by the exertions of Lieutenant Hutchinson it was soon extinguished: had the ship been of equal force with the Inconstant, I have every reason to believe it would have afforded me a further proof of the spirit and steadiness of every officer and person on board the ship I command. I am, &c.

THO. F. FREEMANTLE.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 31, 1796.
Copy of a Letter from Capt. N. Tomlinson, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop La Suffisante, to Evan Nepean Esq. dated off Falmouth, May 28, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that being on a cruise in his Majesty's sloop La Suffisante under my command, the Lizard bearing N. N. E. distance fifteen leagues, early yesterday morning we discovered a sail, about six miles to windward, and immediately stood for her, and after a chase of 11 hours, came up with her among the rocks between Uihant and the Main, she having endeavoured to make her escape to Brest, through the Passage Le Four; but I was enabled to cut her off by the superior sailing of the Suffisante. We engaged her close on board for half an hour, when she struck, and proves to be the Revanche Brig, Bermudas built, a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for 14 guns, mounting 12 long

four pounders, and 85 chosen men, commanded by Monsieur George Henri Draveman, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, an old and experienced seaman. She was five days from Havre, bound on a cruise, but had taken nothing.

I am particularly obliged to the officers and crew of the Suffisante for their cool and determined conduct, both in working and fighting the sloop, when the utmost exertions were necessary to prevent the enemy from escaping, and to avoid the rocks with which we were surrounded, on a lee shore.

I am happy to add, that there was but one seaman wounded on board the Suffisante. The Revanche had two men killed and seven wounded. I am now proceeding to Plymouth, in company with the prize, and hope we shall arrive there to-night.

I am, &c. NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 31, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Warren, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomona, at Sea, May 25, 1796.

I Beg you will inform their Lordships, that I on this day captured La Fantaisie, a Republican privateer, copper-bottomed, mounting 14 guns and 72 men, from Morlaix on a cruise. She had been only one day from the above port, and had not taken any thing.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 7.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Morait, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Staten Island, May 3, 1796.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that about four o'clock on the 20th of March his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command left Spithead, and at eight o'clock the same evening she passed the Needle Point, the wind then at E. N. E. which carried her in the lat. 43 deg. 57 min. long. 25 deg. 20 min. having been a week out. From that period until last evening, that she anchored two miles below New York, the wind did not continue 24 hours at any time favourable to her course. The day before the fair wind left us a sail was discovered right a-head; the ship being under full sail, with a moderate breeze, soon brought the vessel to be seen from the deck, standing towards us, which she continued to do within the distance of seven or eight miles, when she thought

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it time to put about, and crowded all the sail she could from us, and was discovered to be a brig. About four hours after she was brought to, and proved to be *Le Chasseur*, French privateer, belonging to Bayonne, pierced for 12 guns, 6-pounders, only four on board, the others having been reported to be thrown overboard: her crew 62 in number. From the time of her sailing she had captured only one vessel, a brig, with a cargo of salt from Spain, bound to Newfoundland.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 3.

Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Fraser to Lord Grenville, dated Hamburg, May 27, 1796.

INFORMATION has been received here from Amsterdam on the 24th instant, that, in consequence of the late disturbances in that city, the French General Beurnonville had thought it advisable to propose putting a considerable number of French troops in garrison in that city; that that measure had at first met with much opposition on the part of the burghers of that city, who had claimed to themselves the right of settling their own disputes without the interference of the French military; that however they had been obliged to yield, and that a considerable body of French troops had actually marched into Amsterdam.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 11.

BY a dispatch from Major-General Gordon Forbes to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Mole St. Nicholas, St. Domingo, April 10, 1796, it appears, that a division of British and Colonial troops from the garrison at Port au Prince were embarked on the 17th and 18th of March, in order to proceed against the town and fortresses of *Leogane* in the same island. The troops were landed on the 21st, and a firing was opened on the following day from a temporary battery, which had been constructed. The enemy having brought their heavy artillery to flank this battery, it was obliged to be abandoned, with the loss of one six-pounder disabled, and another spiked and left behind. On this occasion Lieutenant Bingham, of the artillery, lost his arm; and that corps, which behaved remarkably well, suffered some trifling loss. A very heavy fire had been maintained during the greatest part of the 22d from the ships of war against the town and forts; but no impression whatever hav-

ing been made by them, and the place appearing much stronger than it had been represented, the forces were judged inadequate to the enterprise, and the troops, stores, guns, and ammunition of every kind, were therefore re embarked, without further loss or accident.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 11.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships, &c. at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated Swiftsure, at Port au Prince, March 27, 1796.

FOR their Lordships' information I beg leave to acquaint you, that, agreeably to my letter of the 28th ultimo. I proceeded to Port au Prince with General Forbes, where, upon our arrival, a meeting was called of the General Officers, and the proposal for attacking *Leogane* discussed.

On the 21st the army was landed, in two divisions, to the eastward and westward of the fort and town, covered to the westward by the *Ceres* and *Lark*, and to the eastward by the *Iphigenia*, and *Cormorant* and *Serin* sloops, with the *Africa* and *Leviathan* placed against the fort, and the *Swiftsure* to cannonade the town. The fire of the latter was interrupted in the course of half an hour from the situation of the army on shore; but the two former kept up an unremitting cannonade for near four hours against the fort, until dark, and the land wind coming afresh, the ships were moved off to a proper anchorage.

The day following the army were chiefly employed reconnoitring; and the next day, from what they had observed, and the intelligence gained, the enemy were found so exceedingly numerous, that it was resolved best for his Majesty's service to embark the army, &c. and postpone the operations for the present.

In the course of the night, and by noon the next day, the artillery, army, &c. were re embarked; but, I am sorry to add, that the army lost a few men, and that the *Africa* had one man killed and seven wounded; and the *Leviathan* five killed and twelve wounded, two since dead, with damage done to the masts and yards of both ships, insomuch that they must go down to Jamaica to have them made good.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 13.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Esq.
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Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, dated off Falmouth, June 13, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

YOU will be pleased to make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my return off this harbour, accompanied by the Squadron and two National brig corvettes, which we fell in with about eight leagues from Ushant on Saturday morning. The early habit they have of making off as soon as seen led me to suspect they were cruisers; and, after a chase of 24 hours, they were both captured. One is called *Les Trois Couleuvres*, mounting 10 guns and 70 men; the other *La Blonde*, of 16 guns and 95 men, commanded by *Ensigns du Vaisseau*, both coppered; had left Brest two days, to cruise for six weeks; had not taken any thing.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Corke, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 12, 1796.

SIR,

BY my last, of the 10th inst. you were acquainted, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships *Unicorn* and *Santa Margarita*, part of the Squadron under my orders, had sent in a large ship, under Swedish colours, laden with Dutch property, from Surinam; and that Lieutenant Carpenter, of the *Unicorn*, who brought her here, told me he had left our ships in chase of three sail, supposed to be enemies.

Their Lordships will now have the satisfaction of being informed, that those three sail were French frigates, viz. *La Tribune* of 40, *La Famille* of 36 guns (formerly the *Thames*), and *La Legere* of 24 guns, under the command of Commodore Moulton. Notwithstanding that superiority, his Majesty's two frigates, immediately on ascertaining what they were, crowded sail after them; upon which the enemy formed in line of battle, but shortly after, declining to come to action, they separated, and endeavoured to escape. Captain Williams, in the *Unicorn*, pursued the largest, *La Tribune*, and I have no doubt will give a good account of her; while Captain Martin chased and came up with *La Famille*, which struck to him after a smart action, wherein 33 of the enemy were killed and 39 wounded, and only two men were killed and three wounded on board the *Santa Margarita*. Unluckily, as the *Legere*

could not be attended during this chase and engagement, she got off.

Their Lordships will find more particulars on this subject in the inclosed letter to me from Captain Martin, who is safely arrived here with his prize; which capture is the more interesting, as she has been by far the most active and successful of all the enemy's cruisers against our trade.

The credit of the British name has been so eminently well supported on this occasion by the zeal, spirit, and judgment with which his Majesty's ships were conducted, that it becomes wholly unnecessary for me further to express my sense of the merits of their Captains, Officers, and crews.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Santa Margarita, at Sea, June 11.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the 7th inst. being in company with his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*, 18 leagues West of Scilly, we discovered, at two o'clock in the morning, three sail of ships about a mile on our lee beam. As the day opened, we perceived them to be frigates belonging to the French Nation, which I communicated to Capt. Williams by signal, who immediately made sail to join me, and on his near approach made our signal to pass within hail, for the purpose of giving him information of the enemy's force. The statement of their superiority encouraged him in his eager pursuit, having said that he would attack the largest ship, and desiring me to engage the next in strength. This noble example inspired every person with confidence of success, and each ship steered for her opponent; but the enemy, determined to evade an action, steered away large under a pretence of sail, the smallest ship at the same time making off to windward. At half past eleven o'clock, by our superior sailing, we arrived within gunshot of the enemy; but as they appeared to close for the mutual support of each other, and the *Unicorn* being some distance astern, I judged it prudent to postpone our attack till she was sufficiently advanced to occupy the attention of the French Commodore. At this time the enemy commenced a fire from their stern chase guns. At one o'clock, having approached them within three quarters of a mile, we fired our bow guns, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, the enemy at the same time yawing to discharge their broadsides. At two o'clock, the *Unicorn*

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being on our weather beam, we made sail, keeping up a running fight till a quarter past four o'clock, when the sternmost ship, finding it impossible to escape, put his helm a-port, and endeavoured to rake us; but being fortunately baffled in this effort, afforded us an opportunity of placing ourselves abreast of him within pistol-shot, when a quick and well-directed fire compelled him to surrender to his Majesty's ship in less than 20 minutes. She proved to be the Thames, commanded by Citoyen Fraden, mounting 36 guns and 306 men. The ship which the Unicorn continued in chase of, is La Legere, of 40 guns and 320 men, bearing the broad pendant, Citoyen Moulston, Commander of a Division. The other, which made off to windward, is La Le-gere, of 24 guns and 180 men. I am glad to observe, that our loss is very disproportionate to the enemy, having only two seamen killed, and the boatwain and two seamen wounded; and her's 32 killed and 19 wounded, and many of the latter have since died.

