

# European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1796.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq. And, 2. A VIEW OF WEARMOUTH BRIDGE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent J. G. from Walsal, has our Thanks for the Extracts he has copied from *The Customs of London*, commonly called *Arnold's Chronicle*; but that Book, though a scarce one, is in too many hands to render it curious enough for our Magazine. The Ballad he sent is by Shenstone, and in every Edition of his Works.

The Book mentioned by R. G. from Dorchester never came to our hands.

Captain Drake's Letter came too late for this Month. We wish to impress on our Correspondents in general, that we often receive from them what would be very acceptable to a Newspaper, where there is room to admit all their favours, but which our confined space obliges us to decline.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from November 12 to November 19, 1796.

						COUNTRIES upon the COAST.					
Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							
London	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Essex	50 9 32	0 34	6 20	2 30	0
						Kent	50 0 00	0 32	6 19	9 26	1
						Suffex	57 4 00	0 32	6 20	0 24	0
						Suffolk	51 5 31	0 35	2 18	9 23	9
						Cambrid.	51 11 30	0 29	7 13	8 24	0
						Norfolk	48 4 29	0 31	2 17	10 24	10
						Lincoln	53 3 31	6 35	6 16	1 30	7
						York	53 7 39	0 36	6 18	5 37	10
						Durham	51 6 29	4 36	8 19	2 34	4
						Northum.	47 11 31	0 30	1 19	0 00	0
						Cumberl.	67 0 42	8 36	4 21	11 00	0
						Westmor.	61 3 38	6 33	10 20	11 00	0
						Lancash.	58 1 00	0 37	7 22	6 47	4
						Cheshire	55 9 00	0 45	6 22	2 00	0
						Gloucest.	67 2 00	0 38	7 19	7 33	0
						Somerfet	70 4 00	0 39	11 21	6 00	0
						Monmou.	69 10 00	0 39	0 19	4 00	0
						Devon	63 5 00	0 32	9 17	6 36	0
						Cornwall	63 1 00	0 32	6 17	1 00	0
						Dorset	63 1 00	0 34	8 18	0 00	0
						Hants	63 2 00	0 35	9 21	1 35	6
						WALES.					
						N. Wales	62 4 36	0 30	2 16	10 00	0
						S. Wales	65 8 00	0 35	6 12	0 00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	54 8 28	4 37	6 22	10 30	5
Surry	55 4 34	0 35	2 21	0 34	4
Hertford	51 9 33	3 33	7 18	7 36	7
Bedford	54 10 00	0 33	7 15	9 32	9
Hunting.	51 1 00	0 32	4 15	8 28	0
Northam.	53 5 40	0 34	10 17	4 31	6
Rutland	55 6 00	0 36	6 19	6 29	0
Leicester	59 0 00	0 38	8 19	1 37	2
Nottingh.	59 6 41	1 41	8 22	0 40	6
Derby	61 6 00	0 42	0 22	6 40	6
Stafford	62 7 36	0 44	11 23	10 40	0
Salop	64 0 47	7 45	7 22	1 35	6
Hereford	62 5 48	0 40	1 21	7 29	3
Worcest.	65 6 00	0 42	9 23	5 35	3
Warwick	66 3 00	0 41	3 22	4 41	11
Wilts	64 0 40	0 37	8 25	8 42	8
Berks	53 3 00	0 33	11 23	10 34	4
Oxford	58 11 00	0 33	4 20	3 33	9
Bucks	54 8 00	0 31	4 19	4 31	1

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28	30-29	51	N. E.	10	29-97	42	N.
29	30-17	52	S. E.	11	29-86	44	S. E.
30	30-10	54	E.	12	29-78	45	N. E.
31	30-08	52	N. W.	13	29-76	41	N.
				14	29-71	40	E.
				15	29-89	41	N. E.
				16	29-68	40	W.
				17	29-26	39	N. W.
1	30-19	56	S. S. W.	18	29-33	40	W.
2	29-90	55	W.	19	29-47	41	N. W.
3	29-76	47	W.	20	29-58	38	N. W.
4	29-60	46	W.	21	29-64	35	N.
5	29-87	42	N. W.	22	29-70	41	N. E.
6	29-70	40	N. W.	23	29-74	42	E.
7	29-65	44	W.	24	29-80	42	E.
8	29-50	43	N. E.	25	29-83	41	E.
9	29-71	44	N. W.				

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

WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq.  
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

**T**HIS indefatigable pioneer of literature, to whose industry, accuracy, and attention, much information has been brought to light, whose diligence was equal to his veracity, and whose strict adherence to truth in all his researches might be held out to future biographers as an example worthy of imitation, was born in or about the year 1687. He was the natural son of Dr. William Oldys, Chancellor of Lincoln, Commissary of St. Catharine's, Official of St. Alban's, and Advocate of the Admiralty, by a woman who was maintained by her keeper in a very penurious and private manner, and whose son, it is probable, had but little assistance in his education from parents so circumstanced.

Of the early part of his life little is known, except that he lost his parents soon, and, probably, was left to make his way in life unassisted by every thing but his own talents. Captain Grose says he soon squandered away a small patrimony, and afterwards became an attendant on Lord Oxford's Library, of which, after Wanley's death, in 1726, it may be conjectured, he had the principal care.

During this period he produced his most valuable works; and, while in this situation, had every opportunity of gratifying his passion for ancient and curious books. On the death of Lord Oxford, in 1741, his valuable library fell into the hands of Osborne the bookseller, who dispersed it by a Catalogue, in the formation of which Mr. Oldys was employed, as he was also in the selection made from the pamphlets, in a work in eight volumes 4to. entitled *The Harleian Miscellany*.

His circumstances through life seem to have been at the best times moderate, and

often approaching to necessitous. At one period he was confined in the Fleet, during which he acquired a liking for the company he found there in so high a degree, that, to the end of his life, he used to spend his evenings at a house within the Rules, with persons who, though confined within a certain district, were exempted from actual imprisonment. The only post he ever held was that of Norroy King of Arms, given him by the Duke of Norfolk, in return for the pleasure he had received from his *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*.

The chief part of his subsistence was derived from the Booksellers, by whom he appears to have been constantly employed. He seems to have had but little classical learning, but his knowledge of English books has hardly been exceeded.

Captain Grose, who was acquainted with him, says he was a man of great good-nature, honour, and integrity, particularly in his character of an historian. "Nothing," adds he, "I firmly believe, would ever have biased him to insert any fact in his writings he did not believe, or to suppress any he did. Of this delicacy he gave an instance at a time when he was in great distress. After his publication of the *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, some booksellers, thinking his name would sell a piece they were publishing, offered him a considerable sum to father it, which he rejected with the greatest indignation."

From the same authority we learn, that Mr. Oldys, in the latter part of his life, abandoned himself to drinking, and was almost continually in a state of intoxication. At the funeral of the Princess Caroline he was in such a situation as to be scarcely able to walk, and actually reeled about

with a crown on a cushion, to the great scandal of his brethren. He is said also to have been much addicted to low company.

His excesses, however, seem not to have shortened his life, though they might render his old age unexpected: he died April 15, 1761, at the age of 74 years, and was buried the 19th following in the North aisle of the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, towards the upper end of the aisle. He left no will; and the property he possessed was barely sufficient to defray his debts and funeral expences: Administration therefore was claimed by, and granted to, a creditor, Dr. Taylor the Oculist, to whose family he was under obligations for acts of kindness to him beyond the loan of the money for which he was indebted.

He appears to have been continually employed in some literary work or other, and the memory of many of them (as he seldom put his name to them) are probably lost. The following are the principal:

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, pre-

fixed to an Edition of his History of the World. 2 Vols. fo. 1736.

Some Lives in the General Dictionary.

The Lives in the Biographia Britannica marked G.

The British Librarian. 8vo.

Introduction to Hayward's British Muse. 3 Vols. 12mo. 1738.

The Life of Richard Carew the Cornish Antiquary.

The Life of Dr. Moffat, prefixed to Heath's Improvement. 12mo. 1746.

Dissertation on Pamphlets in Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus. 4to.

He was also for some time concerned in the publication of "The Universal Spectator," a weekly Journal, under the name of Henry Stonecastle in Northumberland, parts of which have been collected into 4 Volumes, 12mo: but the most useful of his labours were his Collections for the lives of English Eminent Men, which have been the source of information to late Biographers of various descriptions, and are still likely to be further useful, as some works intended for publication are proceeded on.

## THE ABSENT MAN,

BY JOSEPH MOSER,

A GENTLEMAN, whose name begins with a B——, visited Lady H——, who resided in Edinburgh, about the hour of dinner, that is to say, near five o'clock. "It was in dark November:" He entered the room in his riding dress, and said, that he intended, that evening, to set out for London.

As her Ladyship knew that Mr. B—— was a man who had passed great part of his life in study, and had acquired such a redundance of discordant ideas that he sometimes acted like an idiot, she was fearful if he began a journey at so late an hour, some accident might happen to him: she, therefore, pressed him to stay dinner, thinking, perhaps, that the guests at her table would chain down his attention, and with it his person, for the evening.

With this request, after an apology for his boots, he complied. The company assembled: he met several of his friends; talked of his own works; was in high spirits; and seemed to enjoy the conviviality of the party.

While every thing was proceeding with such harmony and decorum, the first course was removed; and, during the *bi-*

*atus* this operation occasioned, a gentleman, at the lower end of the table, unfortunately happened to ask Mr. B——, if he had read the work lately published by Lord Firebrand? At the sound of his Lordship's name he started, and exclaimed, "Read it, yes! It is a work calculated to illuminate the minds of the *Sixteen*; and I now recollect that I was to have dined with his Lordship, in private, this day, in order to give him my opinion of it. Perhaps he now waits for me with all the impatience of a *young* author. I have some vivifying touches for a second edition, and must positively fly to communicate them."

This declaration threw the company into some confusion, especially as the gentleman that uttered it was about to leave the room. Her Ladyship was, upon this occasion, too nimble for him; for she got betwixt him and the door, and in that situation demanded a parley, in the course of which she so effectually explained to him the impossibility of his reaching the mansion of the peer in time to keep his engagement, that he agreed to send his servant with a note, in which he purposed to state, that so charmed was he

with

with his Lordship's sublime effusion of genius, that he must read it, at least, a dozen times more before he should be able fully to *unuerstand* its various literary beauties; and having dispatched this or a similar apology, which the "ready coinage" of his brain, he had no doubt, would supply, returned to the parlour, and finish his dinner in comfort.

Where now was the writing-table and stand?

The servants at last recollected, that, in order to clear the rooms for company, they had removed them into her Ladyship's bed-chamber, and as our Northern fair retain many of the customs which a long intercourse with France introduced, his noble hosts shewed no hesitation in desiring him to go thither to write his note.

Mr. B——— ascended the staircase, placed the candle upon the table, drew an elbow chair towards it, sat himself down, gaped, and looked around. Every literary production requires some study: his ideas upon the subject of his note had evaporated; he reclined his head upon his hand to endeavour to condense them; and had not continued in this attitude five minutes, before the purpose for which he came was entirely out of his mind. Whilst he was thus labouring to recall his dissipated thoughts, he cast his eyes upon her Ladyship's elegant bed. He was fatigued and sleepy, therefore very wisely concluded that he had retired for the night; and with great expedition disencumbered himself of his boots, threw off his clothes, extinguished the light, jumped into the said bed, and in a short time was fast locked in the arms of Somnus, or, to speak less metaphorically, in a state of profound repose.

The guests in the parlour, in the mean time, finished their dinner; and although Mr. B——— was often mentioned, yet so much had the business before them engaged their attention, that they very readily accepted the apology which a gentleman made for him, who observed, that such was his odd turn of mind, he should not wonder if, instead of writing a note, he was now on his journey to London.

"On his journey to London?" said my Lady, "impossible!"

The servant's report, however, whom she sent to search for him, seemed to confirm the truth of the gentleman's suggestion. The chamber he affirmed was vacant; he had taken a peep into it, and

all was silence and darkness. It was certain that the bird had escaped. The company shook their heads, said something about great geniuses, but took no further notice of the absence of their friend.

The bottle was now circulated. Their Majesties and family, health and friends, had gone round, and the ladies thought it time to retire for a little private conversation. Lady H——— conducted them to the bed-chamber, where, to their astonishment, as soon as they entered, one of them stumbled over a pair of boots, another espied the elbow-chair occupied by a coat and waistcoat, while her Ladyship's feet were entangled in a tegument to which the refinement of the age has given the appellation of *small cloibes* \*.

At first, as may be supposed, they were concerned for the safety of the owner of the drapery thus scattered about the floor, but a moment convinced them, without reason; for, looking between the curtains, they discovered him in the state of composure that has been mentioned.

There were too many Dianas to contemplate one Endymion, or, to descend from our classical itilts, this was not a light for ladies; they turned their eyes from it, and flew into the parlour, where they gave the alarm to the gentlemen, who were, many of them, fox-hunters; and, if a judgment might be formed from the number of *dead men* under the sideboard, had done much business in little time.

Nothing could have happened more opportunely. The company, in high glee, assembled round the bed, and, after some gentle efforts to rouse its dormant inhabitant had been tried without success, they opened upon him at once with the view halloo. This alarmed him, and probably the whole neighbourhood, but could not be said to bring him to his senses; for, as he has since informed a friend, he was dreaming of the hunters recorded in ancient story, Nimrod, Hercules, Cadmus, and Theseus, and thinking that the hounds of Sparta were pursuing him, he leaped out of bed, and capered round the room *en querpo*, to the great amusement of the company, whose loud and repeated peals of laughter shook the house. Fearful, however, of carrying the jest too far, one of them, who happened to be of the faculty, ordered him to be confined to the elbow-chair, and took such methods to recall his scat-

\* Query, If this appellation, according to the modern fashion, be a just one?

tered ideas as were, at least, attended with the desired effect.

Mr. B——— awaked, stared about him, and, when convinced of the oddity of his conduct, and impropriety of his situation, he, instead of endeavouring to excuse himself, huddled on his cloaths, flew out of the room, called for his horse, and was some miles advanced on his journey to Glasgow before he recollected that he wanted to compliment Lord Firebrand upon his literary *morceau*, and then make the best of his way to London.

It was now too late to return; therefore it fortunately occurred to him that the mansion of Mr. Mac Syllogism was situated near the spot upon which he had called a council with his own thoughts, and that the wisest thing he could do, in his present situation, would be to ride up to the door and intreat a night's lodging.

Hospitality is a Northern virtue. The whole family seemed rejoiced to see him, and so anxious to render his situation agreeable, that Mr. B——— had never been in a place more congenial to his feelings, or more at home.

He passed his mornings with his friend in the library, in disquisitions into ancient metaphysics; in endeavours to prove that the animal *Oran Orang* is, to all intents and purposes, a man; in praises of the Egyptians; in attempts to revive the doctrine of Pythagoras; and in inventing a new intellectual System. His evenings he dedicated to cards and conviviality: in short, he found himself so agreeably circumstanced, that a fortnight had elapsed without the idea of moving having ever once entered his head.

Memory, which Plutarch, in opposition to a well-known adage, terms "the mother of the Muses," had to totally forsaken her son Mr. B———, that his complimentary visit, his London journey, his private affairs, and his Northern connections, were all equally buried in oblivion, and probably would have continued so much longer, had not the idea of them been revived by the appearance of a servant, whom he knew to be his own, riding furiously into the Court-yard, and in the utmost trepidation enquiring of the family domestics, if they had seen his master?

"Seen him!" replied the butler, "yes! I have had that pleasure every day for this fortnight past, and you may now partake of it, for he is entering the Hall."

"Oh, Sir! how glad I am that you are found!"

"Found!" said Mr. B———; "Sure the fellow's brain is turned: How the Devil came you to think I was lost?"

"It was my Lady thought so," replied the servant: "She has been almost distracted at your long absence. Messengers have been sent to seek you in London, Bath, every where: You have been described in the Papers; cried at the market cross; and enquired for all over the country!"

The gentleman at this gave a start, as if recollecting something of importance. "Man," said he, "in his no-made state, as my friend has just been explaining—"

Mrs. Mac Syllogism, who now joined the group, interrupted him by exclaiming, "Your wife, Mr. B———! Are you married?"

"I am, Madam," he replied, "I now perfectly call to mind that event; it took place a few days before I set out upon this excursion."

"It is strange, said the lady, that you should forget your happiness."

"Not at all, Madam, some men forget even their misery. Bernardus Florentius had a lapse of memory still more important, he forgot his Greek. I could give you a hundred instances of absence of mind in men who have been luminaries of Science. I might begin with Menes or Ashur, but, as time is precious, I shall go no higher than Socrates."

"Oh!" said the lady smiling, "as you have well observed that time is precious, I will, at present, take your word for the whole, lest while you are endeavouring to recollect particular instances of want of memory in ancient legislators and philosophers, you should again forget Mrs. B———."

"I am much obliged to you, Madam, for this indulgence," he replied; "I will fly to console my dear lady, whom I will soon have the honour of introducing to you; for, although I may forget many things, the happy hours I have spent in your society and that of my learned friend, will never be erased from my memory."

Saying this, he mounted his horse, and set off with an expedition which seemed to promise a speedy arrival at the place of his destination, to which, I have been informed, his servant, who, upon this occasion, acted as pilot, had the good fortune to steer him, without suffering him to run out of his course, or diverge into further eccentricities.

## TABLE TALK;

OR,

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 249.]

## MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

WHEN the late Lord Harcourt succeeded Lord Townshend in the Administration of Ireland, in the year 1772, his Lordship had rather a long and troublesome passage, owing to rough weather and contrary winds. Lord Townshend, who had notice of his setting out from Holyhead, expected him to dinner, and of course collected together most of the principal Officers of State to receive him: but Lord Harcourt did not arrive till very late in the evening at Ringsend, and by the time he got to the Castle of Dublin, it was twelve o'clock at night. Lord Townshend and a few of his friends, however, were up and over their bottle when his Lordship entered the apartments, who, after congratulating him on his arrival, &c. observed, "You see, my Lord, how we are engaged, and I hope in your next Dispatches you will mention this circumstance, "that tho' you came at the *twelfth hour* you did not find us napping."

## DR. FRANKLYN.

The late Mr. Owen Ruffhead being some time ago employed in preparing a *Digest of the Poor Laws*, communicated a copy of it to Dr. Franklyn, for his advice and assistance; the Doctor readily undertook it, made several useful regulations, conformable to the then and present practice of some of the American Colonies, and further recommended, "that provision should be made therein for the printing on a sheet of paper, and dispersing in each parish in the kingdom, annual accounts of every disbursement and receipt of its officers." It is obvious to remark how greatly this must tend to check both the officers and the poor, and to inform and interest the parishioners with respect to parish concerns, who are for the most part at present as ignorant about the disbursements of their own parochial taxations, as if they never issued out of their own pockets, and who seem to have no other sense of the business, than a general, and, we fear, too well founded an opinion, that too much of the money is expended in extravagant and useless entertainments.

## DR. MEAD.

When Dr. Mead was married to his first wife, Miss Ruth Marsh, daughter of John Marsh, Esq. an eminent merchant in London, in the year 1699, it was the fashion of those times to scent the matrimonial pillows very strongly with *musk*, and no nuptial bed-chamber, among persons of any considerable condition of life, was thought properly furnished without a *jack passel* and a *musked pillow*.

Dr. Mead, however, not being acquainted with this ceremony, and besides having a natural antipathy to musk, no sooner got into bed, than he felt himself so overpowered that he fainted away: his bride, as may be expected, felt very much embarrassed for some time; but the necessity of the case at last made her ring the bell for assistance, when the Doctor's man, coming into the room at the same time with the lady's maid (and knowing his master's particular antipathy), immediately *smelt* out the cause, when the pillows were instantly removed, and order restored.

Though Dr. Mead had acquired considerable character as a physician before Queen Anne's death, it was his conduct on that event that in all probability was the cause of giving him that great reputation which, though his merits justly entitled him to, might otherwise have been delayed to a more distant period of his life.

When Dr. Mead was sent for on the first of the Queen's illness, he said, she could not live long, but in which he was contradicted by most of the Household Physicians. Her case was sent to Hanover, with all the symptoms, and Mead's opinion was confirmed. When the Queen grew worse, Mead called upon Dr. Radcliffe (with whom he lived in the closest habits of intimacy), and told him he believed she could not hold it out above twenty-four hours. "Then, young man (says Radcliffe), this is the crisis of your fortune; go directly and pronounce the exact hour of her death; if she

she outlives a day, which by your account I take to be almost impossible, it will be no discredit to you; but if she dies near the hour of prediction, by G— you'll not only pass for a *great physician*, but a *fortune-teller*!"

Mead, who was remarkably modest, felt difficulties in taking this advice, but being overruled by his friend, on his next attendance (first having minutely weighed every symptom) he told the Lords of the Council she could not survive *one o'clock* the next morn.

His prediction was nearly verified, as the Queen died pretty much about that hour, and his fame rang all over the kingdom.

During the Queen's illness, Dr. Arbuthnot, her Household Physician, gave cautious answers; and Charles Ford, Esq. (who was at Kensington at the time of the Queen's decease, and who lived in the closest friendship with Arbuthnot), writes in a letter to a friend, "that he thought from the Doctor's manner, that he did not despair of the Queen's recovery."

Upon Radcliffe's death, which happened soon after that of the Queen, Dr. Mead succeeded to his house, and the greater part of his business, which at length grew to be so considerable, that his receipts were computed to amount to between *seven and eight thousand pounds* per year. It was to the credit of his character, that he deserved those great emoluments, both as a physician, a man of taste and learning, and of unbounded liberality; his house, his books, and medals, attracted the curiosity of the most illustrious and learned of all countries; it was here almost every curious research was made, every great medical experiment attempted.

When George Psalmanazar, the famous Formosan traveller, was in the zenith of his imposition, he, amongst other assertions, said, that the people of Formosa occasionally *lived upon human flesh*, which they eat with great liking, and which perfectly agreed with their constitutions. Mead, who at this time had some suspicions of Psalmanazar's being an impostor, invited him to dine with him on a particular day, where he took care to have a slice of the buttock of a malefactor, who had been executed the day before, served up raw to table. Mead's dinner was, as usual, otherwise very splendid in respect to company and bill of fare; when, to the astonishment

of all present, Psalmanazar, after peeping and oiling the human flesh, eat above one pound of it, seemingly with the greatest *gout* and satisfaction.

This fact revived Psalmanazar's credit for a while, as all the company declared it as their opinion, that no man could do this, nor would his stomach admit of it, without repeated trials.

With all the learning, professional knowledge, and extensive taste of this great man, joined to the rewards which fortune paid to such distinguished talents, he has left us an example of want of prudence in domestic affairs, and want of morals in the conduct of his passions.

Accustomed for many years to be in the receipt of seven or eight thousand pounds per annum, and having his mind too much employed in the extensive duties of his profession and literary researches to attend minutely to the expenditure of his arrangement; when old age began to creep on, and he felt the general pressure or his profession too much for him, he unadvisedly left off business, without at the same time leaving off any part of his great expences. The consequence was, in a little time he began to see his fortune impairing, without the courage to make those retrenchments which were absolutely necessary to preserve the remainder. Every year made it worse and worse, insomuch that at this interval he has been known, by some old Artists, &c. now living, to sell some of the most valuable of his coins and medals to discharge pressing demands.

Aroused at last to a sense of his situation, he took up the necessary but unpleasant task of resuming a profession which he had given up for some years; and to which he returned with a mind and body, neither of which can we suppose to be strengthened by disappointment or increasing years. His great name, however, ran before him, and it was no sooner known that Dr. Mead had again taken up the practice of a physician, than he was resorted to in all cases of danger and difficulty.

It must be supposed, however, that although the Doctor recovered his practice, it was not in that extensive line which he formerly enjoyed; his growing infirmities must have necessarily prevented that; still it was sufficient to support the dignity of his character, if he had taken care to support it in another line, which is at all times, discreditably, but much more so to the gravity and decorum which should



should ever accompany our approaches to the grave.

In short, the Doctor, with all his talents and fine accomplishments, was one of those men, to use a strong expression of Quin's, "whose carnal desires did not die a natural death." He was fond of intriguing through life; and towards the close of it, though under the incommodation of getting his money by exertions disproportionate to his age and former high services, he has been well known frequently to toil up two-pair-of-stairs for a guinea, to bestow it immediately afterwards upon some drab in the next street.

Why this last circumstance has not been mentioned by any of his Biographers, may arise from a number of causes—by personal regards, by voluntary omission in

favour of a character, otherwise as eminent for general learning and professional abilities; or through the prudish fear that such a weakness may produce more mischief in the development than in the suppression. We do not hold it necessary for Biographers to be regulated by such circumstances. Nothing to be sure should be set down in malice, or even in supposition that is inimical; nay, we even think the best motives should be ascribed to actions which will bear that construction, particularly where the general tendency of the character is good and praiseworthy: but *facts* sufficiently evidenced, as told *historically*, are indispensible to a Biographer, otherwise he gives false views of human nature, and loses the purposes of exhibiting truth and instruction.

## ON POPE'S HOMER.

[Continued from Page 157.]

MY DEAR P.

I AM unwilling to disturb the agreeable reverie in which I left you at parting. But there is a passage, to which I am particularly desirous of drawing your attention, in the famous soliloquy of Hector, while he is waiting in dreadful expectation the approach of Achilles, who was advancing in all the terrors with which he had been armed even by the Gods themselves. Near the close of this affecting speech we have the following very natural and pathetic reflexion.

Ου γαρ νυν πως εστιν απο δρυος, εδ' απο  
πιτερης

Τω σαριζιμεναι, ατε παρεντος ηιδεος τε :  
Παρεντος ηιδεος τ' σαριζετον αλληλοισιν.

Il. xxii. 127.

Pope, in his version of this passage, has fallen into the same misapprehension of his author's meaning, as was noticed in my last; with equal, or rather even greater injury to the original thought.

We greet not now like man conversing man,  
Met at an oak, or journeying o'er the plain;  
No season this for calm familiar talk,  
Like youths and maidens in an evening walk.

If I may be allowed for once to speak out plainly, there certainly does appear within the compass of these few verses to be crowded almost every fault which can disfigure a translation. In the first place, what will you say for the language? *Man conversing man*. Is this construction justified by authority? or is it, as Pope's admirers will be apt to say, a bold poetical innovation, recommended

by the perspicuity and extraordinary elegance of the phrase? Then the rhyme!

———— Man conversing man,  
Met at an oak, or journeying o'er the plain.

But where rhyme is used; in so long a series of couplets, we must compound now and then for an ill-match'd pair.

These, perhaps you will tell me, are little blemishes for little critics only to carp at. I proceed then to the consideration of faults, at which your taste and judgement must have revolted as often as you have read the lines. A very important one, which I have before remarked, and which I cannot but consider as a gross violation of the great principles, on which a translation should be formed, is the arbitrary insertion of ideas and images, circumstances and characters, not found in the author, and foreign to his design. We discover nothing in the party described by Homer of

———— Man conversing man,  
Met at an oak, or journeying o'er the plain.

Nor will you, I suspect, be much delighted with the intrusion of these impertinent strangers. The sense of Homer is still more outraged in what follows by this licentious practice.

Did Pope, do you think, at any time feel the influence of that commanding passion, to whose power Poets usually pay their adorations with great devotion? If he ever did, whither were his feelings fled, when he changed the conversation

T t of

of a youth and maiden with each other into the unmeaning chat promiscuously heard in a company of youths and maidens; or, as Hobbes rather coarsely calls them, *of boys and wenches*? I appeal to Mrs. P—, or rather to the lovely Betsy, whether the talk of youths and maidens in an evening walk be exactly the same thing? whether it be quite so interesting? or speak so feelingly to the heart? as a *tele-a-tete* under the oak, or at the hill, with her favoured C—— N. Our immortal Milton seems to have understood these things better:

Such pleasure she reserv'd,  
Adam relating, the sole auditress.  
Her husband the relater she prefer'd  
Before the Angel, and of him to ask  
Chose rather: He, she knew, would in-  
termix  
Grateful digressions; and solve high dis-  
pute  
With conjugal caresses. From his lip  
Not words alone pleas'd her.  
Par. Lost. B. viii. 50.

After what has been said, I scarcely know whether what I have further to offer will be thought to deserve much attention. I will, however, venture one remark, which I think important. Whenever a peculiar mode of composition is adopted by the original author, evidently with design, the translator is, in my judgement, indispensably bound to retain the same form. Now, in the passage, which we have been considering, you will observe a very striking peculiarity in the structure of the period; which was certainly intended by the Poet; and, as will be felt by every reader of taste, adds much to the effect of the piece.

Τῷ σοφί ζεμεναί ἄτε παρθένος νηθεός τε :  
ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ ΗΙΘΕΟΨ Τ' ΟΑΡΙΖΕΤΟΝ  
αλληλοισιν.

When the speaker had once caught the idea of a youth and maiden conversing with each other, all the tender sentiments associated with the circumstance were naturally awakened in his mind. He dwells, therefore, with fondness on the pleasing emotions which such sentiments never fail to excite in a feeling breast; till he is led by the train of his reflexions to imagine the endearing things they might say to each other. This the Poet seems to have expressed very happily by an artful combination of the ideas, which he resumes; with the addition only of a single word, to mark the mutual inter-  
change of tenderness; confining, at the

same time, the whole of the conversation to the chosen pair presented in so interesting a situation to our notice. All this I seem to read in Homer, and am disappointed at not finding the same in Pope.

