

European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of Mr. JOSEPH MUNDEN. And, 2. A VIEW of the ROTUNDA in the BANK of ENGLAND.]

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L O N D O N :

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

MR. JOSEPH MUNDEN,
OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman, by dint of assiduity and attention, has become a considerable favourite with the Public. He is as frequently seen as any Actor belonging to the Theatre, and his performances have had the good fortune to be as generally, and as deservedly applauded, as the best of our low comedians. His diligence in his profession has not been exceeded by any performer, nor has it passed without reward.

His father is said to have been a Poulterer in Brooks-market, Holborn, and he himself was brought up, and for some time employed, as a writing stationer, in which capacity the seductions of a theatrical life, it may be conjectured, first led him to neglect his business, and afterwards to abandon it altogether.

His first essays were made in strolling companies, where it seems probable few opportunities of improvement offered themselves, and still fewer encouragements were presented to gratify any laudable ambition. In 1780 we find him at Canterbury, by the Dramatis Personæ of a Play acted there, and at this period it may be presumed his situation could not be a very enviable one. In a short time, however, he changed it, and bent his progress towards the North, where he became first a member and afterwards a joint sharer in a company, which had once been under the management of Mr. Austin. Here he successfully cultivated his talents. He soon was distinguished as a first-rate comedian in his walk, was enabled to save some money, and acquired a character for punctuality and diligence in

his profession, which he has since preserved. During this period Mr. Edwin reigned without a rival at Covent-garden; but the death of that excellent performer causing a vacancy at that House, Mr. Munden was sent for, in hopes to supply his place, and appeared the first time in December 1790, in Sir Francis Gripe, in "The Busy Body," and Jemmy Jumps, in "The Farmer." His reception was favourable, though his talents were not of that kind calculated to render him a legitimate successor to the person whose place he was proposed to supply. The irregularities of Mr. Wilson, then engaged at Covent-garden Theatre, and his final departure from thence shortly after, left a range of characters for Mr. Munden, which he has since filled to the increasing satisfaction of the Public, and to the emolument of the Manager.

Mr. Munden's cast of characters is chiefly confined to the old men of comedy, in which he acquires himself in general more to the satisfaction of the vulgar part of the audience, than the more refined. He indulges himself too much in grimace, which those who have observed the chasteness of his performance of Polonius, and the propriety of his representation of Dornton, in "The Road to Ruin," cannot but feel both pain and regret in seeing an Actor, apparently capable of better things, so often sacrificing to the bad taste of the galleries. The peculiarities of his manner are not offensive, though they produce too often a sameness hardly consistent with the variety of characters which he represents. In dressing the parts he performs.

forms he appears to take pains, and generally with success. To sum up the whole in a few words, Mr. Munden is a meritorious, diligent performer, to

whom the Town has now been so long familiarized, that the loss of him would, in the present state of the Stage, be greatly felt, and not easily repaired.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by reading in your elegant Miscellany for the last month, a poetical tribute to the memory of Lieut. Cragie, of the Marines, with whom I had the honour to participate in the glory of the day, on the quarter-deck of his Majesty's ship Artois. Horace observes, in one of those Odes which Scaliger estimates at the value of a kingdom, that many brave men lived before Agamemnor, but are now overwhelmed in obscurity, because they were destitute of a bard:

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longâ
Noctè, carent quia vate sacro.

This, however, will not be the case with him whom your correspondent has recorded in his tribute, as, to the greatest force of expression, he combines the utmost softness of numbers; and a hero like him who is the subject of it, demands such a poet. With Lieutenant Cragie I have passed many hours in the performance of naval duty, and in the relaxation from its toil. What Horace says of Lollius, in the same Ode, may be justly applied to him: he had a mind that was prudent in the conduct of affairs, and equally steady in success and danger. I remember well the circumstance of his death, for I was stationed on the quarter-deck myself. He was in the act of discharging his musket, when an eighteen pound shot tore up the bulwark of the deck, took (I think it was) his left leg and thigh off, and

dreadfully mangled a seaman who was attending one of the braces on the opposite side, and expired instantaneously. Mr. Cragie was taken into the cockpit, where, from the fatal tendency of the wound, he survived only half an hour, the hæmorrhage being too great to be stopped by tourniquets. With great resignation he desired his double-barrelled musket might be given to Capt. Hunt, of the Marines, and his apparel to his servant.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

HOR. Lib. i. Car. 24.

Of the Artois thus presented to my memory, may I be allowed to observe, that she is one of the finest frigates our navy can boast, and manned by officers and seamen whose characteristics are valour and intrepidity. Long may England smile in the sweet exultation of conscious safety, whilst her coasts are guarded by floating garrisons of men like these; and may the threatened invasion of an imperious foe, in lieu of impressing her natives with terror, excite from them the contempt it deserves! If these sentiments, which come warm from the heart, be deserving a place in your Magazine, you will oblige me by inserting them.

I am, Sir, &c.

Stratford, Sept. 13, 1796. I. D****.

[If this Correspondent will transmit to us the MS. he mentions, an immediate answer will be given to his question relative to it.—EDITOR.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Borough.

I TAKE the Liberty of presenting to your notice, a Paper, when perhaps it may not be deemed inapplicable; since among the many Crimes which the Depravity of Human Nature has taught and prevailed upon Mankind to commit, there is not any more repugnant to the grand first Law of Self Preservation, than

S U I C I D E.

“ 'Tis only change of pain,
(A bitter change!) Severer for severe.” YOUNG;

THAT the Island of Britain should have been long distinguished as peculiarly addicted to this species of of-

fence, is a melancholy truth we must acknowledge and lament; and that each individual is as strictly bound to exert himself

himself in the removal of such a *national disgrace*, we must as readily own: hence, how culpable those who increase the calamity by the example of their ill-directed aims!

To enter into the merits of such a case, it may be requisite to consider such particulars as are usually alledged for the (*real or pretended*) cause of an act, that is replete with atrocity in itself, and pregnant with the most formidable evils to the community at large.

That our atmosphere should be assigned as a reason why autumnal weather is conducive to such mental peculiarities, is what numbers may experience in different situations; but that the means of removal are as *easily applied*, needs no argument to enforce; since if dense air affects the habit and clouds the spirits, so the return of *salubrity, exercise, mental amusement, and proper avocations*, with MEDICINE when needful, are the ready means to relieve and remove an oppression so uncomfortable in itself, disgusting to others, and repugnant to every proper engagement of life.

But when the mind has been affected by any peculiarity of circumstance, the addition of *superadded* means may be equally necessary. If trouble or losses of a particular kind, or our being placed in situations that are foreign to our inclinations, are the causes of depression, there naturally arises the consideration of many particulars to represent the *advantages* that may be *thence* derived. It should be considered, that a mind under such an influence, is *incapable* of making just conclusions about its own benefit, and that the reasonable propositions of others are to be received with all becoming deference. That the *first impression* may be too sudden or violent to leave the mind disengaged, and a precipitate step, *once* taken, not to be recalled, will embitter every recollection of those—the most to be regarded. The situation so much dreaded may have *many* palliations, not foreseen at the time, and that the expectation and abidance thereby will be most suitably applied for our benefit. That such resolutions *hastily* adopted are foundations of *misery*, and moreover, that the proper and due support to be manifested under such circumstances, are the most proper means to exercise that *resignation* so earnestly *commanded* us to observe, by HIM, who knew “what was in,” and best for “man;” and that

under this disposition we have his divine authority to *assure* us, that “*all things shall work together for good*”—that “with the temptation there *shall* be a way to escape;” and therefore as we may look abroad and *always* find “that no temptation hath taken us but such as is common to” *other* “men,” it *ought* to afford us much consolation in following our Blessed Lord, who was “made perfect thro’ sufferings.” Let us also remember that he says, “Thou shalt do no MURDER;” and what can be a more direct *violation* of this injunction than an act that is calculated to level the authority of the Deity, *usurp* it in his stead, and with the boldest effrontery *rush* into his presence, under the immediate commission of a crime, that leaves “no room for repentance,” and with the bloody hands of a murderer, imprecate his vengeance on our reeking abomination: for such iniquity “the land groaneth, and crieth aloud for vengeance”—on blood and slaughter.

It should also be considered, that “many great and precious promises” are made to “those who live godly and quiet in the land,” and “*patiently* run the race that is set before them,” under the assurance that they *shall* “inherit the promises:” so does an *opposition* thereto induce an adequate recompense of reward. We also know, that however “grievous” any “*present* sorrows” may seem, yet we shall certainly find that they are but “as it were of a *moment’s* continuance,” when compared with “those joys that will be revealed hereafter,” to those who endeavour to perform their duty in an acceptable manner.

Again: Our *Dissenters* on the one hand, and *Infidels* on the other, are fertile sources of this crime; for while the *heterodoxy* of one, and their indiscriminate *abuse* of real Religion, lead the ignorant and unwary into the most *delusive* and *dangerous* paths—making a gain of godliness;” so do the evil principles of the other remove every restraint which God hath *enjoined* for our benefit and security; and in wilful *perversion* banish every ground of comfort, and valuable tie of society, by casting off all fear of God, and *apeing* that character which all truly wise and good men most heartily *despise*;—thus *uniting* their endeavours to produce the most fatal effects in mind and body, in obstinate *defiance* of God and Man.

There are yet OTHER considerations

to which it may be proper we should advert—as the surviving disgrace of actions that entail a *stigma* on our name and connections, not to be obliterated by time; and that our depraved rashness leaves a punishment for those who may least deserve the reproach, as being unconcerned in the offence: and still further,

The LAW, ever aware of its subjects' benefit, never permits such an evil to go unpunished, but has wisely ordered a *memento* of SHAME to be affixed to the memory of the deceased: "the burial of an ass" is the appointed method of interment, and in such a place as to prove the most public monument of reproach and example for the punishment of such "evil doers": and therefore let Juries recollect, that as the wisdom of our Legislature hath enjoined their inspection for the discovery of crimes that might otherwise remain concealed, so it is their *indispensable* DUTY to act as upright and conscientious men in the fear of God, as their determination must influence the after-conduct of others; and though there might be good hope that Christians never would act so unreasonably, yet where depravity HAS produced an incorrigible mind, the just punishment of the Law ought to be fully enforced for the benefit of others, and proper expression of that honest indignation it

would be *criminal* to withhold against a *Hell-born* crime: therefore

"Be not partakers of other men's sins."

The benefit of Religion is *always* a soother of our cares, and instrument of our happiness; especially in the season of calamity, when it affordeth such comfort as "the world can neither give or take away:" so, the "way and means" to enjoy this *inestimable* benefit, is to make it the rule and direction of our lives, knowing it *secureth* our present peace and future happiness: well, therefore, may our most excellent Church teach us to pray, that "we may love the things which God commands, and desire that which he doth promise, that so among the fundry and manifold changes of the world, our hearts may surely there be fixed where true joys are to be found &," and experienced for ever and ever by all those who "love and obey God:" and that "in all our troubles we may put our whole trust and confidence in his mercy, and evermore serve him in holiness and pureness of living, through our only Mediator and Advocate Jesus Christ our Lord †," who hath enjoined us to "let our light shine before men, that they may see our good works, and glorify our Father in Heaven."

J.

Dr. JAMES FORDYCE.

THIS Gentleman was one of the twenty children, by one wife, of Provost Fordyce, of Aberdeen. He received his education at the Marischal College of that place, and early devoted himself to the Ministry. His first preferment, at least that we know of, was to be Minister at Brechin, where he officiated as early as the year 1752. He soon after became Minister of Alloa, where he remained until about the year 1760. At that period he came to London, and proposed himself as a candidate for a vacancy at the Meeting at Carter's-lane, in which he was unsuccessful. On this occasion it was objected to him, as strangely inconsistent, for any person who had subscribed the articles of the Scotch Confession of Faith to offer him-

self in the character of a Minister to a Dissenting Congregation which had so very different a creed. This objection, however, was not sufficiently powerful to prevent his being chosen as coadjutor of Dr. Lawrence, to the Pastorship at Monkwell-street, where he continued to preach to crowded audiences, for a great number of years. In that year he was honoured by the University of Glasgow with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In May 1771 he married Miss Henrietta Cumming, and in 1775 was involved in a dispute with his coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Tho. Toller, son-in-law of Dr. Lawrence, at first, as it appears by the letters published on the occasion, on account of the omission of some ceremonials of politeness, which, by want of mutual

* For this offence, which *dares* the authority of God and Man, it is wisely enjoined that "the corpse shall be thrown into a pit dug in a public cross road, and a stake driven through the body: to remain there for example, observation, and warning."

† Collect for the 4th Sunday after Easter.

‡ See the Litany in our admirable Public Liturgy.

concessions increased, until the breach became too wide to be healed. On this occasion Dr. Fordyce took a step which was not universally approved of by his brethren the Dissenters: he engaged to do the duty both of Mr. Toller and himself, and caused the former to be ejected, without any charge against him (for he was a man of irreproachable character), from his office in the Meeting. From this period, if we are not misinformed, the Meeting itself was less attended than before, and on Dr. Fordyce's feeling the infirmities of age growing on him, the congregation by degrees dwindled away, and the house itself has been since shut up. Finding himself incapable of continuing his exertions as a preacher, in the manner he had been used, he retired, first into Hampshire, and then to Bath, where he died the 1st instant, at the age of 75, according to the accounts of some of the Daily Papers. Dr. Fordyce's first publication was a preface to a posthumous work of his brother David Fordyce, in the year 1752, on the Art of Preaching. This Gentleman, the Author of Dialogues on Education, and a Treatise on Moral Philosophy, in Dodley's Preceptor, was originally designed for the Church, and was for some time a Preacher. After a successful tour through France, Italy, and several parts of Europe, when he was almost at home, and his friends stood ready with open arms and joyful hearts to receive him, he lost his life, in its full prime, by a storm on the coast of Holland, in September 1751. His death is pathetically noticed by Dr. Fordyce, in one of his Addresses to the Deity. He also wrote the following Epitaph on him:

Sacred to the Memory
 Of MR. DAVID FORDYCE,
 Late Professor of Philology in the
 Marischal College, Aberdeen.
 Justly esteemed
 For his learning and fine taste;
 But much more valued
 For his unaffected piety,
 And benevolent disposition.
 The social duties
 He warmly recommended to others,
 And in his own conduct exemplified
 them;
 The dutiful son,
 The affectionate brother,
 The sincere friend,
 And the kind master,
 Were blended in his character.
 A laudable thirst for useful knowledge

Prompted him to visit foreign countries,
 Especially ITALY,
 So long the seat of liberty,
 (Ever dear to him!)
 So justly famous
 For the great men it produced,
 And still distinguished for the Finest
 Arts.

In his return home,
 After about a year's absence from his
 native country,
 The Supreme Disposer of all Events
 Permitted this valuable person
 To lose his life in a storm
 On the coast of Holland, the of Sep-
 tember 1751.
 Blame not, O Reader! but adore
 That awful Providence,
 Which is ever directed
 By unerring wisdom,
 And infinite goodness.
 Was he thy friend?
 Yet grieve not;
 The friendly wave
 Which wrapt him up from pain and
 sorrow,
 Wasted his soul from Earth to Heaven;
 Where his desire of knowledge
 Will be fully satisfied,
 And his virtues
 Abundantly rewarded.

The following is a List of Dr. Fordyce's Works:

1. The Eloquence of the Pulpit. An Ordination Sermon. To which is added, A Charge. 12mo. 1752.
2. An Essay on the Action proper for the Pulpit. 12mo.
 Both these are printed at the end of
 "Theodorus. A Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching. By Mr. David Fordyce." Third Edit. 12mo. 1755.
3. The Methods of promoting Edification by Public Institutions. An Ordination Sermon. To which is added, A Charge. 12mo. 1754.
 These were delivered at the Ordination of Mr. John Gibson, Minister of St. Ninian's, May 9, 1754.
4. The Temple of Virtue. A Dream. 12mo. 1757. The 2d Edit. much altered. 12mo. 1775.
5. The Folly, Infamy, and Misery of unlawful Pleasure. A Sermon. Preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, May 25, 1760. 8vo. 1760.
6. A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lawrence, who departed this Life Oct. 1,

1760. With an Address at his Interment. 8vo. 1760.

7. Sermons to Young Women. 2 Vols. 12mo. 1766.

8. The Character and Conduct of the Female Sex, and the Advantages to be derived by young Men from the Society of virtuous Women. A Discourse in Three Parts. Delivered in Monkwell-street Chapel, Jan. 1, 1776. 8vo. 1776.

9. Addresses to young Men. 2 Vols. 12mo. 1777.

10. The delusive and persecuting Spirit of Popery. A Sermon preached in Monkwell-street, on 10th Feb. being the Day appointed for a General Fast. 8vo. 1779.

11. Charge delivered in Monkwell-street Meeting, at the Ordination of the Rev. James Lindsey. 8vo. 1783.

Printed with the Sermon preached by Dr. Hunter on that Occasion.

12. Addresses to the Deity, 12mo. 1785

13. Poems, 12mo. 1786.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE ROTUNDA.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

IN this room the Brokers assemble to transact their business, the Public make their purchases in the different funds, and bargains for millions are daily concluded.

The dome being constructed entirely of perishable materials, and partly covered with copper, without any regard to the preservation of the timbers, was, on a survey made in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, found to be in such a ruinous and dangerous state, as to make it absolutely necessary to take the whole down. It was then proposed to light the room with lanthorn lights,

made to open; to remove the immense iron stoves which had been found very prejudicial, and to substitute open fire-places instead of them, thereby encreasing the space as well as the ventilation.

The present structure is fifty-eight feet in diameter, and fifty-eight feet in height, to the gallery under the lanthorn lights. There is no timber used in it—the whole is entirely of solid materials, and was erected in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, from the designs and under the directions of Mr. Soane, Architect to the Bank.

D R O S S I A N A. NUMBER LXXXV.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 203.)

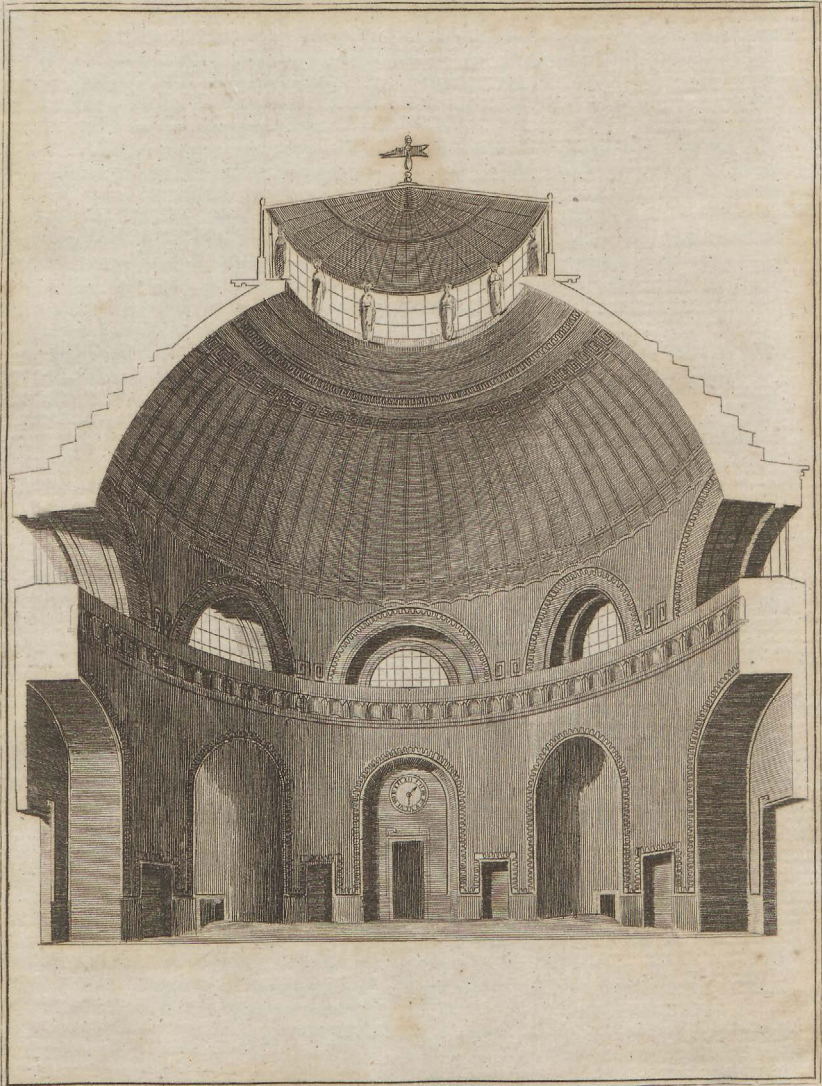
ABBE VERTOT.

A Late celebrated Physician and Philosopher used to say, "What credit can I give to History, after I have known George the Second constantly affirmed to have been brave, and the Princes of Wales to have been gallant? The one I have known behave like a coward, the other I know to have been "d'une vertu à toute épreuve," a woman of the most approved virtue." How History is indeed written we may well conjecture from the anecdote that is told of the Abbe Vertot: He had desired a Knight of Malta to procure him from that island some documents respecting a celebrated siege of it by the Turks, to insert in his History. The Abbe impatient, however, at the delay of the papers, wrote an account of the siege from his own head. The papers came at last; Vertot wrote to his friend to thank him for them; "but, alas!" said he,

"my good friend, your documents came too late, my siege has been made long ago."

BISHOP SHERLOCK

was a man of very ungracious appearance, and, who by a most wretched delivery marred the effect of those sermons which are read in the closet with such rapture. Passages of them may be produced, that either for reasoning or for eloquence equal any thing that has ever been written. The Bishop is said not to have discovered his very great talents till he was eighteen years of age. On the accession of his present Majesty to the Throne, he could not wait upon him with the rest of his Brethren, but he sent him a most excellent letter, which was, I think, printed in all the Newspapers of the time. The Bishop was a great Civil and Crown Lawyer, as well as a great Divine and Scholar.



J. Savary del. sculp.

J. B. Waller sculp.

Section of the Rotunda in the Bank

Published Nov. 23 1796

OF ENGLAND.

by J. Sewell Cornhill

AN ESSAY ON THE RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

WRITTEN IN 1783.

THERE is no question that has more perplexed speculative men than this: *What right has one man, or one nation, to subdue another?* and it is no wonder it should perplex them, for the words *a Right* and *no Right* cannot enter into the solution of it, *pro* or *contra*. *A Right of Superiority* is a term of Society, and expressive of ideas to which men who are strangers to society must be for ever strangers. Now, in examining the peculiar Rights of men in Society, we constantly find that they derive their origin and validity from some compact, special or general, express or implied; and, upon this principle, when a Conquest is completed, such a compact may be possibly implied to have taken place between the Conqueror and the Conquered as may be sufficient to ratify the Conquest, and to give to the Conqueror *a Right of Governing*: but the steps to be taken, previous to the completion of the Conquest, are such as are directly opposite to the nature of society or compact, and are, I verily believe, not reconcilable to any acknowledged principle of Law and Morality. And yet, when I examine my own feelings, and, as far as I can learn, the feelings and sentiments of Mankind in general, I find that a Conqueror is not the object of our detestation; I find that our moral sense of right and wrong is not offended at his conduct; but that, on the contrary, he becomes by it the object of universal praise and admiration.

Here our reasoning and our feeling are, manifestly, at variance; and to such a degree that one of them must be, necessarily, in the wrong. Without entering into the merits of this particular cause, the general presumption seems to be strongly in favour of feeling; as that is original and immediate: whereas our reasoning, even in our communications with ourselves, is constantly conveyed through the imperfect and fallacious channel of words, by which the mind is liable to be led into numberless errors. This is, perhaps, the cause that, in the actual conduct of life, we find the ancient Poets much better guides than the ancient Philosophers. For the Philosophers, in attempting to go deep into the essence of things, often went deeper than their senses were able to accompany them; and generally brought back a cargo of opinions, supported by trains of reasoning, which,

not being derived from facts, naturally produced conclusions which could find no facts to keep them in countenance. Whereas the Poets, whose province it was to please the fancy by the imagery of things, were obliged to fill their works with the phenomena of nature, and to confine their reasoning to those short observations which obviously arose from the facts and feelings they exhibited, or from others universally known and acknowledged. Thus they flattered, while they improved, the minds of their readers, by laying before them

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well
express'd,
Something whose truth convinc'd at sight
we find,
That gives us back the image of our mind.

Such is the philosophy of HOMER, HESIOD, VIRGIL, HORACE, JUVENAL, and others of the tuneful class, who address themselves constantly to the observations or feelings of mankind, and owe their wide-spread and long-possess'd fame to their having happily hit those feelings they aimed at.

Of all the Sentiments in which the Poet sympathizes with the rest of mankind, none appear more frequently, or with greater lustre, than those which set forth the glories of Conquest.

*Res gerere, & capios ostendere civibus
hostes
Attingit solium Jovis, & cœlestia tentat.*

In vain do the Moralists preach to us that a man who invades the property of others at the head of fifty thousand men is but a Robber on a larger scale; and that, as a single Robber is the object of indignation and punishment, so ought the other in a much greater degree. In vain, I say, does he preach; for, though nobody is able to deny the justness of the reasoning, nobody feels the truth of the conclusion. Their hearts still tell them that the Robber is deserving of his halter, and the Conqueror of his laurel.

When a writer, by a train of logical deductions, proves to us that 2 and 2 make 5, the first thing to be done is to apply to our fingers to see if the fact is so. If, upon examining this undeniable evidence, we find it is not so, and that 2 and 2

make, in reality, no more than 4, we may safely conclude that the reasoning, from whence the contrary was drawn, had been in some of its steps erroneous; leaving the scrutiny into the particular error, as being a matter of mere curiosity, to be taken up at leisure, or altogether neglected.

In applying this mode of proceeding to the present enquiry, I consider the universal feelings of mankind as facts upon which we may safely rest our discrimination of what is right from what is wrong, in the conduct of men. Our feelings of this sort, when universal, and not confined to any particular age or country, must be allowed to be natural, a part of our original frame, and, like other animal instincts, the internal working of the Divinity, against which to oppose our feeble reason would be the highest degree of presumption. The will of God, as manifested in the nature of things, is the only source from whence true wisdom amongst men can be derived; for

Nunquam aliud Natura aliud Sapientia dicit;

and when we discover an instinct, by which men are universally impelled to approve certain actions when performed by others, we may, without scruple, conclude that those actions are according to some rule of right; that they are connected with some scheme of general utility; although our finite understandings should not be able to trace the connection.

Weak however as our understandings are, they are often able to discover some of the links in the chain of divine Providence; and to perceive the manifest tendency of some of the several parts to the order and happiness of the whole. Let us then try whether we cannot discover in what manner this passion for Conquest, and this admiration of Conquerors, contribute to the happiness of Mankind.

Whoever considers the structure of the human body, and compares it with that of other animals, must be struck with the appearance of its disadvantages. Without any natural covering, or natural shelter, against the inclemency of the weather; without any natural weapons for its defence against beasts of prey; without any swiftness sufficient to effect an escape from them; and with very little natural food provided for its subsistence, it appears, of all animals, the most helpless and miserable. But we are now enabled to see clearly that the Almighty, in the creation of Man, did

not destine him to remain in that abject state; that he created him to be a social animal, and to find in society such compensations for all these disadvantages as would put him, not only upon a level with the brute creation, but in a situation greatly superior.

In all the works of God we constantly find the means most exactly and beautifully fitted to the end. Law being found necessary for producing order and justice in Society; Government being found necessary for producing law; and Supreme power being found necessary for constituting government; God said, Let there be Supreme Power, Government, Law, Order, and Justice, amongst men. But who was to hold this superintending power, so full of fatigue, disquiet, and danger, to those who exercise it? For

*Ad generum Cereris sine cæde & sanguine pauci
Descendant reges, & sicca morte tyranni.*

To remove this obvious difficulty, the Almighty has sown the seeds of an instinct called Ambition in every human breast, which impels them all to attempt the command of their fellow-creatures whenever they perceive it to be practicable, let the hazard to themselves be what it will: and from thence arises that blind passion for invasion and conquest with which every page of the history of Mankind is filled.

But although these seeds are universally sown, they do not spring up equally in every soil, and require, besides, a certain combination of favourable circumstances to bring them to maturity. This is likewise happily contrived: for if all men were, at all times, furiously bent upon commanding, there would be nobody left to obey; so that the whole divine scheme of Government would be disappointed; and, instead of order and quiet, this ambitious spirit would produce nothing but uninterrupted war and confusion. But Man is *wonderfully made*, and, like the rest of the universe, supported by a variety of seeming contradictions. As it was necessary, for constituting Government, that some should command, it was, for the same wise purpose, equally necessary that others, and those the greatest number, should obey. But as it was no part of the divine scheme to appoint the individuals who were to command, and the individuals who were to obey, the seeds both of command and obedience were sown in every heart; each, by turns, ready to spring up, and with equal vigour,

as occasion should require. Thus we find that when the superiority is decided, and power seems to be permanently fixed in any particular hands, the obedience of the rest is something more than passive: there appears, upon such occasions, an active propensity to obedience which turns duty into pleasure, makes men happy with their inferiority, and zealous to serve their rulers, even to a degree of adoration:

—————*VICTORQUE volentes
Per populos dat jura, viamque affectat
Olympo.*

And, indeed, if Conquest can be productive of such blessings to Mankind as Government and Laws, the Conqueror, who is the apparent instrument of producing them, seems to be justly entitled to be called the Father of the Community, and to be treated with every mark of affection and reverence.

How comes it then, that he and his function are so much condemned in the speculations of Moralists? Plainly by the means of that false Analogy already mentioned; plainly, by their likening a Conqueror to a Robber, without perceiving that their situation and circumstances are most essentially different. A Robber is supposed to be a member of some community, and subject to its laws; all of which tend to protect the persons and property of the individuals, and to punish with severity and ignominy all those who invade them. The Rule of Right is established by those laws, and so are the sentiments of men concerning it, with great uniformity. But independent Communities are as individual Savages, relatively to one another: so the laws of neither can be appealed to as a common standard. Some other standard for deciding their differences must be sought for, and no other has yet been found but that great law of Nature and necessity which ordains the weak to submit to the strong, and to be ruled by them. Thus one invader is acknowledged to be above the law, in order to prevent every Parish from becoming an independent State, and every man from becoming the Conqueror of his weaker neighbour: great evils, which can only be prevented by an over-ruling power being delegated to the Supreme Commander; or, what is very much the same for the security and quiet of the whole Society, by an over-ruling power assuming the Supreme Command.

There is another very capital difference between a Conqueror and a Robber. To

rob is to deprive others of their property; but the word Conquest includes no such idea, and is seldom or never productive of any such consequence. All that a Conqueror claims is to put himself in the place of the person or persons who ruled before the Conquest. He claims the Right of Governing, to which his Superiority of force has entitled him, with all the honours and emoluments of Government; but the motto held out by every Conqueror is, *SUUM CUIQUE, to every man his own*, and amongst the rest, *to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's*. The people were never considered, even in the most despotic Governments, as the property of their Ruler; nor was their property ever considered as his. The infringement of Private property by the Supreme power has always been looked upon with general indignation as a Robbery; and the divine Contriver of Government has seldom suffered it to go unpunished. Nor can necessity, which is often pleaded in mitigation of the punishment of a common Robber, meet with any consideration here; as the supreme Ruler, or body of Rulers, have a right to demand from the *whole* community whatever is necessary for the protection of the *whole*, including whatever is necessary for their own security and comfort, in the most ample manner.