It is with extreme pleasure that I seek the present opportunity of testifying my gratitude to the Officers and ship's company for their active zeal and steady unanimity at all times and in all situations, but more particularly in the capture of the Thames, on which occasion their courage and exemplary conduct is worthy of the greatest praise. The readiness of Mr. Harrison, the First Lieutenant, and his prompt execution of my orders, did essentially facilitate our success. It is my sincere wish to particularize each individual, but where general merit claims the greatest approbation, to discriminate becomes a difficult task. In addition to the Officers and ship's company, may I also be permitted to beg you will offer to the consideration of the Admiralty the meritorious conduct of Capt. Joseph Bullen, a Master and Commander in the Navy, serving in the Santa Margarita as a volunteer, by permission from Lord Spencer: his desire to have some active employment induced me to beg he would assist in the management of the main-deck guns, as I well knew that his long services and approved courage in various situations would be a proper example to the younger part of the ship's company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

T. B. MARTIN.

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, &c. &c.

*L'Engageante, Cork Harbour,
June 13, Three P.M.*

SIR,

I SEND this express to Cork, hoping it will overtake my letter of this date by the post from hence, for the purpose of giving to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as early as possible, the agreeable intelligence, that his Majesty's ship Unicorn is now in sight, off the harbour, with her prize La Tribune.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your's, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

E. Nepean, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cork Harbour, June 14, 1796.

THE expectations my last letters to you must have raised are most happily realized. I now with peculiar satisfaction desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that the French frigate La Tribune, of 44 guns and 337 men, bearing Commodore Moulston's broad pendant, is captured and brought in here by his Majesty's ship Unicorn, commanded by Capt. Williams, whose official letter to me, containing a detail of the circumstances, is herewith transmitted. It is remarkable, that though they were close engaged for 35 minutes, and the Unicorn's masts, sails, and rigging, are much cut and damaged, not a man on board was hurt, while the enemy had 37 killed and 15 wounded.

Intrepidity and judicious management were never more strongly manifested than in this instance, which reflects the highest honour on Captains Williams and Martin; and on every individual under their command; and they all have my humble, but warmest approbation and thanks.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated Unicorn, at Sea, June 10, 1796.

Holy Head, E. S. E. dist. 8 leagues.

SIR,

I Have the honour to lay before you a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron under my command since my departure from Cork on the 15th ult. On the following day, in consequence of my having received intelligence of the enemy's privateers being on the coast, to the north-

northward of Cape Clear, I dispatched his Majesty's sloop *Hazard*, with orders to Lieutenant Parker, her Commander, to cruise between the Cape and the Mouth of the Shannon, while I, for the more effectual protection of our trade, cruized with the *Santa Margarita* in the vicinity of Cape Clear. I had the satisfaction a few days afterwards to learn, that the *Hazard* had retaken two prizes, and had chased the privateers off the coast that captured them, after a narrow escape from being taken. On the 5th inst. having met with other ships on the Irish station, I concluded upon making a circuit on the outer limits of my station, accompanied by the *Santa Margarita*, and at dawn of day, on the 8th inst. Scilly bearing E. half S. 17 leagues, we discovered three ships of war on our lee beam, distant two or three miles, to which we immediately gave chase, and soon afterwards perceived them to edge away, and that they were enemy's ships, two frigates and a large ship corvette. At nine A. M. they formed themselves in a close bow and quarter line, and continued to run from us in that position, the largest ship under easy sail, for the support of his squadron. In this situation we approached them very fast, and must have speedily brought them to action. I therefore made the signal to form for battle, the *Santa Margarita* being at this time a-head of the *Unicorn*, and at the same time directed her by signal to come within hail, to learn from Captain Martin his opinion of the enemy's force, who informed me, that the largest ship was a 38 gun frigate, the *Thames*, and a corvette. I ordered Captain Martin to attack the *Thames*, acquainting him with my intention to fight the largest ship with the *Unicorn*. On our nearer approach, the corvette, which detained the other ships, gradually hauled out to windward, and passed our weather beam in long gun-shot, steering afterwards the same course as the other ships, and with the intention, I then imagined, to be in readiness to give support to either of her friends eventually most needing it.

At one P. M. the two frigates hoisted French colours; the largest ship a Commodore's pendant, and at the same moment commenced a quick and well-directed fire on us with their stern chaces; the corvette at this time hauled more up, and to my great astonishment brought to, to board a sloop passing us on the contrary tack. As the Commodore continued to wait for the *Thames*, we thereby approached them both, but were considerably retarded by

the effects of their shot. At four, P. M. the *Thames* being the sternmost ship, bore round up, to avoid the fire from the *Unicorn*, and to pour a broadside into the *Margarita's* bow, when I had the pleasure to see Captain Martin manœuvre his ship with the greatest judgment, and with the utmost gallantry he laid himself close alongside his opponent. The superior and well-directed fire from the *Santa Margarita* marked the discipline of his ship, and soon put the *Thames* into his possession. The Commodore, on seeing his companion fall, made all sail, and by a sudden and judicious, though unsuccessful manœuvre, endeavoured to gain the wind of the *Unicorn*. We were at this time chasing him toward the entrance of the Irish Channel; and soon after passed close to the *Tusker Rock*. The parity of sailing in the two ships, aided by the judgment of the enemy's Commander, kept us at running fight for ten hours; during which period we were much annoyed in our sails and rigging, and were for some time unluckily deprived of the use of our main-top-sail: but on its falling less wind after dark, we were enabled to use our supernumerary flying sails, royal steering sails, &c. which, by slow degrees, brought us so near his weather quarter as to take the wind from his sails; when, at half past ten at night, after pursuing two hundred and ten miles, we shot up alongside of our antagonist, gave him three cheers, and commenced close action, which had continued in that position with great impetuosity on both sides for thirty-five minutes, when, on clearing up of the smoke, I observed that the enemy had dropt on our quarter, was close hauled, attempting, by a masterly manœuvre, to cross our stern, and gain the wind. This was happily prevented by our instantly throwing all aback, and giving the ship strong sternway, by which we passed his bow, regained our situation, and renewed the attack. The effects of our fire soon put an end to all manœuvre, for the enemy's ship was completely dismantled, her fire ceased, and all further resistance appeared to be ineffectual; they called to us they had surrendered. The ship proves to be *La Tribune*, commanded by Commodore John Moulton, mounting 44 guns, though pierced for 48; on the main deck 26 twelves, on the quarter-deck and forecattle 16 long fixes, and 42lb. carronades; had on board at the commencement of the action 337 men, 37 of whom are killed, 13 badly and 2 slightly wounded. The ship is quite new,

new, launched since the commencement of the war, sails extremely fast, is of large dimensions, being on the gun deck two feet broader and thirteen feet longer than the Unicorn. Commodore Moulton, who I am sorry to add is among the wounded, is by birth an American, but has served sixteen years in the French navy, and during the present war has always had the command of a division. The squadron late under his orders, consisting of La Tribune, La Proserpine, La Thames, and La Légère, of 20 nine pounders, had left Brest two days only, and had taken nothing; La Proserpine separated the preceding evening in a fog. I will not attempt to find words to convey to you, Sir, the sense I feel of the conduct of the Officers and ship's company under my command; for if it was possible for me to say any thing that could add to the glory of British seamen, I have ample field for so doing in the situation I held this day. Indeed nothing less than the confidence of the most gallant support from them, and the high opinion I entertain of the Santa Margarita our friend, could induce me to risk an action with a force apparently so much our superior; and while I congratulate myself upon the happy effects of their valour in the capture of two of the enemy's frigates that have done so much mischief to our commerce during the war, and on their present cruise, were likely to do so much more, you may easily conceive what my feelings are, when I inform you, Sir, that service is obtained without the loss of one of the brave men in the ship under my command; my happiness will be complete if I find the Santa Margarita has been equally fortunate.