That this peculiar structure of the period was not accidental, but purposely so framed by the Poet, is evident from his having employed it on other occasions. Take one example with Pope's version, on which I will beg leave to make a few observations.

Τὸ δ' ἐγὼ ἀντίος εἶμι, καὶ εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρε  
εἰκένεν :  
Εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρε εἰκνε, μένος δ' αἰθρῶν σιδήρω.  
Il. xx. 370.

In the rendering of these verses, Pope has shewn himself as insensible of the poetical effect, as of the exquisite address, by which it is brought about :

Not from you boaster will your Chief retire,  
Not though his heart were steel, his hands  
were fire ;  
That fire, that steel, your Hector should  
withstand,  
And brave that vengeful heart, that dreadful  
hand.

He has indeed here, what he omitted to do before, repeated the ideas; or rather scattered them up and down, apparently with so little design, so differently from the nice order, in which they are disposed by Homer, as to leave no trace of the original fabric. Here, as in every other work, whether of art or nature, it is the arrangement of the materials, which produces the effect.

You will smile at my affected importance, when I undertake, with all the parade of a scholastic dogmatist, to explain what every reader understands. Yet you must be aware how much certain Critics of great name are indebted to this very practice for the reputation, which they assume, of superior sagacity. You will therefore indulge my humour, if I also, in order to maintain the dignity of a Critic, take upon myself to analyze this curious mode of composition in form; to define its separate parts; to elucidate the method in which they are combined; and to trace the whole process through its several gradations. Attend and learn — *what you already know.*

The form on which the period is constructed, is called by the old Grammarians *Επαναληψίς δι' επαναστρέφας*: ὅταν τὸ τέλος τῆ καλῆ εἰρη καλῆ ἀρχῇ γυνθται. It carries with it, they tell us, great beauty,

beauty, and even a strong expression of earnestness and pathos. ΕΧΕΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙ ΚΑΛΛΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΥΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΝΤΑΥΘΑ Η ΣΠΑΝΑΤΡΟΦΗ. Το δε πλέον, αγωνιωδώς και τετοήθως ενδεικτικόν. It is conducted in the following order:

The ideas at the conclusion of the preceding line, which on these occasions are always striking and impressive, are again taken up, and repeated in the same terms at the beginning of the next; with the accession of some new circumstance, which gives them additional force; while the artful junction of the subsequent ideas with those, which are resumed, adds uncommon spirit and efficacy to the whole.

After reading this elaborate and very ingenious comment, you will, I trust, have no scruple in allowing that so peculiar a form of composition, so comprehensive in its meaning, and so admirably contrived to convey that meaning in the most pleasing and affecting manner, should not have been withheld from the English reader.

I expect that you will give me the greater credit for the masterly elucidation, given above, of the Poet's management, when you find it has been so little attended to, or so little understood, by other learned Commentators, that they have adduced, as imitations of this beautiful passage, various quotations from Virgil, wherein you will discover no trait of that artful structure, which I have thus scientifically, and now for the first time, explained.—Vid. Macrob. Barnes, &c.

It was not indeed probable that so striking a beauty should escape the elegant eye of Virgil. His sublime genius caught it, no doubt, at first glance; and his wonderful judgement led him to copy it with scrupulous exactness, through all its parts and delicate combinations, in a poem, where he was apparently most studious of grace and ornament.

Daphniq; tuum tollemus ad astra;  
Daphnin ad astra feremus; amavit nos quoque  
Daphnis.

Ec. v. 51.

You might perhaps be rather surprized, were not such things common with learned Commentators, that amongst so many dissimilar passages, offered as instances of imitation, this, which is so faithful a copy of the original, should never have been noticed.

Is a Translator under the absolute necessity of clogging his verse with so cum-

bersome a verbiage? Here are no less than four lines to convey the contents of two. The last of the four, a mere repetition of what had been said before in the first, and again with far greater force in the third, prest into the service here for no other purpose than to complete the couplet, and to furnish the rhyme. Is then repetition reprehensible in Pope, which scarcely a moment ago was so highly applauded in Homer? Allow me to answer this question, if it should be asked, by another. Does the repetition by Pope bear any resemblance to that, of which his master had given him the model? The repetition, as it is here managed, is peculiarly unfortunate. It creates, you will observe, a necessity of searching for supplementary epithets, very improperly applied in this place to hands and heart; which had already been said, in the sublimity of poetic diction, to resemble fire and steel. You cannot but have felt how much the grandeur of the thought is weakened and let down by these injudicious and unauthorized additions. Where an epithet adds nothing of strength or ornament to the subject, it is at best but an unmeaning and superfluous appendage. What is worse, those applied here are in direct opposition to the purpose, which the speaker had in view. The heart of Achilles might be vengeful, and his hands dreadful; but the ideas of vengeance and terror were by no means those, which Hector at this time wished to excite. He meant to encourage, not to dispirit his men; and the great purport of his speech throughout is to remove the dread, which the appearance of Achilles had raised; to counteract the opinion of his formidable powers; and to obviate the effect of those alarming threats, which he had thrown out. In conformity to this design, Hector declares at last, with the intrepidity of a Hero, "though his hands be like fire, and his heart like steel, he is *not* dreadful to me, I will encounter him notwithstanding."

Cowper, with the form of composition, has judiciously retained the same brevity of expression; and thus approaches nearer to the spirit and energy of his author:

I will encounter him, tho' his hands were  
fire:

Though his hands fire, and his heart ham-  
mer'd steel.

Your ear is, I know, offended by the ruggedness of the last verse: and this

disgusting dissonance, it is said, will generally attend too fervile an adherence to the text. Yet in the present instance it might easily have been avoided by a slight transposition of the words. Cowper might think perhaps this harshness in the measure more suitable to the agitation of the speaker's mind: though Homer's verse, which should have been his pattern, is sufficiently smooth and flowing. I am not quite satisfied myself with the epithet *hammer'd*, applied to steel. It appears little correspondent to the Greek term ΑΙΘΩΝΙ, under which is continued the idea before started in the word ΠΥΡΙ. Would not both the sense and harmony be preserved unimpaired as follows:

I will encounter him, tho' his hands were  
fire;  
His hands were fire, and burning steel his  
heart.

On looking over what I have written it occurs to me, that I may not have so fair a hearing at the tribunal, to which I have appealed, unless the two passages called into question be confronted with

each other in the same language, with the same advantages of rhyme and metre. Our ingenious friend S—, in his hours of relaxation from severer studies, often, you know, amuses himself very agreeably with trifles in this way. At my request, therefore, he has given me a version of the lines before us:

We shall not now with minds consenting  
meet;  
Not now, as when a youth and maiden  
greet;  
A youth and maiden, at the hill or grove,  
Greet in sweet intercourse of mutual love.

I make no observation on the performance; but leave it, not however without some degree of confidence, to the consideration of the fair judges whom I have chosen.

Adieu.

O. P. C.

#### ERRATUM.

P. 157. After "wife," r. making the joy she would receive from the honours paid to her son the great basis of their value to himself.

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

S I R,

AS a Sequel to the Account of the Journey of the TESHOO LAMA printed in your Magazine Vol. XXVI. p. 249, I send you a Translation of the EMPEROR of CHINA'S Letter to the DALAI LAMA, on the Death of TESHOO LAMA; and am,

Your's, &c.

C. D.

#### EXTRACT of a LETTER written by M. AMIOT, a MISSIONARY.

"Memoires concernant les Chinois," t. ix. p. 446 to 454. Paris. 4to. 1783.  
*Pe-king, 17th Aug. 1781.*

I MENTIONED to you in one of my Letters \* the Journey which the *Pan-tchan Lama* had undertaken, in order to compliment his Imperial Majesty, upon

the occasion of his attaining his seventieth year. The *Pan-tchan Lama* arrived in very good health, after a journey of extraordinary length. The Emperor, appearing

\* This Letter was dated *Pe-king*, 13th Aug. 1780; in it M. Amiot (p. 6) says, "Our Emperor is actually in Tartary, where he expects the *Pan-tchan-Lama*, who is coming to *Gébol* for the ceremony of the *Ouan-cton*, and for other ceremonies, which are to be performed in some *Miao*s (or Temples) newly built. This *Pan-tchan-Lama* is the second person of *Tibet*, and of all the *Lama* Hierarchy. It is he who presides at the meditations of the *Talai Lama*, viz. *The Grand Lama*, and who carries his orders into execution. He is the first of his Council, and the channel by which flow all the favours which the living *Fo* confers on those of his sect.

To do him the more honour, or rather the better to cement the submission of all the *Tartars*, under pretence of doing honour to the second Chief of their religion, in receiving him in all his Imperial state, the Emperor ordered all the *Mongoux* Chiefs of *Hordes*, and their vassals, to meet him at *Gébol* before the 13th of the 8th Moon, to assist the *Pan-tchan-Lama* in all the ceremonies intended to be performed on occasion of the *Ouan-tcheon*. By this

political

pearing to have foreseen that the air of *Peking* would be fatal to him, wished for this reason to receive him in *Tartary*, at his palace of *Gébol*. He did in fact there receive him, in all his magnificence, as a Tartar Emperor; but the *Pan-tchan*, whether from a desire to satisfy his own curiosity, or to gratify the *Lamas*, who reside in great numbers at *Peking* and its neighbourhood, asked permission of his Majesty to proceed to the capital of the Empire. He arrived, was there seized with the small-pox, and died. Upon the occasion of his death the Emperor wrote to the Grand Lama a letter, which I think not unworthy of your attention. I had the original in my hands, and secretly made a translation of it for my own use. It is as follows:

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR KIEN-LONG TO THE TALAI-LAMA.

PLACED by Heaven at the head of ten thousand kingdoms, my utmost endeavours are employed to govern them well. I neglect no means to procure peace and happiness to all that have life. I endeavour also to make learning and religion flourish. *Lama*, I am persuaded that you enter into my views, and that your intentions accord with mine. I

am not ignorant that you do all that depends on you to omit nothing your religion prescribes, and to follow exactly all the laws. You are punctual at prayer, and you bestow the attention that praying well requires. It is principally by this that you become the most firm support of the religion of *Fo*. I rejoice in it from my heart, and give you with pleasure the praises that are your due.

By the favour of Heaven I enjoy health. I wish, *Lama*, that you enjoy the same blessing, and that you may long continue to offer up your fervent prayers.

The year before last the *Pan-tchan Erteni* set out from *Techache toubou* in order to pray here, upon the occasion of my seventieth birth-day, to which I am drawing nigh. He performed his journey in good health. As soon as I was acquainted of his departure, and that he informed me he was to pass the winter at *Koun-boum*, I sent the Lieutenant-General *Ouan-fou*, and another Grandee named *Pao-tai*, to meet him, and ordered them to convey to him a *sou-tchou* of pearls that I had myself worn\*, a saddle and all the accoutrements of a riding horse, some utensils of silver and other trifles. They found him at *Koun-boum*, treated him in my name with a feast of ceremony, and delivered these presents.

political stroke, the Emperor at once secures the execution of his orders, devotes the disobedient to the vengeance of the *Lamas*, and procures for himself more glory than ever in his most brilliant days had the *Gengiskans*, the *Tamerlans*, and the *Kobilais*, who like him have given laws to the Tartars. If through any of the Grandees in the Emperor's suite, I can obtain the detail of what passes at *Gébol*, or if the Emperor himself makes a Narrative of it in some public writing addressed to his *Bannieres*, I will make it an article in my letter next year, but I carefully avoid mentioning what is only founded on popular accounts.

The Emperor announced in the 44th year of his reign his intention of going to *Gébol*, to celebrate, on the 8th Moon, the ceremony of his *Ouan-cheon*, which he meant to keep only as a common birth day; but he thought if he remained at *Pe-king*, his Courtiers would tease him to keep it, contrary to his determination, with unusual pomp, it being his 70th year; for which reason being resolved to pay no attention to their solicitations, he determined to go to *Tartary*.

"Besides (says he) *Erteni*, who is at present the *Pan-tchan Lama* of the *Setsang*, has asked leave to come to me to salute me and pay his devours. In granting him leave, I have promised that he shall find me in person at *Gébol*, where I shall receive him with all the honours due to his rank.

"Some may perhaps say, or at least think, that since I permit the *Lamas* to celebrate my *Ouan-cheon*, I ought much rather to permit my subjects, and that therefore they are entitled to make just representations on that head. They cannot judge what are my motives in permitting to the *Lamas* what is refused to my own subjects, and it is not proper for me to explain them; they ought to be persuaded that I have excellent reasons to do as I do."

The Emperor having enjoined them to abstain from any extraordinary ceremonies, then adds, "When I reach my 80th year, all my subjects, on whatever rank, may give me every demonstration of affection and joy which they judge proper."

\* The *sou-tchou* is a string of beads formed of different substances, as of coral, pearls, glass, sweet-scented wood, &c. which the *Lamas* and *Mandarins* carry as marks of distinction.

The last year the *Pan-tchan Erteni* having left *Koum-boum* on his route to me, I sent to him a second time the *Grandeés* of my presence, *Ouv-tou-kfoun* and *Ta-jou*, accompanied by *Ra-kou*, a Lama of the rank of *Hou-tou-kou* \*. To these three deputies I committed one of my travelling chairs, one of my camp-tents, the small flags, and other tokens of distinction proper to create respect, with which he was to be complimented on my behalf. They met him at the town of *Hou-bou*, and presented to him what they were commissioned with, after having given him as before a feast of ceremony †.

When I learned that he was no more than a few days journey from the frontiers, I dispatched to meet him the sixth *Ague*, who is now the eldest of my sons, and caused him to be accompanied by the *Hou-tou-kou tchen-kié*. They met him at the *Miao* (or Temple) of *Taihan*. There they saluted him on my part, gave him a feast of ceremony, and presented to him in my name a *hou-tchou* of pearls, more valuable than those first sent, a cap enriched with pearls, a led horse with saddle and accoutrements, some utensils of silver, and other trifles.

After his departure from the *Miao*, the *Pan-tchan Erteni* repaired to *Tolou-xor*, where he waited some time in order to receive all I designed to send him. I deputed for the purpose of saluting him those of the Princes of the Blood who have the titles of Counts ‡, and Guards of my person. They were accompanied by *Feng-chen* and *Tchi-loun*, officers of rank, and by the *Lamas Avouang*, *Paichou*, and *Rantchap*. They presented to him in my name a cap of ceremony, ornamented with pearls and many utensils § of gold and silver §.

On the twenty-first of the Seventh Moon the *Pan-tchan Erteni* arrived at *Gébol*, where I then was, and gave me a feast of ceremony, to which the *Lamas* of his suite from *Loumbou* and *Poutala* were admitted. I gave in return a solemn

entertainment, but apart, to all the *Lamas* of *Gébol*, to the *Lamas* of *Tcha-faks*, of the *Eleutbs*, of the *Ko-ko-nors*, of the *Tour-goutbs*, and of the *Tour-betbs*.

During this festival the *Mongour* Princes, the *Beks*, the *Taidji*, and other Nobility of the different hordes, as well as the Deputies, or Ambassadors from the *Coreans*, the *Mahometans*, and others who were then assembled at *Gébol* did homage to me, by performing the ceremonies of respect used on such occasions.

Delighted with a reception so honourable and so uncommon, the *Pan-tchan Erteni* expressed marks of satisfaction that charmed all these strangers in their turn. He took this occasion to request that I would permit him to accompany me to *Peking*, to which I consented. The second day of the ninth month was that on which he made his entry into this capital of my vast dominions. All the *Lamas*, many thousand in number, came forth to meet him, prostrated themselves in his presence, and fulfilled with respect to him the other duties which their customs prescribe. After all these ceremonies were finished, he was conducted to *Yuen-ming-yuen*; and I assigned for his habitation that part of my palace which is named the *Golden Apartment*. I gave directions that every thing worthy of curiosity in the environs should be shewn to him. He accordingly went to *Hiang-chan*, to *Ouan-cheou-chan*, and other places deserving notice. He visited the *Miaos* (or Temples) of these different places, and was every where received with distinguished honours. He officiated in person at the dedication of the Imperial *Miao* that I had erected at *Ouen-cheou-chan*, and which was just then completed.

On the third day of the tenth Moon I gave him a grand entertainment in the garden of *Yuen-ming-yuen*; and during the entertainment I caused to be brought, in presence of all the Court, the various

\* *Hou-tou-kou* are with the *Lamas* what Bishops are with us.

† Before it was styled "un festin de ceremonie," in this place *festin d'esquette*.

‡ The word *Kong* the Missionaries usually render by that of Comte; P. Amiot makes use of Comte in this instance.

§ Meubles.

§ The term cap of ceremony is employed to avoid that of *mitre*, to which the cap worn by the *Lamas* has much resemblance; and the word *utensils* to denote certain ornaments made use of when they officiate with solemnity. A precise knowledge of the observances of these Priests of Fo, or their habiliments, when they officiate, &c. would furnish us with sufficient light to conduct us to the source from whence they have derived their ceremonial.—P. Amiot. It is the general opinion of the Missionaries, that the ceremonies were introduced into Tibet by the Nestorian Christians.—Translator.

articles I designed for him, and which I added to those already presented.

After the entertainment he repaired, with the principal persons of his suite, to the *Miao of the Ampliation of Charity*, and to that of *Concord*. He offered up prayers in the one and in the other, for the prosperity of my reign, and for the benefit and happiness of every living creature.

The *Pan-tchan Erténi*, in undertaking a journey of twenty thousand *lys* to contribute to the celebrity of my *Ouan cheon*, did more than sufficient to entitle him to all the distinctions that could evince my sense of his kindness. But the air of satisfaction and pleasure which diffused itself on all around him, and which he himself manifested whenever he was admitted to my presence, impressed on my mind one of the most exquisite gratifications it ever felt. I remarked, with a peculiar sentiment of affection, that he never once spoke to me on the subject of his return. He seemed disposed to fix his abode near my person. But, alas! how uncertain is our dependence on the events of this life!

On the twentieth of the tenth month the *Pan-tchan Erténi* felt himself indisposed. I was informed of it, and instantly sent my physicians to visit him. They reported to me that his complaint was serious, and even dangerous. I did not hesitate to go to him in person, in order to judge myself of his situation. He received me with the same tokens of pleasure that he had ever shewn when admitted to my presence; and from the words full of satisfaction with which he addressed me, I might have conceived that he was in the complete enjoyment of health. It was, however, far otherwise, and the venom of the small-pox had already spread itself through all parts of his body.

The second day of the eleventh month his disorder was pronounced to be incurable. The *Pan-tchan Erténi* suddenly changed his corporeal dwelling\*. The afflicting intelligence was immediately communicated to me: the shock overcame me. With a heart full of the most poignant grief, and eyes bathed in tears,

I repaired to the Yellow Chapel, where, with my own hand, I burned perfumes to him.

Although I am well aware that to come and to go are but as the same thing † to the *Pan-tchan Erténi*, yet when I reflect he made a most long and painful journey for the sole purpose of doing honour to the day of my *Ouan cheon*, and that after having fulfilled that object, it was not his fate to return in tranquillity, as I had hoped, to the place of his usual abode—this reflection, I say, is distressing to me beyond all expression. To console me in some degree, or, at least, to attempt some alleviation of my grief, I have resolved to render memorable the day of his regeneration. I named for the guard of his body, *Cbang-tchao pa*, *Sou-bonne gue*, and some other *Grandeés*, and gave them particular orders for the construction of a receptacle for it, worthy of such precious remains, which lie in the interior of the Yellow Temple. I gave directions also for making a shrine of gold, in which should be deposited the *charin* ‡ of *Erténi*. This was executed by the twentieth day of the twelfth Moon. I then regulated the hundred days of prayer, counting from that day on which he disappeared. It was only to alleviate, however little, the grief in which my heart was overwhelmed that I acted so. I also caused several towers to be erected in different places, which I considered as so many palaces that he might have planned himself for varying his abode, or such as I might have assigned to him for his recreation. I bestowed bounties on his behalf to the most eminent of his disciples, and to the principal *Houtouk-tou*. I gave them *sou-tchons* of pearls, with permission to wear them, and I particularly distinguished the brother of *Erténi*, by conferring on him the title of *Prince of Efficient Prayer*. I did not neglect the *Tchassak Lamas* in the distribution of my gifts. Several amongst them were decorated with honourable titles, and received from me *sou-tchons* of pearls, pieces of silk, and other things with which they appeared to be gratified.

\* This is the consecrated term to say, "that he ceased living, or that he died." *P. Amiot*.

† This is the consecrated term to say, "that he ceased living, or that he died." *P. Amiot*.

‡ I know not whether by this is meant the *portrait*, or a *little statue*: *charin* is explained in the *Dictionaries* by the words *effigy*, *portrait*, *statue*, &c. *P. Amiot*. It appears from a passage in the *Alphabetum Tibetanum*, that it was customary to deposit a statue of their holy men in what is termed a *chtoen*, the description of which corresponds with our idea of a *shrine*. *P. Amiot* renders it by the word *tour*, and employs the same word for the buildings erected by the Emperor.—*Transistor*.

My design in entering with you into this detail, is to prove to you the estimation in which I hold whatever is connected with you, and the profound regard I have for your person.

The number of an hundred days allotted to prayer was completed on the thirteenth of the second Moon of the present year. I issued my orders for the departure. The body was conveyed with due pomp, and I joined the procession myself in person as far as it was proper that I should go. I deputed the sixth *Ague*, now the eldest of my sons, to accompany it to the distance of three days journey from this capital, and I nominated *Pe-tchin-gue*, Mandarin in the Tribunal of Foreign Affairs, and *boud-ton*, one of my guards, to accompany it all the way to *Tcha-che-loum-bou*. Although the *Pan-tchan Erténi* has changed his abode, I have full confidence that, with the aid I have rendered to him, he will not long delay to be fixed in another habitation.

*Lama*, it is my desire that you shew kindness to all the *Lamas* of *Tcha-che-loum-bou*, and respect them on my account. From the conduct they have observed, I judge them worthy of being your disciples. I recommend to you especially those who accompany the body,

and who will perform the number of prayers that you shall regulate, for the completion of the funeral rites. I hope you will cheerfully execute what you know will be agreeable to me. It only remains for me to add, that I send to you *Pe-tchin-gue* and his suite, to salute you in my name, and to inform themselves of the state of your health. They will deliver to you a *jou-licoon* of coral, to be used on grand festivals, a tea-pot of gold weighing thirty ounces, a bowl of the same metal and same weight, a tea-pot and bowl of silver, thirty *jou-tchons* of various different-coloured beads, and twenty purses, great and small, of various colours.

The ——— of the second Moon of the forty-sixth year of the reign of Kien Long\*.

The short time I had possession of the original Letter, which was confided to me by the Mandarin who translated it into the Monghou language, in the Office of the Ministers of State, did not admit of my bestowing more pains on the translation. If not elegant, it is as faithful as possible, and it will suffice to give an idea of the Emperor's manner of conducting himself towards the *Talai-Lama*.

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 N O V E M B E R 1796.

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

A Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean. Undertaken by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper Mines, a North-West Passage, &c. in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, and 1772. By Samuel Hearne. Illustrated with Eight Copper-Plate Engravings. Pp. 458. 4to. 11. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1796.

THERE is not any species of composition that unites so happily Amusement with Instruction, as books of Voyages and Travels. The ever-varying aspect of external nature, and the view of men, tribes, and nations, placed in a variety of circumstances, and the corresponding customs and manners arising

\* The date of 1779 is added, but incorrectly, as the Lama died on the 12th Nov. 1780.  
from



from thence: All these circumstances, physical and moral, offer a rich harvest of knowledge to the intelligent and cultivated mind: and to every reader, the beauties of an ever-varied landscape, and the charms and interest of human nature, contemplated in a far greater variety of attitudes and situations than can be derived by the most fertile imagination. Thus the pleasure of fiction is blended with the profit of truth. As no two minds are exactly alike, but that men see the same objects in different points of view, and under different associations of ideas, even the same routes and districts, described by different hands, furnish a diversity of entertainment; but when a vast unexplored and indefinite region, presenting at every turn new objects, is described both by the pen and the pencil of a candid, intelligent, diligent, and persevering Explorer, then are we entertained with a rare and *piquante* literary banquet. Such an entertainment is that before us; Mr. Hearne being qualified to make judicious and interesting observations by natural talents and acquired accomplishments, on the Geographical Situation, the Topography or Contour, the Mineral, the Natural, and the Animal Productions of the region he explores; the Nature, Customs, and Manners of the Tribes among whom he sojourned; and, what was one of the principal objects of his mission, the articles in which they might be induced to promote the commerce of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The great end or object he had in view appears from the instructions he received from the Governor and Council of Prince of Wales's Fort, on behalf of that Company, and dated in 1769.

"1st. As it is the Company's earnest desire to embrace every circumstance that may tend to the benefit of the said Company, or the nation at large, they have requested you to conduct this expedition; and as you have readily consented to take the following journey, you are desired to proceed, as soon as possible, with William Ibester, sailor, and Thomas Merriam, landsman, as companions, they both being willing to accompany you; also two of the homeguard Southern Indians, who are to attend and assist you during the journey; and Captain Chawchinahaw, his Lieutenant Nabyah, and six or eight of the best Northern Indians we can procure, with a small part of their families, are to conduct you, pro-

vide for you, and assist you and your companions in every thing that lays in their power, having particular orders so to do.

"2dly. Whereas you and your companions are well fitted out with every thing we think necessary, as also a sample of light trading goods; these you are to dispose of by way of presents (and not by way of trade) to such far-off Indians as you may meet with, and to smooke your calumet of peace with their leaders, in order to establish a friendship with them. You are also to persuade them, as much as possible, from going to war with each other; to encourage them to exert themselves in procuring furs and other articles for trade; and to assure them of good payment for them at the Company's factory.

"It is sincerely recommended to you and your companions to treat the natives with civility, so as not to give them any room for complaint or disgust, as they have strict orders not to give you the least offense, but are to aid and assist you in any matter you may request of them for the benefit of the undertaking.

"If any Indians you may meet with, that are coming to the fort, should be willing to trust you with either food or cloathing, make your agreement for those commodities, and by them send a letter specifying the quantity of each article, and they shall be paid according to your agreement. And, according to the Company's orders, you are to correspond with me, or the Chief at the Prince of Wales's Fort for the time being, at all opportunities. And as you have mathematical instruments with you, you are to send me, or the Chief for the time being, an account of what latitude and longitude you may be in at such and such periods, together with the heads of your proceedings; which accounts are to be remitted to the Company by the return of their ships.

"3dly. The Indians who are now appointed your guides are to conduct you to the borders of the Athapuscow Indians country, where Captain Matonabee is to meet you in the Spring of One thousand seven hundred and seventy, in order to conduct you to a river represented by the Indians to abound in copper ore, animals of the fur kind, &c. and which is said to be so far to the northward, that in the summer the sun does not set, and is supposed by some Indians to empty itself into the ocean. This river, which

is called by the Northern Indians Neethanfanfan-dazy, or the Far-off Metal River, you are, if possible, to trace to the mouth, and there determine the latitude and longitude as near as you can; but more particularly so if you find it navigable, and that a settlement can be made there with any degree of safety or benefit to the Company. Be careful to observe what mines are near the river; what water there is at the river's mouth; how far the woods are from the sea side; the course of the river; the nature of the soil, and the productions of it; and make any other remarks that you may think will be either necessary or satisfactory. And if the said river be likely to be of any utility, take possession of it on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, by cutting your name on some of the rocks, as also the date of the year, month, &c.

"When you attempt to trace this, or any other river, be careful that the Indians are furnished with a sufficient number of canoes for trying the depth of the water, the strength of the current, &c. If, by any unforeseen accident or disaster, you should not be able to reach the before mentioned river, it is earnestly recommended to you, if possible, to know the event of Wager Strait; for it is represented by the last Discoverers to terminate in small rivers and lakes. See how far the woods are from the navigable parts of it; and whether a settlement could with any propriety be made there. If this should prove unworthy of notice, you are to take the same method with Baker's Lake, which is the head of Bowden's, or Chesterfield's Inlet; as also with any other rivers you may meet with; and, if likely to be of any utility, you are to take possession of them, as before mentioned, on behalf of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company. The draft of Bowden's Inlet and Wager Strait I send with you, that you may have a better idea of those places in case of your visiting them.

"4thly. Another material point which is recommended to you is, to find out, if you can, either by your own travels, or by information from the Indians, whether there is a passage through this Continent."

Our Traveller, having drawn a general Map of the Country, according to the best information he could obtain, from every source of intelligence; having made the necessary preparations for keeping his journal and chart, and provided ammunition, useful iron work, some tobacco, a few knives, and other indispensable articles, set out on his journey. As to himself, he only took the shift and clothes he then had on, one spare coat, a pair of drawers, and as much cloth as would make him two or three pair of Indian stockings, which, together with a blanket for bedding, composed the whole of his stock of cloathing. As the nature of travelling long journies in those countries admits not of carrying clothes, travellers are obliged, on a journey likely to last two years, to depend on the countries through which they pass, not only for clothes, but also for provisions.

Mr. Hearne divides his Journey into ten chapters.

Chapter I. Having received wrong information concerning the distance of the woods, after various hardships, and some little adventures, he was obliged to return to Prince of Wales's Fort.

Chap. II. With a few Indians only he sets out again from Prince of Wales's Fort. Hunting—Fishing—Hardships—Excessive Fasting. Meets with several families, or gangs of Indians, particularly a Chief called Keeshies. His guide not being willing to proceed farther north, and his quadrant being broken by an accident, he sets out on his return to the Factory.

