

T H E

European Magazine,

For M A R C H 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES COBB, Esq. And, 2. A VIEW of
HORNSEY CHURCH, in Middlesex.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The further Account of Mr. MARTYN in our next.

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EDWIN and various other Poetical Pieces are received.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from March 11, to March 18, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	42	6	24	6 22 8 17 0 20 1
											Kent	44	3	00	0 23 16 6 21 3
											Suffex	44	3	00	0 20 6 18 0 00 0
											Suffolk	39	8	21	0 19 5 14 3 17 11
											Cambrid.	40	6	00	0 16 8 9 2 17 2
											Norfolk	37	10	00	0 14 8 12 3 17 6
											Lincoln	41	10	00	0 20 2 11 1 21 6
											York	40	2	25	8 19 9 11 4 21 6
											Durham	42	10	00	0 31 3 15 9 00 0
											Northum.	39	11	28	0 23 0 15 2 00 0
											Cumberl.	55	0	38	0 31 9 17 11 00 0
											Westmor.	59	7	39	0 28 10 17 9 00 0
											Lancash.	52	7	00	0 31 6 17 1 30 8
											Cheshire	42	7	00	0 27 0 15 2 32 0
											Gloucest.	53	5	00	0 20 7 15 7 25 8
											Somerfet	54	2	00	0 27 9 00 0 00 0
											Monmou.	54	3	00	0 30 2 00 0 00 0
											Devon	55	6	00	0 27 10 12 4 29 4
											Cornwall	56	5	00	0 28 6 14 4 00 0
											Dorset	54	3	00	0 23 7 17 8 34 9
											Hants	49	11	00	0 22 4 17 8 27 6
											WALES.				
											N. Wales	47	0 36	0 26	0 12 8 00 0
											S. Wales	64	3 00	0 27	10 9 4 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
25	30.40	37	N. E.	9	29.98	42	N. E.		
26	30.38	38	N.	10	29.86	40	E. N. E.		
27	30.31	37	E.	11	29.91	38	N. E.		
28	30.19	39	N. E.	12	30.06	38	N. E.		
				13	30.11	37	N. E.		
				14	30.10	40	N. E.		
				15	30.06	39	N. E.		
1	30.10	38	E.	16	30.10	41	E.		
2	30.01	39	E.	17	30.14	40	N. E.		
3	29.84	40	E.	18	30.20	42	N. E.		
4	29.75	38	E.	19	30.21	42	N.		
5	29.67	39	N. E.	20	30.27	43	N.		
6	29.70	40	N. E.	21	30.44	39	E.		
7	29.74	42	N. W.	22	30.43	42	S. W.		
8	29.81	41	E.	23	30.26	43	S. W.		

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For MARCH 1797.

JAMES COBB, ESQ.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for March 1786, we presented our Readers with an account of this agreeable Dramatist to that period; we shall now resume the subject, and complete the preceding account to the present time.

In January 1787, Mr. Cobb added another very pleasant Farce to the acting list of Drury-Lane Theatre, entitled, "The First Floor." It was acted many nights during that season, and has generally taken its turn every year since. In this farce, as in "The Humourist," Mr. Cobb was powerfully supported by the exertions of Mr. Bannister, jun. In August, the same year, a slight performance, entitled, "English Readings," intended to ridicule a practice then carried to a ludicrous extent, though in itself, and in the hands of competent performers, not to be condemned, of Public Readings, was produced at the Haymarket. This was generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Cobb.

The next year, 1788, in the month of February, Mr. Cobb produced, at Drury Lane, another Comic Opera, entitled, "Love in the East;" and in October, in the same year, appeared "The Doctor and Apothecary," a Farce which still remains on the acting list. In this piece Mr. Cobb had the assistance of Mr. Storace in the beautiful Music to which some of the songs were set.

In Nov. 1789, the Author and Composer, who had been so successful in the last-mentioned Farce, again united their talents, with still more success, in "The Haunted Tower," then acted at Drury-Lane. In this piece Signora Storace, who had not before performed on the English Stage, made her first appearance.