In justice to the Officers of the Unicorn, I must beg of you to recommend to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my First and Second Lieutenants, Messrs. Palmer and Taylor, Mr. Quayle the Master, and Lieutenant Hart of the Marines. I had great reason to regret the absence of Mr. Carpenter, the Third Lieutenant, of two Mates, and some of my best seamen, who were the evening before put on board a valuable ship from Surinam; but the able assistance I should have derived from Lieutenant Carpenter, I was made to feel the less by the exertion of Mr. Collier the Purser, who voluntarily offered and undertook to supply his place to the best of his abilities, and whose name I beg you to include in your recommendations to their Lordships. We are now using our utmost exertions to

put the Unicorn and her shattered prize in a condition to proceed to Cork.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THO. WILLIAMS.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 16, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform their Lordships, that, on the 13th inst. at one, A. M. Cape Clear bearing West by North, distant twelve leagues, we discovered a sail standing towards us from the Southward, but on nearing us, hauled her wind and tacked. I immediately chased, and came alongside of her at nine, P. M. when, after a close action of forty-five minutes, she struck; proves to be the National frigate La Proserpine, mounting 26 eighteen pounders, 12 nines, and 4 thirty-two pound carronades, with 348 men, commanded by Citizen Pevrieu; sailed from Brest the 6th inst. in company with La Tribune, Thames, and La Légère corvette; had not taken any thing. I feel myself much indebted to the Officers and men under my command for their steady and spirited exertions during the action. I particularly recommend the senior Officer, Lieutenant King, as truly deserving their Lordships notice. It is with pleasure I add, that our killed consisted only of 2, and 7 wounded; La Proserpine, 30 killed and 45 wounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

AM. BEAUCLERK.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 17.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

Yesterday morning the French army, under the command of General Buonaparte, consisting of about 22,000 men, forced the passage of the Mincio at Vavaggio.

General Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire on Castell Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which, being part of the garrison of Mantua, was sent back there; and the dispositions were so well made, that this was executed without any loss: every attempt to molest them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the distinguished conduct of the cavalry, both Austrian and Neapolitan,

litan, but the right of the French army was attacked, with great intrepidity and success, by eight squadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many men, took some prisoners (among them one of General Buonaparte's Aides de Camp, and three other Officers); and brought off above 150 nories.

This morning the army, with all the artillery (except two pieces of cannon left at Valeggio) ammunition, stores, and baggage, passed the Adige in perfect order at Chiufa: in this affair the loss of the French must have been considerable; that of the Austrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Strafoldo, posted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 men, many of whom being wounded could not be brought off for want of waggons.

This afternoon, while the bridge at Chiufa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the evening, with scarcely any loss on the side of the Austrians.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 13.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies.

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 2, 1796.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 9th of April I expressed a desire to detach a body of troops to take possession of Demerary, provided that Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford me the necessary naval force.

The Admiral, upon my application to him for that purpose, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Picque, and Babet, on board of which, and the Grenada transport, with some small vessels, Major-General Whyte, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th regiments, and a detachment of the Royal artillery, embarked and sailed on the 15th ult.

On the 21st this Squadron arrived upon the coast of Demerary; and on the 22d the Governor and Council were summoned to surrender the Colony to his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions which I have the honour herewith to inclose. The next

day the terms were agreed to, the capitulation signed, and the British troops took possession of the fort and colony. Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, of the 39th regiment, is left Commandant of Demerary and Iffiquiba.

Major-General Whyte was to proceed to take possession of the neighbouring colony of Berbice; and, after making the necessary arrangements, he is ordered to repair to his station at St. Domingo.

From the accounts received, there is produce to an immense value at Demerary, which will be immediately shipped for Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

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

SIR,

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, I left Barbadoes on the 15th instant, with a detachment of the artillery, and part of the 39th, 93d, and 99th regiments, amounting to 1200 men, escorted by the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque, and Babet frigates, with the Grenada transport and five schooners and sloops, and on the 21st made the land, when the Scipio joined the fleet. That evening, when the tide made, the Babet and La Picque frigates, with the Grenada transport, passed the bar, with the schooners and boats of the fleet, and came to anchor within random shot of the fort, at the entrance of the river; and having, during the night, prepared every thing for attack, at daylight appeared in force, when I sent a flag of truce by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, of the 39th regiment, summoning the Governor to surrender the colony and its dependencies to his Britannic Majesty's forces, agreeable to the terms which I have the honour to inclose, and which the Governor and Council accepted. The unanimity with which the service was carried on between the fleet and army, was pleasing to all concerned, and Mr. Higgins acquitted himself with much propriety and utility. Captain Parr, who commanded the fleet, has assisted and supplied us from the fleet liberally: and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that from every information I have received, and from above seventy ships being actually loaded with the produce of the country, now in the river (most of which will be sent to England), and from every account of the fertility of the soil, it is a most important acquisition to Great Britain.

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The colony of Berbice, adjoining to this, being a separate Government, I shall direct my attention to it without delay; and I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop in the command here, agreeable to your Excellency's directions.

The *Thetis*, a Dutch frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter of 12 guns, are added to the fleet; and Captain Parr has given directions for destroying or bringing down the river a French brig privateer of force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Maj. Gen.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

By Major-General John Whyte, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, &c. &c. &c. and Captain Thomas Parr, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ships, &c. &c. &c.

These are requiring you, the Governor and Council, military and naval forces, of the colony of Demerary and its dependencies, to surrender the said colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces under our command, and to place the said colony under his Majesty's protection, and quietly and peaceably to submit to his Majesty's Government.

In which case the inhabitants shall enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the full and immediate enjoyment of all private property, whether on shore or afloat (excepting such as may appear to belong to the subjects of the French Republic), according to their antient laws and usages, or such other as may be determined upon previous to the colony's being placed under his Majesty's Government, upon the most liberal and beneficial terms.

That in the event of the colony's remaining under the British Government at the conclusion of a General Peace, it shall enjoy such commercial rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British colonies in the West-Indies. With regard to the military and naval forces, that the Officers and men of the land forces shall, if agreeable to themselves, be received into the British pay, with leave, at the restoration of the Stadtholder, to return into his service. Each non-commissioned Officer and soldier shall receive, upon his taking the Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty to serve him faithfully during the War, where it may be thought proper to employ him, the sum of one hundred guilders.

The Officers to receive, under the same conditions, the allowance of two

hundred days bat, baggage, and forage-money, as paid to the British Officers.

The Officers and men of the marine forces cannot be taken into the British service until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, but shall receive pay according to their rank, and every indulgence that can be allowed.

That the Governor and all civil Officers, after having taken the Oaths of allegiance to his Majesty, which will be administered by Major-General Whyte, are (if they chuse) to remain in their respective situations, excepting those who have shewn a decided partiality to the French interest, the Governor only resigning the military command. Should such liberal terms be refused, the Governor, Council, and all concerned, must be answerable for the consequences, as an immediate attack will be made by the land and sea forces, which will render every resistance vain.

Major-General Whyte and Captain Parr give the Governor one hour, and no more, from the delivery of this by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, to accept or not.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.
THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

Dated on board his Majesty's
ship *Babet*, off the river
Demerary, April 20, 1796.

A true copy, JOHN WHYTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is out of my power as yet to give a decisive answer to your summons, demanding the surrender of this colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, as my duty requires of me to lay it before the Council, to whom it also is addressed, but which is not assembled at this moment. I will, however, call the Members present together, and return about twelve o'clock an answer.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJON,

Governor of Demerary.

Demerary, 22 April, 1796.

*To their Excellencies General Whyte
and Commodore Parr.*

*On board the Babet Frigate, April 22,
1796.*

SIR,

WE have been honoured with your letter in answer to ours of yesterday's date summoning the Colony of Demerary to surrender to his Britannic Majesty's arms, requesting, for the reasons therein mentioned, to have until twelve o'clock
this

this forenoon to assemble the Council to assist you in the determination.

The reasonableness of the request induces us to grant it; but you will be aware, that if an answer is not returned on or before that time, no further delay can be made, and you alone must be answerable for the consequences; and you will please also to observe, that from the very liberal terms offered, no deviation whatever can be admitted.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.
THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.
*To his Excellency the Governor
of Demerary.*

*Fort William Frederick, Demerary,
22d April, 1796.*

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Governor, Members of the Council, and Commanders of the military and naval forces of the Colony, in Council of War assembled, having attentively perused the summons, dated of yesterday, and addressed to us by your Excellencies, demanding the surrender of said Colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, also the terms thereunto annexed, have, after mature deliberation, resolved to accept said terms, and on them to surrender said Colony and its dependencies as demanded, whereof we hereby give you notice; also, that our colours will be struck on the landing of your forces. It will depend on the several Officers and the troops to decide for themselves as to the offers made them, and we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJON, Governor.
J. FRAN. WELI., Major.
C. FIZJCHER, Com.
P. P. LUYHEN.
THO. CUMING.
A. MEEEXSENS.

By order of the Council,

M. SINNE, Sec. at Int.

*To their Excellencies Gen. Whyte,
and Commodore Parr, Com-
manders of his Majesty's Bri-
tannic Forces off Demerary.*

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 2, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the honour to inform you, that on the 22d of April the fleet, with the troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia, sailed from Carlisle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Marine Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir J.

Laforey still retaining the command. On the 24th, Sir John resigned the command to Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Christian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th we sailed for St. Lucia. The disposition for landing was arranged in the following manner: Major-General Campbell was ordered to disembark with 1700 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without opposition, except some shots fired from Pidgeon Island.