To conclude. All the theoretic writings upon Government which have hitherto fallen into my hands, have endeavoured to establish an idea of a *Right* to supreme authority altogether distinct from *force*. But facts are stubborn things, and have always refused their support to such theories; the futility of which becomes still more evident whenever we consider the nature of the social compact; whenever we consider that mutual obligation of protection and service, from whence the Rights of Sovereigns and subjects arise. For protection always presupposes a superiority of force in the protecting party, as the leading article in the agreement. This force being found wanting, the agreement is null, and the authority naturally devolves upon some other power that is able to fulfil the condition. Nothing can prove more calamitous to any Community than to have the *Authority* of Government in one set of hands, while the *Power* is actually found to be in another: and the words of Scripture were never more unfortunately applied than they were by King CHARLES the First, at his Trial, when he said, *Where the word of a King is, THERE is power;*

and who can say unto him, *What dost thou?* For if Mr. President BRADSHAW had reverberated his text for him, and said: *Where Power is, THERE is the word of a King*; the event would have soon proved how much nearer he was to the truth. Whether any independent man or independent State has a *Right* to subdue another, is, as I said in the beginning, a question so ill stated, that it will be difficult to give it any rational solution; the word *Right* being a term of society, the offspring of Law, and not applicable to the subject of conquest, which is always antecedent to legislation. It appears to me that I have done enough in shewing that Conquest is a part of the divine dispensation, and that it was the will of God to make *Ambition* virtue. The Conqueror

may call it his *allotment*, or his *Grace of God*, or what else he pleases; but, by what I have above remarked upon the universally received principles of civil Government, no man ought to pretend a *Right* to govern, except he can first prove that he has a *Right to be strong*: and it was most wisely as well as piously said, by the Emperor of Morocco, in his late answer to the King of Spain's manifesto: "As for the Towns upon the Coast of Africa, which the King of Spain says belong to him, it is fit for his Majesty to know, that they neither belong to him nor to me, but to God Almighty, who will bestow the command of them upon the person who shall be found, upon trial, to be the best qualified for it."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Letters from the celebrated LORD ROCHESTER to his LADY were given me, many years ago, by a DERBYSHIRE BARONET, who assured me they were never printed. As they place the character of this licentious Nobleman in rather a new point of view, I send them for publication in your Magazine.

I am, &c.

C. D.

LETTER I.

PRAY do not take it ill that I have writt to you so seldom since my coming to towne. My being in waiting upon the sad accident of Madame's Death (for which the King endures the highest affliction imaginable) would not allow me time or power to write Letters. You have heard the Thing; but the Barbarousness of the manner you may guess at by my relation. Monsieur, since the banishment of the Chev. de Lorraine, of which he suspected Madame to be the Author, has ever behaved himselfe very ill to her in all things, threat'ning her upon all occasions, that if she did not get Lorraine recalled, she myght expect from him the worst that could befall her. It was not now in her power to performe what he expected. So that she returning to Paris he immediately carried her away to St. Cloud, where, having remained 15 days in good health, she having been bathing one morning, and finding herself very dry, called for some Succory water (a cordial Julep she usually took upon these occasions) and being then very merry discoursing with some of the Ladies that were with her, she had no sooner swallowed this Succory water but immediately falling into Madame de Chatillon's arms she said she was dead; and sending for her Confessor,

after eight hours infinite torment in her Stomach and Bowels she died the most lamented (both in France and England) since dying has been in fashion, &c. &c.

LETTER II.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

MY most neglected Wife, till you are a respected Widow, I find you will scarce be a contented Woman: and (to say no more than the plain truth) I do endeavor so fairly to do that last good service that none but the most impatient would refuse to rest satisfied. What evil Angel Enemy to my repose does inspire my Lady ——— to visit you once a year and leave you bewitched for eleven months after? I thank my God that I have the torments of the stone upon me (which are no small ones) rather than that unspeakable one of being an eye witness to your uneasiness. Do but propose to me any reasonable thing upon earth I can do to set you at quiet; but it is like a mad woman to lie roaring out of pain and never confesse in what part it is. These three years have I heard you continually complaining, nor has it ever been in my power to obtain the knowledge of any considerable cause. I am confident you shall not have the like affliction three years hence; but that repose

pose I must owe to a surer friend than you : When that time comes, You will grow wiser, tho' (I fear) not much happier.

LETTER III.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

RUN away like a Rascal without taking leave! Dear Wife it is an unpolished way of proceeding which a modest man ought to be ashamed of. I have left you a prey to your own imaginations, the worst of damnations ; but there will come an hour of Deliverance, till when may my mother be merciful to you. So I commit you to what shall ensue, woman to woman, wife to mother, in hopes of a future appearance in Glory. The small share I could spare you out of my pocket I have lent as a Debt to Mrs. Ronson, within a week or ten days I will return you more ; pray write as often as you have leisure to your

ROCHESTER.

Remember me to Nan and my Lord Wilnot. You must present my service to my cousins ; I intend to be at the deflowering of my Niece Ellen, if I hear of it. Excuse my ill paper and my ill manners to my mother. They are both the best the place and age will afford.

LETTER IV.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

'TIS not an easy thing to be entirely happy, but to be kind is very easy, and that is the greatest measure of happiness. I say not this to put you in mind of being kind to me (you have practis'd that so long that I have a joyful confidence you will never forget it), but to shew you that I myself have a sense of what the methods of my life seem so utterly to contradict. I must not be too wise about my own follies, or else this letter had been a book dedicated to you and published to the world. It will be more pertinent to tell you that very shortly the King goes to Newmarket: Then I shall wait on you at Adderbury. In the mean time think of any thing you would have me do, and I shall thank you for the occasion of pleasing you.

LETTER V.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

THE style of your Ladyship's last, tho' kinder than I deserve, is not without some alloy from your late conversations with those whom I should extremely honour if they would do me the right and

you the justice never to come near you. When I am really as well with you as I wish and you pretend, I shall at least obtain that favour : In the mean time I will exercise my usual talent of patience and submission. I would be very glad to employ myself in these affairs you have to be done here, had I the least hopes of doing them to your satisfaction : but despairing of that happiness, pray send your Cousin and my friend to town, and let her please you better. I know not who has persuaded you that you want five pounds to pay the Servants Wages : but next week Blarncourt is going into the West, at whose return you may expect an account of your entire revenue, which I will be bold to say, has hitherto and shall (as long as I can get bread without it) be wholly employed for the use of yourself, and those who depend on you. If I prove an ill steward, at least you never had a better, which is some kind of satisfaction to

Your humble Servt.

ROCHESTER.

LETTER VI.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

Newmarket.

I'LL hold you six to four I love you with all my heart. If I would bet with other people I am sure I could get two to one, but because my passion is not so extensive to reach every body, I am not in pain to satisfy many. It will content me if you will believe me and love me.

LETTER VII.

TO LADY ROCHESTER.

I CANNOT deny to you but that heroic resolutions in women are things of the which I have never been transported with great admiration, nor can be if my Life lay on it : For I think it is a very impertinent virtue. Besides, considering how men and women are compounded, that is Heat and Cold, so Greatness and Meanness are necessary ingredients that enter both into the making up of every one that is born. Now when heat is predominant we are termed hot, when Cold is, we are called Cold, tho' in the mixture both take their places, else our warmth would be a burning and our cold an excessive freezing : so greatness or Virtue, that spark of primitive Grace; is in every one alive, and likewise meanness or vice, that seed of original sin is (in a measure) also. For if either of them were totally absent, men and women must be perfect angels or absolute devils. Now
from

from the preheminance of either of these qualities in us we are turned Good or Bad : but yet, as Contrarities tho' they both reside in one Body must ever be opposite in place, thence I infer, that, as heat in the feet makes cold in the head, so it may with probability be expected too, that Greatness and Meaness should be as oppositely seated ; and then an Heroic Head is likely to be balanced with an humble Tail. Besides reason, experience has furnished me with many examples of this kind : My Lady Morton, Nel Villars and 20 others, whose Honor was ever so excessive in their heads that they suffered a want of it in every other part. Thus it comes about, Madam, that I have no very great esteem for a high spirited Lady ; Therefore should be glad that none of my friends thought it conve-

nient to adorn their own perfections with that most transcendent accomplishment. It is tolerable only in a waiting Gentlewoman, who to prove herself lawfully descended from Sir Humphrey, her great Uncle, is allowed the affectation of a high spirit, and a natural inclination towards a genteel converse. This now is a Letter ; and to make it a kind one I must assure you of all the Dotage in the World, and then to make it a civil one down at the bottom with a great space between I must write Madam

Your most humble Servant
ROCHESTER.

I have too much respect for you to come near you whilst I am in Disgrace : but when I am a favourite again, I will wait on you.

T A B L E T A L K ;

O R,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 161.]

GEORGE THE FIRST.

NOTHING seems to have hurt this monarch more than the frequent oppositions he met with on account of *subsidies*. Bred up in principles different from those of the country which he was called to govern, he could not avoid complaining to his most intimate friends, "that he was come over to England to be a *begging king*." He added, "he thought his fate very hard to be continually opposed in his application for supplies, which he only asked that he might employ them for the advantage of the nation."

Nothing but his unacquaintance with the laws of England could make him feel so established an article in its government, that of not granting money but by the consent of Parliament, as any hardship ; but that it was his principle to employ that money for the good of the nation is evident, as he was not fond of appearing in the full splendor of majesty, was remarkably averse to any act of oppression, and cultivated the happiness and esteem of his subjects throughout the whole course of his reign.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

This Monarch, soon after his accession, willing to extend the alliance already sub-

sisting between his House and that of Prussia, by a double marriage with their respective children, sent over Sir Charles Hotham, about the year 1729, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to propose a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the eldest Princess of Prussia ; and another between the Prince Royal of Prussia and the King of England's second daughter. His Prussian Majesty's answer was, "that he would consent to the marriage of his Prince Royal with our Princess, if our King did not insist upon a double marriage on the terms proposed, but that if he did, he would not content to either of them ; for he thought he had as much right to expect our Princess Royal for his eldest son, as our King had to expect his Princess Royal for his Prince of Wales." The two Kings persisting in their resolutions, there was an end of the negotiation, but not of the difference.

A dispute relative to Mecklenburgh happening nearly at this time between the two monarchs, the above family quarrel assisted in blowing up the coals. Levies of men were forcibly raised in the Hanoverian dominions by Prussian emissaries, and those proceedings occasioned retaliations on the side of Hanover.

The

The two monarchs felt themselves offended more as private gentlemen than as sovereign princes. They were both men of very warm tempers, and, as both possessed acknowledged personal bravery, a repetition of the scene between Charles the Fifth and Francis the First was universally talked of.

The States of Holland, however, having been applied to, a letter was written in their name to the King of Prussia to entreat him to suspend hostilities, and to listen to conciliatory terms. To add weight to this letter, several Dutch regiments received orders to march towards Cleves: this step had the desired effect; an arbitration was proposed and accepted, and soon after an accommodation took place, which produced at least a formal reconciliation between the brother kings.

When the Guards returned from Germany in 1745 (where they behaved with great gallantry), fresh troops were necessary to be sent against the Rebels, who had landed the latter end of the same year in Scotland, and the King, though he always respected and depended upon the Guards, had a delicacy in applying for their services so recently after their campaigns. He applied to a confidential General-officer for advice, who gave it as his opinion, that he should call a military levée by way of experiment. The levée was accordingly announced, and all the Officers attended, when the King, coming into the circle, thus addressed them:

“Gentlemen,
“You cannot be ignorant of the present precarious situation of our country, and, though I have had such recent instances of your exertions, the necessity of the times, and the knowledge I have of your hearts, induce me to demand your services again; so that all of you that are willing to meet the Rebels, hold up your right hands; all those who may, from particular reasons, feel it an inconvenience, hold up your left.” On the instant all the right hands in the room were up, which so affected the King that, in attempting to thank them, he shed tears and retired.

The Guards next morning marched to Finchley, and were accompanied with the prayers, the acclamations, and the bounties of the Public.

When Hogarth, some years afterwards, made a sketch of this march to Finchley, it was shewn to the King, who did not seem pleased with the idea, and said, He would not have his brave soldiers turned into ridicule. Hogarth, who had, previous

to this, meant to dedicate it to the King, took the hint, and dedicated it to the late King of Prussia.

During the war of 1743, a victory gained over the French was celebrated, not only by publick rejoicings, but frequently by an ode set to music on the occasion, and performed before the king in the Great Council Chamber. Upon these days the King always appeared in the hat, coat, sword, and scarf, which he wore at the battle of Oudenarde in the year 1708, where he fought under the Great Duke of Marlborough; and, as the fashions of near forty years must make a considerable difference in appearance, it was difficult to refrain from laughing, at seeing the monarch strut about in those antiquated habiliments.

On one of those days the following couplet being repeated in full chorus,

“Sure such a day was never known,
“Such a King! and such a throne!”

drew the attention of the audience more particularly upon the King and his dress; this instantly let them on a titter, which was beginning to spread much more than decency would allow of, when one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber began clapping the couplet; the audience took the hint, and relieved themselves by joining in a general plaudit, which the band gratefully acknowledged, and the good old King seemed pleased at, without knowing the original cause of the compliment.

MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

This Nobleman, who has endeared himself to society through life by his wit, good-humour, and urbanity, being designed for the army, began his campaign early in life at the battle of Dettingen. The regiment he belonged to began the attack; and, as he was marching down towards the enemy, rather thoughtful, a drummer's head was shot off so close to him, that his brains bespattered Lord Townshend's regimentals. A veteran officer, apprehensive that this accident might derange his young friend, went up and encouraged him by telling him, these were the mere accidents of war, and the best way was not to think at all in these cases. “O dear Sir,” says the other (with great presence of mind), “you entirely mistake my reverie. I have been only thinking what the D——I could bring this little drummer here, who seemed to possess such a great quantity of brains!”

As Lord Townshend was walking with a friend through the streets of Yarmouth, which are very narrow and shelving, from the houses elbowing out so much in the first story, his friend cried out, "Take care, my Lord, or you'll be down on your knees." "No, no," said his Lordship, *your elbows will support me.*"

It was Lord Townshend who gave the following strong, but descriptive, definition of the late Provost of Ireland, Hutchinson (though often attributed to others), on being asked what sort of a man he was: "He is of that soliciting disposition, that if his Majesty could give him England, Ireland, and Scotland, he would still ask for the Isle of Man, for a cabbage garden."

HON. CHARLES TOWNSHEND,

brother to the above Nobleman, was reckoned to possess the finest talents in the House of Commons: his only fault in speaking, perhaps, was, a laying out for words and antitheses to ornament his discourse, which sometimes led him into embarrassments. His conversation, however, was of the most excellent kind, partaking of almost every thing which could adorn it. Some people used to think he, at times, took too great a lead; but he talked so much from the fulness of his mind, his humour so prevailing, and his wit so sudden and brilliant, that most people gave way to him, well pleased to let him take their turn.

He was, beside all this, a fine mimic; and, though a very handsome man, he had that power of face, that he could in a moment transform it into every kind of deformity.

It was from these talents, that, after the death of his father, he became the patron of his whole family. It was through his interest that his brother Lord Townshend was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and though Mr. Townshend died before the appointment was made out, yet the King, knowing it was in train, punctually performed his promise; and his Lordship soon after set out for Ireland, where he continued eight years, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the country, that the anniversary of his birth-day is regularly celebrated there by some of the most respectable Societies in that kingdom.

Mr. Townshend died about the year 1768, and the King felt his loss so sincerely when he heard it, that he exclaimed, He had lost one of the ablest and best men in his dominions.

The wit and humour of this family seem to have descended from the female line, the late Lady Dowager Townshend being the first wit in the Court of George the Second: the father was a plodding man of business, and much in the confidence of the late King through life.

It was owing to the above Dowager's advice, that the present Marquis takes the title of *Townshend*, his first choice being that of Marquis of *Ravensham*; but afterwards consulting his mother she asked him, Whether he did not think the family of the *Townshends* deserved to be handed down to posterity more than the name of an estate. His Lordship took the hint, and the patent was made out accordingly.

The understanding of this lady was equal to her wit and humour, which was often acknowledged by those who had the happiness of her acquaintance. One day, the company talking of the qualities and effects of *good-breeding* and *politeness*, a gentleman undertook to undervalue them by saying, They introduced a fineness and hypocrisy in society, which the other qualities did not make amends for. Lady Townshend, being applied to for her opinion, said, "she thought good-breeding and politeness always agreeable, and very often *good screens for a great many ugly sights.*"

HON. GEORGE GRENVILLE.

Amongst the many talents of this well-known statesman, his skill in and attachment to business was always predominant, in so much that, according to the brilliant description given of him by one of our first-rate orators, "he took public business not as a duty which he was to fulfil, but as a pleasure he was to enjoy; and he seemed to have no delight out of the House of Commons, except in such things as some way related to the business that was to be done in it."

During the recess of parliament, being asked to a private concert in the country, where some of the finest performers from London were engaged, assisted by some of the best gentlemen connoisseurs, he accepted the invitation and attended. The concert began; and, whilst everybody was admiring the skill of the performers, and the general effect of the harmony, Mr. Grenville fastened himself upon the master of the house (who, though a member of parliament, was much more inclined to music, at least for that time, than public business), and, pulling a number of papers out of his pocket, began asking his opinion of
such

such and such heads of Bills, which he meant to introduce into the House in the ensuing sessions. The gentleman, out of civility to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a few observations, by way of getting rid of the business, but this did not satisfy Mr. Grenville; he continued his enquiries, till the gentleman, under some pretence, shifted his seat; when the other, spying an ink-stand on one of the harpichords, very deliberately walked up to it, and minuted his observations.

When his brother, James Grenville, heard this story, he exclaimed, "Good God, how like George! A pen and ink to him is wh——g and drinking."

BISHOP BERKELEY.

This excellent and ingenious man, to whom Pope pays this unbounded compliment,

"To Berkeley every virtue under heaven," in the course of one of his visitations, spent a few days with a Dr. Phillips, an old clerical bachelor in his diocese, as remarkable for the neatness of his house and grounds as the plainness of his person.

The Doctor, who had just finished some fine improvements, which he was very fond of, carried the Bishop over his grounds the morning after his arrival, and

took great pains to point out the several beauties of the situation, &c. &c. On their arrival in the dining-parlour, the Doctor, by way of triumph, exclaimed, "Well, my Lord Bishop, you have been plaguing me about marriage for some years back, but, you see, I have got the trap at last." "Why, yes, Doctor," says the Bishop, "the trap's very well, but, I'm afraid (looking him full in the face) the women won't like the bait."

The above prelate having written a well-known ingenious treatise on the *non-existence of matter*, was soon after returning from the Royal Society with a friend, and, the night being very dark, he ran his head against a post, which made him cry out he was much hurt. "Poh! poh!" says the friend, "how can you complain, when you know *it's no matter*?"

Dr. Berkeley was Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, a see worth then not above 1300l. a-year: but though he was offered the Bishoprick of Meath, worth 3000l. a-year, and through that might look up to the Primacy, he contented himself with what he had, saying, "the air of Cloyne agreed so well with his constitution, and his friends and neighbours so well with his happiness, that he'd run no risks." He accordingly died Bishop of Cloyne.

AMWELL REGISTER.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following Extracts from the Register Book of the Parish of Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, were made some time ago. They may probably afford some Entertainment to your Readers, and therefore I solicit the Insertion of them in your Magazine.

I am, &c.

C. D.

THE REGISTER BOOKE of the NAMES and SURNAMES of them who have bene CHRISTENED, MARRIED, and BURIED, from the FIRST YERE of the RAYGNE of our SOVERAIGNE LADYE ELIZABETHE, being Anno Domini 1558.

1567.

ROBERT SMYTH, Vicare of Amwell, was buried the xiith of Aprill.

1573.

Item, The buryall of a Misse Child, in the kepinge of Thomas Northes wiffe, being a Londiner, called, &c.

Anno Domini 1575.

William Clarke, Vicare.

Item, Ranulphe Blethen, Vicare, was buried the vth of Maye.

1586.

In the year 1586 was Vicar Henry Bayford, a man very unworthy, simple, and negligent in his place, who as he neglected his duty in the Church, so also hee did

elsewhere; for as farre as I cann perceive, there was no register kept in his dayes; hee after some yeares resigned his livinge to Mr. Paytin, and tooke himself to some other employment.

John Payton, Vicar of Amwell, the sixt day of Aprill, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1590.

Anno Domini 1599.

I Thomas Hassall, borne in the City of London, in the parish of St. Peeters, the Evangell, sometyne a member of Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, where I commenced Master of Arts, was instituted and inducted into the reall and actual possession of this Vicaridge of Amwell Magna the first daye of Februarye

K k

according

according to the Computation of the Church of England, Anno 1599.

Underneath,

The said Thomas Hassfall departed this life at Amwell, Sept. 24, Thursday, and was buried the Saturday following Sept. 26, in the year 1657, and Isaac Craven, of Aulse, in the County of Hartford, Clerke, preaching for him upon this text, Gen. 35. v. 29, and Augustine Rolfe, of Stansted Abbott, in the same County, Clarke, burying him by the booke of Common Prayer, according to his desire. *Dum vivit---In æternum vivat et valeat.*

At the end of the first year, is the following note.

Note, That the account of this booke for Marriages, Christnings, Burialls, since my cumminge, hath not binne kept accordinge to the Computation of the Church of England, beginninge the yeare the xxvth day of March, but beginninge each yeare the first daye of January, which I have thought good to note for avoydinge question.

By me Tho: Hassfall.

1615.

It pleased God to send mee twoe sonnes at one byrth, the 8th daye of December, beinge Fridaye, who were both baptized the xxvii day of the same monthe, the eldest was named Edmunde, and the youngest Hugh, God power upon them bothe the riches of his mercy in Jesus Christ, Amen.

1620.

Lucina the daughter of mee Thomas Hassfall, Vicar of Amwell, and of Elizabeth my wife, beinge borne the last day of November, and she was baptized by mee December the viii. Lorde lyfte thou uppe the light of thy countenance upon her.

1621.

Barbara, the daughter of one George Gunne, condemned for felony at Hartforde Assises last past, and of Elizabeth his wife beinge delivered of the said child in the highway as she travelled, the same day that he would have binne executed, was baptized the xxiith of July.

1634.

Amye, the abortive daughter of Bridget Newman, betrothed to one Francis Todde, who should have bin married on Michaelmas day, untimely borne the day before, so turninge the marriage feast into a christninge treat, xxixth*.

* After 1635 the Register is kept in another hand, but regularly signed at the end of each year, Tho. Hassfall, Vicar.

1599.

George Sounevaigne, an owld man a bagpipe player, of no certayne dwellinge, dyed at Ware end, and was buried the viiith of Maye.

1603.

Buried in all the yeare 41.

Of the Plage 19.

Thys fatal and fearfull yeare was the yeare wearin our Queene Elizabeth, of famose memory, leste her life and raigne in England, beinge the first yeare of Kinge James, (whose life God longe continue), beinge the yeare of the greatest and most generall plage in this realme, y^e fell us in the remembrance of man, whereof many died within this parish, whom I have noted with a starre * to distinguish them from the rest. I buried of this diseale 6 in one daye.

God in mercye turn this and all other his plages from us.

By mee Thomas Hassfall, Vicar.

1603-4.

Master John Goodnam, a Cownseller and a Justice of Peace, died at his house in Hodsdon-end, within our parish of Amwell, the 5th of August, and was buried the 8th day at night. His funerals were solemnly kept the xvith day followynge; he lieth in the chauncel under the Communion table, next to the grave of owld Graves wife, (now covered with tiles) underneath a part of the bourdes.

1608-9.

Master William Warner, a man of good yeares, and of honest reputation; by his profession an Atturmye at the Common Plese, Author of Albions England, diinge suddenly in the nyght in his bedde, without any former complaynt or sicknesse, on Thursday nyght beeinge the 9th daye of March, and was buried the Saturday following, and lyeth in the church, at the upper end under the stone of Gwalter Slades.

1618.

Robert Thomson, of Hodsdon-end, the most ancient of our inhabitants of Amwell, a man aged above an hundred yeares, was buried July the xth.

1622-23.

January 6th, a poor youth travelling and salinge sick by the way, died at Haly, a grave being made to bury him; one Izabell Covart, a widowe, travelling, by the way died at Ware-end, and was by the Cunstables brought and layd in that

grave, so they were both buried the same daye.

1623-24.

Joane Briggs, a mayden, dijnge at the Black Lyon, in Hodddon, givinge in the tyme of her sickneſs admirable teſtimonye of her love and fayth to Jheſus Chriſt, which made the whole towne to honner her funerall with their companye, was buried at Amwell, (according to her deſire) Oct. the 27th day, 1624.

1625.

William, the ſonne of Samuel Deards, of Ware, was the firſt that died of the plague, and was buried the xxivth of Julye.

Lord e have mercy uppon us and turne thy judgment from us for Jeſus Chriſt his ſake, Amen.

Robert and Elizabeth, the ſonne and daughter of Samuel Deards, dijed both in one daye of the plague, and were buried both together in one grave by a cupple of ſoldiers, the thirde daye of Auguit.

Fabye Andrye, a widdowe, of Ware, put into Samuel Deards his howſe, as a keeper, dyed there alſo of the plague, and was buried by a poore travellinge woman, Auguſt xith.

Suſan, the wife of John Sanders, a bargeman, dyed of the plague, within the howſe of Samuel Deards, at Ware-end, and brought to church by her own mother, buried Aug. xiiiith.

John Sanders, himſelſe cumminge ſick from London, and going to his wife's mother's howſe in Ware, was forced out of his bed by the inhabitants of Ware, and ſent into our parriſh to Sam. Deards his howſe, where he died of the plague, buried Aug. xvith.

1626-27.

A Chriſtom Child e of one John Rents, of Hodddon, borne in the Almshouſes, was buried Februarye xxvith.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I perceive you thought fit to print the Anecdote I ſent you about King Theodore of Corſica, the ſame regard for truth makes me deſirous to correct a miſtake you are fallen into, in p. 81, of your Magazine for Auguit, wherein you ſay Sir William Petty was Anceſtor to the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown. Sir Wm. Petty went to Ireland, and there bought the eſtates of the antient and noble family of the Fitz Maurices, very cheap I ſuppoſe, as the price of forfeited eſtates then went low; tho' I have ſeen a Pamphlet or Letter published by Sir William about this very point, and ſet-

* The Poet. In July and December two of the name of Warner, Anthony and Nicholas, were married.

1634.

John Allen, one of the antient inhabitants of Amwell, aged above fourcore yeares, a laboringe man and of good and honeſt reputation; a pentioner to the New River, to clenſe and keepe the head; an old ſervant to the Church, to guarde the Chappell doore, to controle unrulye boyes, and correſt intrudinge doggs, livinge always poorely but never miſerably, died, and was buried from Hodddon, Decemb. 1.

1634-35.

Edward Shadbolt, of Amwell, a labouring man, of above threecore and ten yeares of age, always a good labourer, no ſpender, without children, ſeldome eate good meate, or dranke good drinke, or ware good cleathes, yet lived and dyed very poore, and miſerable, buried Maye the xxiiiith.

1599.

* October, William Warner and Anne Dale were married the thirde daye.

1657.

Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Haſſall, Vicar of Amwell, aged 78 yeares and eight months, married to her husband 46 yeares and four months, departed this life Sunday *media nocte*, Auguſt 30, and was buried on the South ſide of the Communion-table, Tueſday, Sept. 1, 1657.

Thomas Haſſall, Vicar of this Pariſh of Amwell, where he had continued reſident 57 yeares 7 monthes and 16 dayes, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, departed this life Sept. 24 Thurſday, and was buried Sept. 26 Saturday, 1657. His body was laid in the Chancell of this Church, under the Prieſt's or marble ſtone.

Non erat ante necerit poſt e ſmilis.

He was 84 yeares of age.

Kent, Sept. 17, 1796.

ting forth he could have made other purchases, which would have brought him a ſtill better intereſt for his money; and that Sir William Petty's deſcendant was made Earl of Shelburne; but he dying without heirs male, for his ſon died before him, left the eſtate back again to the right heir of the Fitzmaurices, upon condition they ſhould take the ſurname of Petty, which was done accordingly, and he was created Earl of Shelburne, and ſince Marquis of Lanſdown. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
SENEX.

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 O C T O B E R 1796.

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

Institutes of Hindu Law: or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Cullūca: comprising the Indian System of Duties, Religious and Civil. Verbally translated from the original Sanscrit. With a Preface, by Sir William Jones. Calcutta. Printed by Order of the Government. London: reprinted for J. Sewell, Cornhill, and J. Debrett, Piccadilly. 1796.

THE Code of Laws, civil and religious, by which a great country has been governed for ages, becomes an authentic and unequivocal evidence of its manners and history. The volume therefore now presented to the Public, as it exhibits the principles of conduct and penal sanctions by which the morals have been directed, and the vices controuled, of an extensive and celebrated portion of Asia, for more than three thousand years, must afford a very ample, and an equally interesting subject of enquiry.

But there is another circumstance which recommends this work to our peculiar regard. It is among the last labours of a very eminent and industrious scholar, whose exertions in the cause of literature and of mankind death has prematurely interrupted. That he has not left his equal behind him, for genius and for diligence, it may be thought extravagant to maintain. But where shall we look for his persevering courage, and ardour of curiosity? The thirst for wealth has always excited, and will still continue to excite, thousands to brave the perils of the ocean, and the utmost severities of climate. It was reserved for Sir W. Jones, and perhaps for him alone, to pursue knowledge with unabated ardour and unexampled success, in defiance of the scorching suns of India, and the still more dangerous allurements of its treasures.

Of the high antiquity of these Institutes, Sir William, in his Preface, offers the following original, and very satisfactory, opinion.

“It must, at first view, seem very pro-

bable, that the laws now brought to light, were considerably older than those of Solon, or even of Lycurgus, although the promulgation of them, before they were reduced to writing, might have been coeval with the first monarchies established in Egypt or Asia: but, having had the singular good-fortune to procure ancient copies of eleven *upanishads*, with a very periphrastic comment, I am enabled to fix, with more exactness, the probable age of the work before us, by a mode of reasoning which may be thought new, but will be found, I persuade myself, satisfactory; if the Public shall, on this occasion, give me credit for a few very curious facts, which, though capable of strict proof, can at present only be asserted. The *Sanscrit* of the three first *Vedas* (I need not here speak of the fourth), that of the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, and that of the *Puranas*, differ from each other in pretty exact proportion to the *Latin* of NUMA, from whose laws entire sentences are preserved, that of APPIUS, which we see in the fragments of the Twelve Tables, and that of CICERO, or of LUCRETIVUS, where he has not affected an obsolete style: if the several changes, therefore, of *Sanscrit* and *Latin* took place, as we may fairly assume, in times very nearly proportional, the *Vedas* must have been written about 300 years before these Institutes, and about 600 before the *Parámas* and *Itibasis*, which, I am fully convinced, were not the productions of VYASA; so that, if the son of PARASARA committed the traditional *Vedas* to writing

ing in the *Sanscrit* of his father's time, the original of this book must have received its present form about 880 years before CHRIST'S birth. If the texts, indeed, which VYASA collected, had been actually written in a much older dialect, by the sages preceding him, we must inquire into the greatest possible age of the *Vedas* themselves: now one of the longest and finest *Upanishads* in the second *Veda* contains three lists, in a regular series upwards, of at most forty-two pupils and preceptors, who successively received and transmitted (probably by oral tradition) the doctrines contained in that *Upanishad*; and as the old Indian priests were students at fifteen, and instructors at twenty-five, we cannot allow more than ten years, on an average, for each interval between the respective traditions; whence, as there are forty such intervals, in two of the lists between VYASA, who arranged the whole work, and AYASA, who is extolled at the beginning of it, and just as many, in the third list, between the compiler and YAJNYAWALCYA, who makes the principal figure in it, we find the highest age of the *Yagur Veda* to be 1580 years before the birth of Our Saviour (which would make it older than the Five Books of MOSES), and that of our Indian law tract about 1280 years before the same epoch. The former date, however, seems the more probable of the two, because the Hindu Sages are said to have delivered their knowledge orally, and the very word *Srutia*, which we often see used for the *Veda* itself, means *what was heard*; not to insist that *Calluea* expressly declares the sense of the *Veda* to be conveyed in the language of Vyasa. Whether MENU or MENUS in the nominative, and MENOS in an oblique case, was the same personage with MINOS, let others determine; but he must indubitably have been far older than the work which contains his laws, and though perhaps he was never in Crete, yet some of his institutions may well have been adopted in that island, whence Lycurgus, a century or two afterwards, may have imported them to Sparta."