Chap. III. Transactions from the time the quadrant was broken [a great era in our Author's Travels] till he arrived at the Factory. Several Indians joined him from the northward, some of whom plundered him and his companions of almost every useful thing that they had, among which was his gun. The manner in which they committed this robbery is worthy of attention. They do it not abruptly, but gradually, under pretence of borrowing and begging; and they temper their rapacity with some degree of concern for those whom they plunder.

*(To be continued.)*

The Charge of Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester to the Clergy of his Diocese. Delivered at his Primary Visitation in the Year 1796. 4to. 2s. Robson.

AT a period when Infidelity has obtained such an alarming spread as to have made a conspicuous appearance even among the common classes of men; and

when a persuasion of the inutility of Ecclesiastical establishments seems to have gained a very extensive influence upon the public mind, the most active exertions are necessary

necessary on the part of the Dignified Clergy, in whom so considerable a trust is placed as the Government of the Church of God; and the most regular conduct and demeanour on the part of the interior body of the Priesthood, to stem the threatening torrent.—It will be insufficient to look for security in human legislation in the day of trial, from the full tide of popular opposition; and therefore nothing short of their own timely zeal and excellence can act as a preservative against destruction.

We are seriously disposed to lament the decay of Christian piety, and the consequent increase of that proud spirit of uncharitable and vindictive Scepticism which so remarkably prevail in this age: and we feel it incumbent upon us to point out, when we have opportunity, the quarter where the breach is most likely to be made, and to call upon those who are stationed there to the zealous performance of their duty. The watchmen of our religious establishment have a great charge upon their hands at this important crisis, when the *signs of the time* prove the hour of peril to be at no great distance.

The venerable and zealous Prelate whose Charge lies before us, is clearly under the influence of the same sentiment, and therefore addresses his Clergy in a manner peculiarly impressive and affecting.

“We are fallen,” he says, “upon times, which, more perhaps than any which the Christian Church hath seen, since its first struggles with the Powers of Darkness in the three first centuries, require, in the Preachers of the Gospel, those two qualities in particular, which our Lord told the Twelve he required in *them*, when first he invested them with their high commission, the policy of the serpent, united with the harmlessness of the dove.”

His Lordship then proceeds to point out the peculiar difficulties that attended the first Preachers of Christianity in their work; and among other formidable oppositions, he observes, “The pride of philosophy too was wounded, by pretensions to discoveries which were beyond its reach, in subjects which had been thought to be most within its province. The Philosophers ranged themselves on the side of the popular superstition; and the learning, the rhetoric, and the logic of their schools, were added to the host of adversaries to which the first

Preachers of our Religion found themselves opposed.”

The situation of Christian Ministers at the present period is then fully considered, and “though the change of circumstances,” says the Bishop, “will be found much to our advantage, in respect to our ease and comfort in the present world, yet it is such as not much to lessen the difficulty of our work, if we would do it well, but rather to render the objects of our policy more complex.”

“The treasures of philosophy are very much in our possession, and the weapons of learning in our own hands.” This leads him to the consideration of the important advantage hereby obtained, and he repeats and amplifies what he observed and published so long ago as the year 1787, in an Ordination Sermon at Gloucester. “Learning,” he says, “is to us the best substitute for that præternatural illumination of the understanding, which was the privilege of the first Preachers.”

The duty that lies upon the Clergy of assiduously applying themselves to the study of those branches of literature that are necessary to render them competent Expositors of the Word of God, is very admirably explained and enforced. And the necessity which there is of calling the Clergy to the serious consideration of their duty in this respect, is evident from what his Lordship mentions of the too prevalent conduct of our younger Ecclesiastics, who neglect every other learning for what they gravely call the *study of men*. “So far as it has fallen in my way,” says the Bishop, “to observe the good effects of this study of men, they amount not certainly to what those, who addict themselves to the pursuit, tell us we might expect from it. I have never perceived, among these juvenile Divines, any extraordinary unctio in the usual strain of their preaching; nor have I discovered any thing more seemly, in the fashion of their lives, than the common polish of good breeding. Of all that wear the garb of Clergymen, they have certainly the least about them either of the policy of the serpent, or of the harmlessness of the dove. And if the taste for this study of men, with a neglect of books, and the true study of men, should become general among our younger Brethren (which God avert!), the enemy in the next generation would be likely to regain the advantageous post we have for centuries maintained.”

In directing the Christian Preacher on the use to be made of this advantage of human learning, our Prelate discusses with that profundity of argument and clearness of reasoning for which he is so eminent, the utility of metaphysical learning in the cause of Religion. And here he establishes a most important rule, which cannot be too carefully or minutely attended to, viz. "That he never allows himself to philosophize, or at least to draw conclusions in Theology upon philosophical reasonings, without his Bible." This leads his Lordship by a very obvious transition to the consideration of Natural Religion, which he very satisfactorily proves to have its primary basis in Revelation.

A second circumstance in which the situation of Christian Ministers seems to be the reverse of that of the first Preachers, is, that they are not persecuted. Here he takes care to point out to his hearers the certainty of the prophecy that the time of trial and persecution is to come. He naturally notices the state of the Gallican Church, and exhorts the Clergy to serious meditation, fervent prayer, and watchfulness.

The third advantage which he mentions is, that "Popular opinion, with respect to the superiority of Christianity over every other Religion, is fortunately on the side of Truth." His Lordship observes, "that the Laity of this country may be divided into three classes. Those of the first, which I would hope, and do indeed believe, makes a very great majority of the whole people, are Christians, not in name only and profession, but in conscience and in truth. Another very small class is composed of the Democrats—void of all religion, and avowed enemies to its Ministers. There are few in number, but they are loud in their invectives, and indelibly busy in their machinations against all government, civil and ecclesiastical. Between these two there is a middle class; which may be called the class of the Moralists. Respectable, serious men. But men who have never set themselves to think seriously about the intrinsic importance of Religion, or the evidences of the truth and reality of Revelation; and being of a turn of mind not to take things upon trust, have rather perhaps a secret leaning to speculative infidelity. They are friends, however, to Religion, for its good services in civil life. But seeing nothing more in it, they would always take up with the Religion which they

find established, and upon that principle they unite themselves in profession to the Established Church. They have perhaps, besides, something of a respect, in preference, for Christianity, on account of the purity of its moral precepts, and the importance of the doctrine of Retribution, which it asserts. They have a respect in preference for the Reformed Churches, as maintaining the purest form of Christianity; and they have a respect in preference for the Church of England in particular, as the most considerable among the reformed. Now of the people of this middle class we may say, that "so long as we do well unto ourselves, these men will speak good of us." At present they are our friends. They consider us, however, as persons set to act a part. They are our friends, because they think the part we act as essential to the good of the community. But that being the ground of their friendship, they will be our friends no longer than while we act it well. They consider the emoluments and privileges of the Order as a pay that we receive from the public, for the performance of the part assigned us. And if they discover in us (and none will be more sharp-sighted to discover) any negligence in the execution; distant as they are in principle from the Democrats, they will be very apt to concur with them, one time or another, in some godly project for the confiscation of our property, and the abolition of our privileges." His Lordship then earnestly exhorts his reverend auditors to conciliate by their conduct the friendship and good opinion of this class.

He then proceeds to animadvert, and he does it with just severity, upon the barefaced and increasing practice of non-residence. This brings him to the consideration of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for the benefit of *Curates*, which he explains very fully, points out its excellencies, and frees it from certain charges which some interested men among the Beneficed Clergy have brought against it.

We cannot, however, follow his Lordship into the discussion of this personal subject, having been so ample (but not more than was necessary) in our view of the more important parts of this valuable Discourse, which should be carefully and repeatedly perused by every Christian Minister, whether in or out of the Establishment.

An Historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations in a State; chiefly deduced from the French, English, and Jewish Histories; with an Application of those Principles, in a Comparative View of the Associations of the Year 1792, and that recently instituted by the Whig Club. By the Rev. John Brand, M. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Longman.

IN the form of a pamphlet we are here presented with a moderate sized volume, containing not merely an Essay, but a laboured political dissertation on a subject of the most delicate texture, which it was hardly possible to investigate in the manner our Author has undertaken it, by calling in the aid of historical evidence in support of his opinions, without engaging in a wide field of political controversy.

His opponents, if they think proper to reply, will find themselves under a necessity, to controvert some of his principles, to put a different construction upon the historical transactions he has quoted in favour of his own system, and totally to refute the application of them to their party.

Leaving then the future discussion of these points to those who are interested in such contests, which it has been our constant study to avoid, we shall only trace the general outline and main scope of the performance, from which our Readers may be enabled to decide for themselves, whether they will consider it as meriting their further attention, or be satisfied with our account of it.

The Author distinguishes two kinds of Political Association in a State, *defensive* and *offensive*; the former, as having been almost invariably productive of the greatest public good, and the latter of the greatest evils. In the first a part of the people, generally the upper and middle classes, have been embarked; and in the last, the whole mass of the people have been called upon to act; and these are properly called General and Popular Associations.

The Association of 1792, we are told, was embraced by the upper and middle classes; they formed themselves into local Associations; they were independent; their number exceeded two thousand; they had all the union of two thousand individuals inhabiting a district in a state of equality; they all seemed to have a like object; but they had no other tie of union, they had no head, no directory, no elective assembly.—The Committee of which Mr. Reeves was Chairman had no power to draw the other Associations into an union of any kind, and no step to this end was taken by them among themselves: they

were formed, indeed, upon the same plan as the original Association of Mr. Reeves—they were Defensive, being to guard the Constitution against Republicans and Levellers.

The Association attempted to be formed by the Whig Club, which our Author is pleased to call Mr. Fox's Association, he declares to be Offensive, being against existing laws formed for that purpose. But the only document, the sole authority upon which he founds this declaration, which amounts to a criminal charge, is the following paragraph, "taken from the News-papers of that time:"

"The Committee of the Whig Club appointed to prepare and announce the form of a General Association of the People, for the repeal of the two Statutes best known by the name of the Grenville and Pitt Acts, met at the Shakespeare Tavern, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox in the Chair. A declaration of the motives of the Club, in recommending this Association, was read by Mr. Mackintosh, and unanimously approved of. The Association, however, goes only to the *single point* of the repeal of those Laws, and the Subscribers pledge themselves *only to prosecute that sole object*, by every *legal and peaceable means*."

Having decided that this Association is not only offensive but dangerous in the extreme, "for if the plan can be carried into execution completely or nearly so, it will become a machine capable of destroying any government," he takes occasion to investigate, by historical facts, the nature and consequences of Defensive and Offensive Associations. The work is divided into Sections. In the first, we have some general remarks on Associations, so curious and original, that they cannot fail of being highly entertaining to the reader.

"In Society at large," says our Author, "we may observe three degrees of Union, distinctly differing in effect and appearance; the middle, or average, which is the very health of public spirit; the weaker, which is its corruption, mostly preceding some fatal catastrophe; and the stronger, which is its fever: sometimes the struggle of a vigorous habit to expel what is deleterious in the Constitution; and

and sometimes terminating fatally. A single Association of the people is the most perfect Union they can be brought into; but its force will be highly concentrated if it give obedience to a Directory as its head, which the General Association of the People possesses in the remainder, or rump of the Whig Club, who have already assumed over its future members something superior to Legislative Power, in giving to the Association a Constitution. If an individual of the Directory sway all the rest, for the present, he is the effective Dictator of the Association. It is easy to name one (Mr. Fox) whose political character and ability seem to secure him that ascendancy. The founders of this Association profess to attempt to make it universal: if they succeed, they will at first concentrate the greatest possible force, under the greatest possible union.

“But no single power in a State should operate without a counterpoise, at least, to check it. The General Association, by the very definition of the term, is a power which can have no such counterpoise.

“It might perhaps be more accurate to say, that when any power puts a nation in motion, in any direction, another should be always ready capable of *deflecting* its course upon occasion; for it never, in fact, will continue long in a right track, except by the competition of motion, from two powers at least acting in different directions. Now the whole state must obey the impulse of an Association really general: it is a ship, with every inch of canvass out, without a rudder, moved by the single impulse of the wind. Again, in all cases where such Associations exist, and have only great influence, the ship will not answer the helm, or its working will be hindered greatly by it; and the sea, in which she is going, at such times, is always full of rocks and quicksands.”

Section II. treats of the action of the people, and tends to establish the Author's charge against the Whig Club, by the following political axiom: “All Associations to gain what the members do not possess are Offensive: an Association to regain what they cease to possess is Offensive also.” Yet our Author classes the Associations which produced the Revolution that placed the Prince of Orange upon the throne, and justly, in his list of Defensive Associations, not reflecting that their object was “to regain what they ceased to possess,” and had been deprived of by unconstitutional

laws, and other acts of despotism, under the Government of James II.

In discussing the subject of Defensive Associations of the people to maintain the *privileges of the crown*, Section III. the principles which the Royalists, who followed the fortunes of Charles I. set out upon, and continued to hold, are said to be those of a Defensive Association!—Consequently the Civil War, on the part of the Royalists, was purely Defensive.

The three eminent instances of Defensive Associations to maintain *the liberties of the subject*, recorded in our history, are, the Association of the Barons at Merton; that in the reign of King John; and the coalition of the Whigs and Tories in 1628, to invite the Prince of Orange into the Kingdom; these are the subjects of Section IV. which concludes with the following remark:

“It may be very well foreseen, that every Association recorded in our history, which has been followed by a happy event, will be cited as a precedent in defence of Mr. Fox's. To prevent such irrelevant instances being brought into the argument, it has been shown that none of these have been General Associations of the People, or to which the populace were a party; and that none of them have been Associations of Acquisition, or Offensive.”

Sections V. and VI. treat of the spirit of Offensive Associations of the people, under different heads, viz. on Pretences of Religion—on the Principles of the Rights of Man, so called—and judicious selections from the histories of this and other countries, particularly of France, are brought in proof of the fatal consequences that have ensued from such popular Associations. Independent of all partial analogy, comparison, or application of them to the Association proposed by the Committee of the Whig Club; these are the most valuable Sections in the whole work, as they contain historical information of the most useful kind, calculated to preserve the public tranquillity of the State, by exhibiting striking examples of the tragical events produced by popular insurrections.

Our Author proceeds, in Section VII. to the examination of Offensive Associations, the objects of which are *limited*; and, from the instances of the total violation of such professed limitations during our civil wars in the last century, and in the progress of the recent revolutions in France, he infers the danger of a firm

lar conduct on the part of the Whig Club, especially as they have such an able leader as Mr. Fox, "and that the whole party of the avowed Republicans will be included among the subscribers to his General Association, all of them the defenders, and almost all of them the admirers, of the violators and violation of the solemn engagement to the support of Monarchy, taken by the French Assembly in July 1792, and broken the 16th of the following August. What they defend, and what they admire, they will not be very backward in copying." With this, and some other remarks tending more directly to hold up Mr. Fox, and the remnant of the Whig Club, to public view, in the odious light of Republicans, Agitators, and Catilinarian Bands, he concludes the Tract.

Upon the whole, we approve of this publication, though we cannot but think it might have been better timed: The laudable Association of 1792 was too generally approved to stand in need of any defence; and surely Mr. Brand must have known, that whilst the two Acts, which the Whig Club proposes to get repealed, remain in force, no General Association of the people can take place; for such an Association requires popular assemblies of large bodies, in all parts of

the kingdom, meeting to debate, to form resolutions, to take measures to embody themselves, and to be called forth into action.

Now, Mr. Pitt's Act, as it is called, effectually provides against all the preliminaries to the last step, and, therefore, no danger is to be apprehended from any declaration of the remnant of the Whig Club.

A copious Appendix contains, "Strictures on the Statute of Treason, enacted by the 25th of Edward III." in which the possible necessity of additions to that Statute is proved by the express admission of the Statute itself, and that the most regular way of making these additions has been pursued, formerly in the Acts on the Hanoverian Succession, and lately in the two Bills to be mentioned. "On the character of the age of Edward III." "On a leading Cause of the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I." "A Vindication of the Principles of the Association of the Royalists in the Civil War." "Strictures on the conduct of Oliver Cromwell, from the Siege of Exeter, to his Junction with the Republicans." "On the Correspondence of the Order of the Succession established at the Revolution, with the Principle of the Hereditary Succession of the Crown."

Institutes of Hindu Law: or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Culluca: 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.

(Concluded from Page 256.)

**I**N the next Chapter (the Vth) which treats of Diet, Purification, and Women, the Lawgiver enumerates the only three cases in which life may be taken from animals, and then proceeds to enjoin the utmost kindness and attention towards them.

"41. On a solemn offering to a guest, at a sacrifice and in holy rites to the manes or to the gods; but on those occasions only, may cattle be slain: this law MENU enacted.

"42. The twice born man, who, knowing the meaning and principles of the *Veda*, slays cattle on the occasions mentioned, conveys both himself and those cattle to the summit of beatitude.

"43. Let no twice born man, whose mind is improved by learning, hurt animals without the sanction of scripture, even though in pressing distress, whether he live in his own house, or in that of his preceptor, or in a forest.

"45. He who injures animals, that

are not injurious, from a wish to give himself pleasure, adds nothing to his own happiness, living or dead;

"46. While he, who gives no creature willingly the pain of confinement or death, but seeks the good of all *sentient beings* enjoys bliss without end.

"47. He who injures no animated creature, shall attain without hardship whatever he thinks of, whatever he strives for, whatever he fixes his mind on.

"48. Flesh meat cannot be procured without injury to animals, and the slaughter of animals obstructs the path to beatitude; from flesh meat, therefore, let man abstain:

"51. He, who consents to the death of an animal; he, who kills it; he, who dissects it; he, who buys it; he, who sells it; he, who dresses it; he, who serves it up; and he, who makes it his food; these are eight principals in the slaughter.

"52. Not

"52. Not a mortal exists more sinful than he, who, without an oblation to the manes or the gods, desires to enlarge his own flesh with the flesh of another creature.

"53. The man, who performs annually, for an hundred years, an *afwamed-ba*, or sacrifice of a horse, and the man who abstains from flesh meat, enjoy for their virtue an equal reward.

"55. Me he (*mān sa*) will devour in the next world, whose flesh I eat in his life:" thus should a *śi-śb* eater speak; and thus the learned pronounce the true derivation of the word *mānā*, or flesh."

Our readers will probably recollect, in perusing the 55th article, a very beautiful Oriental apologue, of which the denunciation it contains seems to have furnished the idea to an eminent moral writer.

In the Sixth Chapter, which treats of Devotion, religious solitude is recommended and enforced, but under circumstances of wiser limitation than have been sometimes found in the monastic institutions of Europe.

"1. Having thus remained in the order of a house-keeper, as the law ordains, let the twice born man, who had before completed his studentship, dwell in a forest, his faith being firm and his organs wholly subdued.

"2. When the father of a family perceives his muscles become flaccid and his hair grey, and sees the child of his child, let him then seek refuge in a forest:

"3. Abandoning all food eaten in towns, and all his household utensils, let him repair to the lonely wood, committing the care of his wife to her sons, or accompanied by her, if she chuse to attend him.

"4. Let him take up his consecrated fire, and all his domestic implements of making oblations to it, and, departing from the town to the forest, let him dwell in it with complete power over his organs of sense and of action.

"5. With many sorts of pure food, such as holy sages used to eat, with green herbs, roots and fruit, let him perform the five great sacraments before mentioned, introducing them with due ceremonies.

"6. Let him wear a black antelope's hide, or a vesture of bark; let him bathe evening and morning; let him suffer the hairs of his head, his beard, and his nails to grow continually.

"8. Let him be constantly engaged in reading the *Vēda*; patient of all extremities, universally benevolent, with a mind intent on the Supreme Being; a

perpetual giver, but no receiver of gifts; with tender affection for all animated bodies."

Of the strictness of a Brahmen's austerities the following are examples.

"23. In the hot season, let him sit exposed to five fires, four blazing around him with the sun above; in the rains, let him stand uncovered, without even a mantle, where the clouds pour the heaviest showers; and in the cold seasons, let him wear humid vesture; and let him increase by degrees the austerity of his devotion.

"24. Performing his ablution at the three *Savanas*, let him give satisfaction to the manes and to the gods; and, enduring harsher and harsher mortifications, let him dry up his bodily frame.

"25. Then having reposed his holy fires, as the law directs, in his mind, let him live without external fire, without a mansion, wholly silent, feeding on roots and fruit;

"26. Not solicitous for the means of gratification, chaste as a student, sleeping on the bare earth, in the haunts of pious hermits, without one selfish affection, dwelling at the roots of trees.

"27. From devout *Brāhmens* let him receive alms to support life, or from other house-keepers of twice born castes, who dwell in the forest.

"28. Or the hermit may bring food from a town, having received it in a basket of leaves, in his naked hand, or in a potsherd; and then let him swallow eight mouthfuls.

"29. These and other rules must a *Brāhmen*, who retires to the woods, diligently practise; and, for the purpose of uniting his soul with the Divine Spirit, let him study the various *Upaniśads* of scripture, or chapters on the essence and attributes of God,

"30. Which have been studied with reverence by anchorites versed in theology, and by house-keepers, who dwell afterwards in forests, for the sake of increasing their sublime knowledge and devotion, and for the purification of their bodies.

"31. Or, if he has any incurable disease, let him advance in a straight path, towards the invincible north eastern point, feeding on water and air, till his mortal frame totally decay, and his soul become united with the Supreme.

"32. A *Brāhmen*, having shuffled off his body by any of those modes, which great sages practised, and becoming void of sorrow and fear, rises to exaltation in the divine essence."



The monstrous precept in favour of suicide, contained in the two last passages, is very prudently qualified by the Gloss of Culluca, so as to render it more pardonable, though by no means justifiable. The classical taste of the very able translator has furnished him, in the 32d article; with an apposite and forcible expression from our great Dramatic poet.

Of their extreme care to preserve the life of animals, the following instance may be given:

“68. For the sake of preserving minute animals by night and by day, let him walk, though with pain to his own body, perpetually looking on the ground.

“69. Let a *Sanyasi*, by way of expiation for the death of those creatures, which he may have destroyed unknowingly by day or by night, make six suppressions of his breath, having duly bathed.”

Amidst these trifles we observe the following sublime precepts, which Christians may admire and practise:

“91. By *Brâhmen*s, placed in these four orders, a tenfold system of duties must ever be sedulously practised.

“92. Content, returning good for evil, resistance to sensual appetites, abstinence from illicit gain, purification, coercion of the organs, knowledge of Scripture, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, veracity, and freedom from wrath, form their tenfold system of duties.”

In the Eighth Chapter, on Judicature, and on law, there occurs the following curious justification of perjury and falsehood, which even the skill of Culluca is insufficient to gloss.

“103. In some cases, a giver of false evidence from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in heaven; such evidence wise men call the speech of the gods.

“104. Whenever the death of a man, who had not been a grievous offender, either of the servile, the commercial, the military, or the sacerdotal class, would be occasioned by true evidence, from the known rigour of the king, even though the fault arose from inadvertence or error, falsehood may be spoken: it is even preferable to truth.”

Another extraordinary instance of injustice occurs in the 417th article of the same chapter.

“A *Brâhmen* may seize without hesitation, if he be distressed for a subsistence, the goods of a *Sûdra* slave: for as that slave can have no property, his master may take his goods.”

It is our duty however to remark, that, excepting the instances above quoted, all the other articles of this Chapter, 420 in number, are humane and equitable.

In the Chapter on the Commercial and Servile classes, we have noted the two following laws, the severity of the second of which will probably excite some horror.

“291. The seller of bad grain for good, or of good seed placed at the top of the bag, to conceal the bad below, and the destroyer of known land-marks, must suffer such corporal punishment as will disfigure them.

“292. But the most pernicious of all deceivers is a goldsmith who commits frauds; the king shall order him to be cut piecemeal with razors.”

In Chapter the Tenth, on the Mixed Classes, we read the following contumelious regulations, which explain the grounds of the abhorrence the higher ranks among the Hindus uniformly express towards those of the lowest.

“51. The abode of a *Chândala* (the offspring of a *Sûdra*, or woman of the priestly class) and a *Svapâca* (the child of a *Sûdra*'s son by a woman of the military class) must be out of town; they must not have the use of entire vessels; their sole wealth must be dogs and asses:

“52. Their cloaths must be the mantles of the deceased; their dishes for food, broken pots; their ornaments, rusty iron; continually must they roam from place to place:

“53. Let no man, who regards his duty religious and civil, hold any intercourse with them; let their transactions be confined to themselves, and their marriages only between equals:

“54. Let food be given to them in potters, but not by the hands of the giver; and let them not walk by night in cities or towns.

“55. By day they may walk about for the purpose of work, distinguished by the king's badges; and they shall carry out the corpse of every one who dies without kindred: such is the fixed rule.

“56. They shall always kill those who are to be slain by the sentence of the law, and by the royal warrant; and let them take the clothes of the slain, their beds, and their ornaments.

“57. Him, who was born of a sinful mother, and consequently in a low class, but is not openly known, who though worthless in truth, bears the semblance of a worthy man, let people discover by his acts:

“58. Want of virtuous dignity, harshness of speech, cruelty, and habitual neglect of prescribed duties, betray, in this world, the son of a criminal mother.”

The Chapter we are now considering relates also to times of distress; and here we have some curious particulars on the subject of the different ranks of the Hin-

dus, and of their singular aversion to agriculture.

"79. The means of subsistence, peculiar to the *Chatriya*, are bearing arms, either held for striking or missile; to the *Vaisya*, merchandize, attending on cattle, and agriculture: but, with a view to the next life, the duties of both are alms-giving, reading, sacrificing.

"80. Among the several occupations for gaining a livelihood; the most commendable respectively for the sacerdotal, military, and mercantile classes, are teaching the *Veda*, defending the people, and commerce, or keeping herds and flocks.

"81. Yet a *Brabmen*, unable to subsist by his duties just mentioned, may live by the duty of a soldier; for that is the next in rank.

"82. If it be asked, how he must live, should he be unable to get a subsistence by either of those employments; the answer is, he may subsist as a mercantile man, applying himself in person to tillage and attendance on cattle.

"83. But a *Brabmen* and a *Chatriya*, obliged to subsist by the acts of a *Vaisya*, must avoid with care, if they can live by keeping herds, the business of tillage, which gives great pain to sentient creatures, and is dependant on the labour of others, as bulls and so forth.

"84. Some are of opinion, that agriculture is excellent; but it is a mode of subsistence which the benevolent greatly blame; for the iron-mouthed pieces of wood not only wound the earth, but the creatures dwelling in it."

In Chapter the Eleventh, concerning Penance and Expiation, the following instances present themselves of the punishments which await the guilty Brahmen in his future transmigration.

"24. Let no *Brabmen* ever beg a gift from a *Sudra*: for, if he perform a sacrifice after such begging, he shall, in the next life, be born a *Chandala*.

"25. The *Brabmen* who begs any articles for a sacrifice, and disposes not of them all for that purpose, shall become a kite or a crow for a hundred years."

The succeeding clause is cunningly devised to protect sacred property.

"26. Any evil-hearted wretch, who, through covetousness, shall seize the property of the gods or of *Brabmens*, shall feed in another world on the orts of vultures."

The following articles, in the same Chapter, are whimsical and ridiculous:

"48. Some evil-minded persons, for sins committed in this life, and some for bad actions in a preceding state, suffer a morbid change in their bodies:

"49. A stealer of gold from a *Brabmen* has whitlows on his nails; a drinker

of spirits, black teeth; the slayer of a *Brabmen*, a marasmus; the violator of his *gura's* bed, a deformity in the generative organs;

"51. A stealer of dressed grain, dyspepsia; a stealer of holy words, or an unauthorised reader of the scriptures, dumbness; a stealer of clothes, leprosy; a horse-stealer, lameness;

"52. The stealer of a lamp, total blindness; the mischievous extinguisher of it, blindness in one eye; a deligher in hurting sentient creatures, perpetual illness; an adulterer, windy swellings in his limbs;

"53. Thus, according to the diversity of actions, are born men despised by the good; stupid, dumb, blind, deaf, and deformed.

"54. Penance, therefore, must invariably be performed for the sake of expiation; since they, who have not expiated their sins, will again spring to birth with disgraceful marks."

In many of these cases of punishment we may discover an allusion, more or less remote, to the offence committed; and the second instance, in the 48th article, relating to the Drinker of Spirits, seldom fails to take place, even in the present condition of the delinquent.

The following instances of penance have something in them of the terrible and sublime:

"73. If a *Brabmen* have killed a man of the sacerdotal class, without malice prepense, the slayer being far superior to the slain in good qualities, he must himself make a hut in a forest and dwell in it twelve whole years, subsisting on alms for the purification of his soul, placing near him, as a token of his crime, the skull of the slain, if he can procure it, or, if not, any human skull. The time of penance for the three lower classes must be twenty-four, thirty-six, and forty-eight years.

"74. Or, if the slayer be of the military class, he may voluntarily expose himself as a mark to archers, who know his intention; or, according to circumstances, may cast himself head-long thrice, or even till he die, into blazing fire.

"79. If the slayer be unlearned, his hair being shorn, he may dwell near a town, or on pasture ground for cows, or in some holy place, or at the root of a sacred tree, taking pleasure in doing good to cows and to *Brabmens*.