In the morning of the 27th, he advanced to Choc Bay. As soon as the head of the column began to appear, the center division of the army disembarked near the village of Choc, upon which about 500 men, who had faintly opposed Major-General Campbell on his march, retired from Angier's Plantation to Morne Chabot.

This Morne is one of the strongest and most commanding posts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortuné, and as it was absolutely necessary to occupy it to be able to invest Morne Fortuné on the North side, two detachments from the army, under the command of Brigadier-General Moore and Brigadier-General Hope were ordered to march that evening to attack it on two different sides. Brigadier-General Moore marched at twelve that night, by the most circuitous road, with seven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, and 100 of Malcolm's Rangers, with 50 of Lewenstein's. Brigadier-General Hope, with 350 men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lewenstein's, took the shorter road.

From the miscalculation of time, arising from the information of guides, Brigadier-General Moore's division fell in with the advanced picquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected. Finding that his march was discovered, and that it was impossible to halt the troops, who, from the narrowness of the path, were obliged to march in single files, the Brigadier instantly decided to risk the attack with his own division, in which he was well seconded by the spirit of the troops, who formed with all the expedition which the ground would admit of, and, after a considerable resistance, carried the post. Brigadier-General Hope's division marched with so much precision, that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and if fortunately the attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. Brigadier-General Moore speaks handsomely of the behaviour of the troops

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under

under his command. A return of the loss is herewith inclosed. From 40 to 50 of the enemy were found killed, and 200 stand of arms, with some ammunition, taken. The next day Brigadier-General Moore occupied Morne Duchassaix, in the rear of Morne Fortuné. The division under the command of Major General Morishead, which was destined to land at Ance la Ray, did not complete their disembarkation for some days, owing to their ships falling to leeward. They are now in possession of the Bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and invest Morne Fortuné on the South side.

It is impossible to describe the difficulty of communication in this country; and as Morne Fortuné is now in a respectable state of defence, it will require time and much labour to erect the necessary batteries to reduce it.

Yesterday the enemy attacked the advanced post of the grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, of the 55th regiment, but were repulsed with considerable loss, though I am sorry to add, that we had several Officers and 40 or 50 men killed and wounded, the return of which I herewith inclose. The only Officer killed was Captain Kerr of the York Rangers: the rest are slightly wounded, among whom is Major Napier, of the 63d.

From the best information I can obtain, the enemy have a garrison of about 2000 well disciplined Black troops, some hundred Whites, and a number of Black people who have taken refuge in the fortresses.

Sir Hugh Christian has, upon every occasion, exerted himself to afford me every possible assistance from the Royal Navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. A. ABERCROMBIE,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. I should be guilty of a great omission, if I did not particularly mention the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, of the 21st Infantry, in Brigadier General Moore's attack on the 28th of April, at Morne Chabot. To this Officer I am under great obligation.

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

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of his Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot, on the 28th of April 1796.

1 Drummer, 12 Rank and File, killed;
1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants,

44 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File, missing.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Out-posts under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Donald, May 1, 1796.

General Battalion. 5 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

48th Foot. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

York Rangers. 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Major Napier and Lieutenant Tonins, of the Battalion of Grenadiers, wounded.

Captain Coghlan, 1st West-India Regiment, attached to the 48th Regiment, wounded.

Captain Kerr, York Rangers, killed.

Captain Baker, ditto, wounded.

(Signed)

DONALD MACDONALD,
Lieut. Col. 55th Reg.

Head-Quarters, St. Lucia, May 4, 1796.
SIR,

It having been part of the original plan for the investment of the Morne Fortuné to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the base of the mountain on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ships of war, it naturally fell to the share of Major-General Morishead to execute that service.

To render the success more secure, Brigadier-General Hope was detached from the side of Morne Chabot with 350 men of the 42d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, supported by the 55th regiment, which was posted at Ferrands; and yesterday morning Major-General Morishead was ordered to march in two columns, the right to cross the river of the Grand Cul de Sac, at Cools, and the left at the mouth of the same river, where it falls into the bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Major-General Morishead being taken ill, was obliged to resign the command to Brigadier General Perryn.

Brigadier-General Hope carried the battery Seche, within a short distance of the works of the Morne Fortuné, with an inconsiderable loss, had not the brave Colonel Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this spot. Colonel Riddle, who commanded the column on the left, got possession

possession of the lower battery, called Chapuis, and remained possessed of it for a considerable time; but the column under the command of Brigadier-General Perryn never having crossed the river at Cools, Lieutenant-Colonel Riddle remained unsupported, and Brigadier-General Hope's division also became unconnected, and consequently placed in a very critical situation. From these untoward circumstances the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former position. The ships of war which were destined to enter the Cul de Sac returned to their anchorage. Brigadier General Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Captain West, commanding the light company of the 57th regiment.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortuné on any side, except by Morne Duchassaix, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the transportation of heavy artillery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

RA. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack made on the Enemy's Batteries, May 3, 1796.

14th Regiment. 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.

27th Ditto. None killed, wounded, or missing.

28th Ditto. 3 Rank and File killed; 3 Lieutenants 15 Rank and File, wounded.

42d Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

44th Ditto. 4 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 16 Rank and File, missing.

57th Ditto. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Sergeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

Malcolm's Ditto. 3 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and File wounded; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 7 Rank and File, missing.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm dead of his wounds.

Captain H. Coxe, of 14th Regiment, wounded.

Lieutenants Dalton and Irving, of 28th Regiment, wounded.

Lieutenant Grady, of 28th Regiment, wounded and missing.

Captains Johnstone and Tuffie, and Lieutenant Gregory, of 44th Regiment, wounded.

Lieutenant Ogilvey, of 44th Regiment, wounded and missing.

Lieutenant Fraser, of 42d Regiment, wounded.

The names of the Officers of Malcolm's, returned missing, not known.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 21, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this Office, by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4, 1796.

SIR,

I Transmit a duplicate of my letter of the 21st of last month, by which their Lordships will have been informed of my arrival that day at Barbadoes.

The squadron and transports weighed on the next day, and on the 23d, at seven P. M. anchored in Marin Bay, Martinico. The day following Admiral Sir John Laforey resigned the command of the squadron, and sailed with the Majestic.

I made the signal to prepare to sail early the next morning, and quitted Marin Bay with his Majesty's squadron and the troops about the close of day.

The time for preparation was but short, the Admiral having proposed to make his arrangement for the expedition in Marin Bay; but I felt the necessity of prompt exertion, and therefore ventured upon a hasty arrangement rather than delay the ardour of the troops, or lose time in so advanced a season. The general plan of attack required support in three separate divisions by ships of force; the first was to take place in Longueville Bay, at Ance du Cap and Ance Bequene; the second in the Choc Bay; and the third at Ance la Raye, some distance to the Southward of the Cul de Sac.

The first point of landing was commanded by a battery of five guns, placed on the low point of Pigeon Island; and it was supposed that another battery commanded the Bay of Longueville.

I therefore directed the Vengeance, Ganges, Hebe, and Pelican brig, to cover this landing, with instructions for the Hebe to lead into Ance du Cap, the Ganges to support her, and the Pelican to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The Vengeance I kept upon the weather-beam of the Altea,

in order that she might, if necessary, cover the Ganges, by anchoring in the angle of Pigeon Island Battery. The position was taken by the three ships with great spirit and judgment: the fire from the ships kept the battery at check, dismounted one of the guns, and the troops landed without opposition.

The second division was directed to be led by the *Alfred*, to the anchorage of Choc Bay; the third by Capt. Dilkes, of the *Madras*, supported by the *Beau-lieu*. A strong lee current had driven the body of the transports so far to leeward, that it was not possible to effect the landing in Choc Bay, and the one intended for Ance la Raye was, for the same reasons, deferred: but the *Vengeance*, *Arctusa*, and *Victorieuse* brig, were ordered to take the several covering stations in Choc Bay, at break of day on the 27th, when the landing was effected at half past ten A. M. and equally without opposition. The signal was made at the same time to Captain Dilkes to put his orders into execution, but this division did not land until the 28th.

The enemy retreated from their distant ports, and have entered the *Morne Fortune*, which height the General is surrounding and preparing to attack; to assist the measure, I have, in consequence of the General's requisition to that effect, landed 300 seamen, under the command of Captain Lane, of the *Altrea*, and Captain Ryves, of the *Bull Dog*.

The General directed, on the 2d instant, an attack to be made against the batteries on the Northern side of the *Grand Cul de Sac*, with a view to obtain that anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing artillery and erecting batteries: the attack was proposed to take place at day-break on the 3d, by three columns, commanded by Major-General Mordaunt; two of the columns reached with success the directed stations, but the centre column, having met with some unexpected difficulty, did not effect their junction.

The *Madras*, *Beau-lieu*, *Felican*, and *Victorieuse* were to support this attack; the *Beau-lieu* had three seamen slightly wounded, and the head of her fore-mast injured. The attack on shore not having been successful, the *Madras* and *Beau-lieu* have returned to *Marigot des Rouf-seaux*, to co-operate with Major-General Mordaunt.