Sir William Jones informs us, in a subsequent part of his Preface, that the first MENU of the Brahmens was, probably, no other person than the progenitor of mankind, to whom Jews, Christians, and Musselmans, unite in giving the name of ADAM. He further assures us, that the work before us forms a considerable part of the Hindu scripture, without the dulness of its prophane ritual, or

much of its mystical jargon. On the subject of the Glois of Culluea, which Sir William Jones has adopted to explain the principal work, he is very emphatical in commendation; pronouncing it to be the shortest, yet the most luminous; the least ostentatious, yet the most learned; the deepest, yet the most agreeable commentary ever composed, on any author, antient or modern, European or Asiatic.

His text and interpretation, Sir William Jones tells us, he has almost implicitly followed, though he had himself collated many copies of MENU, and among them a MS. of a very ancient date. His glois is printed in *Italics*; and any reader, who may chool to pass it over, as if unprinted, will have in *Roman* characters, an exact version of the original, and may form some idea of its character and structure, as well as of the *Sanscrit* idiom, which must necessarily be preserved in a verbal translation. Our Author very properly subjoins, that a translation, not scrupulously verbal, would have been highly improper in a work on so delicate and momentous a subject as private and criminal jurisprudence.

It is our duty farther to apprise our Readers, that these Institutes, as it appears from this Preface, are a work of no common dignity and estimation in the country for whose instruction they were promulged. The *Brabman*, who read it with Sir William Jones, requested most earnestly that his name might be concealed: nor would he have read it, for any consideration, on a forbidden day of the moon, or without the ceremonies prescribed in the second and fourth chapters for a lecture on the *Veda*. So great, indeed, is the idea of sanctity annexed to this book, that, when the chief native magistrate at Benares endeavoured, at Sir William Jones's request, to procure a Persian translation, before our Author had a hope of being, at any time, able to underitand the original, the *Pandits* of his court unanimously and positively refused to assist in the work; nor would it have been procured at all, if a wealthy Hindu, at Gaya, had not caused the version to be made by some of his dependants, at the desire of Sir William's friend, Mr. Law.

Our Author concludes his Preface with the following able and judicious remarks on this work; and our Readers will, we doubt not, consider them as superseding all other criticism.

“ The work now presented to the European world contains abundance of curious matter extremely interesting both to speculative lawyers and antiquaries, with many beauties which need not be pointed out, and with many blemishes which cannot be justified or palliated. It is a system of despotism and priestcraft, both, indeed, limited by law, but artfully conspiring to give mutual support, though with mutual checks; it is filled with strange coniesits in metaphysics and natural philosophy, with idle superstitions, and with a scheme of theology most obscurely figurative, and consequently liable to dangerous misconception; it abounds with minute and childish formalities, with ceremonies generally absurd and often ridiculous; the punishments are partial and fanciful; for some crimes, dreadfully cruel; for others, reprehensibly slight; and the very morals, though rigid enough on the whole, are in one or two instances (as in the case of light oaths and of pious perjury) unaccountably relaxed: nevertheless, a spirit of sublime devotion, of benevolence to mankind, and of amiable tenderness to all sentient creatures, pervades the whole work; the style of it has a certain austere majesty, that sounds like the language of legislation, and exerts a respectful awe; the sentiments of independence on all beings but GOD, and the harsh admonitions, even to kings, are truly noble; and the many panegyrics on the *Gávari*, the *Móher* as it is called, of the *Véda*, prove the author to have adored (not the visible material *sun*, but) *that divine and incomparably greater Light*, to use the words of the most venerable text in the Indian scripture, *which illumines all, delights all, from which all proceed, to which all must return, and which alone can irradiate* (not our visual organs merely, but our souls and) *our intellects*. Whatever opinion in short may be formed of MENU and his laws, in a country happily enlightened by sound philosophy and the only true revelation, it must be remembered, that these laws are actually revered, as the word of the Most High, by nations of great importance to the political and commercial interests of Europe, and particularly by many millions of Hindu subjects, whose well-directed industry would add largely to the wealth of Britain, and who ask no more in return than protection for their persons and places of abode, justice in their temporal concerns, indulgence to the prejudices of their old religion, and the benefit of those laws, which they have been

taught to believe sacred, and which alone they can possibly comprehend.”

The work consists of twelve chapters. The first is on the Creation, with a Summary of the Contents: The second treats of Education; or, of the First Order; The third of Marriage; or, of the Second Order: The fourth of Economics, and Private Morals: The fifth of Diet, Purification, and Women: The sixth of Devotion; or, of the Third and Fourth Orders: The seventh is on Government; or, on the Military Class: The eighth on Judicature, and on Law, private and criminal: The ninth on the Commercial and Servile Classes: The tenth on the Mixed Classes, and on Times of Distress: The eleventh is on Penance and Expiation: And the twelfth on Transmigration and Final Reatitude.

We proceed to extract some passages from these chapters, in their order, according as we shall judge them most likely to gratify curiosity, making such remarks as the occasion may suggest, and distinguishing the commentary of CULLCA by *italic* characters, as directed by the translator.

In the Chapter on Education we have the following regulations, which prove the universality of the practice of giving names soon after the birth; and shew also, that Mr. Shandy's prepossessions and antipathies were founded in a natural prejudice.

“ 30. Let the father perform or, if absent, enable to be performed, on the tenth or twelfth day after the birth, the ceremony of giving a name; or on some fortunate day of the moon, at a lucky hour, and under the influence of a star with good qualities.

“ 31. The first part of a Bráhmén's compound name should indicate holiness; of a *Chatriya's*, power; of a *Vaishya's* wealth; and of a *Sudra's*, contempt.

“ 32. Let the second part of the priest's name imply prosperity; of the soldier's, preservation; of the merchant's, nourishment; of the servant's, humble attendance.

“ 33. The names of women should be agreeable, soft, clear, captivating the fancy, auspicious, ending in long vowels, resembling words of benediction.”

The reader's sagacity will have already pointed out to him; that the *local proverbs* in the 3rd law are explained in the 32nd, and are meant to distinguish the four great Casts, or Classes of the Hindus.

In the Chapter on Marriage the following ridiculous regulations occur:

* 239. Let not a *Chandála*, a town-boar, a cock, a dog, a woman in her courses, or an eunuch, see the *Bráhmens* eating:

* 240. That which any one of them sees at the oblation to fire, at a solemn donation of cows and gold, at a repast given to *Bráhmens*, at holy rites to the gods, and at the obsequies to ancestors, produces not the intended fruit:

* 241. The boar destroys it by his smell; the cock by the air of his wings; the dog, by the cast of a look; the man of the lowest cast, by the touch."

The introductory articles to the chapter on Economics and Private Morals, develop some curious principles in the system of the *Gentoos*.

* 1. Let a *Bráhmén*, having dwelt with a preceptor during the first quarter of a man's life, pass the second quarter of human life in his own house, when he has contracted a legal marriage.

* 2. He must live with no injury, or with the least possible injury to animated beings, by pursuing those means of gaining subsistence, which are strictly prescribed by law, except in times of distress:

* 3. For the sole purpose of supporting life, let him acquire property by those irreproachable occupations which are peculiar to his class, and unattended with bodily pain.

* 4. He may live by *ríta* and *amríta*, or, if necessary, by *mrita* or *pramríta*, or even by *satyamríta*; but never let him subsist by *swarvítu*:

* 5. By *ríta*, must be understood lawful gleanings and gathering; by *amríta*, what is given unasked; by *mrita*, what is asked as alms; tillage is called *pramríta*;

* 6. Traffick and money lending are *satyamríta*; even by them, when he is deeply distressed, may he support life; but service for hire is named *swarvítu*, or *dog law*, and of course he must by all means avoid it.

* 7. He may either store up grain for three years, or garner up enough for one year, or collect what may last three days, or make no provision for the morrow.

* 8. Of the four *Bráhmens*, keeping house, who follow those four different modes, a preference is given to the last in order, successively; as to him who most completely by virtue has vanquished the world."

The contempt and disgust, expressed in the sixth article, to service for hire, obtains universally through the whole extent of Asia, and proves how widely their opinion differs on the subject of slavery and

voluntary servitude, from that of the inhabitants of Europe.

The importance of the priesthood, compared with all earthly potentates, that belong not to their own peculiar Casts, is curiously pourtrayed in the following passages of the same Chapter:

* 84. From a king, not born in the military class, let him accept no gift, nor from such as keep a slaughter-house or an oil-press, or put out a vintner's flag, or subsist by the gain of prostitutes:

* 85. One oil-press is as bad as ten slaughter-houses; one vintner's flag, as ten oil-presses; one prostitute as ten vintner's flags; one *sub* king, as ten prostitutes;

* 86. With a slaughterer, therefore, who employs ten thousand slaughter-houses, a king, not a soldier by birth, is declared to be on a level; and, a gift from him is tremendous."

The following clauses, with the exception of what relates to the *serpent* only, contain very useful and judicious instruction. They are from the same Chapter as the last-mentioned quotations:

* 135. Never let him, who desires an increase of wealth, despise a warrior, a serpent, or a priest, veried in scripture, how mean soever they may appear;

* 136. Since those three, when contemned, may destroy a man; let a wise man, therefore, always beware of treating those three with contempt:

* 137. Nor should he despise even himself on account of previous miscarriages; let him pursue fortune till death, nor ever think her hard to be attained.

* 138. Let him say what is true, but let him say what is pleasing; let him speak no disagreeable truth, nor let him speak agreeable falsehood: this is a primeval rule.

* 139. Let him say "well and good," or let him say "well," only; but let him not maintain fruitless enmity and altercation with any man.

* 140. Let him not journey too early in the morning or too late in the evening, nor too near the mid-day, nor with an unknown companion, nor alone, nor with men of the servile class.

* 141. Let him not insult those who want a limb, or have a limb redundant, who are unlearned, who are advanced in age, who have no beauty, who have no wealth, or who are of an ignoble race.

* 159. Whatever act depends on another man, that act let him carefully shun; but whatever depends on himself, to that let him studiously attend:

"160. ALL THAT DEPENDS ON ANOTHER, GIVES PAIN; AND ALL THAT DEPENDS ON HIMSELF, GIVES PLEASURE; let him know this to be, in few words, the definition of pleasure and pain."

The depth and solidity of reflection, contained in the concluding passage of these above cited, has never been surpassed by any human law-giver, ancient or modern.

Admire the pathetic humanity and wisdom of the sentences that follow:

"238. Giving no pain to any creature, let him collect virtue by degrees, for the sake of acquiring a companion to the next world, as the white ant by degrees builds his nest;

"239. For, in his passage to the next world, neither his father, nor his mother, nor his wife, nor his son, nor his kinsmen, will remain in his company: his virtue alone will adhere to him.

"240. Single is each man born; single he dies; single he receives the reward of his good, and single the punishment of his evil deeds:

"241. When he leaves his corse like log or a lump of clay on the ground, his kindred retire with averted faces; but his virtue accompanies his soul.

"242. Continually, therefore, by degrees, let him collect virtue, for the sake of securing an inseparable companion; since with virtue for his guide, he will traverse a gloom, how hard to be traversed!

"243. A man, habitually virtuous, whose offences have been expiated by devotion, is instantly conveyed after death to the higher world, with a radiant form and a body of ethereal substance."

(To be continued.)

A Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary: containing an Explanation of the Terms, and an Account of the several Subjects, comprised under the Heads Mathematics, Astronomy, and Philosophy both Natural and Experimental: with an Historical Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of these Sciences: also Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Authors, both Ancient and Modern, who by their Discoveries or Improvements have contributed to the Advancement of them. In Two Volumes. With many Cuts and Copperplates. By Charles Hutton, LL. D. F. R. SS. of London and Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Haarlem and America; and Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 4to. Johnson and Robinsons.

AMONG the Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences which have been published of late years, in various parts of Europe, as the learned Author justly observes, it is matter of surprise, that philosophy and mathematics should have been so far overlooked as not to be worthy of a separate treatise. With a view to accomplish this object, Dr. Hutton has now presented the Public with such a Lexicon, of a moderate size and price, in which the constituent parts and technical terms of philosophy and mathematics, with the modern discoveries and improvements in them, are explained in a lucid and ample manner. The work is alphabetically interspersed with interesting memoirs of the lives and characters of the most eminent men, both ancient and modern, who have distinguished themselves in the cultivation and improvement of the arts and sciences, and their several writings enumerated at the end of each memoir. Also regular historical details of the origin, progress, and present state, of the several branches

of the sciences, and of the several inventions in the arts, which will be found particularly curious and gratifying to the inquisitive mind. Where the explication of the subject would be necessarily diffuse, a reference is given to the best Authors who have treated upon it professedly, thereby preventing the work from being too prolix, or swollen to an inconvenient bulk. Besides, such references cannot but be exceedingly acceptable, and, indeed, a stimulus to those who are ambitious to furnish themselves with the choicest scientific books, under the sanction of so celebrated a philosopher and mathematician as Dr. Hutton. In all cases, where it could be conveniently done, the necessary diagrams are placed in the same page with the subjects elucidated, and where they are of such a nature as not capable to be otherwise represented, they are engraved on copperplates in an elegant and masterly stile. A work of this sort cannot easily be analyzed; but, as a specimen of the manner in which

It is executed, we shall promiscuously detach a few articles, where the cuts or plates are not concerned. Indeed the subjects are multifarious and important; to select would virtually be to present all.

“ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND---is an academy or body of persons, supposed to be eminent for their learning, instituted by King Charles the IIId, for promoting natural knowledge.

“This once illustrious body originated from an assembly of ingenious men, residing in London, who, being inquisitive into natural knowledge, and the new and experimental philosophy, agreed, about the year 1645, to meet weekly on a certain day, to discourse upon such subjects. These meetings, it is said, were suggested by Mr. Theodore Haak, a native of the Palatinate in Germany; and they were held sometimes at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street, sometimes at a convenient place in Cheapside, and sometimes in or near Gresham College. This assembly seems to be that mentioned under the title of the *Invisible, or Philosophical College*, by Mr. Boyle, in some letters written in 1646 and 1647. About the years 1648 and 1649, the company which formed these meetings began to be divided, some of the gentlemen removing to Oxford, as Dr. Wallis and Dr. Goddard, where, in conjunction with other gentlemen, they held meetings also, and brought the study of natural and experimental philosophy into fashion there; meeting first in Dr. Petty's lodgings, afterwards at Dr. Wilkins's apartments in Wadham College, and, upon his removal, in the lodgings of Mr. Robert Boyle; while those Gentlemen who remained in London continued their meetings as before. The greater part of the Oxford Society coming to London about the year 1659, they met once or twice a week in Term-time at Gresham College, till they were dispersed by the public distractions of that year, and the place of their meeting was made a quarter for soldiers. Upon the Restoration, in 1660, their meetings were revived, and attended by many gentlemen, eminent for their character and learning.

“They were at length noticed by the government, and the king granted them a charter, first the 15th of July 1662, then a more ample one the 22d of April 1663, and thirdly the 8th of April 1669; by which they were erected into a corporation, consisting of a president, council, and fellows, for promoting natural know-

ledge, and endued with various privileges and authorities.

“Their manner of electing members is by balloting; and two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the election in favour of the candidate. The council consists of 21 members, including the president, vice-president, treasurer, and two secretaries; ten of which go out annually, and ten new members are elected instead of them; all chosen on St. Andrew's day. They had formerly also two curators, whose business it was to perform experiments before the Society.

“Each member, at his admission, subscribes an engagement, that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Society; from which he may be freed at any time, by signifying to the president that he desires to withdraw.

“The charges are five guineas paid to the treasurer at admission; and one shilling per week, or 5s. per year, as long as the person continues a member; or, in lieu of the annual subscription, a composition of 25 guineas in one payment.

“The ordinary meetings of the Society are once a week, from November till the end of Trinity-termin the next summer. At first, the meeting was from three o'clock till six afternoon. Afterwards, their meeting was from six to seven in the evening, to allow more time for dinner, which continued for a long series of years, till the hour of meeting was removed, by the present president, to between eight and nine at night, that gentlemen of fashion, as was alledged, might have the opportunity of coming to attend the meetings after dinner.

“Their design is to “make faithful records of all the works of nature or art, which come within their reach; so that the present, as well as after ages may be enabled to put a mark on errors which have been strengthened by long prescription; to restore truths that have been long neglected; to push those already known to more various uses; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.”

“To this purpose they have made a great number of experiments and observations on most of the works of nature; as eclipses, comets, planets, meteors, mines, plants, earthquakes, inundations, springs, damps, fires, tides, currents, the magnet, &c.: their motto being *Nullius in Verba*. They have registered experiments, histories, relations, observations, &c. and reduced them into one common stock. They have, from time to time,

published some of the most useful of these, under the title of Philosophical Transactions, &c. usually one volume each year, which were, till lately, very respectable, both for the extent or magnitude of them, and for the excellent quality of their contents. The rest, that are not printed, they lay up in their registers.

"They have a good library of books, which has been formed, and continually augmenting, by numerous donations. They had also a museum of curiosities in nature, kept in one of the rooms of their own house in Crane Court Fleet-street, where they held their meetings, with the greatest reputation, for many years, keeping registers of the weather, and making other experiments; for all which purposes those apartments were well adapted. But, disposing of these apartments, in order to remove into those allotted them in Somerset Place, where, having neither room nor convenience for such purposes, the museum was obliged to be disposed of, and their useful meteorological registers discontinued for many years.

"Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart. left five guineas to be given annually to the person who should write the best paper in the year, under the head of Experimental Philosophy: this reward, which is now changed to a gold medal, is the highest honour the Society can bestow; and it is conferred on St. Andrew's day: but the communications of late years have been thought of so little importance, that the prize medal remains sometimes for years undisposed of.

"Indeed this once very respectable Society, now consisting of a great proportion of honorary members, who do not usually communicate papers; and many scientific members being discouraged from making their usual communications, by what is deemed the present arbitrary government of the Society; the annual volumes have in consequence become of much less importance, both in respect of their bulk and the quality of their contents."

"**TIME-KEEPERS**—in a general sense, denote instruments adapted for measuring time.

"In a more peculiar and definite sense, Time-keeper is a term first applied by Mr. John Harrison to his watches, constructed and used for determining the longitude at sea, and for which he received, at different times, the parliamentary reward of twenty thousand pounds. And several other artists have since received also considerable sums for their improve-

ments of Time-keepers: As Arnold, Mudge, &c.

"This appellation is now become common among artists, to distinguish such watches as are made with extraordinary care and accuracy for nautical or astronomical observations.

"The principles of Mr. Harrison's Time-keeper, as they were communicated by himself, to the commissioners appointed to receive and publish the same in the year 1765, are as below:

"In this Time-keeper there is the greatest care taken to avoid friction, as much as can be, by the wheel moving on small pivots, and in ruby-holes, and high numbers in the wheels and pinions.

"The part which measures time goes but the eighth part of a minute without winding up; so that part is very simple, as this winding-up is performed at the wheel next to the balance-wheel; by which means there is always an equal force acting at that wheel, and all the rest of the work has no more to do in the measuring of time than the person that winds up once a day.

"There is a spring in the inside of the fusee, which I will call a secondary main spring. This spring is always kept stretched to a certain tension by the main-spring; and during the time of winding-up the Time-keeper, at which time the main-spring is not suffered to act, this secondary-spring supplies its place.

"In common watches in general the wheels have about one-third the dominion over the balance, that the balance-spring has; that is, if the power which the balance-spring has over the balance be called three, that from the wheel is one: but in this my Time-keeper, the wheels have only about one-eightieth part of the power over the balance that the balance-spring has; and it must be allowed, the less the wheels have to do with the balance, the better. The wheels in a common watch having this great dominion over the balance, they can, when the watch is wound up, and the balance at rest, set the watch a-going; but when my Time-keeper's balance is at rest, and the spring is wound up, the force of the wheels can no more set it a-going, than the wheels of a common regulator can, when the weight is wound up, set the pendulum a vibrating; nor will the force from the wheels move the balance when at rest, to a greater angle in proportion to the vibration that it is to fetch, than the force of the wheels of a common regulator

lator can move the pendulum from the perpendicular, when it is at rest.

“My Time-keeper’s balance is more than three times the weight of a large-sized common watch balance, and three times its diameter; and a common watch balance goes through about six inches of space in a second, but mine goes through about twenty-four inches in that time; so that had my Time-keeper only these advantages over a common watch, a good performance might be expected from it. But my Time-keeper is not affected by the different degrees of heat and cold, nor agitation of the ship; and the force from the wheels is applied to the balance in such a manner, together with the shape of the balance-spring, and (if I may be allowed the term) an artificial cycloid, which acts at this spring; so that from these contrivances, let the balance vibrate more or less, all its vibrations are performed in the same time; and therefore if it go at all, it must go true. So that it is plain from this, that such a Time-keeper goes entirely from principle, and not from chance.”

“We must refer those who may desire to see a minute account of the construction of Mr. Harrison’s Time-keeper, to the publication by order of the Commissioners of Longitude.

“We shall here subjoin a short view of the improvements in Mr. Harrison’s watch, from the account presented to the Board of Longitude by Mr. Ludlam, one of the gentlemen to whom, by order of the Commissioners, Mr. Harrison discovered and explained the principle upon which his Time-keeper is constructed. The defects in common watches which Mr. Harrison proposes to remedy, are chiefly these: 1. That the main spring acts not constantly with the same force upon the wheels, and through them upon the balance: 2. That the balance, either urged with an unequal force, or meeting with a different resistance from the air, or the oil, or the friction, vibrates through a greater or less arch: 3. That these unequal vibrations are not performed in equal times: and, 4. That the force of the balance-spring is altered by a change of heat.

“To remedy the first defect, Mr. Harrison has contrived that his watch shall be moved by a very tender spring, which never unrolls itself more than one-eighth part of a turn, and acts upon the balance through one wheel only. But such a spring cannot keep the watch in motion a long time. He has, therefore, joined another, whose office is to wind up the

first spring eight times in every minute; and which is itself wound up but once a day. To remedy the second defect, he uses a much stronger balance-spring than in a common watch. For if the force of this spring upon the balance remains the same, whilst the force of the other varies, the errors arising from that variation will be the less, as the fixed force is the greater. But a stronger spring will require either a heavier or a larger balance. A heavier balance would have a greater friction. Mr. Harrison, therefore, increases the diameter of it. In a common watch it is under an inch, but in Mr. Harrison’s two inches and two-tenths. However, the methods already described only lessening the errors, and not removing them, Mr. Harrison uses two ways to make the times of the vibrations equal, though the arches may be unequal: one is to place a pin, so that the balance-spring pressing against it, has its force increased, but increased less when the variations are larger: the other to give the pallets such a shape, that the wheels press them with less advantage, when the vibrations are larger. To remedy the last defect, Mr. Harrison uses a bar compounded of two thin plates of brass and steel, about two inches in length, riveted in several places together, fastened at one end and having two pins at the other, between which the balance-spring passes. If this bar be straight in temperate weather (brass changing its length by heat more than steel) the brass side becomes convex when it is heated, and the steel side when it is cold: and thus the pins lay hold of a different part of the spring in different degrees of heat, and lengthen or shorten it as the regulator does in a common watch.

“The principles on which Mr. Arnold’s Time-keeper is constructed, are these: The balance is unconnected with the wheel work, except at the time it receives the impulse to make it continue its motion, which is only whilst it vibrates 10° out of 380° , which is the whole vibration; and during this small interval it has little or no friction, but what is on the pivots, which work in ruby holes on diamonds. It has but one pallet, which is a plain surface formed out of a ruby, and has no oil on it. Watches of this construction, says Mr. Lyons, go whilst they are wound up; they keep the same rate of going in every position, and are not affected by the different forces of the spring; and the compensation for heat and cold is absolutely adjustable.

"AUTOMATON, a seemingly self-moving machine; or one so constructed, by means of weights, levers, pulleys, springs, &c. as to move for a considerable time, as if it were endued with animal life. And according to this description, clocks, watches, and all machines of that kind, are automata.

"It is said, that Archytas of Tarentum, 400 years before Christ, made a wooden pigeon that could fly; that Archimedes also made such-like automaton; that Regiomontanus made a wooden eagle that flew forth from the city, met the Emperor, saluted him, and returned; also that he made an iron fly, which flew out of his hand at a feast, and returned again after flying about the room; that Dr. Hook made the model of a flying chariot, capable of supporting itself in the air. Many other surprising automaton we have been eye-witnesses of, in the present age: thus, we have seen figures that could write, and perform many other actions in imitation of animals. M. Vaucanson made a figure that played on the flute: the same gentleman also made a duck, which was capable of eating, drinking, and imitating exactly the voice of a natural one; and, what is still more surprising, the food it swallowed was evacuated in a digested state, or considerably altered on the principles of solution; also the wings, viscera, and bones were formed so as strongly to resemble those of a living duck; and the actions of eating and drinking shewed the strongest resemblance, even to the muddling the water with its bill. M. Le Dröz of la Chaux de Fonds, in the province of Neuchatel, has also executed some very curious pieces of mechanism: one was a clock, presented to the King of Spain; which had, among other curiosities, a sheep that imitated the bleating of a natural one, and a dog watching a basket of fruit, that barked and snarled when any one offered to take it away; besides a variety of human figures, exhibiting motions truly surprising. But all these seem to be inferior to M. Kempell's chess-player, which may truly be considered as the greatest master-piece in mechanics that ever appeared in the world.

"To the foregoing observations may be added the following curious particulars, extracted from a letter of an ingenious gentleman Thomas Collinson, Esq. nephew of the late ingenious Peter Collinson, Esq. F.R.S. "Turning over the leaves of your late valuable publication (says my worthy correspondent), part 1.

of the Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, I observed under the article *Automaton*, the following: "But all these seem to be inferior to M. Kempell's chess-player, which may truly be considered as the greatest master-piece in mechanics that ever appeared in the world;" (upon which Mr. Collinson observes) "So it certainly would have been, had its scientific movements depended merely on mechanism.

"Being slightly acquainted with M. Kempell when he exhibited his chess-playing figure in London, I called on him about five years since at his house at Vienna; another gentleman and myself being then on a tour on the continent. The Baron (for I think he is such) shewed me some working models which he had lately made—among them, an improvement on Arkwright's cotton-mill, and also one which he thought an improvement on Boulton and Watt's last steam-engine. I asked him after a piece of speaking mechanism, which he had shewn me when in London. It spoke as before, and I gave the same word as I gave when I first saw it, *Exploitation*, which it distinctly pronounced with the French accent. But I particularly noticed, that not a word passed about the chess-player; and of course I did not ask to see it.—In the progress of the tour I came to Dresden, where becoming acquainted with Mr. Eden, our envoy there, by means of a letter given me by his brother Lord Auckland, who was Ambassador when I was at Madrid, he obligingly accompanied me in seeing several things worthy of attention. And he introduced my companion and myself to a gentleman of rank and talents, named Joseph Frederick Freyhere, who seems completely to have discovered the *Vitality* and soul of the chess-playing figure. This gentleman courteously presented me with the treatise he had published, dated at Dresden, Sept. 30, 1789, explaining its principles, accompanied with curious plates neatly coloured. This treatise is in the German language; and I hope soon to get a translation of it. A well-taught boy, very thin and small of his age (sufficiently so that he could be concealed in a drawer almost immediately under the chess-board), agitated the whole. Even after this abatement of its being strictly an automaton, much ingenuity remains to the contriver.—This discovery at Dresden accounts for the silence about it at Vienna; for I understand, by Mr. Eden, that Mr. Freyhere had sent a copy to Baron Kempell; though he seems

seems unwilling to acknowledge that Mr. F. has completely analyzed the whole.

"I know that long and uninteresting letters are formidable things to men who know the value of time and science; but as this happens to be upon the subject, forgive me for adding one very admirable piece of mechanism to those you have touched upon. When at Geneva, I called upon Dröz, son of the original Droz of la Chaux de Fonds (where I also was). He shewed me an oval gold snuff-box, about (if I recollect right) four inches and a half long, by 3 inches broad, and about an inch and a half thick. It was double, having an horizontal partition; so that it may be considered as one box placed on another, with a lid of course to each box—one contained snuff—in the other, as soon as the lid was opened, there rose up a very small bird, of green enamelled gold, sitting on a gold stand. Immediately this minute curiosity wagged its tail, shook its wings, opened its bill of white enamelled gold, and poured forth, minute as it was (being only three quarters of an inch from the beak to the extremity of the tail) such a clear melodious song as would have filled a room of 20 or 30 feet square with its harmony.—Droz agreed to meet me at Florence; and we visited the Abbé Fontana together. He afterwards joined me at Rome, and exhibited his bird to the Pope and the Cardinals in the Vatican palace to the admiration, I may say to the astonishment, of all who saw and heard it."

"Another extract from a second letter upon the same subject, by Mr. Collinson, is as follows: "Permit me to speak of another Automaton of Droz's, which several years since he exhibited in England; and which, from my personal acquaint-

tance, I had a commodious opportunity of particularly examining. It was the figure of a man, I think the size of life. It held in its hand a metal style; a card of Dutch vellum being laid under it. A spring was touched, which released the internal clock work from its stop, when the figure immediately began to draw. Mr. Droz happening once to be sent for in a great hurry to wait upon some considerable personage at the West end of the town, left me in possession of the keys, which opened the recesses of all his machinery. He opened the drawing-master himself; wound it up; explained its leading parts; and taught me how to make it obey my requirements, as it had obeyed its own. Mr. Droz then went away. After the first card was finished, the figure rested. I put a second, and so on, to five separate cards, all different subjects: but five or six was the extent of its delineating powers. The first card contained, I may truly say, elegant portraits and likenesses of the king and queen, facing each other: and it was curious to observe with what precision the figure lifted up his pencil, in the transition of it from one point of the draft to another, without making the least slur whatever: for instance in passing from the forehead to the eye, nose, and chin; or from the waving curls of the hair to the ear, &c. I have the cards now by me, &c. &c."

We must not omit to mention the numerous Tables on divers subject matters which will be of excellent use to the calculator. Upon the whole then, we feel no difficulty to pronounce this Dictionary equal to its design, and as well worthy the attention of the young student as the veteran proficient. L. E.