"80. There, for the preservation of a cow or a *Brabmen*, let him instantly abandon life; since the preserver of a cow or a *Brabmen* atones for the crime of killing a priest:

"90. Such is the atonement ordained for killing a priest without malice; but for killing a *Brabmen* with malice prepense, this is no expiation; the term of twelve

twelve years must be doubled, or, if the case was atrocious, the murderer must actually die in flames or in battle."

The veneration paid by the Gentoos to Cows, appears also strikingly in the following articles:

"107. He, who has committed the smaller offence of killing a cow, *without malice*, must drink, for the first month, barley-corns boiled soft in water; his head must be shaved entirely; and, covered with the hide of *th slain cow*, he must fix his abode on her late pasture ground.

"110. He may eat a moderate quantity of *wild grains*, but without any fastidious fast, for the next two months at the time of each fourth repast, *on the evening of every second day*; regularly bathing in the urine of cows, and keeping his members under controul:

"111. All day he must wait on the herd, and stand quaffing the dust raised by *their hoofs*; at night, having servilely attended and stroked and saluted them, he must surround them with a fence, and sit near to guard them:

"112. Pure and free from passion, he must stand, while they stand; follow them, when they move together; and lie down by them, when they lie down."

In the 166th article, the five pure things produced by a cow are thus enumerated: milk, curds, butter, urine, dung. The following observations on Devotion contain a considerable portion of sublimity.

"236. Devotion is *equal to the performance of all duties*; it is divine knowledge in a *Brâhmen*; it is defence of the people in a *Cshatriya*; devotion is the business of *trade and agriculture* in a *Vaisya*; devotion is dutiful service in a *Sudra*.

"237. Holy sages, with subdued passions, feeding only on food, roots, and air, by devotion alone are enabled to survey the three worlds, *terrestrial, ethereal, and celestial*, peopled with animal creatures, locomotive and fixed.

"238. Perfect health, or unailing medicines, divine learning, and the various mansions of deities, are acquired by devotion alone: their efficient cause is devotion.

"239. Whatever is hard to be traversed, whatever is hard to be acquired, whatever is hard to be visited, whatever is hard to be performed, all this may be accomplished by true devotion; for the difficulty of devotion is the greatest of all.

"240. Even sinners in the highest degree, and of course the other offenders, are absolved from guilt by austere devotion well practised.

"241. Souls that animate worms, and insects, serpents, moths, beasts, birds, and vegetables, attain heaven by the power of devotion.

"242. Whatever sin has been conceived in the hearts of men, uttered in their speech, or committed in their bodily acts, they speedily burn it all away by devotion, if they preserve devotion as their best wealth.

"243. Of a priest, whom devotion has purified, the divine spirits accept the sacrifices, and grant the desires with ample increase."

The following passages occur in the concluding Chapter, which treats of Transmigration.

"40. Souls endued with goodness, attain always the state of deities; those filled with ambitious passions, the condition of men; and those immersed in darkness, the nature of beasts; this is the triple order of transmigration.

"41. Each of those three transmutations, caused by the several qualities, must also be considered as three-fold, the lowest, the mean, and the highest, according to as many distinctions of acts and of knowledge.

"42. Vegetable and mineral substances, worms, insects, and reptiles, some very minute, some rather larger, fish, snakes, tortoises, cattle, shakals, are the lowest forms to which the dark quality leads:

"43. Elephants, horses, men of the servile class, and contemptible *Mlech'bas*, or *barbarians*, lions, tigers, and boars, are the mean states procured by the quality of darkness:

"44. Dancers and singers, birds, and deceitful men, giants and blood-thirsty savages, are the highest conditions to which the dark quality can ascend."

"70. If any of the four classes omit, without urgent necessity, the performance of their several duties, they shall migrate into sinful bodies, and become slaves to their foes.

"76. Multifarious tortures await sensual souls, indulging themselves in forbidden pleasures: they shall be mangled by ravens and owls; shall swallow cakes boiling hot; shall walk over inflamed sands, and shall feel the pangs of being baked like the vessel of a potter."

Here we close our extracts (which we flatter ourselves, the purchasers of our Miscellany will not think too copious and particular) from this original and singular Code of Laws. We cannot, however, but recommend to our readers the perusal of the entire work, as we altogether accede to the character that has been given of it at length by the very learned and judicious translator. Though there be some folly in it, superstition, and absurdity, few pages will be found that do not also display some sentiment of the sublimer ethics, or some subject of very curious speculation.

A Letter to Thomas Paine, in Reply to his Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. By Daniel Wakefield. 1s. F. & C. Rivington.

THE prevailing opinion, that the pamphlet, to which this Letter is an ingenious and able reply, was fabricated at Paris, under the immediate direction of persons high in office in the present Government of France, with the malignant design to weaken, if not subvert, the Public Credit of this Country, has been the occasion of its attracting more public notice, than its small share of merit required.

And this may be considered as a fortunate circumstance, as it has called forth the talents of writers of considerable ability, who have so completely refuted the false theory and hazarded assertions of its nominal Author, that not a doubt can remain in the mind of any impartial person, native or foreigner, of the stability of the Financial system it was calculated to undermine.

Every new light however that can be thrown upon this interesting subject, at the present awful crisis, when the great questions of a secure and honourable peace, or of continuing a dreadful war, are in agitation, must be highly acceptable to all good men, who have the honour, the independence, and the prosperity of their country at heart. In the Letter before us, our young author (for such we understand him to be) gives the following reason for undertaking a further refutation of Paine's publication. "The Gentlemen who have published strictures upon your work have not in my judgement satisfactorily proved the solvency of the British Government; I shall therefore, in this Address, endeavour to give you my opinion of the credit and resources of my country, which, after an attentive examination, I am convinced are in as flourishing and prosperous a condition as at any time since the commencement of the Funding System."

In order to clear the way to the elucidation of this comfortable statement of our Financial situation, it was necessary to refute Mr. Paine's arithmetical calculations by shewing not only the absurdity of his assumed ratio, as applied to the expences of the wars we have been engaged in since the commencement of the Funding system, and to the progressive increase of the national debt; but by producing *facts* to prove, that he has wilfully misrepresented the amount of the expences of those wars, and of the national debt at the periods he mentions.

By these documents, collected from the works of those who have stated the amount of the national debt in all its various stages, it clearly appears, that the total amount of the errors of Mr. Paine's ratio, as applied to the war expences, is 57,981,509*l.* and as applied to the national debt, 180,047,750*l.* The general Table very properly annexed to this Letter exposes the fallacy of the whole at one view; besides which, the author has given details of the difference between the theory, and the real fact distinctly, at each period. From these, we need only select one instance to explain his method of treating the subject. According to Paine's ratio, which our readers will recollect makes every war cost half as much again as the preceding one, "the American war beginning in 1775, and ending in 1783, should have cost 108 millions, and when concluded should have left this country 282 millions in debt. On the contrary, that war really added only 103,211,829*l.* to the national debt, the total amount of which, at the commencement of the Peace, was no more than 239,154,880*l.* The difference then between the ratio, and the fact, is nearly Five Millions in the expences of the war; and in the total amount of the national incumbrances it amounts to the enormous sum of Forty-two Millions and three quarters!" Surely nothing more is wanting to annihilate the credit of this boasted ratio.

In examining and refuting Paine's flimsy comparison, and pretended singularity between the American, the French and the British systems of Finance, with respect to their duration, and the emission of paper money, our author goes over the same ground as Mr. Broome, but with this difference, that he proves the total dissimilarity by facts, which throw a new light upon this part of the subject. "We have seen," says he, "that in America and in France, a sum equal to the value of the annual rental may be thrown into circulation without experiencing depreciation. The annual rental of England is Twenty Millions, which, at twenty years purchase, amounts to four hundred millions; should then the Bank find themselves under the necessity of emitting notes in the same proportion as they have hitherto done, the British system of Finance might (without transgressing the bounds of theory) be pronounced

nounced likely to last even six hundred years before the monied market would be overstocked by the amount, or the paper itself experience a material depression."

"I will, however, view its probable stability in another light; for you have certainly presumptuously asserted that the British system of credit is to that of America and France, as twenty to one; but in this I widely differ, and give as a reason, that in the course of the hundred years of the funding system no more than sixty millions of Bank paper have accumulated, yet upwards of three hundred and sixty millions of interest have been paid in the public funds; therefore if we proceed in the same proportion, if even we liquidate no more of the principal, and continue increasing the national debt with the same rapidity we have hitherto done, the stability of the British credit is to that of America and France, not as twenty, but as an hundred and twenty to one."

Consequently, even according to Paine's analogy, the British system might extend to six hundred years!

But the following observation on the revenue of our country, addressed to Paine, is still more important, and equally new. "You allow that taxes can always be raised to the amount of a quarter of the circulation, whether that circulation consists of specie, or of paper, provided the paper is not depreciated.—Permit me here then to estimate, that as in an hundred years our taxes have increased twenty millions, so in the same proportion it will be six hundred years from the commencement of the funding system before the taxes will amount to a quarter of the then circulation."

With respect to the supposed insolvency of the Bank, our readers will find nearly the same argument in Mr. Wakefield's refutation of Paine, as we have already stated in our review of Broome's Observations\*. But the following argument, adduced to shew that a temporary cessation of payment, as applied to the Bank,

would not occasion insolvency, carries more weight, and has more intrinsic merit, than any thing that has been offered to the public by any other writer.

"If then, from any unforeseen cause, if from any arts of our enemies, credit was to be shaken and confidence banished, do you imagine that insolvency must ensue? Certainly not; for allowing your own exaggerated estimate, that the Bank has issued sixty millions of paper; that private paper amounts to one hundred and fifty millions; and that the circulating is only twenty millions; there remains one hundred and ninety millions unpaid; and, as you would wish to have it believed, without property or security, in either capital or land, to answer it, how erroneous would this conclusion be! for was it not estimated last year in the House of Commons, that the national capital was thirteen hundred millions. Trifling indeed must be the confidence existing between individuals, and small the credit enjoyed by the Bank of England, if a capital of thirteen hundred millions will not support the credit of an emission of no more than two hundred and ten millions of paper!" A more satisfactory assurance of the solvency of the British system of Public credit could not possibly be given; and with it we shall conclude, strongly recommending the whole Letter; and at the same time taking the liberty to advise the author, to be very correct in his political remarks, in future; that his zeal, even in a good cause, may not lessen that reputation as a Politician, which he will acquire as a Financier. This admonition is occasioned by the following passage concerning the present war—"a war which for extent of operation and greatness of exertion on our part has never before been equalled!" The picture he draws of the deplorable state of France shews his talent for political delineations, which should be drawn with the nicest accuracy.

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.

(Concluded from Page 264.)

CHAPTER XI. composed entirely of new materials, presents a general view of the Criminal Law of England, compared with the ancient and modern laws of other Countries, stating the defects, and

pointing out the remedies; a curious abstract is likewise introduced, of the Criminal Code of the Emperor Joseph II. published at Vienna in 1787, when he totally abolished the punishment of death.

\* See our Magazine for August, page 102.

The necessity of establishing a new Board of Police, to complete the present improved, but still defective system, and a specific detail of the plan, occupy the principal part of Chapter XIII; and to shew to what a degree of perfection a system of preventive Police may be brought by means of accurate and general intelligence, the following remarkable anecdotes are related of the Administration of M. de Sartine, the celebrated Lieutenant-General of the Police of France before the Revolution:

“A merchant of high respectability in Bourdeaux had occasion to visit the metropolis upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount. On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a genteel-looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this effect: Sir, I have been waiting upon you for some time; according to my notes, you were to arrive at this hour; and, your person, your carriage, and your portmanteau, exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honour to conduct you to M. de Sartine.

“The gentleman astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at hearing the name of the Lieutenant of the Police mentioned, demanded to know what M. de Sartine wanted with him; adding at the same time, that he never had committed any offence against the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him. The messenger declared himself perfectly ignorant of the cause of the detention, stating only, that when he had conducted him to M. de Sartine, he should have executed his orders, which were merely ministerial.

“After some further explanations, the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him to the Hotel of the Lieutenant of Police. M. de Sartine received him with great politeness; and after requesting him to be seated, to his great astonishment, he described his portmanteau, and told him the exact sum in bills and specie he had brought with him to Paris; where he was to lodge; his usual time of going to bed; and a number of other circumstances, which the gentleman conceived could only be known to himself. He then put this extraordinary question to him—Sir, Are you a man of courage? The gentleman, still more astonished at the singularity of such an interrogatory, demanded the reason why he put such a strange question, adding, that no man ever doubted his courage. M. de Sar-

tine replied: Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night! If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour; but be careful that you do not fall asleep, neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed, or into any of the closets in your bed-chamber (which he accurately described); you must place your portmanteau in its usual situation, near your bed, and discover no suspicion,---leave what remains to me--If however you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead. After some further explanation, which convinced the gentleman that M. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, he refused to be personated, and formed an immediate resolution literally to follow the directions he had received. He accordingly went to bed, at his usual hour, which was eleven o'clock. At half past twelve (the time mentioned by M. de Sartine) the door of the bed chamber burst open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers, and pistols; and the gentleman perceived that one of them was his own servant. They rised his portmanteau undisturbed, and settled the plan of putting him to death. The gentleman hearing all this, and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may naturally be supposed, was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspense, when, at the moment the villains were preparing to commit the horrid deed, four Police Officers, acting under M. de Sartine's orders, who were concealed under the bed and in the closet, rushed out, and seized the offenders with the property in their possession, and in the act of preparing to commit the murder.”

The other anecdote respects the Emperor Joseph II. who established what he conceived to be the best system of Police in Europe. “A very notorious offender, a subject of the Emperor, who had committed many atrocious acts of violence and depredation at Vienna, was traced to Paris, by the Police established by his Majesty, who ordered his Ambassador at the Court of France to demand that this delinquent should be delivered up to public justice. M. de Sartine acknowledged to the Imperial Ambassador, that the person he enquired after had been in Paris; and if it would be any satisfaction, he could inform him where he had lodged, and the different gaming tables, and other places,

of resort which he frequented; but that he was now gone.

“The Ambassador, after stating the accurate and correct mode by which the Police of Vienna was conducted, insisted that this offender must still be in Paris, otherwise the Emperor would not have commanded him to make such an application. M. de Sartine smiled at the incredulity of the Imperial Minister, and made a reply to the following effect—Do me the honour, Sir, to inform the Emperor your master, that the person he looks for left Paris on the 10th day of last month, and is now lodged in a back room looking into a garden in the third story of a house, number 93, in ——— Street, in his own capital of Vienna, where his Majesty will, by sending to the spot, be sure to find him. It was literally so as the French Minister of the Police had stated. The Emperor, to his astonishment, found the delinquent in the house and apartment described; but he was greatly mortified at this proof of the accuracy of the French Police, which in this instance, in point of intelligence, even in Vienna, was discovered to be so much superior to his own.”

The establishment proposed by our Author of a superintending auxiliary board of Police, under the immediate controul of the first Minister of our National Police, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by forming a center point connecting with it the different public offices, rendering a general correspondence of the Magistrates throughout the kingdom with this principal, responsible agency, would produce as complete a system of Police, founded on the existing laws of the country, adapted to its happy Constitution, and add considerable security and protection to the community. But it is impossible to form a proper judgment of its numerous advantages, without an attentive examination and digest of the whole plan, as it is exhibited in Chapter XIII. wherein the present state of the Police of the Metropolis is examined; the utility of the system established in 1792 is exemplified, its deficiencies are candidly exposed; and the reasons from thence adduced in favour of the Author's extensive line of improvements.

In Chapter XIV. we find a new and curious detail of the Courts of Law, and other establishments connected with the distribution of Justice, which leads to an aggregate view of the number of persons employed in the different departments of the law, estimated at 7040, of whom

1920 are Attornies, too many, but not too civil by half, since it cannot be doubted that more than that proportion subsist upon the misfortunes and misery of their fellow citizens. To be convinced of the truth of this assertion, we need only give the following authentic documents, which our author must have taken indefatigable pains to collect:

“To shew that the evils arising from the present system of civil jurisprudence, are so great as to cry aloud for a remedy, it is only necessary to state, that in the county of Middlesex alone in the year 1793, the number of bailable Writs and Executions for debts from Ten to Twenty Pounds, amounted to no less than 5719, and the aggregate amount of the debts sued for was 81,791*l.* It will scarcely be credited, although most unquestionably true, that the mere costs of these actions, although made up, and not defended at all, would amount to 68,728*l.* and if defended the aggregate expence to recover 81,791*l.* must be, strange and incredible as it may appear, no less than 285,930*l.* being considerably more than three times the amount of the debts sued for or defended. Humanity as well as justice and policy pleads for an improvement of the system; and the more so, when it is recollected, that between six and seven thousand unfortunate persons are arrested annually on mesne process in Middlesex alone, one half of whom are for debts under 20*l.* In the kingdom at large, the number is not less than forty thousand for trifling debts in the course of a year! The unavoidable expence therefore at the lowest computation is a most grievous burden, which on many occasions sends both the plaintiff and defendant to a gaol for the Attornies bills, to the total ruin of themselves, and often to the destruction of their families.” Our Author pursues this subject with equal justice and ability; and the remedy he proposes is simple and easy, but will never be applied, whilst the different branches of the lucrative profession of the law hang together, the greater supporting the lesser, and all together forming an impenetrable phalanx.

A general view of the remedies proposed, classed under distinct heads, constitutes the chief improvement in the XVth and last chapter of the present edition; to which is annexed a copious index, which may, in some respects, be considered as a Synopsis of the whole work; and by the help of which, the attention may be directed to every branch of the general subject separately and distinctly.

Considering

Considering this active Magistrate as labouring under the pressure of public business, it is really astonishing that he has been able to publish the present edition so speedily, with so few defects. Some inaccuracies we have discovered, such as needless repetitions, and references from chapter to chapter, and from page to page, in the course of the work, rendered totally useless by the accuracy of the index. As we could wish that a work of such general utility should be made as correct and perfect as any other literary publication of less consequence, we take the liberty to

recommend to the author, to submit the manuscript of the next edition to the revision of some gentleman who has been in the habit of preparing copies for the press. Such an Editor would expunge some articles in the present edition, to make room for the author's further improvements, without increasing the size of the volume, and in general he would correct the style, which abounds too much at present with sameness of expression.

M.

Translation of the Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; written previous to and during the Period of his Residence in England. To which is prefixed a Preliminary Dissertation on the History, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos. By Eliza Hamilton. 2 Vols. 8s. Robinsons. 1796.

[Concluded from Page 189.]

ON the 22d day of April 1774 was fought, between the armies of the Vizier, assisted by the English, and the troops of Hefiz Rhamut, the Rohilla Chief, the decisive battle of Cutterah, in which the complete victory obtained by the former at once annihilated the power and decided the fate of the Afghan adventurers. Zaarmilla, in a letter to Maandaara, Zimendar of Cumlore, in Rohilcund, describes the defects and disasters of the Tartars.

Early in the morning of a certain day, he ascended a hill, that he might be ready to pay his devotions at the first appearance of the glorious orb, the sacred emblem of the life-giving spirit of the Eternal. "I reached the summit of the hill, but, powers of mercy! what a sight then presented itself to my view! The vast jungle extending over the northern side of Cumlore was in a blaze of fire. The reflection of the mighty conflagration illuminated the heavens, while sounds more dreadful than had ever pierced my ears, undulated through the fire-fraught air. The shrieks of the affrighted Afghans, the shouts of the Hindoos, who had contrived this method to obstruct their flight, the growling of the tigers, and yelling of the other beasts of prey who had been disturbed in their dens, the crackling of the flames, and the bright glare of the still-spreading fire, formed all together an unpeepable combination of horrors. Many of the wretched fugitives passed the place where I stood: no longer the proud and haughty lords, at whose frown the Rajahs of the earth were wont to tremble:

terror now sat upon their humble foreheads, and despair seemed the leader of their steps. While I contemplated their present calamity, the remembrance of their former tyranny passed into the bosom of oblivion. A young man appeared, the blood still streaming from his wounds, while on his back he bore his aged father. In vain did the old man entreat his dutiful son to leave him to his fate; he still proceeded, with tottering steps, to convey him he knew not whither. "Surely," said I, "the actions of this old man must have been meritorious in the sight of heaven, that he should be blessed with such a son. I looked on the old warrior, and called to mind the gray hairs of my father. I stopped the fugitives, who, seeing my dress, looked on me without hope, and prepared themselves to receive the stroke of death. "Whatever are your offences," said I to the son, "your filial piety has in my eyes made atonement: turn, therefore, to the shelter of my fortress, where you may remain in safety till times of peace." They expressed their thankfulness, and with them I returned to my house. At the foot of the hill I heard a groan, which I perceived to proceed from under the branches of a tree that had lately fallen. I ordered my servants to search for the person that uttered it, and to my astonishment saw one in the dress of an English officer. He appeared to suffer the anguish of excessive pain; and, though borne by the servants with all possible care, before we could reach the house the invisible spirit seemed about



to forsake the noble dwelling that had been allotted to it. On examination, we found that his leg and many of his ribs were fractured. While I was in despair about the apparently irremediable misfortune, the old Afgan addressed himself to me, and professing his skill in surgery, told me he thought he could effect a cure. He accordingly applied such remedies as he deemed proper, and with such success, that the stranger soon obtained some degree of relief. He no sooner lifted his eyes upon me, than calling to mind the English that had been taught us by the Vayda Beas, I held out to him the hand of friendship, saying, "How do?" His eyes glistened with pleasure, and from that moment our hearts were united by the seal of friendship. When the tyrant Pain had a little loosened the fetters of her power, he spoke to me in the Persian language, of which, as well as the Arabic, and the different dialects of Hindostan, he was perfect master. His conversation was like the soft dew of the morning, when it falls upon the valley of roses; it at once refreshed and purified the soul. His knowledge, in comparison of that of the most learned Pundits of the present age, was like the mountains of Cummon compared to the nest of the ant. The powers of his mind were deep and extensive as the wave of the mighty Ganges. His heart was the seat of virtue, and truth reposed in his bosom."

The Rajah relates the story of Captain Percy (for that was the name of the stranger), and how he had fallen into the hands of the Afgan Tartars, from whom he was now delivered. The Rajah, who had ever thirsted after knowledge, had acquired the Persian tongue. Conversing by means of this with his English guest, he got a different view of human nature through the medium of the Persian literature—it appeared universally darkened by depravity. In the history of Europe, it assumed a milder form. From Percy he heard the praises of liberty in Greece and Rome, but carried to its just extent by the Christian religion, which plants this blessed tree, not in pride or passion of any kind, but in universal benevolence; of the effects of such a system, and a variety of excellent institutions in England, he conceives the highest idea. Captain Percy, who died of his wounds, perceiving the symptoms of his approaching dissolution, after cordially thanking Zaar-milla for his kindness to him, wrote as much as strength would permit to a

British officer who was his particular friend, and enclosing it in a few lines to the commander in chief, delivered it into his hands. It afterwards appeared, that in this sealed packet he had bequeathed to the Rajah, "as a token of his love, the little shrill-voiced monitor, whose golden tongue proclaims the lapse of time, called in English a repeating watch; his sister's picture, together with all the manuscripts of her writing, his English Shafter, and in short all that was about his person, when I had the happiness of receiving him under my roof. I have since perused with care the precious relics of this amiable young man. In the leaves of his pocket-book were written many valuable remarks, some of which had evidently been deposited there but a short time before the Angel of Death arrested the hand which wrote them. Among his loose papers was one entitled, "Thoughts on the prevalence of Infidelity; in which the names of Hume, Bolingbroke, and Voltaire, frequently occur."

Zaar-milla, after a tedious journey, reached Rham Gaut, where the English army, at the request of the Vizier, had for some time halted. He was received by the commander with an eye of kindness, and recommended by him to his officers with the voice of praise. He proceeds to Calcutta, where, as before observed, he has a foretaste of what is to be seen in England. Meanwhile, he carries on his correspondence with Sheer Maal, who continues to exhort him to remain in Hindostan; but the accounts of Britain given by Sheer Maal, intended as a dissuasive from proceeding to that country, only serve to inflame the curiosity of the Rajah. Among these accounts, is the following of the Highland Clans. "In the course of this tour, I had the courage to penetrate into the northern regions of this united kingdom of Britain, where mountains, more stupendous than those of Upper Tartary, heave their bare brown backs to the merciless arrows of the keen-edged wind; where the bright-faced luminary of heaven is wrapped in the eternal veil of clouds and storms; but where, in the uncultivated bosom of heath-covered deserts, resides a people whose origin is more ancient than the rocks whose gloomy summits overhang their dwelling.

"It was with a view of gaining some information in regard to the chronology of this ancient nation, that I was induced to visit it. I had heard that the original

ginal casts into which these, as well as other nations, had been divided at their creation, were here preserved in their original purity and perfection; for this is another particular in which the Rajah of Almora has been grossly deceived or misinformed. Instead of being all of *one* cast, as he imagines, the people throughout Great Britain are divided into *three* casts, all separate, and distinct from each other, and which are commonly known by the several appellations of *People of Family*, *People of no Family*, and *People of Style* or fashion. The first two are of much more ancient origin than the other cast, which indeed seem to have sprung from an unnatural mixture of the others, like the tribes of Buchran Sanker, in Hindostan. But what is extraordinary, and entirely peculiar to the cast of *People of Style*, is, that admission may be obtained by those who were not born in it, nay, who have sprung from the lowest of the tribe called *People of no Family*; and these people, thus admitted, I have ever observed to be most tenacious of the rights and privileges of their new cast, treating those who still remain in that which they have left with the utmost contempt, breaking off all connection with them, and frequently denying (particularly in the presence of other *People of Fashion*) that they ever had any acquaintance with them: an assertion always made with peculiar warmth, when these newly-made *People of Fashion* are known to be under any particular obligations to the *People of no Family*."

The writer's strictures on the barbarous absurdity of the Celtic Scots, who absolutely think to raise themselves to the rank of gentlemen by assuming the name of some great chieftain, shew the inquisitiveness and the penetration of our Hindoo traveller. The Highlanders often secure their gentility by an accumulation of names, as Donald Macgreigor-Macleane-Macilwhannel, &c. &c.

Our bounds do not permit us to follow the Rajah Zaar-Milla step by step into Britain.

Of his shrewd remarks when in this country, the following, on our public devotion, is a specimen:

"Having heard that the first day of the week, *Andcetya-war*\*, was appoint-

ed for attending the worship of the Deity in public, I expressed to Delomond my wish of being present at the solemnity. He declined accompanying me, but sent to a lady of his acquaintance, to beg she would accommodate me with a seat in her pew. These pews are little inclosures, into which the greatest part of the temple is subdivided. We walked up to that which belonged to this Bibby, preceded by one of her servants, who opened the door of the pew, and followed by another in the same livery, who carried the books of prayer; with which having presented us, he retired. I have already observed to you, how scrupulously the English Christians adhere to those precepts of their Shaster, which seem to discountenance the outward appearance of a religious sentiment, and so rigorously do they abstain from the display of these delightful emotions, that they who will thankfully acknowledge the most trifling obligation conferred upon them by the meanest of their fellow-creatures, would blush to be suspected of gratitude to the beneficent Governor of the Universe! Instead of behaving in this temple as if they had assembled together to send up their united tribute of praise, thanksgiving, and humble supplication to the Most High, so successfully did they affect the concealment of their devotional sentiments, that no one would have suspected they had met together for any other purpose but that of staring at each other's dress. I must, however, make an exception with regard to a small number of people, very plainly habited, who stood during the service in a part of the church called the aisle; these appeared not to have arrived at such a state of perfection. They could not affect indifference, as they joined in the petition for averting the punishment of sins, nor concealed the interest they had in the glad tidings of eternal happiness. They listened with peculiar complacency to the accounts of Him who "came to preach the gospel to the poor," and the hopes of his favour seemed to irradiate with joy the bosom of resignation. A female of advanced life, in whom all these emotions were discernible, particularly arrested my attention. The paleness of her countenance spoke her want of health, and the lines which sorrow had

\* It is very remarkable, that the days of the week are named in the Shanferit language, from the same planets to which they were assigned by the Greeks and Romans.

traced in it, accorded with the fable weeds of widowhood, which she wore. She appeared ready to faint from the fatigue of long standing, and made a modest application to a person who seemed to act as porter of the pews, for admittance into one of them. To my astonishment she met with a refusal, nor did any one of the gorgeously apparelled Christians who sat in them, appear to be any way concerned for her situation; indeed, they all seemed to regard those who worshipped God from the aisle, as if they had been beings of an inferior race. I was, however, well convinced, that Christianity admits of no such distinctions; and supposing the Christian lady who sat by me, though her eyes were roving to all parts of the temple, was, in reality, too much engaged in her devotions to observe what passed, I took the liberty of acting for her, and opening the door of the pew, invited the poor sick stranger to a seat. At that moment the priest was preferring a petition in favour of all "fatherless children and widows, and all who are desolate and oppressed;" to which the great lady had just uttered the response of, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!" when observing the poor woman by her side, her face instantly flushed a deep crimson, rage and indignation darted from her eyes, and telling the fainting stranger that she was very impudent for daring to intrude herself into her presence, she turned her out into the aisle. I was weak enough to be shocked at the behaviour of this well-dressed votary of christianity. "Ah!" thought I, "can it be, that this woman can be so conscious of her superiority in every thing which constitutes distinction in the eye of the Omnipotent, as to consider herself worthy of sitting in his presence, while she spurns from her own the humble child of poverty and affliction?"

As a farther specimen of the wit and humour, the sound sense and observation, and we may add the good design, and public spirit and virtue with which these volumes are replete, we shall extract the Rajah's account of the AGE OF REASON.