It would be unjust to the merit of Captain M'Donnell, of the *Ganges*, and the Officers acting under him at Bay Longueville, were I to omit reporting their

just claim to my commendation; Captain Ryves, of the *Bull Dog*, and Captain Meares, of the transport department, commanded the division of boats at Longueville Bay.

Captains Evans of the *Fury*; Dobrie, of the *Woolwich*; and Captain Hill, and Lieutenant Skipsey, of the transport service, commanded the several divisions of flat boats at the Choc and Ance la Raye landing, and I had good reason to be satisfied with their assiduity and proper exertions.

The natural strength of this country is such that time and great exertion will be necessary for its reduction. There exists the most perfect desire on the part of the Officers and Seamen of the Squadron, to share the fatigue and hazard with the army; and I trust that this desire may be kept awake to essential advantage.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. C. CHRISTIAN.

*Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4,
1796.*

SIR,

Captain Parr, of the *Malabar*, having, by orders from the Admiral Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demerara with the *Malabar*, *Undaunted*, *Pique* and *Babet*, to protect a detachment of troops under the command of Major-General Whyte, whose instructions were, in conjunction with Captain Parr, to take the colonies of Demerara and Berbice under the protection of his Majesty's Government, has reported his complete success at the settlement of Demerara; a copy of his letter, relative to his conduct, and the papers to which it refers, are inclosed for their Lordships information.

I am, &c.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

Evans Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Malabar, off Demerara, April 24, 1796.

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders I arrived off Demerara, with his Majesty's ships *La Babet*, *Undaunted*, and *La Pique*, with the *Grenada* and other transports; and having, in conjunction with Major-General Whyte, commanding the land forces, prepared for the attack of that place, I proceeded over the bar with *La Babet*, Captain Lobb, and *La Pique*, Captain Milne, followed by the land forces in some small craft, and all the boats

boats of the Squadron, on the evening of the 21st, and came to an anchor one mile and a half from the fort. The tide falling out so late prevented our further proceeding until the morning of the 22d, when the inclosed summons* was sent in by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop. It produced the accompanying answer, &c. which will inform you of the capitulation of Fort William Frederick, with the colony of Demerara and its dependencies, including Elequeba, together with a frigate of 28 guns, and a cutter of 12. There being a French privateer up the River, I have sent the cutter, with the boats of the fleet, up the river for her, and to take possession of such ships as appear to be lawful captures.

On the night of the 21st, I was joined by his Majesty's ship *Scipio*, Captain Laforey, whose boats and men we should have found indispensably necessary, had the summons been refused.

In consequence of a requisition from Major General Whyte, I ventured to retain the *Undaunted*, whose men, marines, and boats, were also necessary: my compliance in this I hope will meet your approbation, as I agreed in opinion with the General in the necessity of her assistance.

General Whyte having orders to reduce the settlement of Berbice, we mean to attack that place as soon as pilots and proper information can be obtained, which, when reduced, I shall return to you with all possible dispatch; and as the *Scipio* is necessary for this service, I venture to detain her, and assure you, Sir, this shall not be a moment after she can be dispensed with.

Having occasion for *La Pique* to go against Berbice, I have ordered Captain Lobb to arm the captured frigate with what men he can spare, as she will be necessary as a guard-ship. I am, &c.

THOMAS PARR.

Sir John Laforey, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Winthorp, of his Majesty's sloop Albacore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, May 19, 1796.

SIR,

I Beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived here on the 9th of May; and on my passage from Madeira,

lat. 41 deg. 43 min. long. 47 deg. 39 min. Barbadoes bearing S. 83. deg. W. distance 233 leagues, I fell in with, and after a chase of six hours, captured, L'Athenien French national corvette, mounting 14 four pounders and 83 men, commanded by M. Jervais, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

She is a new vessel, fitted out at Guadaloupe, and has done much mischief in those seas.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. WINTHORP.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship Thetis, to Mr. Nepean, dated St. George's, Bermuda, May 16, 1796.

I Beg leave to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Letter from Captain Evans, of his Majesty's sloop *Spencer*, giving an account of his having captured, on the 4th instant, the French corvette *La Volcan*, from Charlestown, bound to Guadaloupe, after an action of one hour and a quarter.

Much praise seems to be due to Captain Evans, his officers, and ship's company, for their very steady conduct. The very great superiority of the enemy in the number of men, and the *Spencer* having three guns dismounted on the side she engaged, prevented the action from being brought to a close so soon as it otherwise would have been.

Spencer, St. George's, Bermuda, May 10, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 4th inst. being in company with his Majesty's ships *Bonetta* and *L'Esperance*, in latitude 28 deg. N. and longitude 69 deg. W. our signal being made to chase, we pursued, and at twelve o'clock came up with and captured the French corvette *La Volcan*, after a close action of one hour and a quarter, with the loss of one seaman killed and one wounded. The above-mentioned ships having chased two vessels standing a contrary way, we lost sight of them about ten o'clock.

My officers and ship's company deserve the highest credit for their conduct on this occasion, evincing coolness and obedience very meritorious. I am more particularly indebted to Lieutenant Lennox, and Mr. Hariden the master, for their assistance.

I cannot exactly ascertain the enemy's loss, as they studiously endeavour to suppress it, but have reason to think it considerable. They have suffered very much from some powder flasks and combustibles taking fire which they had prepared with an intent to board us. Several of their men jumping overboard were drowned, and many others miserably burnt, some of whom have since died. The damage they sustained was very great, her top masts being shot away, and her rigging, both standing and running, cut to pieces. The Spencer's (except her mizen-mast badly wounded, and some of the running rigging rendered useless) is not material.

I have judged it proper to make this port to land our prisoners, whose numbers far exceed our own, as well as to refit and complete our water. I am, &c.

A. F. EVANS.

*Hon. A. F. Cochrane. Commander
of his Majesty's ship Triton,
and Senior Officer at Bermuda.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 21.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral
Kingsmill to Mr. Nepean, dated
L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 15,
1796.*

MY letter of the 13th instant acquired you, for the information of my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I had sent out La Trompeuse sloop to meet the Unicorn, and her prize La Tribune, and afford them any assistance they might need; you will now please to communicate to their Lordships, that, in execution of those orders, La Trompeuse within a few hours after sailing from hence, on the 12th instant, discovered two brigs, the nearest of which, a collier, having been just before captured by the other, was immediately retaken, and Captain Watson proceeded in chase of the privateer, which he had the good fortune to come up with, and to capture about ten o'clock the same evening, close to shore, between Bally Cotton and Cable Island. She proves to be L'Eveille mounting six guns, four of which were thrown overboard during the chase, but carrying one hundred men; had been out ten days from Brest, and had in the morning, well to the southward, taken a Newfoundland outward-bound brig, which our other cruisers are likely to intercept.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 23.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir
John Jervis, K. B. Commander in
Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels
in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean,
dated on board the Victory, off Toulon,
May 11, 1796.*

I DESIRE you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed letter from Commodore Nelson, addressed to me: and the satisfaction I feel in having an Officer of such zeal and local knowledge on the important station he occupies.

Agamemnon, off Loana, April 23, 1796.

SIR,

This morning having received information that a convoy laden with stores for the French army had anchored at Loana, I lost no time in proceeding off that place, with the ships named in the margin *. I was sorry to observe, on my approach, that, instead of a convoy, only four vessels were lying under the batteries, which opened on our approach, and their fire was returned as the ships got up, under cover of which our boats boarded the four vessels, and brought them off. The vessels lying very near the shore, a heavy fire of musquetry was kept on our boats, and it is with the greatest grief I have to mention, that Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon, a most worthy and gallant Officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The fire from the ships keeping under the fire of the batteries, we sustained no damage; the Agamemnon was, I believe, the only ship struck by shot. The principal part of this service fell on our boats, whose conduct and gallantry could not on any occasion have been exceeded, and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of the gallantry of every Officer and man employed on this occasion. Herewith I transmit a list of wounded, and of the vessels taken, none of which had any colours hoisted, or men on board when taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

Wounded.

Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon.

Two seamen of the Meleager.

List of Vessels taken.

One ship of eight guns (four of which

* Meleager, Diadem, Peterell.

were brass) and twenty brass pattering-
reces, laden with corn and rice.
One ketch, laden with musquets and
cases of ammunition.
One galley, laden with wine.
One ditto, laden with corn.

Officers employed in the Boats.

Lieutenants Suckling, Noble and Comp-
ton, of the Agamemnon.

Lieutenant Calverhouse, of the Me-
leager.

Lieutenant Ryder, of the Diadem.

HORATIO NELSON.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 30.

Dispatches, of which the following are
copies and extracts, have been received
from Lieut. Col. Crauford, by the Right
Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majes-
ty's Principal Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs.

Baumholder, June 1, 1796.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to inform your
Lordship that hostilities commenced
yesterday morning at half an hour past
ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the
village of Walhausen, situated near the
source of the Nahe, and occupied by
the Austrians as an advanced post; but
they were repulsed, losing from sixty to
seventy killed, and near four hundred
taken prisoners.

The Austrian General Schellenberg
took possession at the same time of Kera,
upon the Nahe. The enemy made se-
veral unsuccessful efforts to dislodge him
from that post, and sustained a conside-
rable loss.