A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, explaining the various Crimes and Misdemeanors which at present are felt as a Pressure upon the Community; and Suggesting Remedies for their Prevention. By a Magistrate acting for the Counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the City and Liberty of Westminster; and for the Liberty of the Tower of London. The Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. 7s. Boards. Dilly.

WE cannot assign a more solid reason for extending our attention to the present improved edition of this excellent work, than that of its containing a great variety of new matter, of the first importance, and most highly interesting to the different ranks of respectable and reputable Housekeepers, to all other honest and industrious inhabitants of the Metropolis,

and to the community at large. To publications of such general utility, every channel of recommendation should be opened, more especially when their success, as in the present instance, is calculated to answer the most benevolent purposes; and every improvement in successive editions ought to be duly noticed by assiduous reviewers. Impressed with

this idea, and rejoiced to find that the opinion given of the merit of the whole plan, in our copious reviews of the first edition *, has been confirmed by the public; our readers will not be displeas'd at our giving a short account in the Author's own modest words of the progress of the work, previous to our examination and discussion of the new materials he has introduced.

"The very general approbation manifested by the rapid demand for this Treatise, and the circumstance of the whole impression being so soon out of print, while it has gratified the author in a particular degree, has also urged him to proceed in the completion of his original design, by presenting to the public a new edition, very much enlarged, and also improved in every instance where imperfections have either been discovered by himself, or pointed out by others. But while his anxiety thus to obey the calls of the public in hastening forward the second edition, has encouraged him to hope that the remedies he has suggested for the many existing evils may be speedily adopted; and while he has written with a view not only of suggesting the means of relieving the metropolis from pressures of great magnitude—but also, of allotting the whole emolument to purposes connected with this immediate object, he still looks with confidence for the same indulgence which he formerly experienced, since the work has unavoidably been again ushered into the world, under disadvantages which may render it still liable to some imperfection."

"Since the publication of the first edition, the author has felt great satisfaction in receiving the most unqualified approbation communicated by several of the highest characters, as well as some of the ablest and best-informed men in the metropolis, bearing testimony to the propriety and practicability of the remedies he has suggested for removing the very alarming evils which have been detailed in this Treatise."

It is now high time to gratify the curiosity of those who may wish to know to whom the public stands indebted for such a valuable collection of useful information, and salutary advice; and who, with uncommon liberality, not only devotes his literary labours to the public service, but generously assigns over the profits of this and the former edition in aid of two humane institutions, which appear to be indispensably necessary, but which hitherto

have not been noticed, but are now first recommended to men of opulence and philanthropy, as proper objects for their private munificence.

The first is, the establishment of an asylum or place of industry for poor, indigent male outcasts discharged from gaols after punishment, and who are willing to work, but unable to obtain the means of subsistence on account of the loss of character; "for the Police of the Country has not provided any place of industry, in which those who were disposed to reform might find subsistence in return for labour---Discharged from a prison or from the bulks, thrown at large upon the world, without friends, without food or raiment, and with the constant calls of nature upon them for both, without a home, or any asylum to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, what is to become of them? From dire necessity, it is to be feared that many return to their old courses. And thus it is, that through the medium of these miserable outcasts of Society, crimes are increased, and become a regular trade, because they can make no other election."

The second is the establishment of an asylum or place of industry for poor, indigent female outcasts, discharged from gaols; and miserable, forlorn prostitutes, who are willing to work for their subsistence, but unable to find employment on account of loss of character; "and when it is considered that (including the various classes), above fifty thousand females are supposed to live chiefly by prostitution in this great metropolis; a strong impulse must arise in the mind favourable to an institution which would afford the means of reforming the morals of at least a part of these unfortunate and miserable beings."

Such are the propositions of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, ESQ. one of the Magistrates presiding at the office in Worship-street, Finsbury Square, which is one of the seven Public Offices established by the Police Act of the 32d, and continued by a subsequent Act of the 36th of his present Majesty, passed in May 1796. And he is of opinion, that with proper management such beneficial works might be introduced as would nearly, if not wholly, cover the expence in both establishments. It was in contemplating these charitable plans in particular, and the extensive line of acting mentioned in the title-page of the present edition, which

* See our Magazine for June, Vol. XXIX. p. 383, and for July, Vol. XXX. p. 41.

must have given him uncommon experience and information, that we judged it necessary, (without permission) to insert our author's name in the present review; for many respectable persons may wish to consult him, upon very interesting subjects, and to assist him in promoting and carrying into execution the laudable improvements and reforms in our imperfect system of Police, pointed out in the course of his elaborate Treatise; and as he appears in every page of it to be the friend, as far as justice will permit, of unfortunate criminals of every class, who must discover in his character the mild, beneficent, and merciful magistrate, we can assign no proper motive for withholding his name from the title-page and advertisements of future editions; to which we think it would give additional weight and authority.

The principal improvements of the present enlarged edition shall now be pointed out in the order in which they are introduced, and as concisely as possible, as they are intended chiefly to recommend and promote its general circulation, and thus to accelerate the public demand for another impression, the profits being as we have seen so charitably appropriated.

In the address to the Reader, immediately following the title-page, a new and interesting view of the present depraved state of the morals of the metropolis is introduced: it is discovered that acts of delinquency, and the corruption of manners, have uniformly kept pace with the increase of the riches of the Capital; and this is more clearly elucidated by a melancholy estimate of persons who are supposed to support themselves in and near the metropolis, by pursuits either criminal, illegal, or immoral. They are classed under 24 different heads (amongst which we find Lottery Insurance Swindlers, of whom we must take further notice hereafter), and, dreadful to relate, the total amounts to 115,000 persons. "It opens," says our author, "a wide field for doing good, to men of opulence, talents and virtue—to patriots, and philanthropists, who love their Country, and glory in its prosperity. Such men will speedily discover, through this medium, that like the Roman government, when enveloped in riches and luxury, the national prosperity may be of short duration, hazarding the same calamities wherever public morals are neglected, and no effectual measures adopted for the purpose either of checking the alarming growth of depravity and crimes, or of guarding the

rising generation against the evil examples which are exhibited in the metropolis, perhaps in a greater degree than was ever before experienced, particularly among the lower ranks of society."

In tracing and enumerating the causes of the increase of crimes in the metropolis, very material fresh information will be found in Chapter I. We notice particularly the increase of the lower order of the Jews, reared under the influence of evil examples, and bred to no profession that can render them useful to the country.

The immense temptations held out to the different classes of dishonest persons, is deduced from a general view of the vast magnitude and proud height to which the commerce of the metropolis has advanced: the information, supported by authentic documents, upon this subject, is amply detailed in Chapters III. and XV. and we hope the following summary will excite an irresistible desire in all persons who are interested in commercial property to peruse and profit by those details as they are stated in the work, to which we refer them. It appears then, "that 13,500 ships and vessels, and 40,000 waggons (including their repeated voyages) annually bring and carry away a moving property estimated at One Hundred and Twenty Millions; and if to this shall be added, the merchandize, provisions, bank notes, and money deposited, and in constant transit within the metropolis in the course of a year, they may be estimated at Fifty Millions more, forming together, the astonishing sum of One Hundred and Seventy Millions of property, continually exposed to depredations in ten thousand different ways." The various modes of carrying on and accomplishing these depredations on the River Thames, and on shore, are distinctly pointed out; the proper remedies are likewise suggested; and we are pleased to find, that the formation of Docks, and the building of quays, or wharfs, and warehouses, properly inclosed, where goods could be immediately conveyed from the ships into the repositories of the merchants, is recommended by our author, as the grand remedy against river plunder, and the thefts committed in landing goods from ships and other vessels.

Much useful knowledge may be acquired by shop-keepers, publicans, and other retail dealers, by referring to Chapter VI. on the coinage and circulation of base money. But above all we recommend to the notice and serious attention

of the great number of persons whom it unfortunately concerns, the history of the frauds practised by gamblers and other sharpers, at Faro and other gaming tables, kept in the houses of persons of superior rank, and in Subscription-houses, in open defiance of the laws; and in Lottery insurance offices. Our author has taken indefatigable pains to investigate this last evil, being of the first magnitude; and he has so clearly demonstrated that all persons insuring numbers in the Lotteries with these notorious cheats and impostors are most egregious dupes, as to leave no possible excuse for the folly (ignorance being removed) of those who during the drawing of the next Irish and English Lotteries, shall be tempted to throw away their money, in hopes of great gains, in this illegal and fraudulent branch of gambling, after they have read the cautions and advice given in Chapter VII. "This class of sharpers," says our author, "take Lottery insurances where gambling, among the higher and middling ranks, is carried on to an extent which exceeds all credibility, producing consequences to many private families, of great worth and respectability, of the most distressing nature, and implicating in this misery the innocent and amiable branches of such families, whose sufferings, arising from this source, while they claim the tear of pity, would require many volumes to recount; but silence and shame throw a veil over the calamity, while urged by the hopes of retrieving former losses, or of acquiring property in an easy way, the evil goes on, and seems to increase, in spite of every guard which the legislature has wisely established."

Independent of the superior ranks of life, we find the greatest encouragement is given to these fraudulent insurance offices by the lower orders of the community, more especially by the pampered male and female servants in the houses of persons of fashion and fortune, who are said, almost without a single exception, to be in the constant habit of insuring in

the English and Irish Lotteries: for this purpose, they are induced to sell or pawn the property of their masters, wherever it can be pilfered in a little way, and so as to elude detection, till at length this species of speculation, by being rendered familiar to their minds, too often terminates in more atrocious crimes. As for the labouring poor, they resort to this deceitful and fraudulent expedient, at the expence sometimes of pledging every article of household goods, as well as the last rag of their own, and their children's wearing apparel, not leaving a single change of raiment!

It is calculated that at these fraudulent insurance offices (about 400 in number) insurances are made to the extent of 800,000*l.* which they receive in premiums during the Irish Lottery, and above One Million during the English; and it was estimated that this infamous confederacy, during the last Lottery, supported about 2000 agents and clerks, and nearly 7500 Morocco men*, including a considerable number of Russians and Bludgeon-men, by whom the civil power was trampled upon, and put to defiance in a most alarming and shameful manner, disgraceful to its Police; a pre-concerted plan being formed and executed by a set of miscreants, composed chiefly of the more opulent part of the fraudulent insurers, for the purpose of alarming and terrifying those officers of Justice with whom, by pecuniary gratuities, they could not previously make their peace, by the threatenings of hired ruffians and bludgeon-men, whom they employed and furnished with arms to resist the civil authority, and even to commit murder, if attempts should be made to execute the warrants of the civil magistrates: The remedies proposed, in order to diminish, and finally to root out this enormous evil, are classed under eight distinct heads, and appear to be judiciously calculated to answer the purpose; but they occupy more space in the treatise than we can possibly allow them in our review.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Persons who go about from house to house among their former customers, and attend in the back-parlours of public-houses, where they are met by their customers who make insurances.

A Letter to the Right Honourable John Lord Sheffield, on the Publication of the Memoirs and Letters of the late Edward Gibbon, Esq. Strawbury. 8vo. 1796. Eddowes.

THE Author of this Letter proposes in the first place to examine Mr. Gibbon's own ac-

count of himself and his writings; and in the next the opinion of others respecting both; and has executed the task imposed on himself with spirit and shrewdness, but not without a considerable degree of severity. It may be supposed, that neither Mr. Gibbon nor his sentiments on religion are held in any estimation

tion by the present writer. They are examined with great freedom, and censured, we think, with justice and without reserve. "When we consider," says the Author, addressing himself to Lord Sheffield, "their principal tendency and probable effects, whatever their fortune may be, one of the things which you, my Lord, and every friend of mankind ought most to wish, is, that they may speedily perish! But, alas! this is not the usual fate of noxious things: he (Mr. G.) has left the world a lasting memorial of HIMSELF: so long any regard for virtue, any reverence for true religion shall remain—HE will stand forth a melancholy monument of misapplied talents and mischievous endowments." This pamphlet is evidently the production of no ordinary writer.

Joan!!! A Novel, by Matilda Fitzjohn.
4 Vols. 12mo. Hookham and Carpenter.

The Author of these volumes, by the motto in the title-page, appears to disclaim any great pretensions to wit or sprightliness of genius. She possesses, however, the power of delineating characters, and is not without observation on life and existing manners. The heroine of the work is the daughter of the Lady whose name gives the title to the performance. The situations she is thrown into are sometimes within the bounds, but most frequently out of the reach of probability, and the young lady herself at some times has too much simplicity, and at others too much shrewdness. The sentiments are such as deserve to meet the approbation of the reader, and the moral inculcated is favourable to the interests of virtue.

Original Letters, &c. of Sir John Falstaff, and his Friends, now first made public, by a Gentleman, a Descendant of Dame Quickly, from Genuine Manuscripts, which have been in the Possession of the Quickly Family near Four Hundred Years. 12mo. Robinsons.

The late enormous forgery attempted to be imposed on the Public has evidently given rise to this publication, which, however, is an effort at humour too feeble to be entitled to much praise. Our old friends Falstaff, Pistol, Nym, Shallow, &c. use the same words as in the Plays of Shakespeare, but the spirit which originally produced the characters is totally evaporated.

The Cottage. An Operatic Farce, in Two Acts. By James Smith. Tewkesbury. 8vo. Kearsley. 1s.

This piece is founded on the hackneyed circumstance of a gentleman assuming the disguise of a servant, for obtaining a more free access to his mistress. The execution of it

is entitled to but a small degree of praise, though it seems from the Advertisement prefixed to have been acted at the place where it was printed.

Instruction to the Children of Sunday Schools, and other Charitable Seminaries of Learning; designed for the Promotion of their Welfare in the Present Life, and of their Happiness in that which is to come. By Abraham Crocker. Frome. 12mo. Wills. 4d.

A useful, cheap, and unostentatious manual.

Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in Antient Times. By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. 4to. Nicol.

In this pamphlet all the accounts antient and modern of stones supposed to have fallen from the clouds are with great industry collected together and brought into one point of view. Many of these are very extraordinary, though they do not appear to have been received with implicit credit by the philosophical part of the community. Mr. King has not given a decided opinion on the subject himself, though it is evident that the result of his enquiries lean to the sentiments of those who give credit to the reality of a consolidation of certain species of stone in the clouds. Whatever may become of the philosophy of the pamphlet, we are at least indebted to Mr. King for the facts contained in it.

Revolutions, a Poem, in Two Books. By P. Courtier. 8vo. 1796. Law.

The world is already sickened with the noise of Revolutions both in prose and verse, and the present Author is not likely to render the sound less disgusting. Declining any introduction in the shape of an argument, he begins with stating the general intent of his poem in the following manner:

"After some preliminary observations, the American is the first Revolution noticed in the ensuing pages; as a relief between this and that of the French, a few conjectures are offered on the primary effects of printing, with a view of the benefits resulting from the discovery of that art. France then becomes the subject of attention; and the principal events of her Revolution, till the fall of Robespierre, form the greater part of the first book; which terminates with some reflections on the dismemberment of Poland, and the probability of that country regaining its independence."

"The second book commences with a comparative retrospect of History and Prophecy, whence is shewn their relative harmony;

mony;—the expectation of happier years, and the reasonable ground on which that expectation is built; the promises of Divine Revelation, and the corresponding improvement of society.”

This Poem is not without several pleasing and even brilliant passages, but as a whole can hardly be perused without languor.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 324.

Ἰφίτας λέων.

Iphigeniæ Leo.

THE subject of this prophecy is Polyxena. She was slain by Neoptolemus; who, according to Lycophron, was the son of Achilles and *Iphigenia*.

Ptolemy's poets read the Bible both in the Greek version and original Hebrew. The resemblance between the stories of Iphigenia and Jephthe's daughter, and between the names Jephthe and Iphi, could not escape their observation: Iphi is a corruption from Jephthe; and the import of the word annexed is evident. But the familiar currency of common words by no means recommended them to our poet's choice. His language must

be oracular, for the speaker was Cassandra. His terms must be obscure and rare, for oracles were ambiguous.

He therefore, in the stead of the well-known word Iphigenia, has substituted Ἰφίς; which is a *patronymic* noun, formed from Ἰφί. It is formed by the same analogy that regulates the words Σουθίς, Περσίδις, and others. Thus is Ἰφίς, which means Iphi's, *i. e.* Jephthe's daughter, used as an equivalent for Iphigenia. Canter, Meursius, and Potter, are silent with regard to this word; and the Scholiast's remark upon it is by no means satisfactory.

E.

SOME ACCOUNT OF ROBERT BURNS.

IT is not likely that the extinction of a spirit like the late Robert Burns should be unattended with a variety of posthumous anecdotes, memoirs, &c. relative to the very rare and uncommon personage whom it animated. I shall not attempt to enlist with the voluminous corps of biographers, who, it is probable, may, without possessing his genius, arrogate to themselves the privilege of criticising the character or writings of Mr. Burns. “The inspiring mantle” thrown over him by that tutelary Muse who first found him, like the prophet Elisha, “at his plough*,” *has been* the portion of few, *may* be the portion of fewer still; and if it is true, that men of genius have a claim in their *literal* capacities to the legal rights of the British citizen in a court of justice, that of being “tried only by their Peers,” (I borrow here an expression I have frequently

heard Burns himself make use of) God forbid I should, any more than the generality of other people, assume the flattering and peculiar privilege of sitting upon his jury. But the intimacy of our acquaintance, for several years past, may perhaps justify *my* presenting to the Public a few of those ideas and observations I have had the opportunity of forming, and which to the day that closed for ever the scene of his happy qualities and of his errors, I have never had the smallest cause to deviate in or to recall:

It will be the misfortune of Burns's reputation in the records of literature, not only to future generations and to foreign countries, but even with his native Scotland and a number of his cotemporaries, that he has been regarded as a poet, and nothing but a poet. It must not be supposed that I consider this title as a rival one; no person can be more

* “The poetic genius of my country found me as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha, at the plough; and threw her inspiring mantle over me. She bade me sing the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and rural pleasures of my natal soil, in my native tongue,” &c.

Burns's Prefatory Address to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt.

penetrated with the respect due to the wreath bestowed by the Muses than myself; and much certainly is due to the merits of a self-taught bard, deprived of the advantages of a classical education, and the intercourse of minds congenial to his own, till that period of life when his native fire had already blazed forth in all its wild graces of genuine simplicity, and energetic eloquence of sentiment.

But the fact is, that even when all his honours are yielded to him, Burns will undoubtedly be found to move in a sphere less splendid, less dignified, and even in his own pastoral stile, less attractive than several other writers have done: and that poetry was (I appeal to all who had the advantage of being personally acquainted with him) actually *not* his forte. If others had climbed more successfully to the heights of Parnassus, none certainly ever outshone Burns in the charms—the *forcery* I would almost call it, of fascinating conversation, the spontaneous eloquence of social argument, or the unstudied poignancy of brilliant repartee. His personal endowments were perfectly correspondent with the qualifications of his mind. His form was manly, his action—energy itself, entirely divested, however, of all those graces, of that polish acquired only in the refinement of societies in which he seldom had the opportunity to mix; but *where*, such was the irresistible power of attraction that encircled him, though his manners and appearance were always peculiar, yet he never failed to delight and to excel. His figure certainly bore the authentic impress of his birth and original station of life; it seemed rather moulded by nature for the rough exercises of agriculture, than the gentler cultivation of the belles lettres. His features were stamped with the hardy character of independence, and the firmness of conscious, though not arrogant pre-eminence. I believe no man was ever gifted with a larger portion of the “*vidua vis animi*.” The animated expressions of his countenance were almost peculiar to himself. The rapid lightnings of his eye were always the harbingers of some flash of genius, whether they darted the fiery glances of insulted and indignant superiority, or beamed with the impassioned sentiment of fervent and impetuous affections. His voice alone could improve upon the magic of his eye; sonorous, replete with the finest modulations, it alternately captivated the ear with the melody of poetic numbers, the perspicuity of nervous reasoning, or the ar-

dent sallies of enthusiastic patriotism. The keenness of satire was, I am at a loss whether to say his *forte* or his *foible*: For though nature had endowed him with a portion of the most pointed excellence in that “perilous gift,” he suffered it too often to be the vehicle of personal, and sometimes unfounded, animosities. It was not always that sportiveness of humour, “that unwary pleasantry,” which Sterne has described to us, in colours so conciliatory; but the darts of ridicule were frequently directed as the caprice of the instant suggested, or the altercations of parties or of persons happened to kindle the restlessness of his spirit into interest or aversion. This, however, was not *unexceptionably* the case; his wit (which is no unusual matter indeed) had always the start of his judgment, and would lead him to the indulgence of railery, uniformly acute, but often unaccompanied with the least desire to wound. The suppression of an arch and full-pointed *bon mot* from the dread of injuring its object, the sage of Zurich very properly classes as a virtue *only to be sought for in the Kalender of Saints*; if so, Burns must not be dealt with unconscientiously for being rather deficient in it. He paid the forfeit of his talents as dearly as any one could do; “’twas no extravagant arithmetic” to say of him as of Yorick, “that for every ten jokes he got an hundred enemies.”

And much allowance should be made by a candid mind for the splenetic warmth of a spirit whom “distress had often spited with the world,” and which, unbounded in its intellectual sallies and pursuits, continually experienced the curbs imposed by the waywardness of his fortune; the vivacity of his wishes and temper, checked by almost habitual disappointments, and endowed with a heart that acknowledged the ruling passion of independence, without having ever been placed beyond the grasp of penury. His soul was never languid or inactive, and his genius was extinguished only with the last sparks of retreating life. His passions rendered him, according as they disclosed themselves in affection or antipathy, the object of enthusiastic attachment or most rancorous malevolence: For he possessed none of that negative insipidity of character whose love may be regarded with indifference, or whose resentment could be considered with contempt. In this, it should seem, the temper of his companions took the tincture from his own; for he acknowledged in the universe but two

classes of objects—those of adoration the most fervent, or of aversion the most invincible. It has been frequently reproached to him, that unsusceptible indifference, often hating where he ought to have despised, he alternately opened his heart and poured forth all the treasures of his understanding to such as were incapable of appreciating the homage, and elevated to the privileges of an adversary many who were unqualified in talent, or in nature, for the honour of a contest so distinguished.

It is said, that the celebrated Dr. Johnson professed “to love a good hater:”—A temperament that had singularly adapted him to cherish a prepossession in favour of our bard; who, perhaps, could fall little short even of the surly Doctor in this qualification, as long as the disposition to ill will continued; but the versatility of his passions were fortunately tempered to their fervor; he was seldom, never indeed, implacable in his resentments; and sometimes, it has been alledged, not inviolably steady in his engagements of friendship. Much indeed has been talked of his inconstancy and caprices; but I am inclined to believe, they originated less from a levity of resentment, than from an impetuosity of feeling, that rendered him prompt to take umbrage; and his sensations of pique, where he fancied he had discovered the traces of unkindness, scorn, or neglect, took their measures of asperity from the over-flowings of the opposite sentiment which preceded them, and which seldom failed to regain its ascendancy in his bosom on the return of its calmer reflection. He was candid and manly in the avowal of his wrongs, and his avowal was a reparation:—His native *ferié* never forsaking him a moment, the value of a frank acknowledgement was enhanced tenfold towards a generous mind, from its never being attended with servility. His mind, organized only for the stronger and more acute operations of the passions, was impracticable to the efforts of superciliousness, that would have depressed it into humility, and equally superior to the encroachments of venal suggestions, that might have led him into the mazes of hypocrisy.

It has been observed, that he was far from averse to the incense of flattery, and could receive it tempered with less delicacy than might have been expected, as he seldom transgressed in that way himself; where he paid a compliment indeed it might claim the power of intoxication, as ap-

probation from him was always an honest tribute from the warmth and sincerity of his heart.

It has been sometimes represented by those who, it should seem, had a view to detract, though they could not hope wholly to obscure, that native brilliancy which the powers of this singular man had invariably bestowed on every thing that came from his lips or pen, that the history of the Ayrshire Plow-boy was an ingenious fiction, fabricated for the purposes of obtaining the interest of the great, and enhancing the merits of what, in reality, required no foil. The Cotter's Saturday Night,—Tam O'Shanter, and the Mountain Daisy, besides a number of later productions, where the maturity of his genius will be readily traced, and which will be given to the Public as soon as his friends have collected and arranged them, speak sufficiently for themselves; and had they fallen from a hand more distinguished in the ranks of *society* than that of a peasant, they had perhaps bestowed an unusual grace there, as even to the humble shade of rustic inspiration from which they really sprung.

To the obscure scene of Mr. Burns's education, and to the laborious, though honourable station of rural industry in which his parentage enrolled him, almost every inhabitant of the south of Scotland can give testimony. His only surviving brother, Gilbert Burns, now guides the ploughshare of his forefathers in Ayrshire, at a small farm near Mauchline; and our poet's eldest son (a lad of nine years of age, whose early dispositions already prove him the heiror of his father's talents, as well as indigence) has been destined by his family to the humble employments of the loom.

That Burns had received no classical education, and was acquainted with the Greek and Roman authors only through the medium of translations, is a fact that can be indisputably proved. I have seldom seen him at a loss in conversation, unless where the dead languages and their writers were the subject of discussion; when I have pressed him to tell me why he never took pains to acquire the Latin in particular, a language his happy memory had so soon enabled him to be master of, he used only to reply, with a smile, that he already knew all the Latin he desired to learn, and that was, “*omnia vincit amor* ;” a phrase, that from his writings, and most favourite pursuits, it should undoubtedly seem he

was most thoroughly versed in; but I really believe his classic erudition extended little, if any farther.

The penchant Mr. Burns had uniformly acknowledged for the festive pleasure of the table, and towards the fairer and softer objects of Nature's creation, has been the rallying point where the attacks of his censors, both pious and moral, have been directed; and to these, it must be confessed, he shewed himself no Stoic. His poetical pieces blend with alternate happiness of description the frolic spirit of the joy-inspiring bowl, or melt the heart to the tender and impassioned sentiments in which beauty always taught him to pour forth his own. But who will wish to reprove the feelings he has consecrated with such lively touches of nature? And where is the rugged moralist that will persuade us so far to "chill the genial current of the soul," as to regret that Ovid ever celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon sung beneath his vine?

I will not however undertake to be the apologist of the irregularities even of a man of genius; though I believe it is as certainly understood that *Genius* never was free of irregularities, as that their abolition, in great measure, may be justly claimed, since it is certain, that the world had continued very stationary in its intellectual acquirements, had it never given birth to any but men of *plain sense*. Evenness of conduct, and a due regard to the decorums of the world, have been so rarely seen to move hand in hand with Genius, that some have gone so far as to say,—though *there* I cannot acquiesce, that they are even incompatible: Besides, the frailties that cast their shade over splendor of superior merit are more conspicuously glaring than where they are the attendants of mere mediocrity; it is only on the gem we are disturbed to see the dust. The pebble may be soiled, and we never regard it. The eccentric intuitions of Genius too often yield the soul to the wild effervescence of desires always unbounded, and sometimes equally dangerous to the repose of others as fatal to its own. No wonder then if Virtue herself is sometimes lost in the blaze of kindling animation, or that the calm monitions of reason were not invariably found sufficient to fetter an imagination which scorned the narrow limits and restrictions that would chain it to the level of ordinary minds.

The Child of Nature, the Child of Sensibility, unbroke to the refrigerative

precepts of philosophy, untaught always to vanquish the passions which were his frequent errors; Burns makes his own artless apology in terms more forcible than all the argumentary vindications in the world could, in one of his poems, where he delineates with his usual simplicity the progress of his mind, and its first expansion to the lessons of the "Tutelary Muse."

"I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild send thee Pleasure's devious way,
Milded by Fancy's meteor ray,
By Passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven."
Vide "The Vision." Duan II.

I have already transgressed far beyond the bounds I had proposed to myself on first committing to paper these sketches, which comprehend at least what I have been led to deem the leading features of Burns's mind and character. A critique, either *literary* or *moral*, I cannot aim at; mine is wholly fulfilled if, in these paragraphs, I have been able to delineate any strong traits that distinguished him, of those talents which raised him from the plough, where he passed the bleak morning of his life, weaving his *rude* wreaths of poetry with the wild field flowers that sprung around his cottage, to the *enviable* eminence of literary fame, where Scotland will long cherish his memory with delight and gratitude, and proudly remember, that beneath her cold sky, a genius was ripened without care or culture, that would have done honour to the genial temperature of climates better adapted to cherishing its germs, to the perfectioning of those luxuries, that warmth of fancy and colouring, in which he so eminently excelled!

From several paragraphs I have noticed in the public prints, even since the idea of sending these thither was formed, I find private animosities are not yet subsided, and envy has not yet done her part. I still trust, however, that honest fame will be affixed to Burns's reputation which he will be found to have merited, by the candid and impartial, among his countrymen; and where a kindred bosom is found, that has been taught to glow with the fires that animated Burns's, should a recollection of the imprudence that sullied his brighter qualifications interpose, remember at the same time the imperfection of all human

human excellence, and leave those inconsistencies which alternately exalted his nature to the seraph, and sunk it again into the man, to the tribunal which alone can investigate the labyrinths of the human heart;

“Where they alike in trembling hopes repose,

“The bosom of his father and his God.”

He has left behind a wife, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, without any re-

source 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.

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.

[Continued from Page 181.]

II. THE next article under contemplation with me, and to which, permit me, my dear Louisa, to request your particular attention, is that portion of the subject in Musical Composition, called ADAGIO. The Adagio movement is the grand object of regard with the Composer—equally so with the Performer; it is the *ultimatum* in study and in practice; it is, in either, the summit of perfection, and therefore attained by few. To acquire excellence herein as a performer, demands a share of application and perseverance very seldom bestowed by any amateur practitioner; a chaste ear, a refined taste, and feelings of the most exquisite kind, are also requisites indispensable to the delivery of a well composed Adagio, with that delicacy, sweetness, energy, and pathos, which belong to it. In the Adagio the ear is but a channel of passage to the soul—here the performer should speak to his auditors with solemnity, and here should he be strictly chaste to his text. He should likewise be audible, articulate, and emphatic in the utterance of every note. And here it is that those true graces, tone, expression, and taste, are best brought forward to notice; and what execution truly is, in its strictest sense, becomes manifest; for I do not conceive the common phrase, *execution*, belongs alone to those passages wherein divisions and subdivisions abound, wherein is much sound without any meaning, and wherein much celerity of finger is

exerted to delight an admiring multitude with a much-ado about nothing. The utmost licence that can be allowed to a performer in the delivery of an Adagio is, that of closing it with a *Cadenza ad libitum*; but in which judgment and feeling should guide him to be gracefully plaintive, and not floridly trivial; so that having delighted the ear and soothed the soul, he may leave the mind in sweet tranquillity, and receive, as a grateful requital, the plaudits due to superior skill and modest merit; it will make its way to the heart, and its impression should there remain—a pause, therefore, an Adagio, thus executed, and thus closed, ought to take place ere the Gavot or Rondeau commences; for, surely, it is most absurd, a mere quibble in music, to run dissimilar movements into each other, and thus connect together things in themselves totally different and distinct; it is equally ridiculous with what HORACE remarks, “Suppose a painter to an human head should join a horse’s neck;” or, to a beauteous maid above the waist “annex a mermaid’s tail, who would not laugh, such a picture to behold?” Or, who would not despise the buffoonery of Lingo, close following “no breathing time allowed,” a chaste delivery of HAMLET’S Soliloquy on Death and Futurity? And might we not here, on parity of reasoning, call this, and many other beautiful speeches of this divine author, this pride and ornament

of our nation, the *Adagios of Shakespeare*? I am not only *unau fait* in musical knowledge, but unconvertant also with every polite accomplishment; therefore my opinion on music, or any other matter, can have very little claim to attention; yet, allow me to observe, that were I to superintend a musical entertainment, I would, as a trial of its effect on the company, both with respect to composition and performance, make an entire clofe of one act with PLEYELL'S charming Adagio, and of another with YANIEWICZ'S execution of "*Lord, remember David!*" the first a most sublime composition; the other as correct and pathetic a delivery as the violin, the sweetest of all instruments, is capable of. You will, perhaps, with my Lord HAMLET, say, "Something too much of this!" on my having dwelt so long on this my darling theme; I will therefore quit the subject, and proceed to offer you my sentiments on the mere manual part of music; first, however, intreating your indulgence to one word more as a clofe to my discourse on the Adagio. Among the many celebrated performers we have on the violin, some are distinguished for spirit and animation, some for neatness; others for rapidity; few, however, have been admired for pathos. Our sombrous friend, YANIEWICZ, is among the few—his Adagio's are solemn, plaintive, and interesting; and his countenance during that time is in *Adagio* mood. Would it, my Louisa, be out of point, were you to ask of Mr. J. who is skilled in music, as well as perfect in all that relates to motion and position of the body, whether the minuet *De la Cour* especially may not be termed *L'Adagio de dance*. Certainly it comprizes a series of the most elegant movements which can adorn and give dignity to the human form *divine*.