"The Age of Reason is thought, by Mr. Vapour, to be very near at hand. Nothing, he says, is so easy as to bring it about immediately. It is only to persuade the people in power to resign its exercise; the rich to part with their property; and with one consent to abolish all laws, and put an end to all government; "Then," says this credulous

philosopher, "shall we see the perfection of virtue! Not such virtue, it is true, as has heretofore passed current in the world. Benevolence will not then be heard of; gratitude will be considered as a crime, and punished with the contempt it so justly deserves. Filial affection would, no doubt, be treated as a crime of a still deeper dye, but that, to prevent the possibility of such a breach of virtue, no man, in the Age of Reason, shall be able to guess who his father is; nor any woman to say to her husband, Behold your son. Chastity shall then be considered as a weakness, and the virtue of a female estimated according as she has had sufficient energy to break its mean restraints. "To what sublime heights," exclaims this sapient philosopher, "may we not expect that virtue will then be seen to soar!—By destroying the domestic affections, what an addition will be made to human happiness! And when man is no longer corrupted by the tender and endearing ties of brother, sister, wife, and child, how greatly will his dispositions be meliorated! The fear of punishment, too, that ignoble bondage, which, at present, restrains the energies of so many great men, will no longer damp the noble ardour of the daring robber, or the midnight thief. Nor will any man then be degraded by working for another. The divine energies of the soul will not then be stifled by labouring for support. What is necessary, every individual may, without difficulty, do for himself. Every man shall then till his own field, and cultivate his own garden."—"And pray how are the Ladies to be clothed in the Age of Reason?" asked Miss Ardent.—"Any Lady," replied the philosopher, "who chooses to wear clothes, which, in this cold climate, may by some be considered as a matter of necessity, must herself pluck the wool from the back of the sheep, and spin it on a distaff of her own making." "But she cannot weave it," rejoined Miss Ardent, "without a loom; a loom cannot well be made without iron tools, and iron tools can have no existence without the aggregated labours of many individuals." "True," returned Mr. Vapour; "and it is therefore probable, that in the glorious æra I speak of, men will again have recourse to the skins of beasts for covering; and these will be procured according to the strength and capacity of the individual. A summer's dress may be made of the skins of mice, and

such animals; while those of sheep, hares, horses, dogs, &c. may be worn in winter. Such things may, for a time, take place; but as the human mind advances to that perfection, at which, when deprived of religion, laws, and government, it is destined to arrive, men will, no doubt, possess sufficient energy to resist the effects of cold; and to exist, not only without clothing, but without food also. When reason is thus far advanced, an effort of the mind will be sufficient to prevent the approach of disease, and stop the progress of decay. People will not then be so foolish as to die." "I can believe, that in the Age of Reason, women won't be troubled with the vapours," replied Miss Ardent, "but that they should be able to live without food and clothing is another affair." "Women!" repeated Mr. Vapour, with a contemptuous smile, "we shall not then be troubled with—women. In the Age of Reason, the world shall contain only a race of men!"

"Nothing could be more repugnant to the opinions of Miss Ardent, than this assertion.—This worthy daughter of Serrafwatti is firmly persuaded, that in the Age of Reason, a very different doctrine will be established. It is her opinion, that the perfection of the female understanding will then be universally acknowledged.

"She pants for that blessed period, when the eyes of men shall no longer be attracted by the charms of youth and beauty; when mind, and mind alone, shall be thought worthy the attention of a philosopher.

"In that wished-for æra, the talents of women, she says, shall not be debased by household drudgery, or their no-

ble spirits broken by base submission to usurped authority. The reins will then be put into the hands of wisdom; and as women will, in the Age of Reason, probably be found to have the largest share, it is they who will then drive the chariot of state, and guide the steeds of war!

"Mr. Axiom, whose deference to the opinions of Miss Ardent is implicit and unvariable, perfectly coincides in her opinion.—"Who," said he, the other evening, in discoursing upon this subject, "who would look for mind, in the insipid features of a girl? It is when the countenance has acquired a character, which it never can do under the period of forty, that it becomes an object of admiration to a man of sense. Ah! how different is the sentiment which it then inspires!" The tender sigh, which was heaved by Mr. Axiom at the conclusion of this sentence, in vibrating on the ears of Miss Ardent, seemed to touch some pleasant unison, that overspread her countenance with a smile. You, my friend, will, I doubt not, smile also, at hearing of these glad tidings for grandmothers; and divert yourself with thinking, when this empire of reason shall be extended to the regions of the east, what curious revolutions it will make in the Zenanas of Hindooستان!—May the Gods of our fathers preserve thee from the spirits of the deep—and the systems of philosophers!—What can I say more?"

Throughout the whole of these very entertaining volumes we find a very lively illustration of what has been maintained by Mr. Locke and other philosophers, that many of our practices, habits, and sentiments, depend entirely on custom, prejudice, and education.

*A New Biographical Dictionary, containing a Brief Account of the Lives and Writings of the most Eminent Persons and Remarkable Characters in every Age and Nation. By Stephen Jones. 2d Edit. 12mo. Robinsons, &c. 1796.*

THIS Compendium of Biography is selected with discrimination, and executed with care and attention. Every person whose name deserves to go down to posterity here finds a place; and the Compiler appears to have consulted the best authorities for the facts and dates he has inserted, which, with few exceptions, are very accurate. The

typography is excellent, and we have not of late seen any work of the kind which has so many claims to public favour.

*Poetic Effusions, Pastoral, Moral, Amatory, and Descriptive. By William Perfect, M. D. 12mo. 1796. 2s. 6d. Milne.*

Dr. Perfect is not a juvenile writer. We recollect to have read poems by him in the periodical publications more than thirty years ago. Whatever reputation he may have acquired by those will not be diminished by the present work; the descriptive parts of which, he observes, will be found not wholly incompatible

compatible with the peculiar and appropriate beauties which occur to a constant resident in the country, according to the different changes of the year, when he shall "copy Nature from her living book." The twelve Months are the principal part of this publication.

*A Retrospect; illustrating the Necessity of an immediate Peace with the Republick of France.* 8vo. Crisley. 1796.

This Pamphlet contains the ravings of one of those who assist the enemy by affecting dastardly fears of French power, and infusing gloomy apprehensions in the minds of our countrymen, at a time when the utmost energy should be called out. Were we to judge of the people at large by the whinings of writers of this stamp, the country would be really in danger; and, possessing such base spirits, would deserve no better than to come under the yoke of France. If there is any circumstance in the whole French Revolution worthy of imitation, it is the fortitude they have frequently exhibited in hours of distress; but with such writers as the present, pusillanimity seems the order of the day. In this pamphlet we have observed nothing new, except that the Author has discovered that Montesquieu is a stupid writer. Reader, do you desire more?

*The Art of Growing Rich.* 1s. 8vo. Evans.

A trite Essay on the Advantages of Wealth, eked out with strings of quotations, and concluding with an abstract of the life of an eminent citizen, Thomas Firmin, in the last century, whose name deserves to be held in honour, wherever his memory shall be known. Though we see nothing new in this pamphlet, yet we think a perusal of it by the extravagant and dissipated would not be without its use. Sneers against some of the Ministry and Bishop Horsley are introduced without any propriety in a performance of the present kind.

*A Short Account of the late Mr. Reuben Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude and Latitude near the Tropic in Bengal, in the Years 1790, 1791.* By Isaac Dalby. 4to. 1796. Elmsley.

General Roy's representations in 1787, respecting the utility of the trigonometrical survey, at that time begun in England, induced the East India Company to resolve on a similar operation on the coast of Coromandel, or somewhere in Bengal, intending at the same time that the length of a degree on the meridian should be determined, because a measurement of the kind had never taken place near the tropic. Mr. Burrow, it was imagined, would be selected for this employment, and instruments were pointed out as necessary to be sent for the purpose; but some difficulties arising, that Gentleman, in 1790 and 1791, measured a degree of longitude, and also another of latitude, under the tropic, with such instruments and other apparatus as he could procure. His death, which happened in May 1792, at Caragola, put an end to his undertaking; but his manuscripts coming into the hands of Mr. Dalby, by bequest, he properly considered that what had been executed by a man of Mr. Burrow's abilities could hardly fail of adding to the common stock of scientific knowledge, and has presented to the Public the result in the pamphlet now before us.

*Muslemian Adeli; or, A Description of the Customs and Manners of the Turks; with a Sketch of their Literature.* By S. Baker. 12mo. 1796. Milne.

To those who have not the opportunity of perusing the more copious accounts of the customs and manners of the Turks, the present Compendium will afford both entertainment and instruction.

## LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 323, 324, 325.

Σὶ δ' ὠμὰ πρὸς νεμεσίαν, καὶ γαμηλίους  
 ἄξει θυλάς στυγρὰς Ἰφίδος λίαν,  
 (Μητρός κελαινῆς χερνίβας μιμούμενος).  
 Ἢ, εἰ βαδείαν

THE 325th line is put in a parenthesis, that the antecedent to *Ἢ*, may more clearly appear. That antecedent is not *μητρός*, meaning Iphigenia; but *Polyxena*, who is the subject of this prophecy. Iphigenia's sacrifice is not mentioned

here. She is here spoken of only as the mother of Pyrrhus, who massacred the Greeks among the Tauri. Pyrrhus, says Cassandra, will bear thee, Polyxena, to the altar, not for marriage, but for sacrifice; imitating his mother's cruelties.

ties. Polyxena's story, thus hinted at, is in the following lines more fully told. Pyrrhus is called *δαιδς ἀπταμος δράκων*; Polyxena, *στεινήφορος βίου*. Cassandra predicts, that Pyrrhus will bind himself by an oath to the Greeks, that his sword shall appease the manes of his father: — *Ἀδύου ἀπὸν ἀχάρας*. Iphigenia was, at the commencement of the war, proposed to be sacrificed; but a hind was

substituted. Cassandra, recollecting her escape, represents Polyxena as the *φύσι-σταιν* victim. The compound word *σπειρόσφακτον* conveys this sense, and confirms this explanation. The commentators, by applying these lines to Iphigenia's sacrifice, are embarrassed with regard to the sense of *σπειρόσφακτον*, and have mistaken the design of the speaker.

E.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

Oct. 17.

**M**R. SECOND (formerly Miss MAHON) appeared the first time on the stage at Covent Garden, in the character of *Emily* in *The Woodman*. This lady has been known some time to the Public as a singer, though not on the Theatre. She possesses great requisites for the Stage; a figure and face both interesting, and her voice forcible and clear. In the dialogue she was something deficient, but she appeared to have no faults but such as time and attention will get the better of. She was much applauded.

20. THOMSON'S *Edward and Eleanor* was revived at Drury Lane Theatre. The parts of Edward, Selmi, Eleanor, and Daraxa, by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Powell. This Tragedy was the second which experienced the Lord Chamberlain's prohibition, after the Licensing Act took place; and it has been conjectured, that the Author had a wish that it should experience this treatment. Like all the Dramas of the Author of the Seasons, it is heavy and tedious, and more calculated for the closet than the stage. In 1775 it was altered by Mr. Hull. On the present occasion, the Performers exerted themselves each to the utmost of his and her ability; but the effect seems not to have answered the effort, as it has been played only one night, and is said to be now laid aside.

27. Mr. DENMAN performed the first time at Drury Lane the character of *Feigard*, in *The Stratagem*. This part formerly was admirably acted by Mr. Moody; after whom, the new Performer appeared with every disadvantage.

29. FORTUNE'S FOOT, a Comedy by Mr. Reynolds, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Hap Hazard,	Mr. Lewis.
Sir Bamberg Blackletter,	Mr. Quick.
Tom Seymour,	Mr. Fawcett.
Sir Charles Danvers,	Mr. Middleton.
Orville,	Mr. Macready.
Mrs. Seymour,	Miss Morris.
Miss Union,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lady Danvers,	Miss Wallis.

The scene lies in the metropolis; and the plot is as follows:

Sir Charles and Lady Danvers, in consequence of an imprudent trip to Greta Green, having been abandoned, the first by his uncle Sir Bamberg Blackletter, and the latter by her mother Mrs. Seymour, are reduced to the greatest distress. They attempt a reconciliation, which is for some time prevented by the intrigues of Miss Union, whose object is to get Hap-Hazard married to Mrs. Seymour, to procure a divorce between Sir Charles and Lady Danvers, and unite Lady Danvers to her nephew Orville, while she herself proposes to marry Sir Bamberg. Hap-Hazard, a young Welchman, just arrived in town, and godson to Sir Bamberg, is made use of as an instrument to forward her measures; but by his own impetuosity, and a variety of whimsical accidents, he mars every project that is laid; and Sir Bamberg and Mrs. Seymour, convinced of the base stratagems contrived to destroy the happiness of the young couple, are at length reconciled, extricate them from their difficulties, and place them in a state of affluence.

Such is the bare outline of the plot; and this simple story the Author has happily contrived to embellish with many pleasing incidents and lively traits of satire, which, though not always just and instructive, are spirited and entertaining. The object of this production, like that of all the other writings of Reynolds, is to "catch the living manners as they rise."—Consistency of plot, or attention to the accustomed rules of the Drama, are entirely out of the question in the present instance. Every scene forms a kind of plot, and yet the general business of the Piece is such, that nothing to which the term "plot" can strictly be applied is to be traced in it. Sprightliness of dialogue, and whimsicality of situations, constitute the basis upon which the Author has raised this fabric for the accommodation of the votaries of Momus, and the disciples of Pleasantry; and judging from the success of his former edifices of this nature, he has employed the same materials in

his formation, and the same ornaments in its decoration. Those who have derived gratification from his Dramatist, his Rags, and his Speculation, will experience no disappointment in his *Fortune's Fool*, although it may bear fewer traits of originality than either of those pieces. The sentiments are in general exceedingly sprightly, and abound in temporary allusions: the actors come on to utter them, and retire, as they enter, in a manner calculated to create a laugh; and attending merely to this object, from the commencement to the conclusion of the scene, the merriment and good-humour of the audience are preserved throughout the whole. If in no instance it bears the scrutiny of reason, no blame is imputable to the Author on that account; he writes to suit the public taste, and his exertions are amply rewarded by their approbation. For while we lament, that Dramatic writing has fallen into so low a state, we are ready to admit, with Cibber, that "since the repetition of the best old plays is so apt to give satiety, and good new ones so scarce a commodity, we must not wonder that the actors are sometimes forced to trade in trash for a livelihood." The first two acts are by far the best; but the others experienced a reception no less favourable.

The Prologue and Epilogue were spoken by Mr. Toms and Mrs. Mattocks; and the whole was very favourably received.

Nov. 2. Mr. HAMLIN appeared, the first time at that Theatre, at Drury Lane, in *Young Norval* in *Douglas*. This Performer is from Dublin, and exhibited some talents, though his imitation of Mr. Kemble was so close as to furnish little to determine what his powers really are. At present he is entitled to little more praise than of a close copyist.

3. Mr. CAMPBELL appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of *Charles*, in *The School for Scandal*. This part requires an assemblage of qualifications, seldom if ever to be found possessed by a young Performer. Mr. Campbell has much to learn and much to unlearn before he can be equal to the open, gay, airy rake of the *School for Scandal*.

5. *THE CHARITY BOY*, a Musical Entertainment by Mr. Cross, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. This Piece takes its title from the principal character, which was represented by Mr. Bannister, Jun. The *Charity Boy* is one bound to a wheelwright, and in the course of time gets into the business of his master, and becomes Churchwarden. He displays, in the early part of his prosperity, an unbounded spirit of benevolence, which is taken advantage of by almost every person. An artful and designing Attorney

forms a good contrast to him; and a considerable degree of merriment is created by the blunders of a vulgar Irish servant (performed by Denman), who is sent into a family with whom he is entirely unacquainted, to personate his master. The first act was of much promise, but the second did not answer the general expectation. To the abilities of the performers Bannister, Sweet, Denman, Sedgwick, Dignum, Master Welch, Mrs. Bland, Miss De Camp, and Miss Leak, the Author was much indebted. The music, partly new and partly compiled, was produced by Mr. Reeves.

*OLYMPUS IN AN UPROAR*, a Burletta, taken in part from *The Golden Pippin* of O'Hara, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Jupiter,	Mr. Munden,
Mercury,	Mr. Townsend,
Paris,	Mr. Incledon,
Momus,	Mr. Simmons.
Juno,	Mrs. Addison,
Pallas,	Mrs. Clendinning,
Venus,	Mrs. Mountain,
Erynis,	Mr. Delpini,
Iris,	Mrs. Castelle,
Leda,	Mad. St. Amand.

This splendid Representation consists of beautiful scenery, whimsical situations, admirable music, and very pleasant drollery. The new music by Mr. Reeve does not equal the old, selected from various masters. The *Passe de Ruffe*, danced by Delpini à la Parisot, in the character of a fine lady, with Munden, was irresistibly comic; and the whole went off with considerable applause.

15. *THE CONSPIRACY*, a Tragedy by Mr. Jephson, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Titus,	Mr. Palmer.
Sextus,	Mr. Kemble.
Annius,	Mr. Barrymore.
Publius,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Lentulus,	Mr. Caulfield.
Vitellia,	Mrs. Siddons.
Cornelia,	Mrs. Powell.

#### FABLE.

Lentulus, a Roman General, having been refused the Government of a Province by the Emperor Titus, on a suspicion that he was of too rapacious a character, determines on revenge, and seduces Sextus, a noble friend of the Emperor, to join in a Conspiracy. Sextus is not, however, guided merely by factious motives, but is incited to rebellion by the persuasions of Vitellia, of whom he is passionately enamoured. Vitellia, in order to induce Sextus to undertake the murder of his Sovereign, pretends that her hatred of

Titus

Titus arises from his injustice towards her father, and she promises to reward Sextus with her hand. The truth is, that she is in love with Titus, and actuated by revenge, because she finds that the Emperor gives the preference to Berenice. As Berenice is a foreigner, the Senate intreat Titus to discard her, and to make a native of Rome the partner of his Throne. Titus makes a sacrifice of his feelings in this respect, though he is devoted to Berenice, and fixes his choice on Cornelia, the sister of Sextus. Cornelia is attached to Annus, the friend of Sextus; and Annus, who is equally attached to her, is unfortunately selected by Titus for the melancholy office of announcing the choice of the Emperor. Cornelia, however, addresses the Emperor, tells him of her love for Annus, and the Emperor generously abandons his choice. When Vitellia understands that Berenice is sent away, her love for Titus is fanned by hope, and she intreats Sextus to suspend his bloody intentions; but learning that Cornelia was to be the object of the Imperial choice, her revenge rages with redoubled fury, and she again stimulates Sextus to murder his Sovereign. Sextus, after many struggles of duty and esteem for the Emperor, yields at length to the unhappy fascination of love, and quits her to execute the fatal purpose.

As soon as he is gone, Publius comes to inform her that Cornelia had declined the honour intended her, and that Titus had transferred his choice on her. Vitellia, of course, is almost frantic at finding she was so near the summit of her wishes, and that her own fatal counsels were likely to obstruct her elevation. Sextus, in the confusion and horror of his feelings, seeing the capitol on fire, imagines that he saw the Emperor stabbed, and that he died by the stroke of the assassin. It appears, however, that the plot miscarried; and that Lentulus, the head of the conspiracy, had been seized. Annus, the friend of Sextus, advised the latter to appear before the Emperor; and as the robe of Sextus is smeared with blood, which betrays his concern in the Conspiracy, Annus changes garments with him. Cornelia informs the Emperor, that a crimson ribband on the mantle was the badge of the conspirators; and when Annus appears before the Emperor with the mantle of Sextus, on which a crimson ribband is placed, he is considered as a conspirator, and doomed to punishment, which he resolves to bear rather than betray his friend Sextus. Sextus, however, is too generous to let Annus

suffer, and determines to acknowledge his guilt. Vitellia, finding that the conspiracy had been frustrated, is afraid of being known as a sharer in the crime, and therefore earnestly implores Sextus to fly, promising to save the life and fame of Annus. Sextus is deaf to all her entreaties, and is firm in his intentions to own his guilt, and save his friend; but during this parley Publius enters and demands his sword, telling him that Lentulus lives, and has betrayed him.

Sextus is examined before the Senate, and doomed to be thrown into the Arena and devoured by hungry lions. The clemency of the Emperor still interposes, and Sextus is told that his life shall be saved, and that he shall even be restored to the friendship of Titus, if he will reveal his secret instigator. Sextus is stung with remorse and overwhelmed with agony, but will not betray Vitellia. The generous Emperor forgives all the conspirators, but dooms Sextus to perpetual banishment for his obstinate silence. Vitellia, in all the anguish of repentance, enters and unfolds the whole mystery, and, having previously taken poison, dies as soon as she has attempted to excuse Sextus to the Emperor, alledging that her artifices had seduced Sextus from his duty.

The Emperor, considering Sextus as the unfortunate victim of an irresistible passion, receives him again as a friend; but Sextus, unable to live under such a load of dishonour and compunction, stabs himself, and the Piece concludes with an expression of regret from the Emperor, that he had lost a man whose firm fidelity in love shewed a mind that, if not unhappily misguided, might have been equally faithful in friendship.

This Tragedy is taken from the *Clemenza di Tito* of Metastasio, of which an enlarged translation was published by Mr. Cleland in 1760. Mr. Jephson's play has therefore not the merit of originality, nor yet is he answerable for some of the situations of the piece which may be liable to censure. The performances of Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble had their usual excellence; nor were Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Powell, or the other performers, without their share of merit. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. C. Kemble, the Epilogue by Mrs. Powell.

19. A Comic Opera, called *Abroad and At Home*, written by Mr. Holman, was performed the first time at Covent Garden, and received with applause. The *Dramatis Personæ*, Fable, &c. are unavoidably deferred to our next Number.



## P O E T R Y.

## THE PROPHECY OF QUEEN EMMA,

By WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE,

(Not inserted in his Works).

O'ER the hills of Cheviot, beaming  
Rose the silver dawn of May ;  
Hostile spears and helmets gleaming  
Swell'd along the mountains gray.

Edwin's warlike horn refounded  
Through the winding dales below,  
And the echoing hills rebounded  
The defiance of the foe.

O'er the downs like torrents pouring  
Edwin's horsemen rush'd along,  
From the hills like tempests louring  
Slowly march'd stern Edgar's throng.

Spear to spear was now portended,  
And the yew bows half were drawn,  
When the female scream ascended,  
Shrilling o'er the crowded lawn.

While her virgins round her weeping  
Waved aloft their snowy hands,  
From the wood Queen Emma shrieking  
Ran between the dreadful bands.

Oh, my Sons, what rage infernal  
Bids you grasp th' unhallow'd spear !  
Heaven detests the war fraternal ;  
Oh, the impious strife forbear !

Ah, how mild and sweetly tender  
Flow'd your peaceful early days !  
Each was then of each defender,  
Each of each the pride and praise.

O my first-born Edwin, soften,  
Nor invade thy brother's right ;  
O my Edgar, think how often  
Edwin dar'd for thee the fight.

Edgar, shall thy impious fury  
Dare thy guardian to the field !  
Oh, my Sons, let peace allure ye ;  
Thy stern claims, O Edwin, yield.

Ha, what sight of horror waving,  
Sullen Edgar, clouds thy rear !  
Bring'st thou Denmark's banners braving  
Thy insulted brother's spear !

Ah, bethink how through thy regions  
Midnight horror fearful howl'd,  
When, like wolves, the Danish legions  
Thro' thy trembling forests prow'd ;

When, unable of resistance,  
Denmark's lance thy bosom gor'd——  
And shall Edwin's brave assistance  
Be repaid with Denmark's sword !

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With that sword shalt thou assail him  
From whose point he set thee free,  
While his warlike sinews fail him,  
Weak with loss of blood for thee !

Oh, my Edwin, timely hearken,  
And thy stern resolves forbear !  
Shall revenge thy councils darken,  
Oh, my Edgar, drop the spear !

Wisdom tells and Justice offers  
How each wound may yet be balm'd ;  
O revere these holy proffers ;  
Let the storms of hell be calm'd.

Oh, my Sons———But all her fortows  
Fired their impious rage the more :  
From the bow-strings sprung the arrows ;  
Soon the valleys reekt with gore.

Shrieking wild, with horror shivering,  
Fled the Queen all stain'd with blood,  
In her purpled bosom quivering  
Deep a feather'd arrow stood.

Up the mountain she ascended  
Fierce as mounts the flame in air ;  
And her hands, to Heaven extended,  
Scatter'd her uprooted hair :

Ah, my Sons, how impious cover'd  
With each other's blood, she cried :  
While the eagles round her hover'd,  
And wild scream for scream replied——

From that blood around you steaming  
Turn, my Sons, your vengeful eyes ;  
See what horrors o'er you streaming  
Must round th' offended skies.

See what burning spears portended,  
Couch'd by fire-eyed spectres glare,  
Circling round you both, suspended  
On the trembling threads of air !

O'er you both Heaven's lightning volleys,  
Wither'd is your strength ev'n now ;  
Idly weeping o'er your follies,  
Soon your heads shall lowly bow.

Soon the Dane, the Scot, and Norman,  
O'er your dales shall havoc pour,  
Every hold and city storming,  
Every herd and field devour.

Ha, what signal new arising  
Thro' the dreadful group prevails !  
'Tis the hand of Justice poising  
High aloft th' eternal scales.

Loaded with thy base alliance,  
Rage and rancour all extreme,  
Faith and honour's foul defiance,  
Thine, O Edgar, kicks the beam !

Z z

Opening

Opening mild and blue, reverſing  
O'er thy brother's waſted hills,  
See the murky clouds diſperſing,  
And the fertile ſhower diſtills.

But o'er thy devoted valleys  
Blacker ſpreads the angry ſky ;  
Thro' the gloom pale lightning fallies,  
Diſtant thunders groan and die.

O'er thy proudeſt caſtles waving,  
Fed by hell and magic power,  
Denmark towers on high her raven,  
Hatch'd in Freedom's mortal hour.

“Curſed be the day deteſted,  
“Curſed be the fraud profound,  
“When on Denmark's ſpear we reſted,”  
Thro' thy ſtreets ſhall loud reſound.

To thy brother ſad imploring,  
Now I ſee thee turn thine eyes—  
Ha, in ſettled darkneſs louriſg,  
Now no more the viſions riſe !

But thy ranc'rous ſoul deſcending  
To thy ſons from age to age,  
Province then from province rending,  
War on war ſhall bleed and rage.

This thy freedom proudly boaſted,  
Hapleſs Edgar, loud ſhe cried—  
With her wounds and woes exhausted,  
Down on earth ſhe funk and died.

MR. EDITOR,

THE readineſs with which you permitted my tranſlation from Ovid's *Triftium* to appear in a late Magazine, emboldens me to ſend the following Verſion of another Elegy from the ſame Work. I am ignorant whether the *Triftium* has ever appeared before the Public in an Engliſh dreſs. I know ſome Critics have repreſented Ovid, in theſe Elegies, as no longer himſelf: they pretend, at leaſt, to lament that his mind had ſuffered equally with his body; and that his poetical complaints, during his exile, exhibit only the melancholy proſpect of a rich, fertile, and extenſive genius, rendered barren by the froſt of age, and deſpoiled of all its glory by the ſtorms of adverſity. From ſuch cold Critics I diſſer in toto; and could, I doubt not, ſucceſſfully maintain, that in none of his incomparable writings has he appeared to greater advantage, than when wooing the Elegiac Muſe, under the ſevere preſſure of real miſfortunes, ſufficient to have broken the haughty ſpirit and boaſted firmneſs of Stoical arrogance.—The tender Ovid, yielding to the amiable weakneſſes of humanity, never pretended to a philoſophy incompatible with its beſt feelings. The melancholy I imbibe, from peruſing

theſe poems, is inexpressibly pleaſing; the infinitely varied modifications of diſtreſs, and the diſtinct points of view in which he has placed his ſombre picture, as ſeen through a lurid atmosphere, beſpeak a matter, in full poſſeſſion of mental energies, which mark the force of a Michael Angelo, the divinely tender taſte of a Raphael, and the grace of a Guido. But leſt my feelings ſhould run riot while contemplating the perfections of my favourite Claſſic, I conclude with aſſuring you, Mr. Editor, that I conſider myſelf as your much obliged and obedient ſervant,  
ORESTES.

ELEGY VIII. LIB. IV. OF

OID'S *TRISTIUM*,

FREELY TRANSLATED.

*Jam mea cygnæas imitantur tempora plumas,  
Inſicit et nigra: alba ſenecta comas.*

WHITE are my temples as the ſwan's fair  
plumes,

Time's bleaching pow'r my auburn ring-  
lets prove ;

Liſtleſs old age with every weakneſs comes,  
My legs ſcarce bear me tottering as I move.

Sure at my age life's labours ought to ceaſe,  
And cares and anxious fears be chas'd  
away ;

This is the time my love of books and eaſe,  
With pleaſing ſtudies ſhould conclude the  
day.

Enjoy'd as lov'd my humble ſeat ſhould be,  
Paternal acres now their Lord require ;  
Propitious erſt each houſhold deity  
Neglected lies, nor flames the ſacred fire.

'Mid the endearments of domeſtic life,  
An age of bliſs my ardent fancy plann'd ;  
Safe with my children and my faithful wiſe,  
Lov'd and protected in my native land.

Not to th' immortal Gods my fate decree  
(Tho' I ſome merit might unbluſhing  
boalt) ;

Mark'd by their ire, I travers'd land and ſea,  
At length an exile on Sarmatia's coaſt.