To-day a part of the Austrian Hu-
sars, and the Salkbourg light infantry,
attacked and defeated one of the ene-
my's posts near Steinberg, towards the
source of the Blais. There have been
other trifling skirmishes that are not
worth noticing, in all which the Au-
strians have had the advantage. In the
course of yesterday and to day, their loss
has been four officers, and between ten-
twenty and eighty non-commissioned
officers and privates.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

C. CRAUFORD.

Ober Mûschel, June 6, 1796.

On the 4th and 5th reports were
received from Prince Ferdinand at
Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps
upon the Sieg. They stated in substance
as follows:

The two divisions of the enemy's
troops that were in the neighbourhood
of Dusseldorf, being considerably rein-
forced from the army of the North,

marched towards the Sieg; and, after
some severe skirmishes, forced the Prince
of Wirtemberg's advanced posts to quit
that river on the 1st. His Serene High-
ness then took a position at Crobach,
near Hackenberg, having an advanced
guard at Altenkirchen.

On the 3d the enemy attacked the
post of Altenkirchen, and carried it with
great loss, after experiencing the most
obstinate resistance that it was possible to
make. Nothing could surpass the bra-
very that was displayed by the Austrian
troops, but they were obliged to yield
to the superiority of numbers, the ene-
my having brought the principal part of
the force which they had on the right
bank of the Rhine against that one
point.

*Head Quarters, Hockheim, June 10,
1796.*

My Lord,

I Have the honour to inform your
Lordship, that on the 6th instant Prince
Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding
that the enemy was manoeuvring to turn
his right flank, retired from the Syn-
bach Rivulet to the Lahn, and took a
position near Limburg, having a corps
upon his left at Nassau, and one upon
his right at Weilberg; the latter de-
tached five squadrons of light cavalry to
the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the
purpose of observing the enemy's move-
ments on that side. The first reinforce-
ments that were sent to the Prince of
Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th.
Several other troops have since arrived
in the position of the Lahn, and the
further progress of the enemy is ef-
fectually stopped by the active and ener-
getic measures which the Archduke has
employed upon this important occa-
sion.

General Jourdan, immediately after the
success of General Kleber against the
Prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges
over the Rhine at Neuwied, and he is as-
sembling with the utmost diligence the
principal part of his army on the right
bank of the Lahn. His first intention
evidently was to advance to Frankfort;
but, as the Archduke has completely
foiled him in that project, he seems now
to confine his views to the siege of Eh-
renbreitstein, which fortrets he has invested.
The Archduke is now marching against
him with his main army, having left a
considerable corps under General Mercan-
tin in the position behind the Selz rivulet
between Mayence and Alzey. His Royal
Highness's head-quarters were moved, on
the 6th instant, from Obermûschel to
Wonsheim,

Wonsheim, on the road from Creutzenach to Altzey; on the 8th to Nider Ulm, and on the 9th to this place, where they remain to-day. All that part of his army, which is destined to act immediately against General Jourdan, has passed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the enemy, full of spirits and confident of victory.

Marshal Wurmsler has detached to the Upper Rhine a sufficient number of troops to put his left flank in security against any attempts which General Moreau might now be induced to make on that side, and his Excellency still maintains a position, with a part of his army, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Reh Hutte to Frankenthal, the left of which is covered by the lower part of the Rehbach rivulet, and the front and right by the canal called the Flotebach, that intersects the plain from the Rehbach to Frankenthal, and runs from thence through part of the wood of Friesenheim into the Rhine.

I hope soon to have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, accounts of his Royal Highness's success against General Jourdan, and the consequent relief of Ehrenbreitstein; events, which the vigorous offensive measures that will be immediately pursued in that quarter seem to insure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

C. CRAUFORD.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Hackenbourg, June 18, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke's head-quarters were moved from Hockheim to Schwalbach, near Königstein, on the 11th instant, to Hesse Homburg on the 12th, and to Graßlin Wisbach the 13th, where they remained the 14th: on which day his Royal Highness completed the necessary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfels and the Rhine, which chiefly consisted in posting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Nassau and Weilburg. On the 14th a considerable corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar, the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly south of Wetzlar. Another strong column, commanded by General Kray, marched the same day to the neighbourhood of Braunfels, and a partisan corps pushed across the Lahn to Königstein, which lies between Gießen and Herborn on the Dille.

The river Dille formed the natural left flank to the enemy's line of defence,

which was covered on the right by the Rhine; and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille are very steep, woody, and difficult of access, it was essential for the enemy to occupy them, but more especially so, to take the position between Hermanstein on that river and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Austrians would then have been completely prevented from crossing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manoeuvre, by Gießen, towards Herborn and Dielenburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to push his advanced posts across the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to pass, on the 15th, with his whole corps; to support which manoeuvre, the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the same day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leunon on the Lahn. The French General Le Fevre was in march with a large corps for the same object at the same time. The heads of his columns attacked General Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the abovementioned position, with their right to the Lahn and their left to the Dille, and began a severe cannonade upon the Austrians, who, though at the foot of the heights, with the rivers close in their rear, had formed again, and stood firm. His Royal Highness the Archduke having arrived just as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry to advance with as much expedition as possible. His Royal Highness likewise ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reserve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left opposite Altenbourg, and on the right at Asslar near Hermanstein, as they had been at first posted, in order to secure the flanks. In this very critical position his Royal Highness remained, answering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve-pounders, and determined to attack as soon as the head of the Saxon column should have passed Wetzlar.

The position that General Le Fevre occupied, was composed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of access. There was a projecting point of a wood that formed upon the face of these heights a salient angle to the rest of his line; and this wood,

wood, returning through the center of the position, extended to the right and left behind each wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This salient point was strongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights and village of Altenberg, and on the height above Hermanstein the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being supported by infantry posted in the wood in their rear; the artillery was distributed upon the spots most favourable for raking the face of the position. In this order General Le Fevre waited the arrival of the rest of his corps; had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Austrians must have retired across the Lahn at Wetzlar. His Royal Highness, perfectly aware of this circumstance, resolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry should have arrived; this did not happen till seven in the evening, and the disposition was then made in general as follows: three squadrons of the Austrian cavalry; the regiment of Carachy, supported by that of Nassau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanstein, while the Austrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's center in the wood; the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that must do them immortal honour; but as they were very much broken by the extreme badness of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous, and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulsed. The regiment of Nassau had, in the mean time, reached the summit and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again with part of the regiment of Nassau on their flanks, and part as a second line, and, after as regular a shock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy finding themselves taken in flank, and most vigorously pursued, retired; their first line with great precipitation abandoning the salient point of their centre, and their defeated cavalry threw itself in disorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiments of Carachy and Nassau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzlar to Griefenstein enters the wood, and took several pieces of cannon;

VOL. XXX. AUGUST 1796.

but upon endeavouring to continue the pursuit still further, they were received by the second line of French infantry, who gave them a severe fire, and obliged them to return out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition waggons that they had taken. The enemy still kept the heights of Altenbourg, their line extending from thence towards Alsfeden on the Dille.

The Austrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood.

In the rear of the enemy's left flank, at the distance of about two English miles, lay the village of Barghausen on the Dille.

In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from the Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a considerable space of open ground; through this the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, passes and enters the wood again over an height that affords an excellent position for infantry, not only from being so immediately on the edge of the wood, but more especially as the foot of it is covered, in the greatest part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to cross.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery, to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Austrian cavalry and grenadiers; and at the same time finding that victory was declared in favour of the Austrians, they retired their right from the heights of Altenbourg, forming the troops that had occupied that wing of the position in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear.

Four squadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a squadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further support, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and scrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have just described: After suffering great loss, they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not save himself by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to this very brilliant affair. Nothing could surpass the steadiness and intrepidity with which the Austrian and Saxon troops executed his Royal Highness's masterly and decisive manœuvres.

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The loss of the Austrians and Saxons amounted to about five hundred men, including several officers; that of the French, judging from the number left dead on the field, and from the accounts given by deserters and prisoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they passed in their retreat, must have been very great. It is reported that General Le Fevre, who commanded in person, was wounded badly in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himself master of this important position, General Jourdan determined to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and recross the Rhine. Four of the six divisions which composed his army have directed their march towards Neuwied, the two others towards Siegburg, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

On the 16th the Archduke marched in pursuit of General Le Fevre to Greiffenstein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had crossed the Lahn that morning at Leun.

On the 17th his Royal Highness marched to Renderodt; his advanced guard pushing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limbourg, Nassau, and Weilburg crossed the Lahn, and pursued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, whilst the partizan corps on the right advanced to the Sieg. But notwithstanding the utmost diligence has been made use of by the Austrians, no affair of consequence has taken place since the 15th, as the enemy have retired on all sides with the utmost precipitation.

Intelligence is just received that Marshal Wurmser's posts in the front of Mannheim were attacked on the 14th inst. and that his Excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them several cannon.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria. Hackenbourg, June 20.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, marched yesterday morning at day break in pursuit of that part of the enemy's army which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Dusseldorf.