12. Of Graces, Embellishments, Flourishes, Shakes, Brilliancy, Rapidity, Cadenzas, and a variety of such phrases, worn out with common use, much is said, and little is meant, because, respecting them, very little is understood by the generality of those who have them slipping on the tongue. And what, indeed, are they, as commonly practised, but the offspring of levity, on a vitiated taste—the excrescences, the weeds only of that Heaven-born exalted science, Music; as such, they are a discredit to harmony, and are adapted and introduced but as slight-of-hand tricks, to shew dexterity in the

performer. To a professional musician, whose aim is to raise admiration, to obtain applause, and to acquire popularity, they may, in this age of frivolity, be allowed; but very little of attention should they have from an Amateur, whose task ought to be, by careful study, by correct and chaste practice, to acquire a knowledge of music on its rudimental and scientific principles. Decorations in music, like flourishes in penmanship, being no part of the subject matter, can only be tolerated when executed in the highest degree of perfection, and then even, if too frequent in their recurrence, they surfeit the ear, for these finger-tricks have a sameness, a tautology in them; like certain temporary ornaments in dress, they appertain to no suit in particular, but serve alike for, and may, occasionally, be tacked to any thing. They are, at all times, ready for use, whether Adagio, Andante, Minuet, or Horn-pipe, and are thus indiscriminately employed by the light-fingered tribe of these days, who, regardless of the merits and meaning of composition, are intent only on rapidity, flourish, and convoluted cadence: Indeed, for such trickists, such variation spinners, any thing does; for a subject, in itself simple and melodious, under their hands becomes so transformed, so enveloped in redundancies, as to be hardly recognizable by its author. And in this vitiated manner do many concerto players of repute debase their talents by attending only to the manual, the ignoble part of their profession. But censure should not fall wholly on them for what in great measure owes its rise and predominance to the levity and frivolity of the times. To produce that effect which, however unmeaning and transient, will gratify any of the senses, divert the present moment, expel *ennui*, and carry us in spirits, and without reflection, though the day, is all that is now required of the Arts, the Sciences, or even of Philosophy itself.

13. Among the professors of music there are, doubtless, men of discernment, of knowledge, and of refined taste, who are yet, against their better judgment, constrained to sacrifice at the shrine of Fashion, and to bow submissive to its dictates. For "they who live to please must please to live." But here only let us allow of this degradation of harmony and abuse of talent, while the independent amateur, the volunteer, and true disciple of APOLLO, glowing with
love

love of this rational entertainment, whence is derived such elevation of soul, so much of serene and permanent delight, is indefatigable and steadfast in the acquisition of a chaste, correct, and emphatic style. I am tedious, perhaps, on this point, as possibly I may have been on some others; but it is my ardent wish to assist your progress in the Harmonic Branch of Education, as heretofore I have done, and shall continue to do, in the various parts of your scholastic exercises. Stimulated then, as I am, by laudable motives, verbosity and circumlocution need not, I trust, sue for indulgence at your hands; for, as DOGBERRY, in the play says, "Were I as tedious as a King, I could find in my heart to bestow it all on your worship." It is, I believe, Dr. JOHNSON, the wisest of modern sages, who observes, that what is not worth the trouble of doing well, is not worth doing at all. Surely this sententious remark must, by all true amateurs, be held as Gospel truth when applied to the doctrine of music, and regarded as necessary for obedience in these days, when many of your sex devote so large a portion of their time to musical studies, that mediocrity in performance is a point which will not procure the least attention from any one; for what were once called difficulties, and held to be surmountable by the rigid study of professors only, are now subdued at every boarding-school by young Ladies hardly in their teens. She, therefore, who soars at excellence, must take a flight through regions unknown in former tracks, and setting aside all regard for, and all attention to the frivolous and superficial, must confine and dedicate her studies to what truly is the essence, the very soul of music, correctness, simplicity, tone, and expression.

14. From what has already been said, you will discover, that I am rather inimical to the rage of the present day, or what is now termed *Wonderful Execution*. It may have its merits; it certainly has, in great abundance, its Admirers and its Disciples; but it accords not with my Idea of Music, and is, I think, ever exercised at the expence of Judgment and Feeling. How infinitely superior to such triviality is the chaste *Cantabile* style, in Vocal indeed as well as Instrumental delivery, wherein the Ear becomes subservient to the Heart, and where Passions, not the Senses, preside.

Give me, my dear Friend, your pa-

tience yet a little longer, and let us farther descant on this prevailing *Ton*, this Brilliancy and Rapidity of Finger-flight called *Execution*, which, in all companies, we are told is the *sine qua non* in Performance; and consequently we are to believe, that those play best who play fastest. Such is, we well know, the leading principle in some Schools, but to them I wish not you to belong. If to run over a certain number of Notes so speedily that their utterance is too quick for the acutest ear to catch the sound, or, if distinctly heard, too transient to make impression, be excellence, then am I, from organic defect, as well as from want of taste, incapable of thence receiving any pleasure. This may require much practice, and be difficult in attainment; but I have said, that all difficulties are not worth surmounting; for some, as in the present instance, are in their nature so trifling, that they deserve no praise when subdued, and much more profitably might that time find employment which is bestowed on them.

RAPID EXECUTION, in the extreme, has by hasty perseverance been arrived at on the *Siccato*, the *Jews Harp*, and the *Salt Box*. But how much exceeding every thing else would have been the execution of the famed Horse CHILDERS, had he paced it over a keyed instrument, when he ran a mile in a minute! How many strokes of sound would then have elicited from his four hoofs beyond whatever were, in that time, struck from the ten fingers of the most expert Performer that has yet appeared!

15. Among the PIANO-FORTE RACERS of the present day, many of them are restricted to a few Pieces expressly calculated to produce, as the Phrase is, *Effect*; that is, to amaze us with the wonders of velocity and dexterity of Finger; let us suppose these Lessons to be denied them, and that, in their stead, an esteemed *Concerto* of HANDEL, or STANLEY, was placed on the Desk, with command that its Text only should be the subject of Performance—think you not that Admiration would cease, and Disappointment take place; while, perchance, some one present, more humble, but better taught, would, with Ease to themselves, and Delight to the Company, accomplish the Task with Precision, Expression, and an enforcement of the *Motivo* or *Sentiment* of the Author in each Movement of the Piece. To which of these Performers a well-deserve

deserved Preference would be given, by all true Lovers of Harmony, need not be pointed out to you.

“*Example more than Precept sways.*”

An old and trite Maxim this, and to which I cannot, without some reservation, subscribe; for Precepts are, in my humble conception, as Radicals, indispensable in every branch of Tuition. However, for present purpose, let us give Admission to the Adage in its utmost extent of meaning; and, in Illustration of my Doctrine in favour of chaste and simple performance, permit me to have the honour of introducing to your particular notice, on my next Epistolary visit, a most distinguished Character in the modern *Corps Harmonique*. At present, time allows me only to offer to your consideration a hint or two on the Subject yet untouched by me, and indeed but seldom pointed out by any one.

It is a matter much deserving the attention of a Lady, how she is to present and deport herself while at the Piano-Forte. I have repeatedly noticed some Capital Performers, who, while they highly gratified the Ear, have very much offended the Eye, by a most ungraceful, not to say distorted, Position of their Body, and a disgustingly awkward motion with their arms and hands. I know one Lady, whose demeanor, in general, is admired, but who places her Chair at a distance from the Instrument, like a Rustic seated at the table of his Lord with a plate half a yard from him; whence the Body, in either case, is bent forward, and the Arms are on the full stretch to reach their object. This Lady's manner of applying her Fingers

to the Keys, is also unpleasing, and rather ludicrous, for, in their whole length, they drop perpendicular on the Instrument with a laxity and tremulation of every joint, as if they had been wetted and she was shaking them dry. It is, I allow, easier far to point out Defects than to give Instruction in the case before us. Defects are obvious, and strike instantaneously; but to acquire a graceful deportment and a proper display of the Hands and Arms while at the Desk, must depend greatly on making these a constant object of regard—and though “*herein the Patient must minister to herself,*” yet can the skilful and accomplished J—N assist you with some prescriptions that will prove efficacious. To me it seems that the most proper and becoming manner is to bring the Chair near to the Instrument, to place the Body upright, the Shoulders back, the Head as erect as a very little inclination of the Neck will admit of; but in all this with so much of ease and flexibility as will enable you gracefully to turn your Head on either side, the Body and Shoulders still retaining their position. The Arms should be on a level line with the Keys, neither hanging in sharp angles below them, nor fore-shortened in crippled state above them. The Fingers diverging a little, and the Hands rather convexed, while the extreme Joints only of the Fingers drop on the Keys, and are constantly kept near to them, not high up-lifted and ever jumping up and down, in manner resembling the motion of the Jacks within the Instrument, as you must have noticed during the Process of tuning it.

(*To be continued.*)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPT. 21.

MR. ELLISTON appeared the first time at Covent Garden in the character of *Shewa* in *The Jew*. The popularity which this gentleman had acquired at the Haymarket attended him to the Winter Theatre. His conception of the character was just, and his performance correct and impressive.

23 Mrs. NORTON (under the name of GILBERT), from the Birmingham Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of *Lady Waitress* in *The Dramatist*. Her figure, voice, and expression, are perfectly adapted for Stage effect, and are such as qualify her to fill those characters in

which it is not necessary that the actress should be perfectly amiable. She was received with applause.

30 Mr. MURRAY, from the Bath Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the opposite characters of *Shylock* in *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Bagatelle*, in *The Poor Soldier*, and in each was received with great applause. Mr. Murray is a veteran actor of sterling merit, which makes it a matter of surprise that he has not been called to one of the London Theatres much earlier. His figure is a good one, his countenance expressive, his conception just, and, though something of a mannerist, yet with sufficient vari-

ety to enable him to fill the range of characters intended for him, with credit to himself and justice to his employers. His performance of Shylock, in some parts, exceeded the bounds of moderation; but his conception of the whole proved him to be perfectly master of his author. His representation of Bagatelle was not inferior to the former. In parts of that sort he is likely to become very useful, having at that Theatre no competitor.

OCT. 1. THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE, an Operatical Ballet, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, in which MADAME PARISSOT, from the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, made her first appearance. Those who remember the performances of Garrick, Barry, Powel, Henderfon, Mrs Cibber, Fritchard, Clive, Yates, and other performers of eminence, now no more, on this spot, will lament the conversion of a theatre where genius exerted its powers, and sense and morality improved the mind, to the purpose of exhibiting a spectacle which, to say the least of it, ought never to intrude itself on either of the regular theatres. The enlargement of the house, however, having in some measure deprived the audience of seeing to advantage the performances of the Drama, we suppose these exotic entertainments have been had recourse to, though alien to the manners and to the taste of an English audience. The approach of winter, we trust, will sweep them away to their proper station. Madame Parissot introduces movements and attitudes which excite wonder and admiration, in defiance of the common laws of dancing, and which hitherto had not been imagined within the limits of anatomical possibility. She balances her figure with ease, delicacy, and elegance, impracticable to other performers, and to be attempted generally at the expence of decorum and grace. The Ballet was well composed and well executed, and in its proper theatre would be entitled to applause.

5. Mr. WADDY, from the Norwich Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of Conolly in *The School for Wives*. This gentleman has long been the favourite low comedian in the range of the Norwich Company, and performed the part assigned him with judgment, force, and effect.

Afterwards a young lady of the name of TOWNSEND, niece of Mrs. Heard, of Drury Lane Theatre, appeared the first time on any Stage in *Relina*. She is very young, her person elegant and beautiful, and her voice, though not powerful, sweet and melodious.

6. Mr. HARGRAVE (whose real name we believe to be SNOW) appeared at Covent Garden in the character of *Octavian* in *The Mountaineers*. This gentleman formerly performed one night at this Theatre without any success. He has since employed himself at the Theatre in Dublin, and returns much improved, and capable of filling at least a decent cast of parts on the London Stage. His figure is good, his voice powerful; but the former is not recommended by graceful deportment, nor the latter by artful modulation. He evidently displayed strong sensibility and a warm possession of the character, in the performance of which he followed, though not fervently, the model of Mr. Kemble. He was received with great applause.

7. THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS, a farce by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This is taken, with alterations, from *THE LAD OF THE HILLS*, acted last season (See Vol. XXIX, p. 274). It was received with applause.

11. Mr. DOWTON, from Tunbridge, appeared the first time at Drury Lane in *Shewq* the Jew. This gentleman is said to have been brought to the London Theatre by the recommendation of the Author of the Play. It is difficult to say what his figure may be when out of the disguise of the character. His voice appeared to be weak, but his conception of the character just, and his execution of it entitled him to expect, what he received, a considerable share of applause.

13. *Mahomet* was revived at Covent Garden Theatre; Mahomet by Mr. Pope; Alcanor, Mr. Murray; Zaphna, Mr. Hargrave; and Palmira, MISS ALLINGHAM, being her first appearance on any Stage.

Of the lady much expectation may be formed. Her person is not above the middle height; her face handsome and expressive; her voice, when not strained, appeared musical and impressive; and, though the management of her person at times was hardly graceful, yet on the whole, her performance appeared to be the result of much study and attention. She seemed less embarrassed than young performers usually are, and some doubts may be entertained whether her powers at present are equal to so large a Theatre. On a small one her success would almost be certain.

Mr. Murray's Alcanor was an excellent performance, and Mr. Hargrave in Zaphna, and Mr. Pope in Mahomet, both deserved applause.

P O E T R Y.

VERSES TO R. L. G. ESQ.

AN OLD SCHOOL-FELLOW.

WRAPT in Reflection's pause, the pensive
mind

With Mem'ry's fervid eye the past scene
views;

Thee, G——n, there my heart delights to
find,

And, melting at the name, the pleasing
thought pursues.

I dwell upon the joys of tender age,
Ah! joys too often mix'd with heart-felt
pain;

When slow we toil'd through Maro's polish'd
page,

Or lighter ran o'er Ovid's playful strain.

The happy moment come, from durance
free,

How lightly did we brush the verdant
mead,

Or in the well-worn path beneath the tree
We chas'd with eager step the rolling Cir-
cle's speed*.

These plays of frolic youth too quickly o'er
(How blest if life could linger in this
scene),

With ardent genius fraught with classic lore,
You left with tearful eye our little green.

Far off from thee my lot does Fortune place,
Yet still my bosom heaves with many a
sigh,

And the soul tir'd in Hope's delusive chace,
I wish thy sympathizing spirit nigh.

Yet have I heard (how grateful was the
found),

That in th' illumin'd page thy genius
breathes,

That warm with zeal you've trod the classic
ground,

That Poesy for thee her fairest garland
wreathes.

I've heard with raptur'd ear, that Beauty's
blom

With grateful Love thy rising years has
blest:

Than wit, or wealth, or fame, a happier
doom,

If love be thine, let folly take the rest.

Far off retir'd to thy paternal fields,

And blessing (to be blest) thy only aim;

Ah! mean to this the fruits Ambition
yields,

And mean the wretched impotence of
Fame.

Friend of my youth, farewell! though fate un-
kind

Thy presence to my sight may still deny,
Thy boyish form, familiar to my mind,
Still fills the gaze of Mem'ry's faithful
eye.

And whilst (remote from thee) my wild lays
flow,

Whilst languid Sorrow's mournful plaints
are mine,

Whilst my soul shrinks beneath its weight of
woe,

May every bliss untainted still be thine!

Fraught on Severn, HORTENSIVS.
Gloucestershire, Oct. 6, 1796.

LINES FOR A TABLET,

To be placed in the Cathedral Church at
WELLS, in Memory of T. LINLEY, Esq.
and his two Daughters, Mrs. SHERIDAN
and Mrs. TICKELL, who are there interred.

IN this blest Pile, amid whose favoring
gloom

Fancy still loves to guard her Votary's Tomb,
Shall I withhold, what all the Virtues claim,
The sacred tribute to a Father's name?—
And yet, blest'd Saint! the skill alone was
thine

To breathe with truth the tributary line;
The mem'ry of departed worth to save,
And snatch the fading Laurel from the
Grave!

And oh! my Sisters, peaceful be your rest,
Once more reposing on a Father's breast;
You, whom he lov'd, whose notes so soft,
so clear,

Would sometimes wildly float upon his ear,
As the soft lyre he touch'd with mournful
grace,

And Recollection's tear bedew'd his face.

Yes, most below'd! if every grateful care
To soothe his hours, his ev'ry wish to share;

If the fond Mother, and the tender Wife,
Could add fresh comfort to his eve of life;

If Youth, if Beauty, Eloquence could
charm,

Genius delight him, or Affection warm;
Your's was the pleasing talk from day to day,

While Heav'n approv'd, and Virtue led the
Way!

W. L.

THE CIT'S BIRTH-DAY ODE.

IN London once there dwelt a worthy
cit,

Solemn and slow, with far more wealth than
wit;

Him Heaven, in pity to his annual prayer,
 Gave (to preserve the breed) a son and heir.
 But why to distant climes for learning roam?
 'Tis Madam's will to educate at home.
 A reverend Tutor plies; the place he gains:
 To please his patron most he racks his brains,

And quick resolves, on entering his abode }
 (So will the fire his offspring's wit to goad) }
 To celebrate Tom's birth-day by an Ode. }
 Th' important day arriv'd, each takes his place,

And mute attention dwells on every face.
 The Tutor now, to make his Ode complete,
 Invokes the Muses from their hallow'd seat;
 Poetic pomp presides o'er every line.

And thus the Bard begins:—"Hail sacred
 Nine!"

"Hold!" cries the fire, "You're wrong,
 as I'm alive!"

"Hail sacred Nine!—Why zounds the boy's
 but Five."

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

S O N N E T.

*Lord how glorious are thy works, thy thoughts
 are very deep.* Psalm xcii. Ver. 5.

EXPRESSIVE sentence from the regal
 bard,

Worthy our praise and worthy our regard:
 The love of deep philosophy we find
 Engrafted strongly upon David's mind;
 Strict his research thro' air, through earth
 and sea,

And thus he sums up all: "Who's like to
 thee,

My God, my King! Ah who of human race
 Can e'er explore th' infinity of space?

How far the universe extends below,
 Or where the comets * rise, or where they
 go;

What the sun is †; fix'd on th' eternal throne,
 Is known to thee, great God, and thee alone!
 Glorious thy works, through all Creation seen,
 How vast thy knowledge! and frail man's
 how mean!"

THE CONTRAST.

WHILST Austrian eagles on her tygers
 swoop,

To Gallia's apes, lo! British lions stoop †!
Baliol Col. An OXONIAN.

* The Astronomy of Comets is at present very imperfect, and, from the greatest part of their course being beyond the reach of mortal eye, it appears likely to remain so.

† Anaxagoras, we are informed by Josephus, declared the sun to be a red-hot stone, and suffered death at Athens for his opinion. Newton imagines it to be a great earth made hot by internal fires of the volcanic kind. Professor Wilson and others suppose it to be a vast dark globe, surrounded by a shining atmospheric matter; but all their opinions are conjectural.

‡ Alluding to modern negotiations. Voltaire observes, "La France est un pais où des
singes, agacent des tigres."

EPIGRAM.

VARUS, 'twixt vanity and rhyme,
 Neglects his shop in evil time,
 And pants for future glory:
 Till floundering in poetic mire,
 His debts grown high, his lodgings higher,
 He gains the attic story.

Thus the green lark salutes the morn,
 Thus soars aloft when upward born
 On Fancy's fluttering wings;
 Each moment sees him higher rise,
 With added vigour to the skies,
 And as he mounts he sings.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

The following LINES, with some LOVE SONNETS, were presented, by their AUTHOR, to JULIA.

WHILE Bards sublime on nervous pinions
 rise,
 And aim to reach that fame which never
 dies;

Sound the harsh epic trump loud heard afar,
 Whose blasts proclaim the horrid din of war,
 To ruthless Despots awful lessons sing,
 "A State subverted and a murder'd king:"

While ethic poets in didactic strains,
 Polish th' instructive verse which Vice re-
 strains;

Praise mental peace, fair Virtue's matchless
 meed;

Or tune to rural themes their Dorick reed:

While the keen Satirist, in humour strong,
 Points his sharp gibe, or smacks the bloody
 thong;

Goads slumbring Conscience 'till she rears
 her crest,

And strikes with venom'd fangs the guilty
 brest,

Then turns the poison to a healing balm;
 So Egypt's priests the deadly serpent charm,
 'Till round their heads the harmless reptiles
 twine,

And superstition hails their feats divine:

While comic bards to decent mirth invite,
 Or with bald farce the roaring croud delight;

While Tragedy in regal state appears,
 And cultur'd minds luxurious melt in tears,

The infection spreads, and seizes soon the
mob ;

Hark ! that deep groan and half convulsive
sob :

I in a lower sphere contented move,
My Muse can raise her voice to nought *but*
love.

But should dear Julia view with fond re-
gard

The humble efforts of her tender Bard,
Should she approve my unambitious lays,
More priz'd than fame would be her artless
praise ;

The height of ev'ry wish I then should gain,
Nor have I strung my lyre nor sung in vain ;
Beyond a world's applause her voice would
prove,

Who taught me first the worth of virtuous
love,

Warm'd my fond bosom with the purest
flame,

And bade esteem the *maddest passion* tame.

From Friendship's hallow'd rites see Lust
retire,

So shrinks the tiger from an Indian's fire,
Seeks the deep jungle's dark embarrass'd way,
And leaves unharm'd his bleating beautiful
prey ;

The threat'ning growl now ends in doleful
whine,

His breast and sides transfixt with many a
spine ;

The helpless lamb its tender shepherd leads
To safer pasture in more open meads ;
Feeds the sunk pile or makes the embers
glow,

And waits prepar'd to spear the savage foe.
OS. 6. ORESTES.

ODE TO VARIETY.

OH thou ! who, whether nymph or maid,
Variety the poets name,
For thy fantastic playful shade
How many fly the paths of Fame !

For thee the snug domestic fire,
The Matron clad in frugal charms,
Are sadly left, for new desire
To revel in thy wanton arms.

Yet not the wily luring art
With which the thoughtless you enslave,
Can ever heal the wounded heart,
Can ever brave Life's stormy wave.

Like some bright meteor's faithless light
That leads the trav'ler far astray,
So thou deceiv'st the roving sight
Of those entangled in thy way.

To calm content a secret foe,
Yet wouldst thou to thy children tell
The only bliss we own below
Amid thy fairy bowers dwell ;

The cottage smiling health around,
The crystal flood, the mountain breeze,
Has oft been chang'd for gloom profound,
For turmoil, noise, and pale disease.

When by the magic of thy spell,
And all thy soft seducing pow'r,
Thou bid'st the restless passions swell,
And blacken ev'ry passing hour ;

E'en Love forsakes his silver throne,
When from his bow you twang the dart,
And Beauty to thy Court is flown,
To lure from constancy the heart.

Yet oft' well pleas'd, I now retrace
The white-wing'd hours as they flew,
Beguil'd by thy attractive grace,
To youthful fancy ever new.

The deep-mark'd brow of age mature
Thy fading garlands will disclaim,
For love well try'd, and friendship pure,
All changing lustre will disdain.

Variety, then cease thy ire,
If at thy shrine no more I bend ;
Thy altars fair gay youth admire,
But, ah ! to age thou art no friend.
London. MARIA.

THE TEMPEST.

From METASTASIO.

OH, frown not, Julia ; never will I more
Force on thine ear the tender tale of
love ;

I would but warn thee, that with sudden roar
The threat'ning storm already shakes the
grove.

I come to help thee, drive thy sheep to fold ;
Though much I love, I court not thy dis-
dain ;

The tender tale of love is yet untold,
But the rough tempest rages o'er the plain.

The dust in whirlwinds violates the sky,
Already see the forked lightnings glare,
The scattered birds in wild amazement fly,
" And horror broods upon the troubled
air."

Ah think not on thy flock, but haste away,
And seek for safety in yon sheltering grove !
Still, still thou panteest ; with thee I will stay,
Shield thee from danger, but not speak of
love.

Heed not the thunder ; with thee I'll remain ;
My lovely Julia, there's no danger here ;
Soon will the troubled sky be calm again,
And I will silent vanish with thy fear.

Yet still thou tremblest in my circling arms !
Oh fear not, Julia, I will quit thy side ;
Uncheck'd I gaze in rapture on thy charms,
And terror gives me what thy love denied,
Chase

Chafe not away the fond delusive joy,
Still thus unfold thy trembling hand in
mine,

Tho' the calm sky each tender bliss destroy,
Bids me despair, and every hope resign.

The storm is past, yet still my Julia sighs,
Nor does she yet my rash care's reprove;

Ah sure 'tis pity glistens in thine eyes,
And thy feigned terror but conceals thy
love.

Then frown ye skies, ye ceaseless tempests
roar,

Amidst your rage a heartfelt calm I've
found;

Now will I sing of smiling spring no more,
Of shepherds pipe, nor violet painted
ground. J. G.

THE PRODIGAL.

“OH! world! thy slipp'ry turns *!” I,
who of late

Rang'd ev'ry-where so volatile and gay,
Confin'd in this drear cell—ah, cruel fate!
In vain regret pass each returning day.

“It was not always thus †”—when fortune
smil'd,

Then friends profess'd attachment firm
and true:

But I, alas! am not the first beguil'd—
False friends too many have sad cause to
rue! [bright,

To affluence born, with prospects gay and
Blithe and alert I enter'd on Life's stage;
But those gay visions have deceiv'd my sight,
And scenes of darker hue my hours engage.

From infancy indulg'd in every thought,
Each wish prevented by parental care,
Wisdom has dearly and too late been bought,
And Folly yields her place to black Despair!

Devoted to the joys of Youth and Health,
To all my passions a submissive slave,
Soon I consum'd that copious store of wealth,
A generous, but too lavish father gave,

Ere two-and twenty years had o'er me
pass'd, [fate;

That father bow'd beneath the stroke of
Possess'd of all the riches he amass'd,
I acted all the farce of pomp and state.

Hounds, horses, equipage, all fed my pride!
Whate'er was costly, and whate'er was
rare,

My short-lived riches, for a time, supplied,—
The meteor's bright, but transitory glare!

The ardent, fascinating love of play
Completed soon what folly had begun;

Thus thoughtlessness to ruin paves the way!
Thus Pleasure's lawless course is quickly
run!

W. P. TAYLOR.

Chesterfield, Sept. 15th, 1796.

* Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

S O N N E T,

Composed in early SPRING.

UNMOV'D I see the sun his course perform,
And all the various change of season bring;
The sky, once blotted by the wintry storm,
Now glows to welcome mild and genial
spring;

But ah! to me, pale Sorrow's child, in vain
He rolls in heaven his 'golden fire' along,
And calls the flowers to deck the mead again,
And wakes the sweetness of the feathery
throng.

Others may joy to see the purple Morn
Spread with her roseate tints the eastern
skies;

Inhale the fragrance of the scented thorn,
And view the flow'rets clad in various dyes;
But, by pale Care and Love alternate torn,
How dull they seem unto my humid eyes!
Carlisle. ORLANDO.

S O N G.

FIRE fair Eliza's face I knew,
Contentment crown'd my cot;
My cares of life, alas! seem'd few,
Vain pomp I envied not;
The rosy hours flew swift away,
I pip'd with merry glee;
No lark, that hail'd the rising day,
Was half so gay or free.

Remembrance paints the pleasing scene,
When first she won my heart;
Her beauteous face, her graceful mien,
Shone unadorn'd by art.
Now lonely wand'ring thro' the grove,
My bosom fill'd with care,
I tune my pipe to hapless love,
And mourn my absent fair.

The wretch enslav'd on Afric's coast
More freedom knows than I,
Content is fled, blest peace is lost,
In vain I heave the sigh.
Come then, sweet Hope! and soothe my grief;
Thy smiles oft cheer my breast;
'Tis thou alone canst give relief,
And make a lover blest.

Carlisle.

R. A.

S O N N E T,

IMITATED FROM A LATIN VERSION BY
GRAY, OF AN ITALIAN ONE OF
SIG. ABBATE BUONDELMONTE.

LUSIT amicitie interdum velatus amictu,
Et bene composita veste fecellit Amor.
Mox ire assumpsit cultus, faciemque mi-
nanteam,
Inque adu'n versus, versus et in lachry-
mas:

Ludentem fuge, nec lachrymanti, nec crede
furenti;

Idem est dissimili semper in ore Deus.

† Jane Shore.

IN

IN Friendship's semblance guilefully attir'd,
Love came, a welcome unsuspected guest;
Fond simple I his cordial warmth admir'd,
And clasp'd the faithless traitor to my breast.

For Friendship form'd, in pure affection true,
In Delia all a friend could wish I found;
Her tender, kind, unchanging truth I knew;
I lov'd the friend, nor she that love disown'd.

But soon the Power had doff'd his mild disguise,
Unwonted tumults all my soul possess'd;
Hopes, fears, despair, alternate tears and sighs
My heart distraught, and ravish'd all my rest.

What boots that to regain my peace I strove?
To know, and be her friend, what is it but
to love?

R. J*M**S*N.

S T A T E P A P E R.

OFFICIAL NOTE, published by the FRENCH DIRECTORY, respecting the Reports spread, that an ENVOY from the BRITISH CABINET had arrived with Proposals of Peace to the DIRECTORY.

DIFFERENT Papers have advanced that an English Plenipotentiary had arrived at Paris, and had presented himself to the Executive Directory, but that his propositions not being satisfactory, he had received orders to quit France directly.

All these assertions are equally false.

The mention made in the English Papers of the sending of a Minister to Paris to treat for peace, recalls to mind the overtures made by Mr. Wickham to the Ambassador of the Republic at Basle, and the reports spread respecting the mission of Mr. Hammond to the Court of Prussia.