The ſhell'ring doct ſtorm-flutter'd navies  
ſeek,

Nor longer brave the dangers of the ſea ;  
The horſe for racing priz'd grown old and  
weak,

Enjoys at graſs his fame and liberty.

The worn old penſioner, releas'd from war,  
High o'er his chimney hangs his trophy'd  
arms ;

Me, broke with age, alas ! why then debar  
From my diſcharge ? unfit for camp alarms.

'Tis time no more I breath'd a foreign air,  
Nor quench'd my thirst at some cold Getic  
fount ;

To my deserted gardens I'd repair,  
Revisit Rome, and friends long lost recount.

Blind to the future, youthful I believ'd,  
In peace I should attain a good old age ;  
Dire frown the Fates, and I have been de-  
ceiv'd,  
Flatt'ring they smil'd, but *now* relentless  
rage.

Ten lustres I have pass'd with fair renown,  
Declining years resistless urge their force ;  
So nigh the post, I deem'd the palm my own,  
O'erfet and broke, my chariot strews the  
course.

Madly, alas ! I turn'd *his* wrath on me,  
Than whom a milder Prince the world  
ne'er saw ;

My sad offence o'ercame his clemency :  
Thus guilty, still the vital air I draw.

Condemn'd to pass beneath the Northern pole  
My days, an exile on the Euxine shore ;  
So strange, that no belief had reach'd my soul,  
Tho' to the fact both Jove and Phœbus  
swore.

There's nought so fixt in adamantine chain,  
But melts when Jove with kindling anger  
glows ;

Nought so sublime as renders danger vain,  
When to her God all nature humbled bows.

Much of my grief from folly I derive,  
But more from angry Jove's vindictive nod ;  
By my dire woes may others learn to thrive,  
And 'scape his wrath who is almost a God.

Nov. 3, 1796.

ORESTES.

E L E G Y.

**E**MMMA, though hope delusive spreads no  
more

A golden vision o'er my wayward fate ;  
Still will I love 'till life's sad day is o'er,  
And mourn thy loss and undeserv'd hate.

Though at my hapless doom I still repine,  
That thou art blest will sooth my saddest  
woe ;

For ah, thy happiness alone is mine,  
And thy enjoyment all the bliss I know.

Why didst thou smiling cherish young desire,  
Warm me to bliss, awaken me to pain ;  
Why didst thou fan the soul-consuming fire,  
Calmly to tell me that it burns in vain ?

Why did the tear stand trembling in thine  
eye ;

Why in each look did love's fierce glances  
dart ;

Why, when my bosom heaved the tender  
sigh,

Didst thou delusive press me to thy heart ?

Too constant heart, will it avail thee now,  
That once the tenderest joys of love were  
thine ;

Since now the pleads a long forgotten vow,  
And at her loss forbids me to repine.

Still will I pour love's melancholy strain,  
While Philomel shall echo back my lay ;  
Love's tender note shall sooth my saddest pain,  
Banish'd from thee and hope and cheering  
day.

Still those soft scenes in fancy I'll prolong,  
That won my heart from apathy to thee ;  
Far was the thought, when pity urg'd my  
tongue,

That pity e'er would prove a balm for me.

Ah, think not, Emma, I can love thee less,  
Can e'er forget the magic of thine eyes ;  
Although thy charms my happier rival bless,  
And every hope within my bosom dies.

I. G.

E P I G R A M.

**T**WIXT John and his Wife, in lieu of  
affection,

Perpetual contests arose ;  
In judgement and taste each assumed the di-  
rection,

And both were proceeding to blows ;  
When John exclaimed, Hold !—my error I see,  
Your argument's weighty and true ;  
You have taste,—for in marriage you made  
choice of me ;

I have none,—for I made choice of you.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

THE VICAR AND HOUR GLASS.

**I**N Gothic Churches you may view,  
Close by the Vicar's elbow placed,  
An Hour Glass of motion true,  
With antique sculpture richly graced.

It happened as, in Charles's days,  
Old Spintext thundered loud and deep,  
In orthodox and loyal lays,  
His wearied audience fell asleep.

The Vicar stared, and thus exclaimed,  
" I'm sure the Quarter scarce has run ;  
" I looked before my text I named,  
" My Sermon just at Twelve begun !"

You who perchance may read this rhyme,  
Will see the cause in all its force ;  
He measured his Discourse by Time,  
They measured Time by his Discourse.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

## WEARMOUTH BRIDGE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

ON Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1796, this beautiful structure was opened for the use of the Public, with a Grand Procession, and Masonic Ceremonies, amidst an immense concourse of people (computed at 50,000 persons). The daily post between Sunderland and Newcastle passed along the bridge for the first time.

This amazing piece of architecture measures, in the span of the arch, 236 feet; in height, near 100 feet; and in breadth, 32 feet. The spring of the arch is only 33 feet, forming a very small segment of a circle: it contains about 250 tons of iron; 210 tons cast, and the remainder wrought. The two piers, which support the iron work, are so high, that ships may pass under the Bridge without lowering their masts; and you pass over on a level with the ground on each side. The piers are built of stone. The foundation was laid on the 24th of September, 1793, attended by a similar procession. The Oration on that occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Nesfield, Grand Chaplain; and the Sermon preached in Sunderland Church, by the Rev. Mr. Heskett, Chaplain of the Phoenix Lodge. Mess. Walkers of Rotherham, York shire, prepared the iron work; and Mr. Wilson, of Sunderland, was the Architect of the work; but the principle on which the bridge is constructed, was invented by Mr. Burdon himself, (to whom a patent has been granted for the invention \*) under whose auspices, and by whose munificence, chiefly the present beautiful structure has been erected.

## COPY

OF

## THE INSCRIPTION

ON THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF  
WEARMOUTH BRIDGE.

Quo tempore

Civium Gallicorum ardor Vesanus

Prava jubentium

Gentes turbavit Europeas

Ferro bello,

ROLANDUS BURDON, Armiger,

Meliora colens

VEDRÆ

Ripas, scopulis præruptis,

Ponte conjungere ferreo

Statuit.

Feliciter fundamina posuit

Ostavo Calendaris Octobris,

Anno Salutis Humanæ

M, DCC, XCIII.

Georgii Tertii XXXIII.

Adstante

Gulielmo Hen. Lambton, Armigero,

Summo Provinciali Magistro

Fratrumque Societatis Architectonicæ

Et Procerum Comitatus Dunelmensis

Spectabili corona,

Populique plurima comitante caterva.

Maneant vestigia diu

Non irritæ spei.

## IMITATED IN ENGLISH.

At that time

When the mad fury of French Citizens,

Dictating acts of extreme depravity,

Disturbed the peace of Europe

With iron war,

ROWLAND BURDON, Esq.

Aiming at worthier purposes,

Hath resolved

To join the steep and craggy shores

Of the river

WEAR

With an Iron Bridge.

He happily laid the foundation

On the xxiv. day of September,

In the year of Human Salvation

M, DCC, XCIII.

And the XXXIII. of the Reign

Of George the Third,

In the presence of

William Henry Lambton, Esq.

Provincial Grand Master,

With a respectable circle

Of the Brethren of the Society of

Free and Accepted Masons,

And of the Magistrates and principal

Gentlemen of the County of Durham;

Attended by

An immense Concourse of People.

Long may the Vestiges endure

Of a Hope not formed in vain!

\* " My invention (says the patriotic inventor, in his specification for the patent) consists in applying iron, or other metallic compositions, to the purpose of constructing arches upon the same principle as stone is now employed; by a subdivision into blocks easily portable, answering to the key stones of a common arch, which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmness of a solid stone arch; whilst, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone."

An Oration on the occasion was delivered by William Nesfield, M. A. Provincial Grand Chaplain; as was a Sermon by John Brewster, M. A. Chaplain of the Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockton; and the Grand Master, Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P. (whose contribution to the building

amounted to 19,000*l.*) addressed the Brethren in a speech, highly interesting, both from its manner and purport, in which he did ample justice to Brother Wilfon, the Architect of the Work.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, past Grand Master, assisted in the Ceremony.

## 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 273.]

16. IT has afforded me great satisfaction to find that my arduous endeavours to facilitate your progress in musical knowledge have met with your full approbation: encouraged by success, I shall cheerfully proceed in the task which I have undertaken, and continue to transmit to you such further thoughts as occur to me on the business which we have *sur le tapis*. And, first, I stand pledged to make known to you a very celebrated character in the present school of Practice.

High on the scale of eminence ranks the much-admired and much-extolled CELERIO, LE DIEU DE CLAVECIN—the idol of all the *Piano-Forte Volanté's* of the age, and on whose appearance “the many rend the skies with loud applause.” In the brilliant stile of play CELERIO is *recherché* in the extreme, and, as a slight-of-hand performer, *au fait* to a degree of luxuriance which none have yet attained, and wherein no one can exceed him. From the very lowest to the uppermost key, and back again, he is quicker than the eye can follow him, or the ear catch the sounds produced in this *flight des les doigts*.

“Faster than swift CAMILLA scours the plain,

“Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.”

Next have we shake upon shake; double shake with the hands across, the bass keys first fingered with the left hand, the treble with the right, then, quick as lightning, the hands overcrossed, and the bass tickled with the right; now, *prestissimo*, each hand restored to its place, and, in a twinkling, again crossed under; and thus is the whole figure of 8 repeatedly manœuvred by CELERIO with a dexterity and rapidity astonishing to behold, his velo-

city of sight over the whole finger-board from right to left, from left to right, far exceeding that of a weaver's shuttle when darted through the loom with the utmost expertness. Now, all this *locuspocus*, this *ambi-dexter* work, is constantly exercised by CELERIO in every lesson before him: whatever its subject, or however the text may vary, still the same appendages, the same embellishments, the same circinvolutions of flourish and wire-drawn *cadenzas*, are invariably introduced by him to excite wonder and extort applause. In my very humble opinion, there is in CELERIO a great sameness of manner. The lessons which he delivers in public are very few in number, whence I conjecture his studies have not been very extensive, and that he is not profound as a scientific Musician. I regard him, therefore, but as a practical adept in the manual part of his profession, so far as relates to Rapidity of Finger, and wherein his right hand far excels his left. His Stile of Play, calculated wholly for momentary effect, and which can make no impression, is, however, certainly the most elegant of that species of performance. CELERIO is perfect in a shake, open, clear, and continued; his adornments are light and airy, and his Cadences richly wrought with well-fancied ornament, and well-sustained, though, in general, to a length that fates the Ear. But then, in whatever is executed by CELERIO, this Art-manual, this Legerdomain, this Finger alacrity, is ever predominant, and is the sole object of his attention; and this is evinced by those who frequently hear him, from the same Traverses, the same Shakes, the same Closes, and the same *Ditto* tricks of every kind; in short, the *Ditto* ever repeated,

recur so often, as, at length, to disgust many who once were charmed with him. In Tone, I do not think CELERIO is either sweet, rich, or powerful. On the contrary, I find him faint, thin, and quilly; he is devoid of Grandeur, Pathos, and Variety of Sound. These defects may, possibly, proceed from the inertness of his left hand, which is a very feeble assistant to its brilliant Co-partner, whence from failure in the Bass, there is a want of enrichment and fullness in every thing delivered by him. Acute and neat, but evanescent, the Notes by CELERIO vibrate on the Ear, where they expire—they never reach the Heart. From what has been observed, it is clear the manner of CELERIO has in it very little Modulation, and is wholly destitute of Expression. He is no TIMOTHEUS; you may, at all times, hear him without the least trepidation of nerve. The gentle, the refined CELERIO will not, with the force of his Lyre, harrow up the Breast, nor strike the Soul with horror; nor will he, on the other hand, ever “Softly sweet in Lydian Measure” sooth to rest the perturbed bosom.

17. Thus having analyzed before you the merits of this famed Performer, you find them to be composed of Brilliance and Frivolity, of florid Embellishment, of superficial Graces, of Fillagree Cadences, &c. *en fin*, of Rapidity and Vapidity. We cannot therefore rank him as an Apostle of the Orthodox Church of Music, and it may be truly said of him that his Talents are wholly at his Fingers ends, where, though not *à gauche*, he certainly is *adroit*. Yet while thus we are freely censuring the title of CELERIO, some allowance should be made; let us then to the vitiated Taste of the Age in which CELERIO flourishes, attribute, in a great degree, the Inducements he has to adopt that mode which promises success. The object with CELERIO is *éclat*; that admired as a Performer, he may be sought after as a Teacher. He is of Character unblemished, respectful in Deméanor, and diligent in his Profession—so fair besal his pursuits! There are, in abundance, young Ladies in affluent state, of whose Liberality let CELERIO largely partake, and for whose purpose his manner is adapted; that is, to become qualified to figure away, *à a little Music*, with much Velocity and Brilliance of Finger, through some tawly *Rondeau*, with its multitudinous Variations and Adornments. CE-

LERIO, as an Instructor, is not however for our purpose—it is enough that he has our good wishes, and our plaudits on his public Performances.

18. Him alone I hold to be a true Master who is deeply read in Musical Literature, and well versed in the Elementary Principles of his Profession; him, who while his Scholar makes due progress in the Mechanic or Practical Part of Music, endues her with such a Share of Theoretical Knowledge in the Doctrines of Harmony, as renders her capable of clearly comprehending, and properly discriminating, and deciding on the merits of Composition.

19. The Requisites towards forming the Character of a *perfect Amateur*, that is, a Lover and a Judge of Music, I have said, and now repeat, are Precision, Energy, Taste, and Expression in Performance; a Scientific acquaintance with its Rudiments, a chaste Ear, a refined Judgement, and an exquisite Sensibility of Soul.

20. The decorative Parts of Music are not, I have noticed, belonging to the Composition, and therefore may be dispensed with, nor are they deserving the least attention, unless introduced with strict propriety, and executed in the highest stile of perfection. These cannot be Mechanically infused. The Powers of Invention, with intense Study, are necessary to their acquisition. But Correctness will attend on Diligence and good Instruction; and this, in the opinion of many prudent persons, is held as sufficient for a young Lady not destined to become a Professor. I have, you see, gone far beyond this mark; still holding in mind, however, that the Time bestowed on Music more than is requisite for attaining the Character of a true *Amateur*, is improperly applied, especially if taken from those hours which ought to be employed on Studies absolutely necessary to the forming an *accomplished Woman*, in an age when Female Adornments, mental and personal, are so much the objects of Parental Care and Solitude. Yet, where there shall be Genius inherent, with Good Sense to controul its exuberances, the Predominant Passion may have encouragement. For instance, should it be Music, the Fair inspired one may safely cherish her Propensity for it by devoting to her darling Subject, a Portion of that Time which usually is allotted to Dress, to Visits, and Public Amusements.

(To be continued.)

DROS-

R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXVI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

(Continued from Page 240.)

ANN OF AUSTRIA,  
QUEEN OF LOUIS XIII.

THIS Princess was most cruelly treated by the imperious Richelieu. He was continually accusing her of being concerned in some plot against her husband and her Sovereign, and occasionally had her interrogated respecting her connections with Spain, by some of the principal Magistrates of the Parliament of Paris. She said one day to the Cardinal, after some insult he had put upon her, "Dieu ne paye pas toutes les semaines, mais *enfin il paye*;—God, Sir, does not settle his accounts with mankind every week, but at last he settles them with effect."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Had the Roman Calendar been ever honoured with the names of excellent and virtuous men like M. Vincent, who would have grudged the Pope the power of making Saints?

M. Vincent was much considered by Cardinal Richelieu, and had often audiences of him. In an audience M. Vincent obtained of him in 1640, at which time France was greatly exhausted by the wars it had carried on against the House of Austria, he fell down at his feet and exclaimed, "My Lord, give us Peace; have pity upon us; give Peace to France." Richelieu, unused to be contradicted, was, however, by no means displeas'd with the conduct of the holy man, but with great mildness told him, that he was then actually doing every thing in his power to bring about a general Peace in Europe, but that this did not depend on himself alone, and that both within and without the kingdom, there were many persons whose concurrence and co-operation was necessary for this salutary work.

Not long after this some persons, much attach'd to the Catholic Religion, waited upon M. Vincent, and desired him to represent to the Cardinal how much at that time Ireland was suffering from England, and that it would

conduce much to the honour of his Eminence, who was a Prince of the Church, and had the intire confidence of his Sovereign, if he would assist a People that were persecuted for their attachment to the religion of their ancestors, and that the Pope would second the efforts of the Cardinal, and that he offered him for the purpose one hundred thousand crowns. Richelieu replied to M. Vincent, with a gentleness that he did not always possess, that his Sovereign had too many affairs upon his hands at present to think of turning his arms against England; that the sum offered by the Pope would soon be expended in military provisions; that an army was an immense machine, that was moved with difficulty; and that, in fact, so many equipages, so many stands of arms, and so many convoys would be generally wanted, that millions of livres would not be sufficient for the expences. The good, though misguided intentions of M. Vincent, no less than the manner in which they were received, do equal honour to the Saint and to the Minister.

M. FOUQUET.

This disgraced Minister being interrogated in the Criminal Chamber of the Parliament of Paris by M. Chamillard, told him, that he knew that it was M. Colbert who was the occasion of his being in that situation. Chamillard replied, that it was the King who did every thing, and who ordered every thing respecting him. Fouquet answered M. Chamillard, "We always in my time said the same thing, when we had an intention to ruin any one."

ABBE BROTIER,

the celebrated Editor of Tacitus, used to say, that in France nothing was ever brought to a conclusion, because every thing was begun with impetuosity and without reflection.

"The two great sources of happiness," said the Abbe, "are Understanding

ing and Chearfulness. Nothing in the world," added he, "can supply their place, and they supply the place of every thing." He was excessively afraid of publishing his works. He used to say, after the paradoxical Father Hardouin, "To study is Paradise, to compose is Purgatory, and to print is Hell."

Brotier used to say, that there were three things in the world that knew no kind of regulation, and were always conducted with passion and brutality, Civil Wars, Family Quarrels, and Differences of Religion.

He agreed with Tacitus, that hereditary power owed every thing to birth and to chance, and that elective power was always supposed to arise from a wise and a well-considered choice. Yet (added he) how inconsiderate is the judgment of mankind, that they are obliged to confess from the long experience of past ages, that they are more indebted to birth than to choice for most of their great and excellent Princes.

"In civil wars," says he, "fidelity passes for the most odious of all crimes."

The Princes of Talmont, according to Brotier, said one day to Voltaire, "Sir, a Philosopher ought only to write to endeavour to render mankind less wicked, and less unhappy; you do the very reverse of this: you write against that Religion which is the only one that puts a restraint upon wickedness, and gives us a consolation in misfortunes." Voltaire, adds the Abbe, confessed to the Princes that he was much struck with what she had mentioned to him. However, to get off as well as he could, he said, that he wrote only for those who thought like himself.

Langlois, Secretary to the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, being asked by that great Magistrate what he thought of Voltaire's celebrated Epistle to Urania, that was just published, replied, "My Lord, I think that Voltaire ought to be confined in a place where he could not get at pen, ink and paper: he is capable of demolishing a kingdom, so dangerous is the turn of his mind: "par la tour de son esprit, cet homme peut perdre un Etat."

#### DUCC DE VENDOME.

After the famous battle of Villa Viciosa, gained by this great Commander, Philip V. King of Spain said to him, "Sir, I owe you my kingdom." The Duke, who knew that he had many persons who were envious of him,

replied, "Sire, your Majesty has overcome your enemies, I hope that I have now overcome mine." After the battle, the King of Spain having no bed to lie upon, Vendôme said, "Sire, "I will make you the most magnificent bed upon which a King ever slept," and immediately ordered a bed to be made of the standards and colours which he had taken from the enemy.

When Louis XIV. heard of the victory obtained over the Allies at Villa Viciosa, he said, "This army, which three months ago was beaten, is now become victorious; what a wonderful difference one additional man can make! *Voilà ce que c'est un homme de plus!*"

#### WILLIAM THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND.

After the victory of Nerveinde in 1693, gained by the Marshal de Luxembourg over King William, a French refugee in the King's army, to flatter the Sovereign, and to effeeble the glory of Luxembourg, praised very much his good fortune, without mentioning his military talents: "Hold your tongue, Sir," replied King William nobly, "he has been too long a fortunate General, to be nothing else but a fortunate General."

Of the Church of England this great Prince said, that it was the wisest establishment of a Church which he had ever known.

#### FENELON, ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

Cardinal Fleury was very anxious that Fenelon's posthumous book "Examen de Conscience pour le Roi," should not appear, and, according to Brotier, took great pains to prevent the publication. His Eminence might, perhaps, dislike this maxim in it, "Do not so intirely give your ear to any one as to enable him to prevent truth from reaching it."

Fenelon, in his instructions to his pupil the Duke of Burgundy, says finely,

"Piety does not consist in a scrupulous observation of trifling formalities; it consists in every one's practising the duties that are suited to his situation.

"A great Prince should not serve God in the same manner as a Monk does, or as a common individual does.

"Those who are to command others cannot do it with efficacy after they have lost the esteem and the confidence of mankind."



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

[ Continued from Page 288. ]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

SIR Francis Basset was introduced on his late promotion, and took his seat as Baron de Dunstanville.

of Errol, as one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, be referred to a Committee of Privileges, which was ordered.

The Earl of Moray took the oaths and his seat as Lord Stuart.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

The Earl of Derby presented a petition from the Earl of Lauderdale, against the election of the Earl of Errol as one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and praying to be heard at the bar. Ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Their Lordships gave judgment in the Scotch cause, the Earl of Wemyss, appellant, and Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall, Bart. respondent, affirming the decree of the Court of Sessions, with 100*l.* costs.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

The Earl of Derby moved, that the petition of the Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of an undue return of the Earl

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a Naturalization Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.

THE Speaker, after leave to bring in an Inclosure Bill had been moved for and granted, stated, that he had the honour on Saturday to present the Address of the House to his Majesty, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his particular thanks for their loyal and dutiful Address: That the cordial assurances the House had given of its support in granting such supplies as might be found necessary, afforded him a satisfactory proof as well of their readiness to co-operate for the attainment of a Peace upon secure and adequate terms, as a determination to prosecute the war, in case the meditated negotiation should fail to obtain such a Peace, with double activity and zeal.

Petitions complaining of the returns for Downton and Bridport, were presented.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

A petition was presented from Colonel Fullarton, against the return for the county of Air, in North Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that that paragraph of his Majesty's Speech which respected a descent

on this Country be read; which being agreed to, it was read as follows:

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary, at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent upon 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."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and said, he was desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of having the sense of the House on the paragraph which had just been read; he therefore would propose this day se'nnight: but the regular mode being first to move for a Committee, he would move, "That the paragraph of his Majesty's Speech, just read, be referred to a Committee of the whole House;" which question being carried, he then moved, "That the said Committee do sit on this day se'nnight, that is, Tuesday the 18th;" which also passed in the affirmative.

A a a

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Petitions were presented against the returns for Canterbury and Tewkesbury.

Mr. Rose moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the Exchequer Bills made out by virtue of an act of last session for granting a supply to his Majesty by a further loan on Exchequer Bills; an account of Exchequer Bills made out pursuant to an act of last session for granting an aid of 2,500,000*l.* to his Majesty for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; which were severally ordered.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

A petition was presented against the return for Stirling.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

The Order of the Day was read for the House going into a Committee of Supply for his Majesty, when, the Speaker having left the chair,

Mr. C. L. Pybus conceived, that however eager our hopes might be for the attainment of Peace, yet he could not expect that any opposition would be made to the resolutions he had to propose for the manning and strengthening of our Navy.

He then proceeded to move, that 120,000 Seamen be granted for the use of his Majesty's Navy, including 20,000 Marines, for the year 1797; and that 4*l.* per month be granted for each man for thirteen months.

General Tarleton rose, not, he said, to object to the present resolution, or in the least to censure the naval branch of the Administration, on which he conceived to depend the safety of the Constitution and of the Country. No paucity was too high for the gallant exploits of our Navy, officers and seamen; but there were, however, two points on which he wished to be satisfied by the other side of the House. First, he wished to know how, powerful and numerous as our Navy was, Admiral Richery's squadron was permitted to escape from Cadiz; and if from reluctance to provoke hostilities with Spain, he could not but applaud our pacific dispositions. The second point was, Whether any official accounts had been received of the ravages committed by the enemy at Newfoundland, and if proper measures were taken to check their progress, or dislodge them from

that station. The latter part of his question he was sensible was difficult and delicate to be answered; but he must still, as a representative of one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the world, press an enquiry, Whether we had any official grounds for hoping that the enemy would be prevented from making any farther devastations.

Mr. Pybus replied, that Government was in possession of official accounts from that quarter, and that every hope was entertained that the enemy had retired from that part of the coast.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

A petition was presented against the return for Malmesbury.

Mr. Pybus brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, and the resolutions, being read a first and second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Serjeant Adair moved for the introduction of a Bill in favour of the Quakers. He wished merely to state to the House, that the Bill he was about to introduce, was the same in substance as that which he had the honour of presenting the last session; and as the principle of that Bill had then met universal approbation, he trusted that the one he purposed now to submit to their consideration would do so likewise. The learned Serjeant, after adverting to the object of his motion, moved for leave "to bring in a Bill for the further relief of those persons called Quakers, as to what regarded imprisonment for the non-payment of tithes, and also for rendering their testimony competent in Courts of Justice in criminal cases."—Leave given.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Petitions complaining of undue returns, were presented from Carlisle, Colchester, and Shrewsbury.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the passage in his Majesty's Speech which alluded to "the intention manifested by the Enemy to invade these kingdoms," &c.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer began by remarking, that from the avowed designs of the Enemy, he thought it his duty to take

the

the earliest opportunity of submitting to the House that plan which he conceived most effectual to prevent their purposes. With respect to the plan he was going to submit, the general observations he had to make were few and obvious. It was necessary to exert our natural means of defence, so as not only to render the efforts of the Enemy, should they have the temerity to attempt a descent, ineffectual; but even to increase our vigorous and offensive operations against them. The first and most natural means of defence he conceived to be our Navy. This, although already augmented beyond any former establishment, was, he conceived, still capable of further strength, by being reinforced with an additional number of men to be raised in different parishes; but these levies he did not intend should be exclusively confined to the service of the Navy; half of them to be employed in bringing up to their regular establishment several of those regiments that had suffered during the present war, and the other half to be employed on board the fleet. He therefore should propose, that 15,000 men should be raised in the different parishes, to be divided between the sea and land services. It would further strike the House, as a very important object of attention, to have such a force as would be able to act upon any emergency, when called forth at a moment's notice; and therefore we should have such a force ready to be called into action at a moment's notice, supposing our Navy not to be acting at all; yet, that the mode of raising this force should not interfere with the industry and commerce of his Majesty's subjects, it was not intended that they should be called into actual service, except upon an actual invasion, or imminent danger of one.

The second proposition therefore was, that a supplemental levy of 60,000 men, to be taken by ballot from different parts of the kingdom, but not to be called upon, as he had already stated, except under the circumstances above-mentioned; one sixth of that number to be disciplined in succession, for the space of 20 days. Alluding to the Militia Act, from the returns that had lately been made, it was obvious that the former returns had never been proportionate to the population, and by that Act it was competent for that House to regulate the quotas of the different counties.

Another and additional means of defence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, would be the cavalry; he therefore proposed to raise an irregular cavalry, ready to act with the yeomanry cavalry. The number of this corps might be estimated by the number of horses that could be spared from the purposes of agriculture. The number of horses kept for purposes of pleasure, and liable to duties, amounted to 200,000 in England and Wales. Some Gentlemen kept 10, some 20, &c.; of these he proposed that every person keeping 10 should find one horseman, those who kept 20 should find two, and so on in proportion. With respect to those who kept but one, he proposed, that they should be formed into a class, where there should be a ballot, and every person should find one horse and horseman.

Mr. Pitt then adverted to those Gentlemen who had taken out licences as Gamekeepers, and deputations for killing Game, who, he wished to suggest, though not with levity, were, from their amusement and use of arms, peculiarly qualified for defending the country: these, he said, from the number of certificates issued, amounted to 7000. With respect to those who had already taken them out, their money should be returned; or, if they chose to continue, they should hold themselves in readiness to defend the country.

These, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, were only the outlines of the propositions. Gentlemen who wished to object might have a better opportunity of discussing them in the further stages of the Bill; for this reason, therefore, he should not now enter into further detail. After observing, that from having stated these propositions, any interposition of delay would have a proportionate tendency to strengthen the presumption of the Enemy, and weaken the exertions of the country; he concluded by moving for leave to bring in Bills to the following effect:

	Men.
A parish levy to raise	15000
The supplemental militia	60000
Irregular cavalry (from pleasure horses)	20000
Corps of Gamekeepers	7000
	<hr/>
Total of men	102000
and 20000 horses.	

Mr. Sheridan said, that before he could assent to projects so new and unprecedented, he must have farther satisfaction of the design of the enemy to invade us, than any of the half hints given in the Speech, or by the Minister, of such an intention. The rhodomontade ideas and threats of distempered orators in the French Councils was not sufficient for him to proceed on; and Ministers ought to be brought to a severe account, if they employed the immense secret service money with which they were entrusted, in such a manner as not to be able precisely to know what preparations the Enemy was really making for an invasion; and if they knew of any, the House, to justify such measures as were now proposed, ought to be made acquainted with them. For his part, he believed the high note of preparation was founded for a purpose very different from what was now professed, and that it was the object of Ministers to prolong the inhuman warfare in which we were now engaged, by sending all the regulars abroad, and recommencing the destructive war upon a broader military scale than we had ever yet entered into it. He was humorous on the enrolment of the Gamekeepers, and severe on some former ideas of Mr. Dundas on our offensive land operations.