General Kleber found himself under the necessity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Uka-reth on the great road to Siegburg, in

order to give time for his reserve, ammunition, and baggage, to pass the Sieg; he therefore occupied the very advantageous position that these heights afford, with about 24,000 men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be passed at a very few points. The approach to his centre was about 300 yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this position with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above mentioned take their source. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to those where the enemy was posted; their right (looking towards Uka-reth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain opposite to the enemy's centre. This plain is bounded on its left by a small wood that extends towards the ravine which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their centre close on its right. From this wood a long range of inclosures and small copses, intermixed with two villages and several scattered houses, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's position, nearly on a line with the heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen side of Kirpen, about seven hundred yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the same direction as those I have just described, their right being covered by a deep ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the inclosures and small villages above mentioned.

General Kray's corps consisted of about eleven thousand men, viz. thirty-two squadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, six battalions of fusiliers, two battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horse artillery.

The Austrian hussars fell in with a large parole of the enemy at the village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's posts, which they immediately forced back toward his position, and General Kray's advanced guard, consisting of one Sclavonian light infantry, and one Walloon battalion, with several squadrons of light cavalry, and some horse artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could easily discover General Kray's strength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the

the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the inclosures and villages that extended from thence between the two positions, and the cavalry of that wing marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as soon as the latter (*viz.* the infantry) should have established itself along the edge of the plain. A small part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines against General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilst his principal body of cavalry, supported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his centre against the heights of Kirpen. The Austrian cavalry, which was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before described; but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great superiority of numbers, they were repulsed. However, the battalion of Walloons and Slavonia light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this situation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as soon as its formation was completed, advanced against the heights of Kirpen, and, supported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Austrian cavalry, the Slavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the position in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at last finding itself surrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the position, which it effected in a manner that deserves to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline, which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the village and heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the inclosures, and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whose right it was already engaged in a distant musketry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reserve, and remained upon his position to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of

Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, supported by his right wing of infantry, against General Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry against the center, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed their front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, supported by four squadrons of Saxons who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that side.

Whilst this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the center of the Austrian position, supported by a most formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and some squadrons of cavalry in the first line, to which the advanced guard that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general discharge, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive moment produced the desired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry pursued them into the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and as their right still remained in the villages and inclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was therefore obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen. In the evening General Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my Lord, ended an affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th, near Wetzlar, because the object of contention was not of such magnitude, may with justice be styled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the force of the Austrians.

General Kray lost between five and six hundred men. The enemy had above seven hundred taken prisoners, left several hun-

dred dead on the field, and according to all reports had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated last night as soon as it was dark across the Sieg at Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his march towards Duffeldorf, and General Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine with all the rest of his army at Neuwied.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Breadful Conflagration at Charleston.

MONDAY the 13th of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge-alley was discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens soon assembled, but their exertions could not stop the devouring flames till three o'clock the next morning, nor till a very considerable part of the city was destroyed. Every house in Queen-street, from the Bay to the corner of Church-street; two-thirds of Union-street; Church-street, from Broad-street to St. Philip's Church, with only two exceptions; Chalmer's and Beresford's alleys; Kinklock's-court; and the north side of Broad-street, from the State House to four doors below Church-street; and five houses on the Bay, were burnt to the ground.

The public buildings destroyed are the French Church, and several adjoining buildings. St. Philip's Church was on fire several times, and ultimately must have been destroyed, if a spirited negroman had not ascended to the top of the cupola, next the vane, and tore off the shingles.

The private buildings destroyed, and the property they contained, are estimated to exceed 250,000!

There is reason to suppose that this misfortune was the work of some wicked incendiary.

25. One of the Powder Mills on Hounslow-Heath blew up about eleven. Four unfortunate persons perished, but no others were hurt. It is remarkable, that this Mill had been lately erected on the site of that blown up on the 24th of January, and was used for the same purpose, that of corning the powder.

July 30. This night's Gazette contains a Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from the 21th of August to the

15th of September, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Aug. 3. The Count de Montmort arrived in town, being charged with dispatches from Louis XVIIIth to the Count d'Artois, at Edinburgh.

This Nobleman brings advice, that on Wednesday the 19th of July, at ten o'clock at night, as the King of France was looking out of the window of an inn, at a town belonging to the Elector of Treves, called Dillingen, near Ulm, on the Danube, he was wounded on the upper part of his forehead by a ball, supposed to have been fired from a horse pistol on the opposite side of the street, which was about 25 yards wide. The ball took an oblique direction, and made a singular wound of three inches long, without penetrating the skull; no surgeon being immediately at hand, one of the gentlemen of his suite cut off the hair, and applied the first thing he met with in order to stop the bleeding. The confusion was great, by which means the perpetrator of this inhuman deed made his escape; he is supposed to be a Frenchman from the Republican army, bribed for this purpose, and connected with others who facilitated his escape. The town has a wall round it, but, perhaps, not more than four feet high in many places. This assassin must have been particularly acquainted with the King's person, as the Duke de Fleura was standing close by him at the time, in a narrow window, and is nearly as corpulent in his person. The ball was found on the floor, flattened by having struck the wall afterwards. The King was not materially hurt, and in three days afterwards pursued his journey to Ingoldstadt, in his way to Saxony.

14. Yesterday a special Court of Directors was held at the India-House, for the purpose of opening the dispatches received from India and China by the following

following ships, whose Purfers arrived during the course of the morning:

Princess Amelia, Barwell, and London, from Bombay.

Lord Thurlow, Francis, Hillsborough, and Minerva, from Bengal and Madras; Rodney, from Madras.

Lord Wallingham, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Oxford, Bellona, Princess of Wales, Isabella, Warren Hastings, Royal Charlotte, Duckingfield Hall, and Anna 2d, from Bengal.

Carron, Surat Castle, Young William, and Anna 1st, from China.

Sims, and Edward, Whalers.

9. A Cricket-Match was played by eleven Greenwich Pensioners with one leg against eleven with one arm, for one thousand guineas, at the new Cricket ground, Montpellier Gardens, Walworth. About nine o'clock the men arrived in three Greenwich stages; about twelve the wickets were pitched, and the match commenced. Those with but one leg had the first innings, and got ninety-three runs; those with one arm got but forty-two runs during their innings. The one-legs commenced their second innings, and six were bowled out after they got sixty runs, so that they left off one hundred and eleven more than those with one arm. Next morning the match was played out, and the men with one leg beat the one arms by 103 runnings. After the match was finished, the eleven one-legged men run a sweepstakes of one hundred yards distance, for twenty guineas, and the three first had prizes.

10. On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, one of the Dartford Powder Mills, about half a mile distant from the place, blew up with a dreadful explosion. Four persons lost their lives.

The trial of the Bishop of Bangor, his Chaplain, and others, came on at Shrewsbury Assizes, on an indictment

for an assault, riot, and rout, in forcibly attempting to turn one Grindley out of a building attached to the Cathedral Church of Bangor; to the possession of which Grindley claimed to be entitled, as Deputy Register to the Episcopal Consistorial Church of the Bishopric of Bangor.

The whole originated in a question as to the right of Grindley to the office of Deputy Register. It appeared that both parties were actuated by no small degree of warmth. The Judge, Heath, in his summing up, seemed to consider the Bishop in some measure to blame: in having first mistaken the point of law respecting the prosecutor's title; and afterwards used personal force, assisted by others, to turn him out of the building. The Jury acquitted all the defendants.

The Prosecutor's behaviour had been such in the course of the dispute as to render him liable to an indictment; and he seems to have adopted that mode of prosecution against the Bishop, in order to affect him with as much obloquy as possible. It was hinted by the prosecutor's Counsel, that the dissension between the parties arose from matters connected with the late General Election; but no evidence was admitted on that head.

At Stafford Assizes an extraordinary incident took place: One of the prisoners (Wm. Cotterell) was indicted for a burglary and robbery in the house of Mr. Forman, of Handsworth, to which he pleaded *GUILTY*; nor could he be persuaded to offer any other plea, until the Judge threatened, in case he persisted, to order him for a speedy execution—He then pleaded *Not Guilty*, and his trial proceeded. However, sufficient evidence not appearing to convict him, he was, of course (though very unexpectedly), acquitted.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Viscount Andover, son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Miss Coke, eldest daughter of T. W. Coke, esq. of Holkham, Norfolk.

William Wingfield, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Digby, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pigot, to Miss Mary Ann Monckton, second daughter of the Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade, Northamptonshire.

Francis John Brown, esq. M. P. for the county of Dorset, to Miss Frances Richards, second daughter of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbridge, in the same county.

Colonel Stephen Poyntz, of the first regiment of life guards, to Mrs. Whitfield, widow of John Whitfield, esq. of Watford, Herts.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough, to Miss Vyse, sister of General Vyse.

Captain

Captain Hankey, of the first regiment of guards, to Miss Hankey, of Bedford-square.

Frederick Keppel, esq. only son of the late Bishop Keppel, to Miss Olive.

The Rev. George Henry Storie, Rector of Stowe in Essex, to Miss Eliza Jekyl Chalmers, youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Chalmers, of Chelsea.

The Hon. William Hay Carr, brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miss Eliot, third daughter of Samuel Eliot, esq. of the island of Antigua.