We have not forgot the insignificance, or rather the duplicity and the Punic style of Mr. Wickham's Note. According to the partisans of the English Ministry, it was at Paris that Mr. Hammond was to come to talk of peace, and when it was known he was going to Prussia, the same persons asserted that he was going to accelerate peace; and yet the object of that negotiation is now known to have been to engage Prussia to break the Treaty with the Republic, and rejoin the Coalition. The Court of Berlin (faithful to its engagements) repulsed those perfidious proposals. The British Ministry, however, by calling that intrigue a mission of peace, added to the hope of giving a new enemy to France, united that of justifying the continuation of the war to the British

FROM ANACREON.

ODE 20.

"Η Ταντάλου ποτ' ἔσσι, &c.

ON Phrygian Sipy'lus while the mourn'd,
Niobe to a Stone was turn'd;
From Tereus' rage while Progne fled,
A fleeing Swallow she was made.
I, for your sake, my girl, would be
A Mirror where you yourself might see;
Or, to enjoy a place more dear,
A Petticoat for you to wear.
I would be Water, might I have
The bliss your lovely limbs to lave;
I'd for your bosom be a Wreath,
Or Ointment on your charms to breathe;
And O, what luxury were mine,
A Collar round your neck to shine;
Or even a Slipper, would you then
To tread on me alone but deign!

R. J*M**S*N.

nation, and to throw all the odium of it upon the French Government. Such was also the object of Mr. Wickham's Note, and such is the view of the present publications in the English Papers.

This object will appear evident, if we only reflect how difficult it will be for the ambitious Government of England to wish for a peace, which will take from it its maritime preponderance, re-establish the liberty of the seas, give a fresh spring to the Spanish, Dutch, and French Navies, and carry the industry and commerce of the two nations to the highest pitch of prosperity.

But no further credit will be given to the pacific intentions of the British Ministry, when it is evident that English gold, the intrigues and insinuations of the British Cabinet, prevail more than ever at the Court of Vienna, and form one of the principal obstacles to those pacific negotiations which that Court (if left to itself) would willingly enter into.

Another motive not to believe the pacific intentions of the British Ministry is, the moment they have chosen to spread such reports. The English Nation are impatient under the continuation of the war. Some answer must be given to their complaints and reproaches. The Parliament is going to meet. Some means must be found to shut the mouths of those Speakers who are against the war. The levying of new taxes must be justified; and to obtain all these ends the British Ministry must have to announce, that the French Government refuses all reasonable proposals for peace,

Paris, Sept. 30.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the
EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 27, the first Session of the New Parliament was opened by a Commission from his Majesty. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord President of the Council. Mr. Harfell and the other Clerks, with several Members of the House of Commons, attended, and the Lord Chancellor informed them, that his Majesty deferred acquainting them with the important subjects which induced him at that present moment to call his Parliament, until they had chosen a Speaker. For this purpose they retired to their own House, and all the Lords that were then present took the necessary oaths.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

The Lord Chancellor, and the other Commissioners being seated on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Francis Molyneux) was sent to the House of Commons, to command their attendance in the Lords, in order to signify their choice of a Speaker, and to return the person so chosen. In a few minutes the Black Rod returned, followed by about 300 of the Commons, with Mr. Addington at their head. Being come to the bar of the Lords, Mr. Addington addressed their Lordships to the following purport :

“ MY LORDS,

“ In obedience to the commands of his Majesty, signified through the medium of this Commission, the Members of his Majesty’s House of Commons have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, to act as their organ during the continuance of the present Parliament, and it is now my duty to inform your Lordships, that such choice has fallen upon me, and that I now stand here returned by the Commons of Great Britain as their organ, for the purpose of submitting their choice to his Majesty for his most gracious approbation. If in what has been done, any thing should be deemed amiss, or in any manner not agreeable to the wish or desire of his Majesty, it is farther my duty to request, that in signifying his Majesty’s disapprobation thereof, he will be graciously pleased to remit back again to the Commons their right, and signify his commands, that they chuse another Speaker, who may be more consonant to his Majesty’s pleasure, and who may be more able to dis-

charge the important trust which has at present been committed to my care and management.”

The Lord Chancellor addressed Mr. Addington nearly as follows :

“ MR. ADDINGTON,

“ His Majesty having already received the most ample and abundant testimonies of the very able, honest, and honourable manner in which you have filled the high and important station to which you are now called for the third time, and the talents and integrity with which you have performed the various arduous duties attached thereto, has commanded us to signify unto you, that he is perfectly satisfied with the choice of the Commons, and that through the medium of this Commission, he, in the fullest manner, gives his approbation to you as their Speaker.”

The Speaker being approved of, addressed the Commissioners in his official capacity nearly to the following effect :

“ MY LORDS,

“ Since the choice of the Commons of Great Britain has received his Majesty’s royal assent and approbation, I feel it peculiarly my duty at this moment to declare the high sense I feel of the honour conferred on me, and at the same time to return my most grateful and humble acknowledgments to his Majesty, for this last and additional mark of his Royal and most gracious favour. Amidst the various qualifications which the high and important station to which I have had the honour to be called, demands from the person who fills it, I hope I may flatter myself that to integrity at least I can lay claim ; and that a firm and steady attachment, and ardent love for the Constitution of this country, and the most zealous and studious endeavours to attain a thorough knowledge of the laws, customs, and usages of Parliament, have been the unremitting and invariable objects of my attention. In the course of the various duties I shall have to fulfil in the execution of the great trust now committed to my charge, I have to entreat and hope, that whatever language I may chance to use, his Majesty will always be pleased to put the most favourable construction on my words.

“ MY LORDS,

“ In farther conformity to my duty, I here, by petition to his Majesty, assert and claim all the ancient and various rights and

and privileges of which the Commons of Great Britain have been, time out of mind, possessed, and have invariably claimed, and do now humbly petition his Majesty, that he will be pleased to grant the same; that their persons and servants shall be free from all arrests and molestation; that their words, speeches, and debates shall be free; that they shall, uninterruptedly, enjoy all such privileges as Members of Parliament have heretofore enjoyed; and that in all cases whatever, the most favourable construction shall be put upon all their proceedings."

The Lord Chancellor replied, to the following purport:

"MR. SPEAKER,

"You having been by his Majesty's approbation, signified through this Commission, fully empowered to act in the exalted office to which you have been called, by the choice of the Commons of Great Britain, we have his Majesty's commands; at the same time, to assure you, that his Majesty will at all times, as to your words used in the fulfilment of your duties, put, as you have desired, the most favourable construction; that the persons, estates, and servants of the Commons, shall be free from all arrest and molestation; that their speeches shall be free; and that as to all the other rights and privileges of the Commons, which by your petition you have asserted and claimed, his Majesty has also commanded us to assure you he will grant them in as full and ample a manner as they have ever heretofore been granted, either by his present Majesty or by any of his predecessors."

The Speaker and the Commons then withdrew, and returned to their own House.

Several Peers took the oaths and their seats.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, where, being seated on the Throne with the accustomed solemnities, and the Commons being summoned, and having appeared, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my People, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for settling on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity.

"The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid peace for us and for our Allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object; and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general peace. But you must be sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the farther efforts with which we may have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize: but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed, that, by the skill and exertions of my Navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and the progress of the French armies threatened at one period the utmost danger to all Europe.

"But from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my Ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence, that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than

than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

“The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident, that, whatever may be their issue, I shall have given to Europe a farther proof of my moderation and forbearance. And I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year.

“It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the Community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed.

“The general attachment of my People to the British Constitution has appeared on every occasion; and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

“To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my People the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament.”

His Majesty having retired, and the Lords being unrobed, Earl Bathurst rose to move the ADDRESS.

His speech was replete with approbation of all the measures adopted by Ministers, and particularly that for obtaining a safe and a solid peace which, if,

from the haughty demeanour and extravagant terms of the Directory, it could not be effected, he was persuaded the whole nation would unite to a man, in resisting and bringing, if possible, to a state of reason, a furious and implacable nation. The fortitude and perseverance of the Emperor, and the brave and politic conduct of his victorious brother, the Archduke, were the theme of his Lordship's praise; who concluded by moving an Address, the echo, as usual, of the King's Speech.

The Earl of Upper Ossory seconded the motion.

Earl Fitzwilliam then rose. He observed, that at different periods of the war, he had always heard it as the principle of our conduct, and the object of Ministers, that there should be established in France a Government with which we could treat with confidence, and attain general future security. He trembled when he found not a word of this principle in the Speech; but that, on the contrary, it seemed all at once abandoned, and we were going meanly to submit to the arrogant and declared enemies of established order, not only in their own, but in all other countries. He desired their Lordships to reflect how the French domineered in Italy, Spain, and wherever they found admittance; and he asked if they were prepared to submit to the mandates of the Directory. At their command were they to let loose those punished for sedition and attacks on the Constitution, to send for the Jacobins back again from Botany Bay, and leave our Colonies and Islands to French regeneration? He asked if France was to retain all her conquests. If so, with Spain, Holland, and Italy in her possession, or as her tributaries, he declared our commerce would be gradually annihilated; and he did not think it was the disposition of such rulers as France now had, to surrender any thing they had seized. In short, he was sure they did not desire peace, for at this very period that negotiation was opening, they had officially published a most insulting libel on the Government and people of this country. He had given the war his sanction and support, on the principle that it was for the maintenance of civilized order and morality, and for the defeat of revolutionary politicians and doctrines; and therefore he should move the following amendment:

“That this House, strongly impressed with the justice and necessity of
the

the present war, carried on for the maintenance of civil and moral order in the world, and for securing the balance of power in Europe, and the independence of all States, will continue to give his Majesty a vigorous support in asserting the general cause of his Majesty and his Allies, and for preserving the good faith, dignity, and honour of the Crown, in full assurance that no steps shall be taken inconsistent with those principles, or with the future safety and prosperity of these kingdoms: and should the apparently hostile dispositions of the Court of Madrid, instigated by the intrigues and menaces of the common enemy, put his Majesty under the necessity of repelling force by force, his Majesty may rely on the determination of this House to give his Majesty the most ample support in defending against every aggression the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire."

Lord Grenville, after paying high compliments to Earl Bathurst, for the ability with which he had introduced the Address, replied to Earl Fitzwilliam. He said, that if his Lordship meant, as he thought he did, to insinuate that the war was undertaken by Ministers for the direct purpose of establishing a Monarchy in France, he must deny that absolutely; they had expressed what they still believed, that the best issue to the contest would be the re-establishment of monarchy in France, but they had never pledged themselves, much less the Parliament, to an opinion so wild and extravagant, that without this object no peace could be attained. The difference of our situation from the countries where his Lordship had detailed the insulting and domineering spirit of the French nation, was surely sufficient to dispel any fears on that account. He thanked God we were prepared to repel any ignominious demands; and as to the paper that had been alluded to, it was a senseless production, and such a disreputable publication ought not to obstruct the progress of a negotiation, which might terminate in conditions of peace, that it might be consistent with the dignity and honour of the nation to accept.

Lord Abingdon said a few words against the Address, and it was then carried without a division.

The following Protest was afterwards entered on their Lordships Journals by Earl Fitzwilliam.

PROTEST
OF
EARL FITZWILLIAM

AGAINST THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO THE THRONE, ON HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH, ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE WITH THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE motion being made that the Address (in answer to his Majesty's Speech) do pass, it passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because, by this Address, unamended as it stands, the sanction of the Lords is given to a series of measures as ill-judged with regard to their object as they are derogatory from the dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and from the honour of this kingdom. The reiterated solicitations for Peace, to a species of Power with whose very existence all fair and equitable accommodation is incompatible, can have no other effect than that which, it is notorious, all our solicitations have hitherto had. They must encrease the arrogance and ferocity of the common enemy of all nations; they must fortify the credit, and fix the authority of an odious Government over an enslaved people; they must impair the confidence of all other Powers in the magnanimity, constancy, and fidelity of the British Councils; and it is much to be apprehended it will inevitably tend to break the spring of that energy, and to lower that spirit which has characterised in former times this high-minded nation, and which, far from sinking under misfortune, have even risen with the difficulties and dangers in which our country has been involved.

2d, Because no Peace, such as may be capable of recruiting the strength, economizing the means, augmenting the resources, and providing for the safety of this kingdom and its inseparable connections and dependencies, can be had with the usurped Power now exercising authority in France, considering the description, the character, and the conduct of those who compose that Government, the methods by which they have obtained their power, the policy by which they hold it, and the maxims they have adopted, openly professed and uniformly acted on, towards the destruction of all Governments not formed on their model and subservient to their domination.

3d, Because the idea that this kingdom

is competent to defend itself, its laws, liberties, and religion, under the general subjugation of all Europe, is presumptuous in the extreme, contradictory to the supposed motives for our present eager solicitations for Peace, and is certainly contrary to the standing policy both of State and Commerce, by which Great-Britain has hitherto flourished.

4th, Because, while the common enemy exercises his power over the several States of Europe in the way we have seen, it is impossible long to preserve our trade, or, what cannot exist without it, our naval power. This hostile system seizes on the keys of the dominions of these Powers, without any consideration of their friendship, their enmity, or their neutrality; prescribes laws to them as to conquered provinces; mulcts and fines them at pleasure; forces them, without any particular quarrel, into direct hostility with this kingdom, and expels us from such ports and markets as she thinks fit; insomuch that (Europe remaining under its present slavery) there is no harbour which we can enter without her permission, either in a commercial or a naval character. This general interdict cannot be begged off; we must resist it by our power, or we are already in a state of vassalage.

5th, Because, whilst this usurped Power shall continue thus constituted, and thus disposed, no security whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, those invaluable sources of our national wealth and our naval power. This War has shewn that the Power prevalent in France, by intentionally disorganizing that plantation system (which France had in common with all other European nations), and by inverting the order and relations therein established, has been able with a naval force altogether contemptible, and with very inconsiderable succours from Europe, to baffle in a great measure the most powerful armaments ever sent from this country into the West-Indies, and at an expence hitherto unparalleled, and has, by the force of example, and by the effect of her machinations, produced, at little or no expence to herself either of blood or treasure, universal desolation and ruin by the general destruction of every thing valuable and necessary for cultivation throughout several of our islands, lately among the most flourishing and productive. The new system by which these things have been effected, leave our colonies equally endangered in Peace as in War. It is therefore with this general system (of which the West-India scheme is but a

ramification) that all ancient establishments are essentially at war for the sake of self-preservation.

6th, Because it has been declared from the Throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by Parliament, that there was no way likely to obtain a Peace, commonly safe and honourable, but through the antient and legitimate Government long established in France. That Government in its lawful succession has been solemnly recognized, and assistance and protection as solemnly promised to those Frenchmen who should exert themselves in its restoration. The political principle upon which this recognition was made, is very far from being weakened by the conduct of the new-invented Government. Nor are our obligations of good faith, pledged on such strong motives of policy to those who have been found in their allegiance, dissolved, nor can they be so, until fairly directed efforts have been made to secure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the smallest degree of vigour and perseverance.

7th, Because the example of the great change made by the usurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conquests) is by the present procedure confirmed in all its force. It is the first successful example furnished by history of the subversion of the antient Government of a great country, and of all its Laws, Orders, and Religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the seduction of a multitude, bribed by confiscation to sedition, in defiance of the sense, and to the entire destruction of almost the whole proprietary body of the nation. The fatal effects of this example must be felt in every country.—New means, new arms, new pretexts are furnished to ambition; and new persons are intoxicated with that poison.

8th, Because our eagerness in suing for Peace may induce the persons exercising power in France erroneously to believe, that we act from necessity, and are unable to continue the War, a persuasion, which, in the event of an actual Peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the present War, neither shall we have any of the usual securities in Peace. In their treaties, they do not acknowledge the obligation of that law, which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have not the

same sentiments nor the same ideas of their interest in the conservation of Peace, which have hitherto influenced all regular Governments; they do not in the same manner feel public distress, or the private misery of their subjects; they will not find the same difficulty on the commencement of a new War to call their whole force into sudden action, where, by the law, every Citizen is a soldier, and the person and properties of all are liable at once to arbitrary requisitions. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to shew in what manner, whether by alliances, by force military or naval, or by the improvement and augmentation of our finances, we shall be better able to resist their hostile attempts after the Peace than at the present hour. If we remain armed, we cannot reap the ordinary advantage of Peace in economy; if we disarm, we shall be subject to be driven into a new War, under every circumstance of disadvantage, unless we now prepare ourselves to suffer with patience and submission whatever insults, indignities, and injuries we may receive from that insolent, domineering, and unjust Power.

9th, Because the inability of humbling ourselves again to solicit Peace in a manner, which is a recognition of the French Republic, contrary to all the principles of the War, the danger of Peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration, and the perseverance of the enemy throughout the interval of Peace in their mischievous system, is not conjecture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the actual Governors of France at the very moment when they had before them our application for a Passport. They chose that moment for publishing a State Paper, breathing the most hostile mind*. In it they stimulate and goad us, by language the most opprobrious and offensive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our interest to desire Peace, for that they regard Peace only as the opportunity of preparing fresh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making Peace they do not conceal that it will be their object—"to wrest from us our maritime preponderancy—to re-establish what they invidiously call the freedom of the seas—to give a new impulse to the Spanish, Dutch, and French Marines—and to carry to the highest degree of prosperity the industry and commerce of those nations," which they state to be our rivals, which they charge

us with "unjustly attacking, when we can no longer dupe," and which they throughout contemplate as their own dependencies, united in arms, and furnishing resources from our future humiliation and destruction. They resort to that well known and constant allusion of theirs to ancient history, by which representing "France as modern Rome, and England as modern Carthage," they accuse us of National perfidy, and hold England up "as an object to be blotted out from the face of the earth." They falsely assert, that the English nation supports with impatience the continuance of the War, and has extorted all his MAJESTY'S overtures for Peace, "by complaints and reproaches;" and above all, not only in that passage, but throughout their official Note, they shew the most marked adherence to that insidious and intolerable policy of their system, by which they, from the commencement of the Revolution, sought to trouble and subvert all the Governments in Europe. They studiously disjoin the English nation from its Sovereign.

10th, Because, having acted throughout the course of this awful and momentous crisis upon the principles herein expressed, and after having, on the present occasion, not only fully reconsidered, and jealously examined their soundness and validity, but gravely attended to, and scrupulously weighed the merits of all those arguments which have been offered to induce a dereliction of them, conscientiously adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus solemnly record them, in justification of my own conduct, and in discharge of the duty I owe to my King, my Country, and the general Interests of Civil Society.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

The House went up with their Address to St. James's, to which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"MY LORDS,

"I thank you very warmly for this dutiful and loyal Address. The sentiments you have expressed, in the present important crisis of public affairs, afford me the surest pledge of your support in such measures as the interest of the country shall require; and you may rely upon every exertion being made on my part for the welfare, happiness, and safety of my people."

* For which see Page 279.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

AS soon as the Members were seated, Lord Frederick Campbell addressed Mr. Hatfield, calling upon the House to exercise their privilege of electing a Speaker, a privilege at all times necessary for the protection of good order, but particularly material when the well-being of this country, and the quiet of all Europe, depended on the proceedings of the British House of Commons. There were, he observed, many Gentlemen in the House of unquestionable ability, who were fitted for the office; but, in the present instance, it was not necessary, with the advantage of experience, to have recourse to their talents. Fortunately both for the country and its Representatives, a Gentleman had been returned to the present Parliament who was as able to instruct the wise as he was willing to assist the weak; who during several years had watched over the privileges of the Commons of England, and who had proved his attachment to this free Constitution, where men might be the friends of freedom, and at the same time the friends of Monarchy. He concluded with moving, "That the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Esq. be called to the chair."

Mr. Powys seconded the motion, and in a strain equally complimentary to the late Speaker. Indeed, he considered himself and the Hon. Mover merely instruments, to bring forward in a regular shape a proposal already anticipated by every Member, and which the wishes of all combined to support.

General Tarleton believed that the House could not find a more proper person for a Speaker than the Right Hon. Gentleman who had been proposed, nor one more gifted by nature and by education. He had another reason for supporting the present motion, the confidence he entertained that the impartiality of the Hon. Gentleman would best secure those who sat on his side of the House against the pride of office, and insolent majorities.

Mr. Addington expressed his high sense of the honourable distinction now conferred him; how infinitely indebted he had been to the indulgence of the Members of the late Parliament, and his determination never to swerve from a firm attachment to the Constitution of the country, without which no man was worthy to be a Member of that House.

Mr. Addington was then, by the unanimous voice of the House, called to the chair, and after being congratulated

in a short speech from Mr. Dundas, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

When the Speaker and the Members had returned from the House of Lords, the Speaker addressed himself to the House from the chair, in nearly the following words:

"It is my duty to acquaint you, that this House has been in the House of Peers, where his Majesty, by Commission, has been graciously pleased to approve of your choice in the appointment you have made of a Speaker, and to grant and allow the Members of this Honourable House their petition and claim of all their ancient rights and privileges, in as full and ample a manner as they have been heretofore enjoyed by their predecessors. It is farther his Majesty's gracious pleasure that the persons, estates, and servants of Members of this House, shall be free from any arrest or molestation whatever; and that they shall be allowed freedom of speech in their debates, as well as uncontrolled access to his Majesty's person. It is now my duty to repeat to this House my most grateful and humble acknowledgements for the proof they have given me of their esteem: in the choice they have made it became me to acquiesce; and I have now only to express my earnest hope, that my conduct may always be such as shall prove the high sense I entertain of the obligation conferred on me. There may be many occasions when it will undoubtedly be necessary for me to rely on the indulgence of this House. That I shall receive that indulgence I have not a doubt. I rely on the exertions of the House in supporting its own dignity and privileges, by rendering me their uniform assistance in enforcing the strictest observance of the rules and orders of the House, on the due observance of which depends its very existence. This support I have heretofore amply received, and I trust I shall receive it in future. It is now my duty to state, that the first proceedings of this House will be, to administer the oaths required by Act of Parliament, to such of the Members as have not yet taken them.

The oaths were then administered to such Members as attended.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and administered the oaths to Members till four, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

The Speaker came down at two, and proceeded to swear in the Members until four o'clock, when the House adjourned till

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Upon returning from the Peers House, Lord Morpeth moved an Address similar to that of the Lords. He congratulated the House on the prospect that was now held out of peace, the present Government of France, possessing stability and power, being a Government with which we might safely and politically treat. If, however, owing to the obstinacy or arrogance of the enemy, the negotiation should have an unfavourable issue, we had this comfort, that our resources were such, that we could redouble our efforts, and pursue the contest until they were taught a lesson of moderation.

Sir William Lowther seconded the motion for the Address, which as soon as the Speaker had read,

Mr. Fox rose. He congratulated the House that his Majesty had at length been advised to do what it had fallen to his lot to advise his Majesty's Ministers to do for three years—to open a negotiation for peace. This being the leading feature of the Speech, some might think he should give his unqualified assent to the whole of it. But this he could not do. When Ministers made his Majesty say, they *had omitted no endeavours to open negotiation*—if they meant the expression to apply till very lately—to before half a year back—he would deny it; they had for several years shewn the most hostile disposition to negotiation. Of the prosperous and flourishing state of the manufactures and commerce of the country, he could not speak, not having sufficient proofs before him; but when he looked at the price of the funds, heard of the enormous discounts of paper, and general scarcity of specie, he was afraid our commercial affairs were less flourishing than Ministers wished us to believe. He could, however, most positively deny, that our internal tranquillity was owing to the late abominable Acts—Acts which we ought to view with terror and abhorrence; and, by passing them, he would say, the late Parliament had done more to maim and disfigure the ancient Constitution of England, than any former Parliaments whatever; and though Peace is most truly our first object, Reform ought to follow

closely in her steps. Tranquillity had been owing to the obedience and good sense of a rational people, and not to laws which stifled discussion, and prevented the communications of freedom.

He blamed Ministers for not naming either the French Republic or the Directory in the Speech. They might take just offence at this, and they were known to be sufficiently jealous. If they had been named, it would have been some proof that we were sincerely inclined to a cordial negotiation. Now they might doubt it. He, however, most earnestly prayed we might have peace, and that no immoderate, improper, or squeamish conduct of Administration would stand in the way of it. "As to the terms of peace," said Mr. Fox, "this is not a time to discuss them. They must be left to Ministers, as not only our own, but the relative interests of other Powers are to be adjusted by it."

And now, added he, I make no hesitation in saying, that if after manifesting a disposition of candour, simplicity, and openness, in negotiating the terms of a peace, it should still appear that they refuse to accede to a just and reasonable peace, we not only should find ample resources in this country for prosecuting the war with vigour, but we should prosecute it with such an unanimity of heart as would draw forth all the energy and all the vigour of the nation. I say thus much in the contemplation of a clear, candid, and manly procedure on the part of our Ministers, and I have no doubt but I shall be cordially joined by every part of the country in this declaration, that if they do so conduct themselves, they will meet with universal support. But on the other side, we ought to negotiate in the spirit of great moderation. I have no difficulty in saying, for one, that I should find much less fault if the terms of peace were faulty on the side of moderation, than I should be inclined to do if faulty in the contrary extreme. To ignominious terms of peace I know and believe that this country would never be made to submit. But I wish it clearly to be understood, that, rather than support any Ministers in extravagant pretensions, arising either from the pride of transient fortune, or from natural arrogance, I would be much more disposed to give my assent to terms that, on a due investigation of our claims, might be considered as rather below than

above

above our right. I have no difficulty in saying, in case of such a balance, on which side I think the scale ought to turn.

Mr. Fox then concluded by observing, that he should give his assent to the present Address—but that should not preclude him on a future day from instituting an enquiry into all the causes which have brought the nation to its present condition, and produced the calamities of the war—and for the further purpose of advising his Majesty to make a fundamental change in the system upon which we have lately acted, both with regard to foreign and domestic policy. His duty to his King and Country he felt powerfully call upon him to do this.

Mr. Pitt expressed the greatest satisfaction at the unanimity which, at a juncture so critical, would mark the deliberations of that House on the important subject under their consideration; and however he might differ from the last speaker on certain topics, he was happy to find that with respect to the great and substantial object of the Address, the propriety of the conduct employed to bring about a solid and durable peace—such a peace as may be consistent with the permanent security and the just pretensions of the country, there did not subsist even the slightest shade of difference; and such a circumstance he considered as a matter of just pride and of honest satisfaction. He was now certain a glorious pledge was given of general unanimity in a solid and honourable peace, or, if unfortunately that could not be obtained, we now had an omen of great and general exertion.

With respect to the other parts of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech (said Mr. Pitt), they have been too often discussed to be now forgotten. I shall therefore content myself with saying, that with regard to the Bills he so violently execrates, I am firmly of opinion, that the peace of the country could not have been so successfully maintained without them. The Right Hon. Gentleman triumphs at his always having recommended what we are come to—Negotiation. But does it follow, that the measure was right formerly, because it is right now? May not a period of four years produce many events to justify a change of policy, and to render measures wise and expedient, which at a certain time would neither have been prudent nor reasonable? Because you do not choose to make peace the day

after an unprovoked aggression, may you not be justified in holding out pacific overtures after a lapse of four years? The argument amounts to this, that either you must make peace the day after the aggression, or not make it at all:

With respect to our resources, he said, we had the best assurance of the increase and continuance of them. The exports of the last six months had been nearly equal to what they have been in the most flourishing years of peace, and we had sinews of war yet untouched.

With regard to the terms of peace, continued he, it has been asked, what was the reason why peace was likely rather to be solid than brilliant? Because we will not separate our own greatness, and our own commerce, from the interest and from the fate of our allies; because we refuse to purchase peace for ourselves, on any other terms than those which will secure the tranquillity of Europe, and consider the situation of Great Britain as chained to that of the Continent by the bands of a liberal and comprehensive policy.

After a very splendid and just eulogy on the late successes of the Imperial arms in Germany, and of the proof they had afforded of the superiority of disciplined valour over the brutal force which hoped to overwhelm it, Mr. Pitt concluded by observing, that the recent example of Germany had furnished an illustrious instance of fortitude and perseverance, and their fortitude and perseverance have had their merited reward. These were lessons which this country has not to learn. England has never shewn itself deficient in firmness and magnanimity: it is unrivalled in resource; it has always been foremost in the career of honourable exertion; and it has only to maintain its accustomed vigour and perseverance, to effect the restoration of general tranquillity, upon terms consistent with the dignity of its own character, and the security and interest of Europe.

After a few words from Mr. Fox, in explanation, the Address was voted *nemine contradicente*.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Petitions were presented against the return for Carmarthen by Mr. Phillips, against that for Southwark by Mr. Tierney, against that for Camelford by Lord Preston and Mr. Adair, and against that for Leominster by Mr. Bidulph.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 30, 1796.

THE Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was received from Colonel Graham, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your Lordship that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th; since that all remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 30, 1796.

THE Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Eisingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, on the 7th and 8th instant, the Archduke remained in the possession of Ettingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his Royal Highness's army; and the corps that had been detached into the Mountains, under the command of General Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Frauen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th, disposition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the position of the Murg, at Raftadt, Kuppenheim, and Gertzbach; and on the 9th, whilst the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced posts with a part of their army, whilst their principal force attacked General Keim. His Royal Highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Keim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in

march to cover that General's left flank, did the same; and, as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the mountains on the Archduke's left, his Royal Highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Austrians lost on this occasion sixteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained, but it must have been very considerable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian General Frolich still remained in the Brisgau.

The enemy has passed the Lahn; and the army which was left for the defence of that part of the country has retired to the position of Bergen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitstein.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 30, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. James Athol Wood, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Favourite, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, June 2, 1796.

INCLOSED are some letters which I had no opportunity to forward to Sir John Laforey before he left this country, therefore transmit them for your perusal.

Favourite, St. George's Bay, Grenada, SIR, February 17, 1796.

Since I did myself the honour of writing you on the 5th instant, his Majesty's sloop under my command has captured two French privateers, and run one on shore within the Bocas on the Island of Trinidad; at the same time the Alarm and Zebra captured a privateer to leeward of us, and retook two schooners. The name of the largest privateer captured by the Favourite is the General Rigaud, of eight guns and 45 men, mostly Italians and Spaniards, a most desperate set, without any commission; the small one was lately the Hind packet, taken off St. Vincent's. The men jumped overboard and got ashore before we could take possession

of the Hind. The name of the privateer run ashore is the Banan.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

*Admiral Sir John Laforey,
Bart. &c. Martinique.*

*Favourite, St. George's Bay,
Grenada, March 12, 1796.*

SIR,

Three days ago, about seven in the morning, in his Majesty's sloop under my command, we fell in with three of the enemy's cruisers to windward of this island; two schooners, one of 10 and the other of 12, and a ship of 14 guns. They at first bore down on us, but, perceiving we did not alter our course, they soon after hauled their wind, to the southward: light and baffling winds prevented our getting alongside of the ship until 11 at night, when she surrendered without resistance.

This ship was the *Sufannah* of Liverpool, that had been taken only a few days before, and was fitted and manned by the enemy to cruise against the trade of his Majesty's subjects. The two schooners escaped under the favour of the night.

Having had about 70 French prisoners on board the *Favourite*, I have taken upon me to distribute them, to the number of two or three, on board of each of the transports and merchant ships homeward-bound. The Officers I have put on board the *Charlotte* sloop, Lieutenant Williams, the remainder I have put on board the prison ship at this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. &c.

DOWNING STREET, AUG. 6. 1796.

ADISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Colonel Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Felbach, near Stuttgart, July 19, 1796.