Mr. Dundas declared, notwithstanding the sarcasms of the Hon. Gentleman, he was not ashamed of, nor would deny, the sentiments he had expressed. If the Enemy did not listen to proper terms of peace, but persevered in continuing the war, notwithstanding every just proposal, it could not be argued, that Administration ought not to be put in a condition to carry into execution such offensive operations abroad as may force the Enemy to make peace. If the present negotiation shall be unsuccessful, and if France refuse proper terms of peace, he never would be one to contend or allow that this force ought not to be applied in aid of offensive operations against the Enemy. For his part, he earnestly desired that he might not be implicated in a contrary opinion, for it was his decided sentiment, that by a proper augmentation of our military strength, we should be secure both at home and abroad, against domestic and foreign enemies.

Mr. Fox said, that in this stage of the business he should make no opposition;

but from the sense he had of the general plan, there were many parts of it that no rhetoric could reconcile him to approve of. He agreed with Mr. Sheridan, that they should have surer grounds than vague reports, and the declamations of feverish brains, to adopt such extraordinary propositions. That part of the plan which respected the Gamekeepers, he considered as a measure of oppression and injustice; in short, the whole of it was just the same as a French requisition, of which the Ministerial side of the House had always spoken with such horror. Mr. Fox then went into a violent invective against the late Parliament. It was that Parliament that brought us into our present distressful situation, and but for it we should never have heard of such measures as were now proposed. It was a Parliament that had done more to diminish the best and dearest rights of Englishmen, than any that had preceded it; and he could not but consider its latter proceedings (however intemperate his language might be thought to be) a curse to the country.

Some other Members spoke, and Mr. Pitt replied, when leave was given to bring in the Bills without a division.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

A petition was presented against the return for Cirencester.

The House resolved to renew the annual duties upon Land and Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for raising a certain number of men in England, and in the Stewartries, Burghs, and Towns of that part of Great Britain called Scotland, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

This being the last day for receiving Election Petitions, petitions were received against the returns for Tregony, Maidstone, Worcester, and the counties of Kent and Stirling.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

The following Members, returned for two places, made their election as follows:—General Nugent for Buckingham, Sir Charles Morgan for the county of Monmouth, and Charles Ellis, Esq. for Seaford; and new writs were ordered for the other places for which they

they were chosen; and also for Stamford, Hereford, Flint, Peterborough, and Yarmouth, whose Members were deceased.

## ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Windham, in a short speech, stated, that the whole of the land forces of this country at present amounted to 195,674 men, the expence of whom for the year would be 5,190,000*l*. His statement of the number was as follows:

The Militia (including London)	43000
The Fencible Corps	13000
The Fencible Cavalry	1726
Irish Regiments and Brigade	4314
East India Company's Forces (paid by them)	10000
In Guards and Garrisons	60765
In Colonies and Plantations	64227
	<hr/>
	197032
Deduct proposed reduction of the Staff	1358

Total 195674

General Tarleton made a few remarks on the enormous expence of our army, and the little that had been effected by such a great force; for the few conquests in the West Indies were rather borrowed from the weakness of our enemy, than subdued. He complained of the number of men that were taken from the ranks by the Officers of Militia to serve as their menial servants, and who at the same time received pay as soldiers.

Colonel Phipps, and others, said this practice was justified by custom and necessity, and adopted in the best disciplined armies in Europe.

## MARRONS.

Mr. Fox said, he had heard the honour of this country had been tarnished by a violation of our treaty with the Marrons. He wished to know the truth of this.

Mr. Bryan Edwards (a new Member, and Author of the History of the West Indies) said there was no just foundation for the report. These Marrons were the descendants of the African Negroes imported by the Spaniards. They had always maintained a predatory war upon the planters—were inveterate enemies, and treacherous allies. The late war was occasioned by two of them being detected stealing a planter's pigs, and whipped for the offence. He did not mean now to enter

into a detail of the war; the result, however, was, that they were obliged to sue for peace: it was agreed that their lives should be spared, and that they should not be sent out of the island but on the *express conditions*—that the Chiefs should ask the King's pardon on their knees—that they should give up their arms, and surrender the runaway slaves. These conditions were not complied with for many days after the prescribed term had elapsed. After some delay, however, they did fulfil the terms. Colonel Walpole, by whose exertion chiefly, he must say, they had been reduced, was for shewing lenity, on the ground that they had done no mischief in the interval. This, however, was against the opinion of the Governor, the Assembly, and of almost every man in the island. The Assembly, knowing that they had not fulfilled in time the conditions of the treaty, and recollecting that they had carried their cruelty to far as to murder infants at the breast, resolved to send them from the island; but they voted at the same time 2500*l*. to clothe, maintain, and purchase lands for them in North America. The remains of them amounted to 600 persons, who were well satisfied with their treatment and destination, and who may in time form a substantial yeomanry in their new settlement. The Assembly, therefore, instead of violating their engagements, had, in his opinion, been studious to render good for evil.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he had heard a different account of this business, and hinted that the planters might have prevented their being so barbarous, if they had kindly undertaken at any time to make them less ignorant.

Mr. Edwards fired at this. He said, their barbarous tongue could never be understood, it was a mixture of African, Spanish, and he knew not what. It was therefore impossible, from their wretched language and savage manners, for any one to converse with or visit them. He sarcastically observed, that he had heard Mr. W. had formed the ridiculous idea of *marrying* the negroes. The unfortunate creatures had misery enough to encounter, without superadding that of *matrimony*! (a very loud laugh). "Polygamy," continued he, "is the practice and the religion of Africa, and they would regard it as the most cruel tyranny if they were to be confined to *one* woman! I am not a  
favourer

favourer of this doctrine, for I am content with *one* woman! (a louder laugh). As to sending Missionaries amongst them, I speak from my own knowledge, when I say that they are *Cannibals*, and that instead of listening to a Missionary, they would certainly *eat him*.—If, however, the Hon. Gentleman is so zealous for the conversion of these people, the best thing I can advise him to is to *go himself*.”

Mr. Wilberforce asked gravely, whether any efforts had been made to instruct the children; an experiment which had been successfully tried in the settlement of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Edwards replied in the affirmative; but said, that the Maroons were always solicitous to have their children back from the public schools.

Mr. Fox said, that the only praise due to the Assembly for their conduct, was that which belonged to Shylock in the play, for his rigorous adherence to his bond. The Maroons had been too feverishly treated, and he should yet make further enquiry into the business.

The sums for the charge of the respective bodies of cavalry and infantry, as moved by Mr. Windham, were then voted, and the House adjourned.

#### MONDAY, OCT. 24.

In a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the high price of corn, Mr. Ryder moved for leave to bring in a Bill similar to that of last session, to prohibit the exportation of wheat and other articles; to allow the importation of wheat and other provisions, in any ship whatever, without paying duty, and to retain the other provisions of the act till the seed time was over, when a more accurate estimate might be made of the quantity we should have in hand; with a power to repeal this act in the present session, or to give the same power to his Majesty and Privy Council in case the Parliament should not be sitting.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote having made his election for Lincolnshire, a new writ was issued for Gatton; as also for Ashburton, Mr. Palk having made his election for Devon. General M'Leod declines the Milbourne petition.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill, empowering Barley and other grain except Wheat, to be made use of for the purposes of the Home Distillery.

#### TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Land and Malt Tax Bills. Mr. Rose brought up a clause, obliging the assessors of the Land Tax, as in other cases, to take an oath that they would discharge their duty faithfully, which clause was agreed to, and the report received.

Mr. Wrightson having failed to enlarge his recognizance, respecting the expences arising from his petition against an undue return for Downton, the order of the day for taking the said petition into consideration was discharged.

Mr. Rose moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for raising the Militia. He said, it was his intention to move that the blanks be filled up, and that it be recommitted.

Mr. Jolliffe wished to know if Gentlemen were, at all events, liable to be called out by the Lord Lieutenant, who took out deputations for sporting, for if that were the case, it were an hardship that would induce him in every stage to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Rose replied, that it was the King, and not the Lord Lieutenant, by whom the Militia would be called out; and that in such case Gamekeepers, and those who took out deputations, were liable to be called upon. If Gentlemen took out deputations, they must find substitutes, or else serve, if they had not their certificates cancelled before the 27th of November 1796.

Mr. Jolliffe observed, that this measure was indeed closely approximating the requisitions of the French. It was a severe hardship on a faithful servant, who would be obliged to leave his master, and was equally so on a Gentleman who took out a deputation, as he would be liable to be drawn to serve in the Militia. He would oppose the motion, he said, and call for a division, but conceived it fruitless from the complexion of the House. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be re-committed.

#### WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

New writs were ordered for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, the two present Members having chosen their seats for Yarmouth.

#### THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

A Committee was chosen for trying the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election for the town and borough of Caermarthen; Members were appointed, by ballot, on the said Committee.

A new writ was moved for the borough of Haslemere, in Surrey, in the room of J. Lowther, Esq. who has chosen his seat for the county of Cumberland.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Mr. Pitt moved a Call of the House on Tuesday, as numbers of Members would not attend without it, lest they should be balloted upon Election Committees.

FLOATING DEBT.

Mr. Pitt brought forward his plan for funding the Navy and Exchequer Bills, which, he said, amounted to very near twelve millions, an immense mass which encumbered the market, obstructed commerce, and clogged the wheels of general prosperity. He observed, that as the Bills became due at different periods, it would be necessary to class them; and as the funding of them in one particular fund would be too great a pressure on that fund, he should apply to three different stocks. He then went through the various classes of the Bills, and stated the average of the *Bonus* he should grant, and which the owners were disposed to accept, as follows:

1  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the 3 per cents.

2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the 4 per cents.

3  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the 5 per cents.

Mr. Hussey deeply lamented that our affairs and credit were in so deplorable a state, that we were so much at the mercy of great money-lenders, as to be obliged to pay such enormous interest for money. The Minister ought not to have assented to so extravagant a bargain.

Mr. Fox took the same ground. He asserted, that the interest allowed upon one class of the Bills for a short period

was so enormous, that taken for the year, it would enable the holder to make *one hundred and three per cent. per annum*. The whole bargain, he declared, was highly disadvantageous to the finances of the country; and the period for funding the Bills was most injudiciously chosen. Individuals could take advantage of any event that might affect the funds; but the Public, after a vote of that House, could not. Did not the Right Hon. Gentleman think the nature of the contents of a letter from Paris might, in one day, occasion a most material fluctuation? or did he expect any letter of such a nature at all?

Mr. Pitt said, ardently as he wished for peace, whatever hope there might be of attaining that end, he was certainly not sanguine enough to think that the most successful negotiation could instantly produce it. The discussion of the important interests of Great Britain and her Allies, could not be brought within a narrow compass. On the other hand, indeed, it was possible—which God avert—that negotiation might instantly fail; but were we, for this chance, to endure all the inconveniencies inflicted by a large funded debt upon private commerce and the public service; to shew the enemy an appearance of distress in which there was no truth, and of weakness which it was in our own power to remedy? The circumstance of a pending negotiation demanded the present measure, which was equally necessary, whether we looked to a continuance of the war, or to a peace upon the only terms which could render it a blessing, such as were safe, honourable, and adequate to the situation of the country.

Mr. Fox replied, Mr. Pitt spoke again, and Sir W. Pulteney expressed his disapprobation of the measure; but the resolution moved by Mr. Pitt, that 11,993,167l. 19s. 6d. be funded, passed, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

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

## RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens,*

THE period for a new Election of a Citizen to administer the Executive

Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust,

trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country, and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an Address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes,

perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary; I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me: still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its Administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But soli-



solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection; of no inconsiderable observation; and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people.—These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country,

that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motive for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand; turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one Nation.—Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural

tural connection with any foreign Power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our Country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries not tied together by the same Government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown establishments, which under any form of Government are inauspicious to Liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty; in this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your Liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common Government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculations in such a case were criminal. We are authorised to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the Auxiliary Agency of Governments for the respective Subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of lo-

cal interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other, those, who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had an useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parties can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unswayed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation; completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of

true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government; but, the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design, to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the Constituted Authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may, now and then, answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government; destroying afterwards the very enemies which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy State, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also, that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution, alterations, which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Governments, as of other human institutions—that expe-

rience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a Country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion;—and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprizes of Faction, to confine each member of the Society within the limits prescribed by the Laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of persons and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with the particular reference to the founding of them in geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its roots in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a most horrid Despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent Despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the Chief of some prevailing Faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continued mischiefs of

the spirit of Party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment's occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of the country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of party.

But in those of the popular character in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against Invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of

them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional Powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which Free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly over-balance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the Oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating Peace, but re-

membering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable Wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be a revenue; that to have revenue, there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no great distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices.

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or

an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the infusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one, the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to prac-  
tise

use the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils? Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great or powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them, as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when Belligerent Nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, in a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences, consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with Powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a proportion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen,

these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostors of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of 22d of April 1793, is the index to my Plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of Administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be configned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

*United States, Sept. 17, 1796.*

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No. II.

DECREE of the COURT OF SPAIN  
AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

*Madrid, Oct. 11.*

HIS Majesty has transmitted to all his Councils a Decree of the following tenor:

“ One of the principal motives that determined me to make peace with the French Republic as soon as its Government had begun to assume a regular and stable form, was the manner in which England behaved to me during the whole of the war, and the just mistrust which I ought to feel for the future, from the experience of her bad faith,  
which

which began to be manifested at the most critical moment of the first campaign; in the manner with which Admiral Hood treated my Squadron at Toulon, where he was employed solely in ruining all that he could not carry away himself; and afterwards, in the expedition which he undertook against the island of Corsica—an expedition which he undertook without the knowledge, and which he concealed with the greatest care from Don Juan de Langara, while they were together at Toulon.

“The same bad faith the English Minister has suffered clearly to appear by his silence upon the subject of all his negotiations with other Powers, particularly in the treaty concluded on the 19th of November 1794, with the United States of America, without any regard to my rights, which were well known to him. I remarked it again in his repugnance to the adoption of my plans and ideas, which might accelerate the termination of the war, and in the vague reply which Lord Grenville gave to my Ambassador the Marquis del Campo, when he demanded succours of him to continue it. He completely confirmed me in the certainty of his bad faith, by the injustice with which he appropriated the rich cargo of the Spanish ship *le Sant Jago*, or *P'Achille*, at first taken by the French, and afterwards retaken by the English Squadron, and which ought to have been restored to me according to the Convention made between my Secretary of State and Lord St. Helen's, Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty: afterwards by the detention of all the ammunition which arrived in the Dutch ships for the supply of my Squadrons, by affecting always different difficulties to put off the restitution of them.—Finally, I could no longer entertain a doubt of the bad faith of England, when I learnt the frequent landing from her ships upon the coasts of Chili and Peru, in order to carry on a contraband trade, and to reconnoitre the shore, under the pretence of fishing for whales, a privilege which she pretended to have granted her by the Convention of Nootka. Such were the proceedings of the British minister to cement the ties of friendship and reciprocal confidence which he had engaged to maintain, according to our Convention of the 25th of May 1793.

“Since I have made Peace with the French Republic, not only have I had stronger motives for supposing an inten-

tion on the part of England to attack my possessions in America, but I have also received direct insults, which persuade me that the English Minister wishes to oblige me to adopt a part contrary to the interests of humanity, torn by the bloody war which ravages Europe, for the termination of which I had not ceased to offer my good offices, and to testify my constant solicitude.

“In fact, England has developed her intentions, has clearly evinced her project of getting possession of my territories, by sending to the Antilles a considerable force, and particularly destined against St. Domingo, as the proclamations of her General in that island clearly demonstrate. She also made known her intentions by the establishments which her commercial companies have formed upon the banks of the Missouri, in South America, with the design of penetrating through those countries to the South Sea; finally, by the conquest which she has made of the colony of Demarary, belonging to the Dutch, and whose advantageous position puts her in a condition to get possession of posts still more important.

“But there can no longer remain any doubt of the hostile nature of these projects, when I consider the frequent insults to my flag, the acts of violence committed in the Mediterranean by her frigates, which have carried away soldiers coming from Genoa to Barcelona, on board Spanish ships, to complete my armies; the piracies and vexations which the Corsican and Anglo-Corsican corsairs, protected by the English Government of that island, exercise against the Spanish trade in the Mediterranean, and even upon the coasts of Catalonia, and the detention of different Spanish ships laden with Spanish property, and carried to England, under the most frivolous pretences, and especially the rich cargo of the Spanish ship the *Minerva*, on which an embargo was laid in the most insulting manner to my flag, and the removal of which could not be obtained, though it was demonstrated before the competent tribunals, that this rich cargo was Spanish property.

“The attack committed upon my Ambassador, Don Simon de las Casas, by a tribunal of London, which decreed his arrest, founded upon the demand of a very small sum, which was claimed by the undertaker of an embarkation. Finally, the Spanish territory has been violated in an intolerable manner upon  
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the coasts of Galicia and Alicant, by the English ships the *Cameleon* and the *Kangaroo*. Moreover, Captain George Vaughan, Commodore of the *Alarm*, behaved in a manner equally insolent and scandalous in the Island of Trinity, where he landed with drums beating and flags flying, to attack the French, and to avenge the injuries which he pretended to have received, disturbing, by the violation of the rights of my sovereignty, the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the island.

“By all these insults, equally deep and unparalleled, that nation has proved to the universe, that she recognizes no other laws than the aggrandizement of her commerce: and by their despotism, which has exhausted my patience and moderation, she has forced me, as well to support the honour of my crown, as to protect my people against her attacks, to declare war against the King of England, his kingdom and vassals, and to give orders and take the necessary measures for the defence of my domains and my subjects, and to repulse the enemy.”

Signed by the King and the Secretary of the Council of War.

Done at the Palace of St. Laurenço,

Oct. 5, 1796.

On Saturday the 8th of October, War was proclaimed at Madrid in the usual form.

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No. III.

### MEMORIAL

*Delivered to the Minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs, by Lord MALMSBURY.*

HIS Britannic Majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himself, to the re-establishment of public tranquillity, and to ensure, by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe; his Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negotiation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first objects of the negotiation for peace, generally relate to the restitution and cessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the events of the war.

Great Britain, after the uninterrupted success of her naval war, finds herself in a situation to have no restitution to demand of France, from which, on the

contrary, she has taken Establishments and Colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made, on the Continent of Europe, conquests, to which his Majesty can be the less indifferent, as the most important interest of his people, and the most sacred engagements of his Crown, are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many nations, lead him, in this situation of affairs, to consider the means of procuring terms of Peace just and equitable for all the Belligerent Powers, and calculated to ensure in future the general tranquillity.

It is on this footing then, that he proposes to negotiate, by offering to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's Allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this first overture, his Majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself in a more extensive manner, on the application of this principle to the different objects which may be discussed between the respective parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions into which his Majesty has authorised his Minister to enter, as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the negotiation is known.

But his Majesty cannot dispense with declaring, that if this generous and equitable offer shall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue may fail in the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed which may result from it, shall be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or accorded by his Majesty.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY,

Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

Paris, Oct. 24, 1796.

### REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

THE 4TH BRUMAIRE (OCT. 25).

THE Executive Directory having furnished me with full powers to treat for Peace with Great Britain, I had yesterday (30 Brumaire) my first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty.

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He presented to me the original of his powers, sealed with the seal of Great Britain, and certified the copy which he had before presented to me unsigned; and which I had laid before the Directory. I reciprocally exhibited to him my powers, and gave him a certified copy—It was agreed that the originals should be exchanged upon the definitive settlement of the articles, and before their signature.

We entered into discussion: Lord Malmesbury presented to me the Memorial, which I laid before the Directory. I observed to him, that, speaking in the name of the Allies of Great Britain, and stipulating for their interests, he was, doubtless, furnished with their powers and instructions. He answered me, that he was not; but that, when the Directory should have explained itself upon the principle laid down in his Memorial, he would expedite Couriers to give to the different Courts an account of the Negotiations, and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could, at least, specify the principle of concession in what concerned the Republic and the Government of Great Britain? He replied, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would send a Courier and demand instructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to say to Lord Malmesbury, that I would lay his Memorial before the Directory; that I would take its orders, and impart to him its answer.

(Signed) CHA. DELACROIX.

#### ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORY.

THE Executive Directory orders the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make the following answer to Lord Malmesbury:

The Executive Directory see with pain, that at the moment when they had reason to hope for the very speedy return of Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, the proposition of Lord Malmesbury offers nothing but dilatory or very distant means of bringing the Negotiation to a conclusion.

The Directory observe, that if Lord Malmesbury would have treated separately, as he was formally authorized by the tenor of his Credentials, the Negotiations might have been considerably abridged: that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two Powers those of the Allies of Great Britain, multiplies the combinations, increases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a Congress, the forms of which it is known are always tardy, and requires the accession of Powers, which hitherto have displayed no desire of accommodation, and

have not given to Lord Malmesbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus, without prejudging the intentions of Lord Malmesbury; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without supposing that he had received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to assert, that the British Government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propositions, the partial propositions of other Powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay occasioned by themselves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of Lord Malmesbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propositions made last year by M. Wickham, and that it presents but a distant hope of peace.

The Executive Directory farther observe, with regard to the principle of cession advanced by Lord Malmesbury, that such principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot serve as the basis of negotiation; that the first points of consideration are, the common necessity of a just and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute cessions might destroy, and then the means which the Belligerent Powers may possess—the one to retain conquests made at a time when it was supported by a great number of Allies now detached from the coalition; and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies, have, almost all, either become its allies or neuter.

Nevertheless, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of War, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as soon as Lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs sufficient powers from the Allies of Great Britain for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will give a speedy answer to the specific propositions which shall be submitted to them, and that the difficulties shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French Republic.

(Signed)

REVEILLERE-LEFAUX, President.  
LA GARDE, General Secretary.

FOREIGN

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ASCHAFFENBURG, SEPT. 8, 1796.  
**F**ROM the returns which have been made it appears, that in the action of the 3<sup>d</sup>, 3290 men were made prisoners, exclusive of the number that were killed and brought in by the military and peasants; two standards were likewise taken; 127 French ammunition wagons, and 15 pieces of cannon, among which were six field pieces that were found in the Citadel of Wurtzburg. The enemy at Schweinfurth left 90 pieces of cannon, and 60 at Freudenberg, several magazines in the town of Wurtzburg, and in the Citadel a large chest, containing specie, mandats, and assignats.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 27, 1796.  
*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral King'smill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship, Santa Margarita, the 18th and 20th of September 1796.*

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that L'Indemnité, a fast-sailing brig privateer, out of Bourdeaux, pierced for fourteen guns, mounting ten, and sixty-eight men, arrived here the day before yesterday, sent in by his Majesty's ships Diana, Cerberus, and Scænoric.

September 20, 1796.

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Penguin arrived here yesterday, and brought in Le Taupe à L'Oeuil, French privateer brig, as will appear more particularly by the inclosed accounts from Captain Pulling

*Penguin, Cove of Cork, September 29, 1796.*  
 SIR.

Cruizing, in consequence of your orders, yesterday at four P. M. after a chase of ten hours, from the Southward, I took the brig Mary of Liverpool, (taken off Waterford by Le Taupe à L'Oeuil, French lugger privateer, of eight and guns forty-two men, on the 13th instant) when the Frenchman, finding her a fast sailer, abandoned the privateer, taking out the guns, arms, and ammunition, and armed the Mary (changing her name to Le Taupe à

L'Oeuil) giving up the lugger to the prisoners they had on board from the different prizes, since which they have been cruising in the Channel, and had taken the brig Liverpool, of Liverpool, from Lisbon; I however have the satisfaction to inform you that none of her prizes escaped the Penguin, as you will see by the list I have the honour to inclose: The lugger, at the time the enemy abandoned her, had been eighteen days from Brest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. K. PULLING.

*Robert King'smill, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.*

*List of Vessels captured by La Taupe à L'Oeuil, French privateer lugger, and recaptured by his Majesty's sloop Penguin, J. K. Pulling, Esq. Commander.*

Iris, Samuel Walters, Master, of and from Swansea, bound to Cork, laden with coals, taken the 11th of September, retaken the 12th.

Betsey, William Biggs, Master, from Exeter, belonging to Teignmouth, bound to Milford, laden with pottery, taken the 12th of September, ransomed; ransomer and bond retaken in the Mary the 18th.

Mary, John Laughton, Master, from Leghorn, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with merchandise, taken the 13th of September, re taken the 18th.

Liverpool, — Underwood, Master, from Lisbon, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with cotton, taken the 16th of September, retaken the 16th.

LEIPSIG, SEPTEMBER 18.

AN Estafette from Ratisbon is just arrived at this place, informing us, that on the 11th instant, the Austrian Generals Frolich and the Prince Furstenberg had made a successful attack on the enemy's forces assembled near Munich, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, with the loss of about 2000 men killed and wounded, and of 1500 taken prisoners. This victory was chiefly decided by a skilful manœuvre of General Hotze, in consequence of which he had effected a passage over the Danube, near

Donawerth, with a considerable body of Imperial troops, with whom he attacked most vigorously the French corps besieging Ingolstadt, and obliged them to raise the siege with great loss.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 4.

*Copy of a Letter from Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oct. 2. 1796.*

SIR,

CAPTAIN ROE, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, acquaints me, by his letter dated Seaford Road, the 30th ult. that at eleven P. M. the night before, off Dungeness, he fell in with and captured the Active French cutter privateer, mounting six carriage guns, three-pounders, and some swivels, with 23 men; that she came from Boulogne the preceding afternoon, had taken nothing, but was in the act of boarding a vessel when the *Racoon* fell in with her.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

JOS. PEYTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 8, 1796.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomsne, Falmouth Harbour, Oct. 3, 1796.*

I BEG you will communicate to their Lordships, that in consequence of the activity of Captain White, whose Letter is enclosed, in company with the *Argus* lugger, the privateer mentioned in my last was this day brought into Carrick Road.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain John C. White, Commander of his Majesty's sloop the Sylph, to Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren.*

SIR,

In obedience to your orders, received on Friday evening, directing me to proceed off the Lizard, in search of an enemy's cutter that had been seen on the coast, we immediately got under weigh, in company with the *Argus* lugger; and at daylight on the following day, the *Lizard* bearing N.N.E. eight leagues, I had the pleasure (among many vessels) to discover the above cutter standing to the eastward, and after a chase of four hours, the *Sylph* came up with and captured the *Phoenix* French privateer, of four guns and 32 men; a new and remarkably fast sailing vessel, on her first cruise from Cherbourg. She had been

out six days, and had taken between the Land's End and Lizard, four prizes, (three sloops and a brig) which were ordered to make the first convenient port in France. The crews of the sloops had been put on board a neutral vessel to be landed in England; those belonging to the Brig were the only English found on board her. After shifting the prisoners, we stood to the S. E. in hopes of falling in with the brig, which they had taken only the preceding day, but we were not so fortunate as to intercept her; and as your orders strictly required me to return to Falmouth on Sunday morning, I have lost no time to gain this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN C. WHITE.

MEMEL, SEPT. 30.

ALIGHT-HOUSE, has been lately erected at this place, and was opened on the 1st inst. It stands on the N.E. or Courland Side of the entrance into the harbour, on an eminence, round in form, and planted with various shrubs; thirty feet higher than, and 500 paces distant from, the surface of the sea; and it is, in itself, 75 feet high, with its fronting N.W.

The apparatus consists of five large and four lesser concave mirrors, with as many large candles, and a double patent lamp; and the lights may be seen at all points of the compass from S. to N. E. to the distance of about 13 English miles.

Ships having the Light-house S. E. distance about two miles, will find good anchorage ground in 10 fathom soundings.

When the light has been approached to within the distance of four miles, it bears the appearance of the blaze of a coal fire; and of three miles of a rising full moon; but at the distance of about two miles, the separate light of each reflector may be clearly distinguished.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 13, 1796.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 2d of Oct. 1796, off Cape Penas.*

HAVING, by the recapture of the brig *Queen of Naples*, from Lisbon to Cork, received information of two schooner privateers, which infest the seas in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and that one of them had, two days before,

taken

taken a valuable brig from Bristol, laden with bale goods, which the supposed could not be arrived at her destination, which was Corunna, I immediately pushed for that port, and was happy enough this day to capture one of the schooners, the Ariel, of Bolton, from Bourdeaux 14 days, mounting 12 guns and 75 men; the other schooner, called Le Vengeur, of the same force, I am in hopes we shall meet with. The Bristol brig however is, I hear, arrived at Ferrol, into which port I have driven two frigates.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 15.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Mowat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, dated Halifax, Sept. 14, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about four leagues East South-East of Cape Henry, the Thibse, who had been sent to look out in the East North East quarter, a little after five in the morning made the signal for three strange ships being in the East South East. The Bermuda, who had been in chace of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was seven or eight miles nearer the strange ships than any of the Squadron, the Thibse excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chace. The Squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis, Thibse, Topaze, and Bermuda. Sovery light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for some time. The Topaze was the first that had the breeze, the Thetis, being at some distance from her, was the next, and the flag ship soon after; the Assistance, being to leeward, and astern, did not obey her helm before the Topaze was eight or nine miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that distance. The Squadron continued in pursuit, and about half past five o'clock in the evening the Topaze brought the nearest ship to action, upon which she returned a broadside, and hauled down her colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the prize, and the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag-ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time,

continued in chace of the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me, by Captain Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the prize. Upon my taking possession of her, I found her to be L'Elizabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24 12-pounders on her main-deck, and 12 nines on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, a large ship, said to be about a thousand tons.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 18, 1796.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Captain Anstruther and 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, Hagz, Sept. 19, 1796.*

MY LORD,

His Royal Highness the Archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th to Friedberg. From thence General Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlar, on the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. General Hotze was detached at the same time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place.