Denzil Onslow, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel

in his Majesty's service, to Miss Petre, daughter of Lord Petre.

Joseph Mawbey, esq. son of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. to Miss Hinchman, daughter of Thomas Hinchman, Esq. of New Burlington-street.

Nicholas Caesar Corfellis, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Mary Bond, daughter of the late John Bond, esq. of Grange, Dorsetshire.

At Greenwich, Major Hamilton, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Josiah Hardy, esq. Consul at Cadiz.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 19.

AT Cape Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo, Alexander Crauford, Commissary of Accounts to the Expedition sent to that island.

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

JULY 11. At Madrid, the Right Honourable the Countess of Traquair, daughter of the late George Ravenscroft, esq. of Lincolnshire.

13. At Croft in Herefordshire, in his 82d year, the Rev. Richard Smith, M. A. who had been 52 years rector of that place.

Thomas Taylor, at Birmingham, aged 193. He had worked at his trade of a cobler within a week of his death.

15. At Euston, in his 87th year, Thomas Bayley, who had served the Dukes of Grafton 67 years.

17. At Bath, Mr. Frappel, who had kept the Grove Coffee House 25 years.

Timothy Dyton, esq. late printer of the Gazette at Dublin.

Thomas Mills Riddell, esq. only son of Sir James Riddell, bart. of Ardnamurchan and Sunart.

18. At Enfield, Robert Kingston, esq. lately arrived from Oporto.

Lately, at Waterford, Mr Thomas Chapman, mariner. He sailed with Lord Anson round the world in the Centurion.

Lately at the Hot Wells, Bristol, William Butler, esq. of Cornish in Flintshire, late Lieutenant-colonel of the 38th reg. of foot.

Lately, at Wells, Maurice Lloyd, esq.

19. Mr. Walter Brind, son of Foster lane.

At Turham Green, William Lloyd, esq. admiral of the White.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, lately a haberdasher in Cerra d'Asse, Soho.

21. At Southampton, rear-admiral Richard Carteret.

At Dumfries, the celebrated Scotch poet Robert Burns. (See p. 78.)

Lately, in Dublin, David Robinson, esq. many years senior captain of the Royal Irish regiment of artillery.

Lately, William Lindsay, esq. governor of Tobago, of the yellow fever.

22. At Clonmell, in his 70th year, Dr. William Egan, titular bishop of Limerick and Waterford 25 years.

At Glasgow, in her 94th year, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, relict of Mr. Daniel Campbell, merchant there.

At Oare, near Marlborough, Wilts, in his 82d year, Maurice Heller, esq.

23. At Glasgow, Mr. David Weir, preacher of the gospel.

24. Mr. Alexander Ainge, at Pembroke.

25. At Bottissham Hall, Cambridgeshire, in her 94th year, Mr. Jenyns, widow of the late Soame Jenyns, esq.

At Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Hamar, relict of Admiral Hamar.

26. At Knightsbridge, William Maxwell, esq. late of Dalhewtop.

At Mostyn Hall, Flintshire, Sir Roger Mostyn, bart. member for the county of Flint, which he had represented in eight parliaments.

27. Mr. Josiah Roberts, of Mile End.

28. Lady Dowager St. Aubyn, in Welbeck-street.

29. At Stratford Place, Miss Cosway, only daughter of Richard Cosway, esq.

Thomas Wale, esq. at Shelsford, in Cambridgeshire, in his 95th year.

30. At Kettlepeck House in Hampshire, in his 46th year, Thomas Applford Woods, esq. captain of the Portsmouth troop of yeomen cavalry, and formerly president of the Agricultural Society of that division, of which he was the original promoter.

At Manchester, Robert Darby, M. D. late physician to the Manchester Infirmary.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Standish, of Austin Fryers, of the house of Gordons and Stanleys, Lame street.

Lately, William Wynne, esq. of Wern, in Carnarvonshire.

31. Captain Delgarno, of his Majesty's ship Leander.

AUGUST 1. At Wells, Mr. Walter Brown, surgeon, of Bradford.

At Thorp Arch, in his 77th year, Peter Johnson, esq. commissary of the Prerogative Court of York, and late recorder of that city.

At Patshull, in Staffordshire, General Sir Robert Pigott, bart. in his 77th year.

Mr. William Winlaw, engine maker to the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence.

James Collis, esq. of Enfield.

2. At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Captain Orrock, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Holman, of Whitstable, aged 3 years.

4. In Conduit street, Mr. John Allen, steward to the earl of Eglington.

John Bell, esq. many years first commissioner for sick and wounded seamen, and afterwards under secretary of State to the late Marquis of Downshire.

On his passage from the West Indies, Captain Drummond, aide de camp to General Stewart.

5. Lady Gordon, wife of Sir William Gordon, K. B.

At Worcester, Elizabeth Hunt, aged 100 years. She was born at Bishopscote, and enjoyed a good state of health to the day of her death. Her mother lived to the extraordinary age of 108 years.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Adam, Albermarle street.

Mr. Capper, house-steward to the Dukes Dowager of Beaufort, in whose service he had been near 60 years.

Near Edinburgh, Mr. David Allan, history painter.

Mr. Grimwood, nursery and seedsman, at Kensington.

Mr. Francis Goodwin, surgeon, of Atholbourne, Derbyshire.

8. William Drake, esq. in Grosvenor Square.

Mr. John Nicholson, bookseller, at Cambridge; better known by the name of Maps; His picture, painted by Reneagle, is to be seen in the staircase of the University library.

At Bexley House, in Kent, in her 76th year, the Honourable Mrs. Marcham, sister of the late Lord Romney.

Mr. Henry Mitchell, lieutenant and surgeon in the Cambridgeshire Militia.

Mr. Christopher Pivett, carver and gilder, in York aged 93. He was formerly in the retinue of his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland: He fought under the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen, and under the Duke of Cumberland in the battle of Fontenoy; was at the siege of Carlisle, and the battle of Cullibien; he went to York the latter end of the year 1746: His habitation having been burnt down, he took the singular resolution of not lying in a bed, which he had not done for the last 38 years of his life: He used to sleep upon the floor, or upon a chair or chairs with his cloaths on. During the whole of this period he lived alone, cooked his victuals, and seldom admitted any person into his habitation, carefully concealing the place of his birth, or to whom he was related. It is supposed that he was born in or near London, and that his relations reside there. He appeared to have had a liberal education; was fond of having receipts for money in the name of Sir Christopher Pivett, and was remarkable for many singularities: Amongst other uncommon articles which composed the furniture of his apartment were a human skull, some old swords and armour, on which he set great value. He retained his faculties to the last, declined to be indulged with a bed or even a mattress, and refused all medical assistance. He was an ingenious artist, and an honest man.

Lately, at Greenly Grove, Cardiganshire, Edward Vaughan, esq. justice of peace for that county.

Lately, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. Owen Bonnet, of Lapworth, Warwickshire, 45 years curate of that parish.

11. The Rev. Mathew Feilde, M. A. rector of St. Ann, Aldersgate, and under grammar master to Christ Church Hospital. He is said to have been the author of Vertumnus and Pomona, a pastoral acted one night at Covent-Garden Theatre in 1782.

12. Richard Beckford, esq. a West-India merchant, and late member for Leominster.

13. John Rosier, esq. many years clerk of the fees, and one of the four committee clerks of the House of Commons.

14. Richard Crop, esq. at Taplow.

15. Robert Willing, esq. in St. Giles's Square, Northampton.

At Harlow, in Essex, in his 67th year, Mr. John Wenham, of the Poultry.

16. At Steyning, Montgomery Campbell, esq. a director of the East-India Company.

In New Broad-street, Mr. Thomas Champion, lately arrived from Bombay.

17. Jeremiah Watson, esq. Great Portland-street.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1796.

	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	1777. perCt	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.
26		61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		79 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$								9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
27		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$								9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		12l. 1s. 6d.	
28		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					180 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.		12l.	
29		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 60		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 1-16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					180 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 dif.			
30		61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 3-16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$								9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 19s. 6d	
31	Sunday																		
1		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		79 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 1-16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$								9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.			
2	150	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.f.			
3	151 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 3-16					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		11l. 17s.	
4	151	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	17				59 $\frac{1}{4}$					9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	1 dif.	11l. 16s. 6d.	
5		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 dif.			
6	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60		79	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 dif.		11l. 17s.	
7	Sunday																		
8	153	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		79 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 3-16						182 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 dif.			
9		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 1-16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			
10	151 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			
11	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$					182 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.		11l. 18s. 6d.	
12																			
13	151 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$									9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
14	Sunday																		
15		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 3-16	7 7-16								9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.	par		
16		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$						182 $\frac{1}{4}$			9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		12l.	
17		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 1-16									9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		12l.	
18		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 1-16						181 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.			
19		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 7-16								9 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			
20		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	7 $\frac{1}{8}$									9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.			
21	Sunday																		
22		60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{7}{8}$		78 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 3-16									9 $\frac{3}{8}$ dif.			
23		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 60		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 3-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					183 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
24		60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{4}$													9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		11l. 1s.	
25	150	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 60		77 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 1-16	7 7-16								10 dif.			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.