MY LORD,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stuttgart with a view to cut off his Royal Highness's direct communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, moved from his camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th inst. to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stuttgart, his Royal Highness moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to

Ludwigsberg, having detached two small corps to occupy the bridges over the Neckar at Canstadt, Unter Turhnen and Esslingen, in order to cover his left flank, and secure the great road from Stuttgart to Ulm, by which lays his communication with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stuttgart, and attempted to dislodge the Austrian advanced posts, which were placed in such a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Ludwigsberg and Canstadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence against two distinct corps; that on the left, posted near Canstadt, under the command of General Baillet, and that on the right, between Canstadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenstein. On the heights of Canstadt the enemy were repulsed three times; but they succeeded in making themselves masters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in sufficient force.

However, his Royal Highness determined to wait till the last moment for the arrival of General Devay, who was marching to his support with another division of the troops that formed the advanced posts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained so much ground, that even their musquetry fire along the front and on the right flank crossed in the Prince of Lichtenstein's ranks, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in possession of the heights on the Prince of Lichtenstein's right. This gave his Highness an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of success that fully rewarded the exemplary firmness displayed by himself and his small corps during the whole affair; and General Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithstanding the repeated efforts made to dislodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Austrians.

Their loss amounted to about 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th his Royal Highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the purpose of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contingent troops of the Circle of Suabia having quitted the position of Sultz, on the Neckar, and retired behind Keckingen,

Keckingen, the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who had united at Villingen, and were still there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged most probably to fall back.

General Wartenleben withdrew the garrison of Frankfort on the 14th inst. as that place is not capable of defence; and he arranged with General Jourdan a partial armistice for two days, to give time for carrying off what still remained there belonging to the Austrians. On the 16th, finding that the enemy were detaching round his right, through the bishopric of Fulda, his Excellency continued his retreat towards Wurtzburg, in the neighbourhood of which place he was with his whole force when the last accounts came from him: so that Wurtzburg upon the Mein, Canstadt and Esslingen on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be considered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Austrian position.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. CRAUFURD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 6.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 31, 1796.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Seahorse arrived here yesterday afternoon: During their cruize they captured a French privateer cutter, called the Calvados, mounting six guns, ten swivels, and thirty-eight men, which had been out ten days from Brest, but not made any prize, and they sent her to Plymouth.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

R. KINGSMILL

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 8. 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 6, 1796.

THE Telemachus cutter returned this morning from a cruize, with the Margarita French privateer, of four guns, and 40 men, which she captured early yesterday afternoon off the Owers: the said privateer had, the same morning, taken the sloop John, William

Ayles Master, from Sunderland, bound to Weymouth, which the Telemachus retook, and sent into this port. Inclosed is Lieutenant Crispo's letter, giving an account of the capture, and recapture above-mentioned.

Telemachus, at Spithead, Aug. 9, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, being off the Needles, I stood in shore after a sloop and cutter; soon after the cutter made sail to the eastward, and at eleven coming up with the sloop, recaptured the John of Weymouth, William Ayles Master, loaded with coals, who had been taken in the morning early by the cutter. After making all possible dispatch in taking possession of her, I immediately gave chase to the cutter, which had got a great distance; but the fast sailing of the Telemachus brought us up with her at a quarter past two in the afternoon, being then off the Owers, when firing a shot at her, she struck, and proved to be the Margarita, French cutter privateer, mounting four guns and four swivels, and manned with 40 men. She had been three days from Cherbourg, and had only taken this sloop; but I have the satisfaction to add, that by raking her five other vessels escaped being captured.

I am, &c.

JOHN CRISPO,

Lieutenant and Commander.

Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 20.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been transmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in his letter, dated on board his Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon, July 18, 1796.

Captain, Porto Ferrajo,

July 10, 1796.

SIR,

I Have the pleasure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan took possession of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo this day at ten o'clock.

On my joining the convoy from Bastia yesterday afternoon, Major Duncan having done me the favour to come on board, we concerted the most proper methods for speedily executing the Viceroy's instructions to the Major.

The troops were landed last night,

P p 2

about

about one mile to the westward of the town, under the direction of Captain Stuart, of the Peterel, and the Major immediately marched close to the gate on the west side; and at five o'clock this morning sent to the Governor the Viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his answer. At half past five I came on shore, when we received a message from the Governor, desiring one hour more to consult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to assure the Tuscan inhabitants, that they should receive no injury whatever in their persons or property.

Having ordered the ships into the harbour to their several stations, before appointed, the Major and myself determined, should the terms offered be rejected, to instantly open the fire of the ships, and to storm the place at every point from the land and sea.

I cannot conclude without expressing my fullest approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every captain, officer, and man in the squadron; and also that during the time I was necessarily employed on shore, my first Lieutenant Edward Berry commanded the ship, and placed her opposite the grand bastion, within half pistol-shot, and in such a manner as could not have failed, had we opened the fire, to have had the greatest effect.

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

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Ferwis, K. B.

N. B. The place is mounted with one hundred pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by four hundred regulars, beside militia.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 20.

BY a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's frigates, dated the 7th inst. information is received that he had chased into Dovarnenez Bay near Brest, a French convoy, under the protection of a frigate of 30 guns, and a brig of 18, which were driven on shore, and the latter bilged; as were also a transport of 600 tons, and a schooner of 80 tons; and that five brigs of 250 tons each, two chaffe mares of 90, and a dogger of 100, were abandoned by their crews and burnt.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Admiral Murray, on the Halifax station, giving an account that Capt. Evans, in the Spencer sloop, had

captured the French privateer Vulcan;—that Capt. Rodd, of the Bonetta, had captured another French privateer, named the Poisson Volante, formerly the Flying Fish, in his Majesty's service;—and that his Majesty's hired armed cutter Lion, together with the Swallow Revenue cutter, had recaptured a sloop, and taken a French privateer, with swivels and small arms, and 17 men, 3 days from St. Valory's, which had not taken any thing but the above sloop.]

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 22.

THE letters of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Eslingen, July 12.

MY LORD,

News arrived this morning of General Wartenleben's having been attacked, on the 10th instant, by General Jourdan, at Friedberg, just as he was preparing to retire to Bengen, and assemble his army in that camp. The enemy were, according to all reports, near four times as strong as the Austrians; and the latter, after having repulsed three successive attacks, were obliged to retire to Bengen, with the loss of several hundred men, and one cannon.

General Wartenleben's army had been divided into three corps along the Lahn, all of which were directing their march towards Bengen; but neither of them was sufficiently strong to make a stand of any consequence, with a probability of success. The enemy, therefore, having arrived at the point of Friedberg, by rapid marches, the morning of the day that the Austrians intended to quit that post, found a force by no means adequate to resist them, and profited by the circumstance.

Proper garrisons are left at Mayence, Mannheim, Philippsburgh, and Ehrenbreitstein.

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

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Gemund, July 24.

MY LORD,

His Royal Highness the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to dislodge the corps at Eslingen, and thus make themselves masters

masters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important post in the night of the 20th, and made the necessary dispositions for a most vigorous defence.

On the 21st the enemy made several feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilst they marched against the heights of Essingen with a very superior force. Their attack commenced there about seven o'clock in the morning; and, after five unsuccessful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim near Stutgard.

The skill with which this position was defended, and the vigour displayed in repulsing the reiterated and severe attacks on grounds so intersected and woody, that neither cavalry nor artillery could act with efficacy, do equal honour to General Hotze, who commanded, and the gallant troops that executed his orders. The excessive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under arms, and most of them marching the whole preceding night, did not prevent them from contending most courageously with near double their numbers till eight o'clock, when victory rewarded such exemplary conduct. I have not the least intention of making any distinction between the merits of those brave men, who are all entitled to so great a share of praise, but I cannot help observing to your Lordship, that the first battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and though it lost between 3 and 400 men, remained in fire till night put a stop to its uncommon exertions. This circumstance is so much talked of in the army, that I feel called upon not to pass it over in silence.

The total loss of the Austrians on this day was about 1000 men, including several officers; that of the enemy amounted, according to the best estimates which can be obtained from deserters and prisoners, to near 2000.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAFTURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Nordlingen, August 4.

MY LORD,

His Royal Highness the Archduke marched from Gemund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one part of his main army at Bohmenkirchen and another at Urspingen. General Frolich was on the south of the Danube near Waldsee, the Prince of Conde near Re-

venspurg, and a corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Suabians were still at Beiberach, to which place they had retired upon the conclusion of their armistice.—General Wartenleben kept his position near Bamberg, having a small body of light troops between Nuremberg and Anspach, for the purpose of communicating with the Archduke. On the 29th General Frolich, in compliance with an order from the Archduke, marched to Beiberach, surrounded and disarmed the Suabian corps, obliging them to disperse immediately, and retire behind the line of operations.—After which he took his position in that neighbourhood, and the Prince of Conde marched to Waldsee, leaving an advanced guard near Ravenspurg. From the 26th to the 30th several skirmishes happened between the advanced posts; in all these the Austrians had the advantage; and a detachment of Hussars surprised a large French reconnoitring party near Hohentstadt, between Blanbeuren and Geislengen, every man of which was either killed or taken.

On the 31st, as the magazines on the Danube were placed in safety, and as the enemy began to manoeuvre towards the Archduke's right, his Royal Highness determined to concentrate his principal force. He therefore moved, on the 1st of August, with his main army, to Haydenheim, on the 2d to Nersheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the detached corps retiring gradually, so as to cover his march.

His Royal Highness's general position is now as follows; the main army at Nordlingen, with an advanced guard at Nersheim; two small corps near Boppingen and Weiltengen, to observe the roads leading from those places; and a corps of superior force at Gundelsingen, for the purpose of covering the left, and keeping up the communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Conde, the former of whom is at Wiffenhorn, on the Both, and the latter at Memmingen, with his advanced guard at Wurtzach.

The enemy having discovered the channel by which the water was conveyed into the fortress of Koningstein, cut off the supply, and by that means reduced the garrison, consisting of about 500 men, to the necessity of surrendering. The troops marched out with arms and baggage, and they returned into the Emperor's dominions, on condition of not serving till exchanged.

AUGUST

August 5. The enemy attacked this afternoon the advanced posts commanded by the Prince John of Lichtenstein, near Kirchheim; but they were repulsed with the loss of above 200 men taken prisoners, and a great number left dead on the field.

I have the honour, &c.

C. CRUFURD.

P. S. News has this moment arrived, of General Kray's having obtained a considerable advantage over the enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which neighbourhood he had been left by General Wartensteden, upon the latter's marching to Forcheim.

Capt. Freemantle's report to Sir John Jervis of the proceedings of the enemy in Tuscany, their taking possession of Leghorn, and the retreat of the British Factory.

SIR, *Inconstant at Sea, June 30.*

I Had the honour of acquainting you, in my letter of the evening of the 23d inst. accompanied with dispatches by the *Blanche*, of the supposed forcible entry of the French troops into Tuscany, and their intended invasion of Leghorn.

On the 25th I attended a meeting of the Consul and Factory, where the information that had been received was communicated, and having assured them that I would remain at anchor in the road for their protection until the enemy obliged me to weigh, the merchants prepared to embark their goods on board merchants ships and transports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requested Captain Craven would use every dispatch in getting the large ships lower masts, spars, &c. launched and secured on board the transports.

On the 25th many of the merchant vessels, and the *Elizabeth* transport, which was sheathing in the Inner Mole, were got out, and the masts lashed alongside the latter.

On the 26th the *Gorgon* arrived about noon, and the remaining large spars were launched and sent to the ship, when having got certain information of the intention of the enemy, who slept at Pantadera, only 18 miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the convoy, amounting to 23 sail of square-rigged vessels, and 14 tartans, to be got under weigh at day-light on the 27th; a little after noon on that day the French entered the town of Leghorn, and began firing at the *Inconstant* about one, when I got under weigh with the only vessel

remaining, which was a prize to *L'Aigle*, a brig laden with ship timber. Two small privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to support her, and occasioned some few shot being exchanged, which however did no damage.

Commodore Nelson, with the Captain and Meleager, anchored here on the 27th at ten o'clock, and the Commodore added the Meleager to the convoy, which was of much importance, as the enemy's small privateers were numerous and enterprising.

All the shipping, nearly the whole of the English property, and all his Majesty's naval stores and provisions, have been saved; and every British person and Emigré desirous of leaving Tuscany, have been received on board some of the ships.

Commodore Nelson, in the *Captain*, remained at anchor, off the Malora, and will doubtless stop any English ships who may not be informed of the French being in possession of Leghorn.

I feel myself particularly obliged to Lieut. Gray, employed in the transport service, for his great exertions in getting the stores, &c. off, and great credit is due to Mr. Heatly, agent victualler, who was indefatigable in saving the provisions, wine, &c.

I have cause to be satisfied with the unanimity and united efforts of every English subject on this occasion, where so little notice could be given; and, considering that no certain accounts were ever received that the French were absolutely in Tuscany until the 25th, I hope, Sir, you will believe that nothing has been wanting to accelerate the embarkation, or to accommodate and protect both the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects and the unfortunate Emigrés, all of which I left safe off Cape-Corse yesterday at noon; Lord Garlies having promised to see them in safety into San Fiorenzo, with the *Lively*, *Meleager*, *Gorgon*, *Comet*, and *Vanneau*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. FRA. FREEMANTLE.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 17, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Graham by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of Field-Marshal Wurmsfer's army, Valaggio, in Italy, August 1.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the siege of Mantua is raised, the French having retreated last night with the utmost precipitation.

I can now send only a very hasty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with such signal success. The great exertions the enemy were making against Mantua determined his Excellency Field Marshal Count Wurmsfer to make dispositions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of further reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ult. the different corps were assembled at their respective destinations, the army formed four divisions, which were to advance by the different passes from the mountains of Tyrol.

Major-General Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31st Major-General Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head quarters were fixed here without opposition; a corps of observation being left near Peschiera, under the command of Major-General Bajolitz. These well-concerted and rapid movements determined General Buonaparte to an immediate retreat across the Po and the Mincio.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GRAHAM.

Head Quarters, Goito, Aug. 2.

MY LORD,

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the Field-Marshal has received accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which state that the enemy, having masked their retreat by continuing to fire as usual on the place during the night, he could only send his cavalry in pursuit of them yesterday morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 prisoners, among them a great number of artillery men; that he was in possession of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 shells and balls, and great quantities of other stores of all kinds. The head quarters were removed here to-day, and the army will continue the pursuit of the enemy; but the excessive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of supplying them at first where no magazines could be previously formed, and the excessive heat of the

weather, retard the progress of the army. No further report is yet received from Lieutenant-General Quasdanowich. I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GRAHAM.

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different divisions, I cannot mention the loss of the Imperial army; but I am happy to be able to state, from general information, that it is inconsiderable, in comparison of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were surmounted.

Head-Quarters, Guidozolo, Aug. 4.

MY LORD,

Field-Marshal Wurmsfer, with a view of assisting the operations of Lieutenant-General Quasdanowich, having sent General Liptaye with an advanced guard on the 2d, to Castiglione delle Steviere, marched a body of troops early yesterday morning from Goito to support him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Castiglione, and was nearly surrounded on the heights between it and Solferino. The cavalry disengaged him, and the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintained their ground, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praise cannot be given to those regiments which had sustained, alone, the attack of three divisions of the French army, nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulsed the French cavalry, consisting of 3000 horse. The whole Austrian force engaged consisted of about 13,000 infantry, and 1,500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining opposite to one another in the same position as yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GRAHAM.

Head-Quarters, Valleggio, Aug. 5.

MY LORD,

The French army having yesterday received very considerable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a strong column, from Bozolo and Marcaria, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain, the Field Marshal ordered that its front should be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was posted. During this movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high

high ground; and some of the battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with those of the left wing not yet posted. This unfortunately created confusion, and obliged the Field Marshal to retreat to this place. Lieut. Gen. Mezaros, who was on his way from Borgoforté to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieutenant General Quasdanowich, so that it is probable he is still among the mountains, and the enemy being collected in such force near the South end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GRAHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 25.

THE Speedwell cutter is arrived at Spithead with La Brave cutter French privateer; carrying one six-pounder, two swivels, and 25 men; only 12 hours from Cherbourg, and taken nothing.—The Fly sloop has also sent to Spithead La Furet French privateer lugger, of 5 swivels and 27 men.—And the Russian sloop Dispatch has carried into Yarmouth the Nelly of Sunderland, and also L'Augustine French schooner privateer, of 6 guns, 4 swivels, and 35 men, which had captured the Nelly. She had also taken three other prizes, and was on her passage from Norway to the Texel.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG 30, 1796.

THE Letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Mettingen, Aug. 12, 1796.

MY LORD,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke marched on the 9th instant with the Main Army from Nordlingen, and took a position across the Eger Rivulet, with his right towards Allersheim, the center in point of Mettingen, where the Head Quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hoheinaltheim, for the purpose of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Hottingen to Donawert. The corps which had been posted at Nersheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forcheim and Aufhau-

sen, to keep up the direct communication with that on the left bank of the Danube commanded by General Riese, who was now encamped near Dillengen. General Wartenleben had moved in the mean time to Frockheim, on the River Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf on the Pignitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Condé, and General Wolf, remained nearly in the same position as mentioned in my dispatch of the 4th.

The enemy attacked the Austrian Guards of Generals Hotze and Riese on the 8th; but, by a display of much skill and firmness, the first of those Generals managed to lose so little ground, that the change of position, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter, from his situation being more advantageous, completely repulsed the attack that was made upon him.

On the 9th at night, information was received that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregentz, where, however, he had posted himself in such a manner as to check the enemy's manoeuvre in that quarter. General Wartenleben also reported, that his position was so bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which General Jourdan, from his late movements, seemed to be meditating; and the same day General Moreau arrived in great force opposite the center of his Royal Highness's extensive line, forming with his left on the Heights of Umenheim, his center in point of Catzenstein, and his right on the Heights of Danstelkingen near Deschingen, with a corps to cover his flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reserve was between Nersheim and Konigsbron.

On the 10th the enemy advanced a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening, about six o'clock, they attacked General Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his advanced posts, but they made no impression on his left position, nor did they interrupt the attack that his Royal Highness intended to make upon them the next morning, of which the following was the disposition.

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenstein, supported by a small corps under General Staray,

was to march from the camp of Mettingen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nertheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring to the enemy's left flank, to dislodge them from the Heights of Umenheim. The rest of the main army was to assemble at Forcheim, Aufhausen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that of the right under General Hotze; that of the center under the Prince of Furstenberg; and the left under General de la Tour, and attack the enemy's center and right, whilst General Riese, strengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the rear of General Moreau's position. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a small intermediate corps under General Mercantin, who was to preserve the communication between General Riese and the main army. As the enemy had a great superiority of numbers, it was resolved to attack by surprise, and for this purpose the marches were so arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points, from whence they were to advance, just before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent storm, which lasted several hours, made the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they would otherwise have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to discover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithstanding so unfortunate a circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the great advantage of surprise, his Royal Highness persevered in his resolution. The three columns of the center were successful in dislodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal position; but the column that marched towards Umenheim, finding itself taken in flank by General Moreau's reserve, which had advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the position of Forcheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and General La Tour maintained their advan-

tages. Just as the Archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartenleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that even if victorious on this point he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right, and, should he be so unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the consequences from the same reason might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his attack, and contented himself with remaining master of the principal part of the field of battle; a decision however taken with the utmost reluctance, because General Riese had succeeded to the extent of his most sanguine hopes, and had advanced about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Austrians lost, on this occasion, from 12 to 1500 men. The French loss in killed and wounded is estimated at above 2000, besides more than 1200 prisoners already brought in, four pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

This morning the whole army of his Royal Highness has taken exactly the same position that it had on the 10th.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD,

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,

&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Donawert,

Aug. 14, 1796.

MY LORD,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Riese. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day, nor have they advanced since, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations.

The pass of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freussen will be covered by General La Tour's left.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

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

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 30, 1796.

THE Telemachus cutter has sent into Spithead a small French privateer, of four swivels and twenty-two men, and also a small smuggling vessel; both taken at the back of the Isle of Wight. — Captain Amos, of the Swallow revenue cutter, has sent into Rye a French privateer, called *Petit Diable*, six tons burthen, belonging to Calais, captured off Farleigh, the crew of which consisted of the First and Second Captain and twelve men.

DRESDEN, AUG. 27.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartenleben over that of General Jourdan.

These accounts state, that after General Wartenleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left side of the *Nab*, having his main corps opposite to *Schwartzfeldt*, with two different corps besides towards *Narbourg* and *Schwarrdorf*, where he remained while General Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river, in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August.

That the Archduke, after abandoning *Donawert*, had retired behind the *Lech*, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the *Danube*; but understanding that, independent of General Jourdan's grand army in face of General Wartenleben, another division of the French, under General Championet, was advancing towards *Ratisbon*, his Royal Highness, after leaving a strong corps behind the *Lech* to observe General Moreau, marched along the *Danube* with the remainder (about forty thousand men) and passed that river at *Ingolstadt* about the 17th or 18th. That from thence he advanced by *Dietfurt* to *Teining*, where he met the advanced posts of General Championet's division, beat them back, and followed them towards *Castel*, on the way to *Amberg*. That by this time General Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards *Amberg*, and in proportion as he retreated Gen. Wartenleben advanced. That between *Amberg* and *Sulzbach* General Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion was supposed to be 5000 killed and 2000 made prisoners, with

about thirty pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to *Hurspruch*, *Lauff* and *Nuremberg*, of which city the Austrians took possession.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 5.

CAPT. Drury, of his Majesty's ship *Alfred*, has captured the French national frigate, *La Renommée*, of 44 guns and 320 men, commanded by Citizen *Pitot*, off the east end of *St. Domingo*. She is a very fine frigate, only two years old, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service. Captain Drury mentions his First Lieutenant, Mr. John Richards, his officers and company, with great approbation: also the very able assistance of Captain *Winthorpe*, of the *Albicore* sloop, who was a passenger on board.

[Two Proclamations also appear in the Gazette, permitting (notwithstanding the late acts forbidding remittances to the subjects of the United Provinces) the exportation of merchandise (those which form the sinews of war excepted) from this country, in neutral bottoms, to Italy, *Holland*, or the *Netherlands*, and authorising remittances of money due to any of these countries.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 13.

A LETTER has been received from Sir John Borlase Warren, stating, that the squadron under his command had, on the 13d ult. run ashore, taken possession of, and (as she could not be got off) burnt a fine large French frigate, pierced for 48 guns, and manned with 300 men, at the mouth of the *Garonne*. None of the crew were left in her; but several were drowned in their attempt to get ashore. The squadron also burnt the following vessels under convoy of the said frigate (and three others, which escaped) viz. two merchantmen of 140 tons, two of 95 tons, one of 90, and one of 80 tons; and captured two others, laden with wine and brandy, and a sloop loaded with canvass.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 14.

LETTERS have been received at this Office, announcing the following captures:—

A French lugger privateer, with 20 armed men, off *Portland*, by the *Antelope* custom cutter.

A *Dunkirk* privateer, with 18 men and boys, by the *Argus*, revenue cutter.

A privateer of eight guns and 40 men, from Rochelle, by Sir Hyde Parker's squadron.

The Turot privateer, from Havre, with 25 men, by the Lion.

The Bon Esperance privateer, from Cherbourg, with 25 men (and the recapture of a vessel laden with naval and ordnance stores, which the Esperance had taken) by the Childers sloop.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 20.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Lauffen, Aug. 27, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the main body of the Austrian army of the Upper Rhine passed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th inst. and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guards still occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hockstadt to Donawert, the former at the defile of Haarbarg, the latter at a village about a league eastward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, his Royal Highness, leaving General La Tour with a considerable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of recrossing it, in order to operate against General Jourdan's right flank, whilst General Wartenleben should advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of course withdrawn from the above-mentioned posts, and Donawert evacuated in the course of the day.

When his Royal Highness commenced this manœuvre, General Wartenleben was in the position near Amberg. To turn the left of this position, General Jourdan had detached a considerable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Neumark, to Ratibon; and, in order to oppose this column, Major-General Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Austria and some light troops.

On the 17th the troops, which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repassed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuburg and Ingolstadt, and encamped near those places, the latter of which, being capable of defence, and important from its situation on the river,

a garrison was thrown into it. The column that passed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze.

On the 18th the troops halted.

The intention was to proceed from hence with the right column from Ingolstadt towards Bellugrieffs, and Lieutenant-General Hotze's considerably further to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received, that Gen. Wartenleben had been obliged to quit the position of Amberg and return behind the Nab.

The above-mentioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous, as its communication with Gen. Wartenleben would have been in the greatest degree precarious, and its retreat, in case of defeat (being cut off, as it might have been, from the road to Ratibon), extremely difficult. His Royal Highness therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inst. with his right column at Hemman. From this time Major-General Nauendorf's corps, which advanced the same day to the Heights of Tafwang, formed his Royal Highness's advanced guard. Lieutenant General Hotze's corps marched towards Bellugrieffs.

By this march the Archduke secured the road to Ratibon, and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab.

A heavy cannonade, heard in the direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th inst. and other reasons, made it necessary to proceed but slowly until more certain intelligence of General Wartenleben's situation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The above-mentioned cannonade afterwards proved to have been an affair of no importance.

On the 22d the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken post behind a deep ravine, through which the great road passes near the village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to quit its position, and retreat towards Neumark.

On the 23d the Archduke and Lieutenant-General Hotze's corps, having reunited, advanced in several columns, and drove the enemy from their position behind Neumark. Gen. Hotze pursued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the same time pushed forward a considerable column of cavalry, and some light infantry, under Major-General Prince John of Lichtenstein, on the great road toward Nuremberg.

The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped near Neumark.

On the 24th the long intended combined operation took place against General Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in seven columns. That on the right of General Wartensleben's army advanced towards Weger; another column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third smaller force to its left, and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archduke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Castell, to Amberg, having two strong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieutenant-General Staray advanced to Herschpruck, and the other under Lieutenant-General Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent disposition would certainly have been followed by a very decisive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated so precipitately as to make it impossible. Their loss must, however, have been considerable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as possible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by some squadrons of Austrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herschpruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilst these operations were carrying on, General Moreau crossed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army against General La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the position of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iser. General La Tour's loss has been very inconsiderable, although the great superiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat.

Thus, my Lord, have I endeavoured to give your Lordship an accurate account of the late events and movements; and it is with the deepest concern I must conclude it by informing your Lordship, that my brother, Lieutenant Colonel Craufurd, was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inst.

The Archduke has been pleased to write to General Jourdan, reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a person as prisoner of war, who was not, at the time of his being taken employed in a military capacity.

It is impossible for me to express to

your Lordship how much the Archduke, and, I may say, all the principal Officers of the army, have shewn themselves interested about Colonel Craufurd; nor can I conclude without assuring your Lordship that his being taken was not owing to any imprudence; though, indeed, his conduct, ever since he has had the honour of being attached to the Austrian army, has been marked by that conspicuous zeal, activity, and courage, which he cannot help displaying, even when only a spectator of military operations.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Bamberg, Aug. 31, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that after the affair of the 24th inst. General Jourdan continued his retreat in several columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. &c. in the general direction of Ebermanstadt and Forcheim. He has been closely pursued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I comprise that lately commanded by General Wartensleben, as well as those troops which his Royal Highness brought with him from the Danube.

On the 25th inst. the advanced guard, under Lieutenant-General Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenstadt, and a considerable column of the enemy's baggage was taken or destroyed in the defile between that place and Velden. The troops which had encamped the preceding evening near Amberg, followed General Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Sultzbach.

On the 26th Lieutenant-General Kray pursued the enemy in the direction towards Graeffenberg, and Lieutenant-General Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Rednitz; the former having his right covered by Major-General Elsnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Blech, &c. as had the latter his left by Major-General the Prince of Lichtenstein, who had passed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Herspruck on the Pegnitz.

On the 27th Lieutenant-General Hotze, having crossed the Rednitz, moved towards Hochstadt on the Aisch, Prince Lichtenstein's corps forming his advanced guard; Lieutenant-General Kray's corps marched to Graeffenberg, Betzenstein, &c. and the army from Herspruck to Lauffen.

On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenstein's light troops approached on the left bank of Rednitz, very near to Bamberg, Lieutenant-General Kray marched to Neunkirch, and the Archduke to Heroldsberg.

On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the strong fort of Forcheim, setting fire to the mills and bridges on the Wisent to cover their retreat. Their rear-guard, consisting of nearly a division, took post in the night with its left to the heights of Eggletheim, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bamberg. The army encamped between Baierldorf and Forcheim.

Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieutenant-General Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their positions near Eggletheim; but they abandoned it so quickly, that no serious affair could be engaged, nor could the column, which had been sent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, so that their loss was not considerable. Lieutenant-General Kray pursued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Hirchald. On the left of the Rednitz Lieutenant-General Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, pushing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenstein to Eltsan on the Meyn. Lieutenant-General Staray's corps, which had followed General Hotze's march, advanced to Closter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to cross the Meyn, at Hallstadt.

During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of describing to your Lordship in this and my last dispatch, his Royal Highness's great aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a decisive battle; but the bad roads and defiles the troops had to pass between the Danube and Amberg considerably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has since succeeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is so extremely hilly, woody, and intersected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry.

Notwithstanding it is much to be regretted that it was not possible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are strong reasons to hope that those masterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to so sudden a retreat, and has already driven them considerably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly

must have wished to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general issue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his Royal Highness.

I am not yet enabled to inform your Lordship of the number of prisoners made by the different columns: a considerable number were taken on the 23d in the affair near Neumark, and in the affair of Amberg there were between 900 and 1000. Of what has been taken since, I shall have the honour to acquaint your Lordship in my next.

A corps, under Major-General Nauendorff, was detached on the 25th instant to reinforce General Latour, who is behind the Her.

On the 27th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a safeguard, at Beizenstein, they having found it impossible to transport him any further without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to serve against the Republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been most severely wounded in the head by a musket ball, but I have the happiness to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke's own surgeon, whom his Royal Highness's (whose goodness on this occasion has been great indeed) was pleased to send to him, as well as the other surgeons who attend him, give me the greatest reason to hope for his recovery.

In case of my absence from the army for a few days, Captain Anstruther, of the guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your Lordship of every thing that happens. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

DOWNING STREET. SEPT. 21, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Zell, near Wurzburg, September 4, 1796.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship is acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances which have obliged Colonel and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a time at a distance from the scene of operations. The absence of these Gentlemen, at a moment so particularly interesting as the present, must be regretted as a loss to the public service, which, though at their request I now attempt to detail

detail to your Lordship the late proceedings of the Army, I feel myself inadequate to supply.

Your Lordship is already informed of the movements of his Royal Highness the Archduke up to the 31st ultimo, at which period the Right Wing of the Army was assembled in the plain betwixt Forchheim and Bamberg, and the left, consisting of upwards of twenty battalions and fifty squadrons, under the command of Lieutenant-General Stzaray, had reached Eberach, and threatened at once, by detachments, the point of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg.

Early on the 31st, the Archduke entered Bamberg, and, from the information there received of the movements of the enemy, determined to push on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg, as being the point, on the occupation of which depended the possibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his retreat through the country of Fulda, on the Lahn. His Royal Highness proceeded in the evening to Bourg Eberach. General Kray took post at Eltmann, and General Stzaray advanced to Kloster Schwartzach.