His Royal Highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and, following the great road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th inst. near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under General Neu, which was advancing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line at the points of Limbourg and Dietz, whilst General Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and General Milius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau.

On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his Royal Highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as from the reports received from the advanced corps there was every occasion to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of General Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive.

Early on the 16th his Royal Highness

ness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst General Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and, being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limbourg. The tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them.

From the resistance made at Limbourg the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risque an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day-break on the 17th betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist which prevailed in the morning prevented the troops from advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away the enemy was seen in full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively, in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn; those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the division of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the entrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. General Kray was on the 19th at Herborn, and pushes on towards Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his Royal Highness's column is this day at Hochstetbach, in the direction of Alte-Kirck; and General Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army.

The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner, the representation which I have had the honour of making to your Lordship of the situation of their army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them,

that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Beurnonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all classes of the army. A number of the Officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the enemy may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine.

I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your Lordship, that, from the favourable accounts received of the situation of Colonel Craufurd, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of this mission much sooner than was at first expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Hagen, Sept. 20, 1796,*

MY LORD,

A Report is just received from Lieutenant-General Horze, in which he states, that in advancing yesterday evening towards Hockstebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, General of a Division, and distinguished amongst the French for his activity and enterprise, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two Aides de Camp have shared the same fate, and his Adjutant-General was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukareth, and there make another stand.

This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under General Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to-day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highness will be this evening at Walrode, and the advanced guard of

General Hotze is pushed on to Altkirchen and Weyerbusch.

A considerable corps, drawn from the garrisons of Mannheim and Philippsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margraviate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

Accounts are received of the operations of General La Tour down to the 24th inst. by which it appears, that General Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser on the 10th and 11th inst. General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Pfaffenhoven. As General Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, General Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th engaged a serious affair with his rear guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Weinsheim, Sept. 28, 1796.*

MY LORD,

In my dispatch of the 20th inst. I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship the idea which prevailed, that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukerath. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Dusseldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn.

The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Lieutenant-General Welfsch, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg, and at the same time his Royal Highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th inst. and, leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt

Mayentz and Frankfort, proceeds to the Upper Rhine.

The latest reports from Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy had been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kell on the 17th inst. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding Officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner during the affair, and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion; whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasburgh, passed the bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order, drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried.

Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffsheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kell, and guard the pass of the Kniebis and the valley of the Kentzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stuttgart, where his van guard would arrive on the 24th instant.

By reports from General La Tour, it appears that General Moreau, who, as I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship, had retreated from the Yser, behind the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inst. drove in the Austrian out posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg on the Leck.

General Frolog, descending the Iller, occupied on the 17th Immentatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Imy, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered.

General Nauendorff, in the mean time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, from whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donauwert and the Schellenberg. His parties extend to Dillingen, Ulm, and Gemund, from whence he had put himself in connection with the light troops of General Petrasch, at Constadt.

Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the

the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th he repassed the Leck at Augsboung and Rain; on the 22d his headquarters were at Weissenhom, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by General Nauendorff. General La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d, and his advanced guard was at Werthingen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards.

*Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Austria, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30, 1796.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau, after abandoning his positions on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very considerable part of the army, towards Ulm.

Six Commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken, on the 22d inst. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread, at the two latter places, for four divisions of General Moreau's army; from which circumstances, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident, that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kell. But Major-General Nauendorff, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate General Moreau's design; so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day General Nauendorff made his advanced guard (under Major General O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

The enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inst. leaving in it a large magazine and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat (as it is supposed) towards the Forest Towns.

Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after being informed of the enemy's having been frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Villingen; a detachment from his corps, under Colonel d'Alpre, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kinsig, the Rench, and the Murg. A corps that had

been detached by General Moreau to reinforce the post of Kehl had attempted to force the Kinsig valley; but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg.

Generals Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of General Moreau's retreat, whilst General La Tour pursues him in front; and General Frolich presses on his right.

General Neu has lately driven back the enemy's posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

General Beurnonville is arrived as Commander in Chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, in place of General Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Wilhelmsbad, Sept. 21.* A report of Gen. Moreau's directing his retreat through Franconia, in order to form a junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a design to create alarm, but was, nevertheless, founded on the circumstance of the enemy's having pushed a corps of cavalry as far as Aichstadt.

The acts of licentious barbarity that have lately been committed by the enemy, even exceed every thing we have heard of their cruelty before. Numbers of villages have been burnt, not in the way of punishment, or to retard the pursuit of the conquerors, but merely from the delight they seem to take in wickedness, as they frequently went out of their road in order to set fire to them.

*Leipzig, Sept. 23.* The situation of the enemy's army, commanded by General Moreau, is now such as to give no further apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole Circle of Franconia, and also of a great part of that of Suabia; General Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donauwert, Augsboung, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stutgardt and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stallhoffen, and even so far as to Kehl. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French Commissaries, together with their plunder and booty in money and other



jects of value, by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passages; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 25.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Twelve Leagues North of the Lizard, the 21st of October 1796.*

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, that his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, under my command, has just captured L' Enterprize-French privateer, of six guns and forty men, from Brest twenty-eight days, and has taken a Portuguese ship, two English brigs, and a sloop.

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

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 11.

HER Majesty the Queen Dowager of Denmark died yesterday at her Palace near this city after a short illness.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

*Stockholm, Nov. 1.* Yesterday was a day of high ceremony here. After a solemn procession of the States, at the conclusion of which his Majesty seated himself on the Throne, the Duke Regent declared that the King, having now attained the age prescribed by his father's will, would take upon himself the functions of Government.

The Duke then gave his Majesty a

written account of his administration, which was read by the Secretary of State, Roseland, who afterwards received from the King, and delivered to the Duke his letters of quittance, signed by the King himself. The King then took the Coronation oath, and signed the act, after which the Duke delivered to him the Royal Regalia.

An article from Hamburgh says, that the young King of Sweden was solemnly betrothed at Petersburg to the daughter of the Grand Duke on the 4th instant, when the usual ceremony of exchanging rings took place.

A Treaty of Peace with Naples was signed in Paris on the 13th of October; it contains 13 articles, enjoining a strict neutrality on the part of Naples, who shall not suffer more than four vessels of war belonging to any one of the belligerent Powers to be at one time in any of her harbours: the other articles stipulate a restoration of prisoners, &c. an indemnity for confiscated property, and the basis of a treaty of commerce.

The French papers of the 28th Oct. mention the evacuation of Corsica by the British forces. It appears that in that island primary assemblies are about to be held, for the purpose of adopting the new Constitution of France. An extraordinary courier has been dispatched from the Republican General Gentili, at Leghorn, to General Buonaparte, stating, that a Deputation had arrived in that city from Bastia, and other parts of Corsica, renewing the oaths of fidelity to the French Republic. Bastia, and the forts dependant on it, were in favour of the patriots; and General Buonaparte has ordered thither regular troops, to be commanded by General Gentili.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 26.

A MESSENGER arrived from Lord Malmesbury; the negotiation with France, it appears, has commenced—the official papers which have passed have been published by the authority of the Directory—they will be found at length in pages 377, 378, and 386, 387, 388.

Lord Malmesbury had his first interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 23d inst. when he delivered his Credentials, as follows:

VOL. XXX. NOVEMBER, 1796.

*Translation of the Credentials given to Lord Malmesbury.*

(The Original are in Latin.)

“GEORGE REX.

“GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regu-

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larly so many quarrels and dissensions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity; resolved for this purpose to chuse a man capable of a negotiation of this importance, and to invest him with full authority to complete so great a work; be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear Counsellor JAMES BARON MALMESBURY, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain, and accredited Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all respects, FULL AND ENTIRE power, faculty, and authority; charging him besides with our general and special orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the Minister or Ministers, Commissioners, and Plenipotentiaries of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the Ministers, Commissioners, or Plenipotentiaries of the other Princes and States who may take part in the present Negotiation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid and durable Peace, Amity, and sincere Concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name, all the said conventions or conclusions; to make, in consequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he shall judge necessary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above-mentioned work; to transact with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do if we assisted in person: guaranteeing, and on our Royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and determined by our said Plenipotentiary shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the best faith; that we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them: and in order to give to every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our Royal hand, and affixed to it the Great Seal of Great Britain.

*“ Given in our Palace at St. James’s,  
13th October, Year of Grace 1796,  
and of our Reign the 37th.”*

CORRESPONDENCE between Lord MALMESBURY and Ch. DELACROIX, the FRENCH MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*(Continued from Page 378.)*

NOTE transmitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by Lord MALMESBURY, Envoy from the British Cabinet.

THE undersigned has not neglected to transmit to his Court the answer of the Executive Directory to the propositions which he was charged to make as the basis of a negotiation for peace.

As to the offensive and injurious insinuations which were made in that answer, and which are only calculated to raise new obstacles to the negotiation which the French Government professed so much to desire, the King has judged it far beneath his dignity to give them any sort of reply. The progress and the result of the negotiation will sufficiently prove the principles upon which it shall have been conducted by either party. It is not by revolting accusations destitute of all foundation, nor by reciprocal reproaches, that the work of peace can be sincerely forwarded.

The undersigned proceeds then to the object placed first in discussion by the Executive Directory, viz. a separate negotiation; to which it has, without any foundation, been supposed, that the undersigned was authorized to accede. His full powers, expedited in the usual form, gave him every necessary authority for negotiating and concluding a peace; but these powers did not prescribe the form, the nature, nor the conditions of any future treaty. On these subjects he was to conform himself according to the customs established and acknowledged long since in Europe, and to the instructions which he should receive from his Court; and, therefore, he did not fail to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon his first conference, that the King, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any propositions tending to separate the interests of his Majesty from those of his allies.

There has only then been proposed a negotiation which shall comprehend the interests and the claims of all the Powers who make a common cause with the King in the present war. In the progress of such a negotiation, the intervention, or at least the participation, of these Powers will doubtless become absolutely necessary; and his Majesty hopes to find at all times the same dispositions for treating on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty, the

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Emperor and King gave to illustrious a proof to the French Government, even at the opening of the present campaign.

But it appeared to be a very unnecessary delay to wait for formal and definitive powers, from the allies of the King, before that Great Britain and France should commence the provisional discussion of the mere principles of the negotiation. A conduct altogether different has been followed by these two Powers, upon almost all similar occasions; and his Majesty thought that the best proof they could, at this moment, give to all Europe, of their mutual desire to terminate, as soon as possible, the calamities of war, was to agree, without delay, to the basis of a comprehensive negotiation, by inviting their allies to concur thereto in the manner the most proper for accelerating a general pacification.

It was in this view that the undersigned was charged to propose, at the commencement of the negotiation, a principle which the generosity and the good faith of his Majesty could alone dictate, which was to compensate France by proportional restitutions, for the arrangements to which she should consent in satisfying the claims of the allies of the King, and preserving the balance of Europe. The Ex-Directory have not explained themselves with precision, neither as to the admission of this principle, nor the changes or modifications which they desire to introduce into it.—Neither have they proposed any other principle whatsoever for the attainment of the same object. The undersigned is therefore ordered to recur to this subject, and to demand a frank and precise explication, for the purpose of abridging the delays which will necessarily result from the difficulty, with regard to form, at first started by the Executive Directory.

He is desired to add to this demand the express declaration, that his Majesty, in informing his august allies of all his successive proceedings relative to the object of the present negotiation, and in fulfilling towards these sovereigns, in the most efficacious manner, all the duties of a good and faithful ally, will omit nothing on his part, as well for disposing them to concur in this negotiation, by every means the most proper for facilitating its progress, and assuring its success; as for maintaining with them sentiments always agreeable to the wishes which they have expressed for the restoration of a general peace, upon just, honourable, and permanent conditions.

(Signed) MALMESBURY,  
Paris, Nov. 12.

*Answer of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord MALMESBURY'S Note.*

THE undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to invite you to point out as soon as possible—first, THE OBJECTS OF RECIPROCAL COMPENSATION WHICH YOU PROPOSE.

He is further charged to demand of you, *what are the dispositions for treating upon a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty the Emperor and King gave so illustrious a proof to the French Government, even at the moment of the opening of this campaign.* Of these dispositions the Executive Directory are ignorant—it was the EMPEROR and KING who broke the armistice.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX.  
Paris, 22d Brumaire.  
(Nov. 12.)

NOTE addressed by LORD MALMESBURY to the MINISTER for the Department for Foreign Affairs.

THE undersigned does not hesitate a moment to answer the two questions which you are charged to propose to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

The Memorial presented this morning by the undersigned proposes, in express terms on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, to compensate, by proportionate restitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to in order to satisfy the just claims of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Before this principle is formally approved of, or another proposed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally well serve as a basis of the negotiation for a General Peace, the undersigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal restitution.

As to the proof of the pacific dispositions which his Majesty the Emperor and King testified towards the French Government at the opening of the Campaign, the undersigned confines himself to repeat the following passage from the Note of Batou Degelemann, of the 4th of last June:

“The warlike operations shall by no means prevent his Imperial Majesty from being constantly disposed to concur, according to any form of negotiation which may be adopted by the Belligerent Powers, in the discussion of such means as may be proper to put a period

period to the further effusion of human blood."

This Note was presented after the armistice had been broken off.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

*Answer of the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs to the preceding Note.*

THE undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in answer to your second Note of yesterday, that he has nothing to add to the answer that has been addressed to you. He is further charged to ask of you, whether on every official communication between you and him it will be necessary for you to dispatch a Courier for the purpose of receiving special instructions?

(Signed) CH. LACROIX.

*Letter addressed to the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs by Lord MALMESBURY, Envoy of the British Cabinet.*

THE Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty requests the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he ought to consider the official note which he received from him last night as the answer to that which Lord Malmesbury delivered yesterday morning, by order of his Court, to the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs. He desires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpose.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.

*Answer of the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs to the preceding Letter from Lord MALMESBURY.*

THE undersigned Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs declares to Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, that he is to consider the official note presented to him yesterday as the answer to that which Lord Malmesbury delivered to him on the morning of the same day.

(Signed) LACROIX.

The 23d Brumaire, 5th Year,

(13th Nov.)

*Second Letter from Lord MALMESBURY to the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

LORD Malmesbury has just received the answer of the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, wherein he declares that the official note transmitted to him yesterday is to be considered as the answer to that which

Lord Malmesbury delivered to him on the morning of the same day.

Lord Malmesbury will this day transmit it to his Court."

Paris, 13th of Nov. 1796.

*Note from Lord MALMESBURY to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 23d Brumaire, (Nov. 13.)*

THE undersigned will not fail to transmit to his Court the Note which he has just received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He likewise declares, that he will feel it incumbent upon him to expedite couriers to his Court, whenever the official communications which shall be made to him shall require special instructions.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 13, 1796.

NOV. 2. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and several of the Aldermen, presented an Address to the King, thanking him for his gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament of his intention to send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for Peace, and in which they make the following patriotic declaration:

"At the same time, most gracious Sire, much as we desire so great a blessing, and feelingly as we deplore the calamitous means which have hitherto retarded its attainment, yet, as Britons, we are not so unmindful of the blessings we enjoy in this free and happy country under the glorious Constitution handed down to us by our ancestors, nor so careless of the consequences of endangering it by too fatal a security, as to deny, that, should the issue of the negotiation be unfavourable, and preclude the possibility of restoring Peace at once honourable and substantial, it is the united determination of your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London, to support and assist your Majesty in opposing with increased activity and vigour the farther efforts with which the Country may have to contend."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I thank you for these fresh and cordial assurances of your attachment to my person and Government. Should my endeavours for the restoration of general Peace, on just and honourable terms, not meet with success, I confidently trust that the spirit and firmness of my Councils, supported by the bravery of my fleets and armies, and the united efforts of my people, will, under the blessing of Providence, enable me to maintain the safety, honour, and inter-

reits

rests of my kingdoms, against all attempts of the enemy."

After which the King was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the two Sheriffs, now Sir Stephen Langton, and Sir William Staines.

A General Court was held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the following adjourned question :

"That an application be made to Parliament, for leave to increase farther the capital stock of this Company two millions, at such times and at such rates as the Court of Directors may see proper, with the consent of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury. And that the powers vested in the Company to issue bonds shall be reduced, as the capital stock of the Company shall be increased; that is to say, if the Company shall have occasion to add one million of capital to their stock, the power of issuing bonds on the part of the Company shall be reduced from three millions to two millions, and so in proportion."

After a debate of six hours, the question was carried unanimously.

3. Capt. Aylmer, of his Majesty's ship Tremendous, arrived at the Admiralty from the Cape of Good Hope, with the pleasing intelligence of Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone having captured the whole of the Dutch squadron under Admiral Lucas, without firing a gun.

The dispatches from Sir George Keith Elphinstone state, that on the 3d of August they heard that the Dutch fleet, sent out for the purpose of securing the Cape, were off the Coast.

The whole of the Dutch squadron struck to Sir G. K. Elphinstone on the 17th of August, without our losing a man. The Dutch squadron consisted of two ships of 64 guns each, on board of one of which, the Dordrecht, was Admiral Lucas's flag; one of 54 guns, one of 44, two frigates of 36, two of 28, and one sloop of 18 guns. [*A detail of the particulars, as published in the Gazette, will be given in our next Number.*]

4. Tuesday last, in Lincoln's-inn-hall, the Lord Chancellor, after hearing the exceptions to it argued, confirmed the Master's report in the Downing cause. The Master has reported, that the present annual value of the estates devised to the College amounts to 4500*l.* This preliminary point being at length obtained, after a contest of many years, an application will immediately be made to the Crown, to grant a charter for the incorporation of Downing College, in the University of Cambridge.

The University of Oxford has lately printed, at its own expence, to be distributed gratis among the French Clergy who have taken refuge in Great Britain, 2000 copies of the *Vulgate* of the New Testament. And the Marquis of Buckingham has likewise caused to be printed, at his expence, 2000 copies for the same use.

5. By the Hope hired armed lugger, arrived at Portsmouth from Corfica, with dispatches, in 37 days, intelligence is received, that the evacuation of Corfica has commenced, and that Admiral Sir J. Jervis, with his fleet, were shortly expected there to complete it, and take off the troops, stores, &c.

5. When the House of Commons was on the point of rising to-day, a man in the front of the gallery held forth a paper to the House, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Treason! Treason! I wish to denounce Treason to the House, whatever may be the consequences to myself."

The Speaker immediately ordered the gallery to be cleared, and the man, whose name is said to be Matthews, was taken into custody by the Messengers; but upon its evidently appearing that he was insane, he was instantly discharged.

9. Lord Mayor's day was like most others, only the show not quite so fine. The new Lord Mayor (Brook Watson, Esq.) had the applauses of the mob, and the old Lord Mayor (Ald. Curtis) their execrations. The Judges and Officers of State, with several Members of Administration and of the Opposition, dined at Guildhall. On their procession thither, Mr. Pitt was insulted by the populace; Mr. Fox, Mr. Alderman Skinner, and Mr. Alderman Combe, on the contrary, were the favourites of the day. The Duke of York, Prince Ernest, and the Stadtholder, honoured the City gala with their presence.

10. On Saturday the 8th of October, War was declared at Madrid, in the usual form; and this day, his Majesty signed an Order in Council, granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain. We understand there will be no counter declaration, on the part of our Court, to the Manifesto of the Court of Madrid, inserted in page 375.

17. Two more powder mills, near Whitten on Hounslow Heath, blew up, and five men belonging to them unfortunately lost their lives by the explosion.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 13.

AT Charlestown, South Carolina, Mrs.

Mary Anne Pownall, formerly Mrs. Wrighten, of Drury-lane Theatre, an eminent singer. She appeared at Drury-lane in February 1770, in Diana, in The School for Fathers, therefore was older than 40 years, which the American papers assert she had not attained. Some family derangements are said to have affected her so much that she literally died of a broken heart. A short time after her died her eldest daughter.

SEPT. 17. At Northumberland-town, North America, Mrs. Priestley, wife of the Rev. Dr. Priestley.

OCT. 8. William Withercombe, esq. of Bickham, in the county of Somerset.

12. At Haslar hospital, Gosport, Mr. Charles Evans, acting lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Coloffus.

13. At Atherstone, in the county of Warwick, Mr. Cornelius Grove Harold, surgeon and apothecary.

14. Mr. Chamberlain, postmaster at Derby.

The Rev. Mr. Waker, curate of Mells.

16. The Rev. Mr. Preston, St. James's-street, Bath.

At Cork, the Rev. Samuel Perrott, senior minister of the presbyterian congregation in that city.

Lately, the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and M. A. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated, but certainly without foundation, that he was the author of the papers signed JUNIUS.

Lately, at Dover castle, aged 72, captain James Wiggan, of the 2d regt. of West York militia.

Lately, in the West Indies, captain Tinker, commonly called Tommy Tinker. He died at St. Domingo; in which island alone the deaths of the officers are rated at 360.

17. At Glympton park, Oxfordshire, Richard Lloyd, esq. of Headington-house, near Oxford.

18. At Oxford, aged upwards of 70 years, J. Uri, LL.D. of the university of Leyden. He was by birth an Hungarian, and several years since was employed by the university of Oxford to arrange the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian library, a catalogue of which was published in 1787.

19. At West Hill, the hon. Alice Ballenden, daughter of J. Lord Ballenden.

20. At Ardgowan-house, in Scotland, in his 84th year, Sir Michael Stewart, Bart. of Blackhall.

21. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, captain

Richard Powell, late of the 54th regt. of foot.

Lately, at Startforth, in Yorkshire, the Rev. George Fielding, M. A. rector of Loughton, Bucks, formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

22. Mr. Street, upwards of 40 years Confectioner to the King.

Mr. George Nixon, of Hatton Garden.

23. At Ealing, Mr. Hindmarsh, well known in the musical world as the leader of a band, or a performer on the tenor violin.

24. Mr. John Smith, formerly a mercer at Oxford.

Mrs. Robinson, relict of Will. Robinson, esq.

25. At Tower-hill, William Davis, esq. one of the elder brothers of the corporation of Trinity-horse.

26. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Scott, wife of major John Scott.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the Countess of Abergavenny.

At Ryegate, in his 87th year, Mr. E. Johnson, formerly a bookseller in Ave-maria-lane.

Thomas Barclay, formerly a warehouseman at the University printing-office, Cambridge. He was a singular character, and for some years past has subsisted by gathering physical herbs. He the week before his death, though in health, ordered his coffin to be made of red deal in the rough, which he decorated with herbs, and desired he might be buried therein without a shroud; and likewise hired and paid his bearers, saying he should die the next Saturday; he lived, however, until the succeeding Wednesday.

Sir Benjamin Sinclair, bart. of Dunbeath, Scotland.

27. In Piccadilly, the hon. Peter George Bathurst, third son of Earl Bathurst.

28. Richard Barnes, esq. in Bedford-row, Mr. Doyle, of the War-office.

Lately, at the Azores, Thomas Hayes, esq. many years British consul for the island of St. Michael's.

39. At Exeter, Mr. William Anderson, writer of the Signet.

30. At Northalleston, Mr. William Wales, attorney-at-law, and clerk of the peace for the north riding of Yorkshire.

At Islington, Frederick Kohte, esq. in his 79th year.

Lately, at the Grange, near York, Mr. John Maude, aged 80.

31. Nathani Franks, esq. of Mortlake, Surrey, F. R. S. in his 82d year.

At Bletchingly, John Kenrick, jun. esq.

At Eglington Castle, the Earl of Eglington,

Colonel of the Scotch Greys, and governor of Edinburgh castle.

At York, Mr. Thomas Axby.

Lately, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, lieutenant Drummond, of the navy.

Lately, at Edinburgh, J. Lord Ballenden, heritable usher of the Exchequer.

Nov. 1. The Rev. Dr. Wake, prebend of Westminster, and curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and rector of Fonthill.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Edward Baker, esq. of Salisbury. He died for mayor in 1774.

Francis Hollyoake, esq. of Tattenhall, Staffordshire.

2. At Dunse, Berwickshire, Dr. James Hall, M. D.

Lady Ogle, wife of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

At the Manse Iron Gray, Scotland, the Rev. James Finnan, minister of the Gospel there.

The Rev. Mr. James Lindsay, minister of Kirkliston, in the 85th year of his age and 65th of his ministry.

In his 72d year, the Rev. James Pointer, M. A. forty-eight years rector of Souhoe in Huntingdonshire.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. John Sherman, lecturer of St. Clement's Danes, and St. Mary's, Rotherhithe.

3. Mr. John Churchill, alderman of Woodstock.

Mrs. Fletcher, sister of the late Sir Hugh Palliser, bart.

4. At Tooting, Surrey, Henry Dodwell, esq.

Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Cromarty.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Richard Clarke, esq. steward and chapter clerk to the dean and chapter of Worcester.

At Bath, in his 48th year, John Bower Joddrell, esq. of Henbury, in the county of Chester.

Lately, in the Isle of Wight, Robert Worley, esq.

5. At Godwood, Suffex, Mary Duchefs of Richmond.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend, vicar of Modbury, Devonshire.

At Westcott, Surrey, captain Hepworth, of the yellow fever, brought from the West Indies.

At Chatham, Henry Ludlow Strangeways, esq. captain-lieutenant of the Chatham division of marines, of a wound received in the engagement on board the Glatton, off the Dutch coast.

6. At Bath, Mrs. Strong, wife of William Strong, esq. of Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Archibald Gowan, Cophthall-buildings.

At Chiswick church, during divine service, Mr. James Tulloh, of Turnham Green.

At Paddington, Mrs. Neville, wife of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq. of Billingbear, in Berkshire, and youngest sister to the Marquis of Buckingham.

At Tewkesbury, the Rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Birtsmorton and Ashchurch.

7. Mr. William Plumb, of Barrow, aged 72. He had been 45 years master of the free school there.

Mr. Thomas Hunt, of Warwick-lane.

8. Mr. Thomas Wilkes, a proprietor of the bank at Burton-upon-Trent.

9. Mrs. Theobald, at Kew.

Mr. Pentose, apothecary, at Bicester.

Lately, at Bridgenorth, David Caldwell, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was born in the army in Ayrshire in Scotland, was a drummer in King William's reign, and a soldier in Queen Anne's. For the last 70 years he resided at Bridgnorth.

10. Mrs. Kippis, relict of the late Dr. Kippis.

At Chelsea, in his 70th year, major Benjamin Dodd.

11. John Simpson, esq. of Bradley, in the county of Durham.

At Gloucester Theatre, suddenly, while performing for the benefit of one of the company, James Matthews, esq. of Cheltenham, cornet in the first troop of Gloucestershire yeomanry.

Harrison Philip Ainslie, esq. Cleveland-row, St. James's.

Lately, Mr. Henry Fleming, partner in the firm of Fleming and Charlton, gold lacemen, in the Strand.

Lately, at Manchester, in his 67th year, Wm. Jones, esq. of Little Pulteney-street, St. James, Westminster, justice of peace for Westminster.

12. Thomas Purgess, esq. the petitioning candidate for Bridport.

Mr. John Smith, jun. of the Victualling-office.

14. Dr. John Smith M. D. Savilian professor of geometry, at Oxford, in his 77th year.

Mr. Anthony Hook, attorney-at-law, of Symond's Inn.

15. At Bristol Hot Wells, Mrs. Broome, wife of Ralph Broome, esq.

16. At Castle Ditch, Herefordshire, Thomas Sommers Cocks, esq. of Downing-street, brother to Lord Sommers.

18. In Melina-place, St. George's-fields, captain Matthew Pitts, of the Engineers.

19. Edward Bearcroft, esq. member for Saltash, chief justice of Chester, and King's counsel.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1796.

Day	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sca Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navv. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25		58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$										178			7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			
26																			
27	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{4}$		75	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 15-16					175 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 dif.		11l. 15s.	6l. 2s. 6d.
28		55 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{4}$		74	85 $\frac{3}{4}$										4 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.			6l. 2s.
29	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 15-16	6 15-16								3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.			6l. 2s.
30	Sunday																		
31	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		74	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 3-16												
1	144 $\frac{1}{4}$		56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$																
2		55 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{4}$		73	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 15-16					173 $\frac{1}{2}$						
3	144	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
4		55 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{4}$																
5																			
6	Sunday																		
7	144	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 56 $\frac{1}{8}$		72	84	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 15-16					172 $\frac{1}{2}$						
8	144 $\frac{1}{8}$	55	55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 56		71 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 13-16	6 15-16					173						
9																			
10	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$	85	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 15-16											
11	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	7											
12	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	7					178 $\frac{1}{4}$						
13	Sunday																		
14		56 $\frac{3}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$												
15	146	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	7					177						
16	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	7											
17	146	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1-16	6 15-16											
18	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	6 $\frac{2}{3}$											
19		56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86	16 1-16												
20	Sunday																		
21		56	56 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{8}$		73	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	16												
22		56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 15-16											
23	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{8}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					176 $\frac{1}{2}$						
24	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$											

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.