On the 1st of September, the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Kray to Geroldshufen, and General Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he passed the Meyn. His advanced guard, under General Hotze, took possession of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garrison retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time, the enemy strained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main body of the Austrian army should come up; and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the same day on which General Hotze took possession of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmost impetuosity, the corps under General Stzaray; but, though he succeeded in forcing some of his posts, he was not able to make any impression on the main position, and retired in the evening to his camp near Kornach. There he resolved to abide the event of a battle, and, in that view, posted himself in the following manner.

His right wing, extending to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburg, rested on a very commanding eminence, in front of which a deep river rendered the access extremely difficult. The first line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, skirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his second line was posted.

His left wing, consisting almost entirely of cavalry, was placed in the spacious plains in front of Kornach, but considerably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual support from the infantry in the wood. A numerous artillery was distributed on the most essential points along his front. The division of Lefevre remained posted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a small intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army.

His Royal Highness halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilst a bridge was thrown on the Meyn, near Dettelbach, which was not finished till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

General Stzaray, in the mean time, judging from the force and usual conduct of Jourdan, that he would soon renew his efforts to render himself master of Wensbourg, embraced the spirited resolution of rather advancing against him than of waiting for him in his position. The Archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that General Stzaray should move forward against the corps which was opposed to him; that the main body, under the command of General Wartensleben, passing the bridge at Dettelbach, should attack the centre of the enemy, whilst General Kray, crossing the river at the point nearest Geroltzhoffen, should turn his left wing.

Soon after day-break, accordingly, General Stzaray advanced, and drove back the posts of the enemy: as, however, the other two columns had a considerable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the passage of the river, he soon found himself engaged, alone, by very superior numbers; and was obliged, not only to relinquish the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original position. At this critical instant his Royal Highness sent orders to General Wartensleben to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly against the left of the enemy. His judicious manoeuvre had the desired effect. Jourdan, seeing himself menaced in the most essential point of his position, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was pressing General Stzaray, who thus gained time to re-establish himself in his post.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground: but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the

Austrians remained exposed to a fire of musketry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and, after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his Royal Highness resolved to await the arrival of the rest of General Wartenleben's column, without which it was evident the position of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advancing from Detlebach, and General Stzaray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose with equal order and impetuosity; regardless of the swarm of *Traillleurs* who harassed them, they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy, not only from thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of General Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point: this he for some time conducted with much regularity; his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length however, continually harassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and the coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction.

The lots of the Austrians on this occasion amounts at most to eight hundred men, amongst whom are no Officers of distinction. That of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conqueror.

The success which on this occasion has attended the Austrian armies is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal conduct of his Royal Highness the Archduke. Present every where, where the danger was the most pressing, he animated the troops by his example, and preserved them in order by the coolness and quickness of his manoeuvres, and at length seized, with infinite judgment, the true point of attack which decided the victory.

The army passed the night on the field of battle, and the next day, crossing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Zeli, near Wurzburg, Sept. 5, 1796.

MY LORD,

Yesterday the Citadel of Wurzburg capitulated; the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendering themselves prisoners of war. General Belmont, Chief of the French artillery, is amongst the number.

A prodigious quantity of stores, of ammunition, and provisions, has been found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received, that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to transport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit continually bring in prisoners and baggage: and the peasantry, exasperated at the unheard-of outrages of the enemy, has risen in many parts, and deliver up or destroy all the stragglers who fall into their hands.

His Royal Highness, determined to persevere in the same line of operations, this day detaches Colonel Count Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Mannheim and of Mayence, by which means a corps of twelve or fifteen thousand men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the Officer to whom this enterprize is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The army moves this day towards Wertheim, and the head-quarters will be tomorrow at Renlingen.

By the latest accounts received from the other side of the Danube it appears, that General La Tour still maintained himself in front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect of forcing General Morcau to a retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Wil.

Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, Sept. 3, 1796.

In consequence of the late actions the army of Jourdan is retreating in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About three thousand men passed this place since yesterday morning, a most all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses. The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small numbers, either killed or disabled, and plundered them. A great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Alchaffembourg; but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat by Fielde, towards Wetzlar, in order to pass the Lahn.

At Frankfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure. They have again taken hostages from several places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 22.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Capt. Anstruther by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. *Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Windecken, Sept. 10, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I Have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the progress of the Austrian arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success.

His Royal Highness the Archduke having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Kray, to secure the De Bouche of the Speffart. That Officer arriving in the neighbourhood of Alchaffembourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of two thousand men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry pursuing them without hesitation thro' the town, dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Meyn. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to above a thousand men, of whom six hundred are prisoners.

The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Alchaffembourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy

had abandoned Frankfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedberg.

Ten thousand men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th) and will be a very essential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The consequences of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke the strong position of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluitern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but finding that the Duke was already master of Alchaffembourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march across the Vogelberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army.

From information of the most authentic nature, relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your Lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their Officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn may be estimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thousand men; a number which must be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army.

The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited

bited a scene of depravity, which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank and in every department of the army.

Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ANSTRUTHER,

Captain 3d Guards.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Windecken, Sept. 11, 1796.

MY LORD,

By reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 1st and 2d instant Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Furstenberg with considerable loss.

General La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Naucendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy having received considerable reinforcements, posted himself so advantageously, that General La Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Furstenberg.

There is as yet no positive information that Moreau has begun his retreat, although from the late movements there is reason to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, Sept. 6, 1796.

Jourdan continues his retreat in the same disorderly manner: numbers of stragglers pass by Hanau, and likewise on the other side of the river by Steinheim; but the principal part of the army seems still to direct its march by Fulda and Gettenhausen. About 200

artillery men passed this place yesterday, without even side arms: they said they were disarmed and ill-treated by the inhabitants of the Speßfeld. It appears that great numbers of the enemy had been killed by the Peasants; they fell upon the Quarter-Master-General Ernouff, who was retreating with what is called the Grand Etat Major of the Army, killed the greatest part of the escort, seized the military chest, and divided the money they found in it. General Ernouff, who is arrived at Frankfort, only escaped by the swiftness of his horse. As soon as the French appear, the alarm is given by the ringing of bells, when the Peasants immediately assemble where they think they may be able to attack the enemy to advantage.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Letters from Genoa of the 6th Sept. announce, that three English men of war have infringed the neutrality of that harbour, by capturing a French bomb-vessel under the very batteries. An English boat afterwards entered the harbour, when the French attacked the crew; the Piedmontese troops were obliged to interfere, and a French ensign was killed in the contest. The French Minister, on hearing of this violation of the neutrality, made his complaint to the Government, which assembled the Great and Petty Councils, who resolved, by a great majority of votes, that the port of Genoa shall be shut to the English, and that the English vessels in that port shall be sequestered till proper satisfaction shall have been obtained.

Raisbon, Sept. 12. Last night a courier was sent off from the division of the Imperial army near Munich, to Vienna, with the important intelligence, that yesterday Generals Frolich and Prince de Furstenberg attacked the French army near Munich, repulsed them, after having killed and wounded 2000 of them, and made 1500 prisoners. General Horze and the Prince of Furstenberg, by crossing the Danube with a considerable division of troops, rendered the victory decisive. The former, with the greatest courage, attacked the French near Ingoldstadt, drove them back with great loss, and relieved that fortress. The whole of the French army is retreating.

General Marceau was wounded on the 19th of September: He died two days after. He was in his 27th year.

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Several battles which he had gained in La Vendee, and two skilful campaigns on the banks of the Rhine, had obtained him a distinguished rank among our most eminent commanders in the present war. On the retreat by the Sieg, he was charged with covering it, and stopping the enemy while the French columns desiled by Aitenkirchen. It was there he received his death wound. Some chasseurs were skirmishing in a wood with the Austrian hussars. Marceau, to reconnoitre the ground, entered the wood, accompanied by an officer and some orderly men. A Tyrolian chasseur (who are esteemed the best marksmen in Germany), hid behind a tree, knew him by the distinctive marks of his rank, aimed at him, and shot him through the body. Marceau retired some paces, and fell from his horse. He was carried along the column, supported by grenadiers; the liveliest grief spread through all ranks: General Jourdan and a crowd of officers came to him; all shed tears; Marceau alone preserved tranquility, braving death. When he was about to be removed to the left bank of the Rhine, he requested to be left at Aitenkirchen with the Prussian Commandant. The following day the Austrians took possession of Aitenkirchen. As soon as the Austrian General Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safeguard to Marceau, and General Kray himself came to see him. This old warrior wept at the sight. He had been opposed to Marceau for the two last years. The first surgeon of Prince Charles attended him, by the Prince's orders, with the most incessant care, but he died at six o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The body of General Marceau was buried in the entrenched camp of Coblenz, amidst the complimentary fire of both armies.

Paris, Sept. 22. It was yesterday, about one o'clock, after mid-day, that the conspirators of Grenelle were shot, at the head of the camp. It was the first time that any one had been shot in Paris since the Revolution. The twelve convicts were conducted in two carriages, in the midst of a strong armed force, and a vast concourse of citizens. They had, it is said, not only an air of confidence, but of cheerfulness.

Paris, Sept. 24. Yesterday in the Council of Five Hundred, Pelet of la Lozerre introduced a motion, the tendency of which was, to induce the Le-

gislative Body to avail themselves of the most favourable opportunity to conclude with the Belligerent Powers a General Peace. "I demand, says he, that a message be sent to the Directory, to express the wish of the French people, and to invite them to employ all the means compatible with the glory and interest of the Republic, to put an end to the war."

Mattieuc thought it would be indelicate and injurious to make this proposition to the Directory. He had no doubt but that peace was the desire of every French Citizen, and the dearest wish of the Legislative Corps; but it would be a wanton insult to suppose that the Directory would continue the war either through caprice or ambition, however glorious it might be for the arms of the Republic. "It is still another consideration," added the Speaker, "which should operate with us to reject this proposition, which is, that through its publicity it may be prejudicial to the negotiations already begun with the principal of the Belligerent Powers. If these Powers should hear of the means used to force the Directory to make peace, they will, of course, be more reluctant in the concessions which our military successes give us a right to expect. I demand the Order of the Day." This proposal was supported by the Mountain, who expressed their persuasion, that none would be against the measure, but such only as wished to retain their power in a state of war and calamity.

Boissy d'Anglas, who spoke next, opposed the motion of Pelet, and at length the Council passed to the Order of the Day.

Vienna, Sept. 27. (From the Court Gazette.) The following advices, dated the 13th inst. have been received from Mantua, relative to the proceedings of the army under Field Marshal Wurmsler.

On the 11th that army was in full motion to advance to Mantua, by Sanguinetto and Castellano. The advanced guard, which had begun its march two hours before the main body, was led by the Gen. Mezaros and Otto; and when it arrived in the vicinity of Cerea, was vigorously attacked by a corps of the enemy, of about 6000 men, advancing from Verona, under the command of General Buonaparte himself; the enemy had likewise filled all the houses of the place with men. Our troops supported the attack with the greatest resolution, and attacked the village, out of which

which they drove the enemy with considerable loss; and forced them to retreat precipitately to Verona. The Austrian troops, on this occasion, took 872 prisoners, among which was a Lieutenant-Colonel and 12 other officers, and seven pieces of cannon. After this success, the troops continued their march, notwithstanding some faint attempts made by the enemy to oppose them, without further hinderance to Mantua, where they safely arrived, and, in conjunction with the garrison of that place, will proceed to further operations.

According to the same advices of the 15th from Mantua, the enemy on that day, about ten in the morning, had attacked the Austrian army in their camp, under the walls of Mantua, between Formigula and the suburb of St. George. Field-Marshal Wurmsler immediately hastened to the place with his accustomed activity and resolution, and the Austrian troops received the enemy with such bravery, that they were obliged to retreat in haste and disorder; and, when these accounts came away, though the battle was not ended, as the Austrian troops were still pursuing, they had already taken, and brought into Mantua, more than 1500 prisoners, most of them French grenadiers. The artillery made great havoc among the enemy, who left a considerable number of dead in the field of battle. The Austrian troops had likewise taken ten pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. As the battle was not over when the dispatches were sent off, a more circumstantial official account of this apparently successful action is to be expected.

Frankfort, Oct. 7. The Borough of Sauer Schwabenheim, in the Palatinate, experienced on the 28th ult. a most dreadful fate. The French Officer who commanded at Obberringelheim, after the skirmish which took place on the 27th in the vicinity of Mentz, ordered four inhabitants of that place to be brought before him. He accused them of having fired on the French, which was not true; condemned two of them to be shot on the spot, ordered the borough to be given up to pillage for four hours, and afterwards to be set on fire at every quarter. A strong detachment of his troops formed a line round

the place to prevent the inhabitants from leaving it, and in a short time the borough was converted into a heap of ashes.

Paris, Oct. 7. Peace between the French Republic and the Pope is still liable to many difficulties, because his Holiness is unwilling to declare, that his good faith has been deceived in the briefs which he has published relative to the affairs of France. He fears lest he should, by such a conduct, contradict his *infallibility*. The French Government, however, insists on this measure, as proper to restore peace between us, by appeasing the differences of religious opinion.

The infamous Collot d'Herbois terminated at Cayenne his execrable career. He has been carried off by a violent illness, which generally befalls those who do not feel the least indisposition on their arrival in that climate, and against which no remedy has as yet been discovered. A few days before his death, he made another attempt to possess himself of the authority of a Dictator at Cayenne, and to stir up an insurrection among the negroes; but his projects having failed of success, he was thrown into a dungeon, and there terminated his detestable existence.

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the National Institute.

"Citizens,

"I Hasten to have the honour of informing you, that *Dr. Priestley*, now at Philadelphia, purposes coming and settling in France. This Philosopher, not less valuable from the purity of his principles than conspicuous for the brilliancy of his talents, in apprising one of his friends in Paris of his intention, announces a new discovery which he has made on the properties of air. He has communicated the result of his experiments to our Minister to the United States, with a request that he would transmit it to France. When it does arrive, I shall immediately forward it to the Society. You will, I flatter myself, Citizens, be highly gratified by *Dr. Priestley's* determination, and it is his only wish to be more immediately connected with you.

CH. DELACROIX."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, September 24.

"ABOUT four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 22d, the fore magazine of the Amphion, then lying along-side the Sheer Hulk in Hamoaze, refitting, by some accident took fire, and blew up; which had such an effect as to rip the upper works in the fore part of the ship to atoms, and she almost immediately sunk, in ten fathoms of water. Several of her crew were blown up with her, ten or twelve of whom fell on board the hulk of which she was alongside, mangled in a manner too dreadful to describe; many others fell in the water and perished, and a few were taken up with but slight injury. The number of the ship's company, and the visitors (of which there were several) unfortunately on board at the time, are, from the best accounts, stated at no less than 250; out of which number, according to the most accurate returns that have been made, only thirty-seven men and two women have been saved, and some of those severely injured.

"Captain Pellew had some officers of other ships on board to dine, who, with his own officers, were with him in the cabin at the time of the accident, out of whom, there is reason to fear, only himself and his First Lieutenant have escaped with life, both of whom are wounded, the former slightly, the latter, it is feared, in a much more dangerous manner. As the names of all the officers who have perished cannot yet be obtained with that accuracy which is necessary on so melancholy an occasion, it is deemed prudent to state that only of Captain William Swaffield, Commander of his Majesty's ship Overysfel of 64 guns, now under sailing orders in this harbour; who was in the cabin with Captain Pellew and other officers, and is gone down in the ship; in consequence of which the Overysfel is in mourning on the melancholy event. It is also feared, that the second and third Lieutenants of the Amphion have shared a similar fate. Captain Pellew had a very miraculous escape—It is said he heard a kind of rumbling noise immediately preceding the blowing up, which alarmed him, and he directly ran into the quarter gallery nearest the

Sheer Hulk, on whose deck he was instantaneously thrown, whereby he received a severe blow on one side of his head, and a contusion on his breast, but is in a fair way of recovery.

"Though the explosion was, as may be expected, very great, yet it had but a trifling effect on shore, or indeed even on board the ships alongside which she lay. Her masts, yards, &c. were shivered almost to pieces, and lifted out of the ship (except the mizen-mast); four of her guns, twelve pounders, were thrown in upon the hulk's deck, and several bodies, pieces of the wreck, &c. were seen to be thrown as high as her maintop-gallant-mast-head.

"The dead bodies and mangled limbs that were picked up, have been conveyed to the hospital in order to be interred. Apparatus is preparing for lifting the ship, which will be done as soon as possible, as she lies immediately in the track of the men of war going into and coming out of the dock; perhaps when this is effected, she will present such a spectacle, as possibly has been seldom seen or scarcely equalled, the greater part of the unfortunate sufferers being still in the ship's hold.

"The following is a list of the unfortunate officers who are known to have perished in the ship, viz.

Captain SWAFFIELD, Commander of the Overysfel, of 64 guns.

Lieut. JOHN HEARLE, Third Lieut. of the Amphion.

JOHN MITCHELL, Master.

CHARLES M'GOWAN, Surgeon.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Marine-Officer. Gunner, Carpenter, and several Midshipmen.

"The cause of the accident is not, nor in all probability ever will be discovered, as there is little reason to doubt but the person whose imprudence occasioned the disaster, has shared in the melancholy fate of his companions."

29. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; present, the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor Elect, 11 Aldermen, two Sheriffs, Common Serjeant, and a considerable number of Commoners.

After the docquets of leases were read, as also petitions and reports, Mr. Hodgson stated to the Court, that his Majesty having

having been pleased to express, in his Speech to Parliament, his intention of sending a person to Paris for negotiating a Peace, he did not feel himself inclined to bring forward his intended motion, for an Address to his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.

On which Mr. Deputy Leeky, in order that it might receive a complete negative, proposed the question himself; declaring his intention of opposing its tendency.

Mr. Kemble seconded it, in order that the public might be in possession of the true sense of the Court.

Mr. Birch, after a long and appropriate Speech, proposed the following Amendment:—To leave out all the words of the motion except the word 'That,' and the following to be substituted in their stead—"A dutiful and loyal Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to express our grateful thanks for his most gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament, of his Royal intention to send immediately a person to Paris, with full powers to negotiate for the restoration of a general Peace;—and to express our most sanguine hopes, that the measure may lead to a just, honourable, and solid Peace for Britain and her Allies: to congratulate his Majesty on the general attachment of his people to the British Constitution; and on the energy and wisdom of the laws, which have repressed the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into the country:—to assure his Majesty, that should the event of negotiation prove ineffectual, and frustrate his endeavours to secure, for the future, the general tranquillity, this Court will, to the utmost of its power, support and assist his Majesty, to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which this country may have to contend; as the only means of obtaining, at a future period, the substantial Peace we have a right to expect."

This was much opposed by a few Members, and supported by the Aldermen Sanderson, Glyn, Le Mesurier, and the Lord Mayor Elect; as also the Commoners Kemble, Sutherland, Dixon, Leeky, Powell, Neunberg, Syms, and Pearkes.

The question being put, the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 121 Members: there being only one Alderman and 13 Commoners against it.

A Committee was then appointed to draw up the Address; which being done, it was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the whole Court.

Lord Camelford, since his return home, has challenged Capt. Vancouver, late of the Discovery, for alledged ill-treatment in the South Seas. The Captain asserts that his Lordship brought the disagreeable circumstances he complains of on himself, by his own ill-behaviour, and that what he did was necessary for the preservation of discipline; under this conviction, he offered to submit the matter to any one Flag Officer, and if he was of opinion the Captain was liable, by the laws of honour, to be called on, he would cheerfully give his Lordship satisfaction. Lord C. declined submitting to this appeal, and threatened personally to insult Captain Vancouver, which he attempted to execute last Wednesday, when Captain Vancouver was walking in Bondstreet, but was prevented by the Captain's brother warding off the blows.—Capt. V. has since applied to the laws for protection, and the matter will be investigated by the Court of King's Bench.

By a letter from Belfast, dated Friday the 8th inst. we learn, that eight men were taken up in that town for High Treason, and conveyed to Dublin, under a strong escort of dragoons. The town was surrounded by a troop of cavalry, and another of infantry. Among the number taken up are two or three of the Proprietors of the *Northern Star*.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 14.

AT Gibraltar, Delves Broughton, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Dodington-hall, Cheshire.

SEPT. 9. At Alva, near Stirling, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Morris, late of Park, in the parish of Kells.

11. At Greenhill, Alexander Wright, youngest son of Thomas Wright.

At Homerton, Thomas Ludlam, esq.

13. At Maidstone, Mr. Henry Hodgins, scene-painter to the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

14. At Coul, in the county of Ross, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, major-general in the East-India Company's service.

At Chelsea, Joseph Malpas, esq. aged 77, formerly of Wood street, Cheapside.

15. In Frith-street, Soho, David George Jacmar, esq. of the Auditor's office.

16. Mr. Edward Cox, of Bow-lane, Cheapside.

Mr. George Lancafter, Abchurch-lane.

At Kensington, Mr. Peter Chauvet, of Geneva.

17. Mr. J. W. Dodd, of Drury-lane Theatre, an excellent actor. He began his theatrical career in the North of England, afterwards was the principal performer on the Norwich stage, and on 3d October 1765 appeared the first time at Drury-lane in the character of Fiddle, in *The Fowneling*. Since that period he had uniformly been engaged at the same Theatre.

Samuel Weely, esq. of Weely-hall, Essex.

Lately, At Farnham, Surrey, Stephen Elmer, esq. one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy.

Lately, William Johnson Temple, LL. B. formerly rector of Manhead, in the county of Devon, to which he was presented by the Earl of Lisburne, and exchanged it for St. Cluvias. He was formerly of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He was the Author of *An Essay on the Clergy*. 8vo. 1774. *Historical and Political Memoirs*. 8vo. And the *Character of Mr. Gray*, adopted by Mr. Malon and Dr. Johnson, in their respective *Lives of that Author*.

18. Mr. Stephen Fletcher, formerly book-feller in Oxford, in his 82d year.

The Rev. Samuel Bourne, formerly minister of the Octagon Chapel, in St. George's, Norwich.

Samuel Rotten, esq. High Wycombe, Bucks.

Mrs. Stedman, wife of the Rev. Thomas Stedman, vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

Lately, at Wyke, near Bath, in his 70th year, David Saunders, of West Lavington, Wilts.

19. Mr. Bryant, trunk-maker, the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Peckham, in Surrey, aged 88, Richard Jackson, D. D. rector of Donhead St. Mary, in Wilts, for more than half a century, and formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. William Morris, surgeon and man-midwife, aged 85.

20. At Binchester, aged 55, the Hon. Tho. Lyon, of Hutton Houſe, in the county of Durham, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Lord Stratmore.

At East Cholderton, Hants, Charles Gregorie, esq.

21. At Bath, Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, in the county of Leicester, bart. He has bequeathed his immense landed estates and personal property to his only child, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, wife of the Hon. Augustus Butler (second son of the Countess of Laneshorough) who has taken the name of Danvers.

Sir John's real estates in Leicestershire and other counties amount in old rents to near 10,000l. per ann. in which the property of timber is immense: the personal estate consists of near 200,000l. in funded money, cash, and bank bills. By a former will, the family of the male branch of the Danvers were made sole heirs; but this was lately revoked soon after the birth of his daughter's son.

22. At Fareham, the Right Hon. Lord Cranston. He was lately appointed Governor of Grenada, to which place he was about to take his departure.

At Aberdeen, Captain James Skene, in his 69th year.

23. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Hawkeſworth, relict of the late Dr. Hawkeſworth.

At Hackney, John Beach, esq. director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At Dingwall, Roſſhire, Andrew Robertson, esq. of Blackwells.

Lady Gunſton, relict of Sir John Gunſton, knt. aged 88.

Mr. John Mayer, attorney at Law, Wisbech.

At Dundee, Captain Hugh Campbell, of the 2d battalion of the 4th Fencible regiment.

Lately, at Bath, aged 70, Captain William Watſon, who ſignalized himſelf in the American war, and took from the enemy no leſs than 127 prizes.

24. At Coates, near Edinburgh, the Rev. and Right Hon. John Earl of Glencairn, in the 46th year of his age,

Lately, at Colcheſter, Mrs. Powel, matron of Chelſea Hoſpital, ſiſter of the late Dr. Powel, maſter of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Duncote, in the county of Northampton, the Rev. Thomas Fleſher, vicar of Blakely.

Lately, at Kinfales, Lieutenant Ryder, of the Sligo Militia, ſon of Mr. Ryder, late of Covent Garden Theatre. His death was occaſioned by a wound received ſome time ſince in a duel.

Lately, at Iſlington, in his 19th year, Mr. Edward Harding, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Sylveſter Harding, an artiſt of merit.

26. At Irwin in Scotland, James Montgomerie, eſq. of Knockewart, one of the magiſtrates of that place.

27. Mrs. Fenhoulet, wife of James Fenhoulet, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

Miſs Emilia Lawſon, ſiſter of Sir Wilfred Lawſon, bart.

At Croydon, Nicholas Donnithorne, eſq. of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, Mr. John Medina, limner, grandſon to Sir John Medina, an eminent hiſtorical and portrait painter of Scotland in the laſt and beginning of this century. His peculiar talent was the reſer-

ing from decay and ruin some of the best collections of pictures in Scotland; a recent instance of which was afforded in the collection of kings in the palace of Holyrood house, the renovation of which will long appear a monument of his merit.

At Worcester, Mr. Crane, Woollen-manufacturer, of Bromsgrove.

Mrs. Ainslie, wife of Dr. Ainslie, of Lincoln's Inn Square.

Mr. John Doo, of Chipping, in Hertfordshire, in his 70th year.

28. Mr. Peter Bunnel, of Bedford street, Covent Garden, one of the directors of the Hand in Hand Fire-office, in his 77th year.

At Sheen, Miss Kay, niece of Brook Watson, esq.

At Bath, Miss Ann Edwardes, daughter of the late Admiral Edwardes.

At Berwick upon Tweed, James Wood, esq. aged 75 years.

Lately, the Rev. John Youde, vicar of Highham in Kent, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1765, and M. A. 1768. He translated Telemachus into blank verse, published at Chester in 3 Vols. 12mo. 1791.

30. At Fisher in Surry, Richard Coffin, esq. aged 85 years.

Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk, bart.

OCTOBER 1. At Fulham, Mr. William Caddick, of Piccadilly, ironmonger.

At Bath, in his 76th year, the Rev. Dr. James Fordyce, many years pastor of the Dissenting Congregation in Monkwell street, London. [See Page 238.]

At Kincardine Lodge, Sir Edward Bannerman, bart.

2. At Town Malling, Kent, Miss Geary, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Francis Geary, bart.

3. At Ditchleys, Essex, Mrs. Pickett, wife of Mr. Alderman Pickett.

At Newlands, near Ranfgate, Gilbert Bedford, esq.

At Marchomly, Mr. Leigh, steward to Sir Richard Hill, bart.

Lately, Ann Keighly, of Hunstet, near Leeds, aged 100 years. She was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to 293 children: She was carried to church by 12 great-grandchildren, and near 100 of her progeny attended her funeral.

5. Lady Dashwood, wife of Sir Henry Dashwood, bart.

Lately, at Brompton-row, Major-general William Roberts.

6. Harry Stark, esq. late of Fifeshire, North Britain.

At Aberdeen, Duncan Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston.

Lately, in his passage from the West Indies Colonel Howe, aid-de-camp to his Majesty, colonel of the 63d regiment of foot, and member of parliament for Yarmouth.

Lately, at Richmond, Mrs. Lewes, widow of the late Dean of Ossory.

7. In his 87th year, Thomas Reid, D. D. professor of Moral Philosophy at the university of Glasgow. He was a wonderful example of early proficiency in mathematics, since he was master of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia at the age of twenty. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions on mathematical subjects, which do him much honour. But his fame chiefly rests on his metaphysical writings, in which he maintains the doctrine of *common sense* against sceptics, and severely arraigns the philosophy of LOCKE, whom he considers as the great promoter, though unintentionally, of modern scepticism. His works are: 1. An Enquiry into the Human Mind, on the Principles of Common Sense. 8vo. 1764. 2. Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man. 4to. 1785. The former of these was answered by Dr. Priestley, who, with his usual politeness, told Dr. Reid, that his ignorance was a disgrace to any university.

At Caroline Park, in his 82d year, Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, bart.

At Little Berkhamstead, Hertf., Jane Collins, aged 102, a poor industrious woman, who, a very few days before her death, walked more than four miles, carrying a basket of vegetables under her arm.

At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbery and Highchere.

8. Mr. John Leathley, of Upper Clapton.

9. Mr. John Rogers, of Sun Court, Cornhill.

At Giffon, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. Luke Leake, rector of that place.

10. At Highgate, Mr. Henry Peter Khuff, merchant, many years a director of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

11. At Send Heath, Surrey, Mr. G. Bexley, jun. aged 27.

12. Mr. William Blake, Fulmer, Bucks, aged 73.

Mr. George Maxwell, merchant, Camomile-street.

Lately, at Greenwich, Mr. Williams, one of the coroners for Kent.

14. At Snarebrook, on Epping Forest, Sir John Hopkins, knight and alderman of Castle Baynard Ward.

Mrs. Oldershaw, relict of James Oldershaw, esq. of Leicester.

19. Mrs. Burney, wife of Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER 1796.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols	3 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. 1777.	5 per Cent. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lont. Tick.	1796 Ditto.	
24			57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			84 $\frac{1}{8}$										14 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		11l. 7s.	5l. 15s. 6d.	
25	Sunday																			
26			57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 57			84 $\frac{1}{4}$							178			14 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 3s. 6d.	5l. 16s. 6d.	
27			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			83 $\frac{1}{2}$							176			14 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 4s.		
28			57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			84 $\frac{1}{8}$										14 dif.				
29																				
30			57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58			84 $\frac{1}{4}$							177			14 dif.				
1			57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58			84 $\frac{3}{8}$										13 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.				
2	Sunday																			
3			58 a 57 $\frac{7}{8}$			84 $\frac{1}{2}$										13 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			5l. 17s.	
4			57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			84 $\frac{1}{8}$							175 $\frac{3}{4}$			14 $\frac{1}{8}$ dif.			5l. 17s. 6d.	
5			57 a 58 $\frac{7}{8}$			86 $\frac{1}{4}$										14 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		11l. 6s. 6d.	5l. 17s.	
6			58 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$			86										13 dif.		11l. 8s.		
7			58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$			86										13 dif.				
8			57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$			85 $\frac{1}{4}$										13 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.			5l. 17s.	
9	Sunday																			
10			57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 58			85 $\frac{7}{8}$										13 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.				
11	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	71-16		56 $\frac{7}{8}$			175 $\frac{1}{4}$			13 dif.			5l. 15s. 6d.	
12	143	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{3}{8}$	85	15 15-16	7					176			13 dif.		11l. 5s.	5l. 17s.	
13		58	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	16 $\frac{1}{2}$									13 dif.				
14		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{8}$		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 3-16									12 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.		11l. 5s. 6d.	5l. 17s.	
15		58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 59		74 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{8}$									12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 8s.	6l.	
16	Sunday																			
17		58 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{4}$		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	16 3-16									11 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.		11l. 8s.	6l. 6s.	
18																				
19		59	59 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 60		75 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	16 5-16									11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.				
20	148	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		76 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 9-16	7					181			10 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.		11l. 16s.	6l. 6s.	
21	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 59 $\frac{3}{8}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7								9 dif.		11l. 17s.	6l. 5s.	
22		58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58		76 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	7					179			7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 15s.	6l. 4s.	
23	Sunday																			
24	148	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$		76 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	7								7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.		11l. 13s.	6l. 6s.	

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.