On the 21st of January 1791, the same

union of talents was successfully employed in the production and performance of "The Siege of Belgrade."

In the same year the Drury-Lane Company removed, while that Theatre was rebuilding, to the Hay-market, and Mr. Cobb furnished the Prelude with which the latter Theatre was opened; it was entitled, "Poor Old Drury," and was received with considerable applause. In November 1792, he brought forward another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled, "The Pirates," with the same success he had already experienced.

In June 1794, the signal victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French fleet called forth the benevolence of the Public towards the Widows and Orphans of those Sailors who lost their lives in the action of the first of the month, that day of triumph to the nation at large; the receipts of a night were therefore devoted to this excellent design by the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre; and Mr. Cobb wrote a temporary piece, for the purpose of aiding the charity, entitled, "The Glorious First of June," which was produced with great splendour and success.

In December, in the same year, Mr. Cobb gave the Public another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled, "The Cherokee." The last production of Mr. Cobb's pen was "The Shepherds of Cheapside," acted at Drury Lane in the year 1796; but this, meeting with a cold reception, was performed only two nights.

From the preceding catalogue our Readers will perceive, that no small portion of their entertainment at one of the Theatres is derived from the pen of Mr. Cobb.

Of the several pieces already enumerated, the greater part, we believe, are borrowed from foreign Dramas, or obsolete English ones. They, in general, are happily contrived, and have been successfully represented. They pleased their first auditors, and still continue to please. They have not been confined to London audiences, but have diffused mirth and satisfaction to the lovers of the Drama in every part of the three kingdoms, and, indeed, wherever an English audience has been collected together. From the entertainment already received from this

Gentleman much more may be hereafter expected.

Mr. Cobb continues to serve the East-India Company; and is, we are informed, lately appointed to a military situation in the voluntary association of that body to defend their country against the attacks of foreign and domestic foes. In this capacity, we trust, he will not be called upon to shew his attachment to his King and Country; an attachment which, we have no doubt, if occasion requires it, will persuade every Briton, in every part of the British dominions.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS. POPE, OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

OF the various pleasures which Biography affords us, there appears to be none sought after with more avidity than the Memoirs of Theatrical Persons. Those "who have long gladdened or improved human life" make themselves acceptable to the Public: we seldom see them but in their professional characters, and we generally identify the ideas which they give us at the time, with their persons, habits, and characters: hence they grow upon our affections, because they are contributory to our pleasures, and their final loss is lamented in proportion to their private and public excellence.

Of the Lady whose Memoirs we are now about to give to the public, there is but one opinion—that she was an *excellent Actress*; and, to all those who knew her best, a *most excellent woman*; fulfilling both duties through a life, though much too short either for the entertainment of the public or the happiness of her friends, yet of no inconsiderable duration, with those appropriate amiable exertions which were no less creditable to herself, than exemplary to society.

MISS ELIZABETH YOUNGE (the maiden name of this lady) was descended from a respectable family, who gave her a liberal education; but her father dying before he could settle his children in the world, our heroine soon thought of providing for herself by those talents of which she found herself possessed, and of which the best informed of her friends gave her every encouragement.

We do not know exactly the year this lady was born; but, from circumstances, we conjecture, that it was about the year 1741 or 1742. In the summer of 1768, we

know with precision, she was introduced, by the recommendation of a Lady of Fashion, to the late Mr. George Garrick, then Deputy Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, at whose apartments in Somerset-buildings the rehearsed *Jane Shore*, and Mr. Garrick, who, from his alliance with the profession, with a good plain understanding, was no inconsiderable judge of the Drama, pronounced at once her capabilities. After a few more rehearsals he introduced her to his brother David, who likewise gave her his full approbation; and such a test of her abilities she had a right, without vanity, to look upon as a fortunate precursor of her fame.

Having been kept in proper training all that summer, on the 22d October following (1768) she made her *début* at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of *Imogen*, in *Cymbeline*, with universal applause; but as that event stands at the distance of twenty-nine years from the present time, it may not be thought unentertaining to the generality of our Readers, to give a brief review of the merits of this her first appearance.

In her person she was above what is generally called the middle size, of a slender make, but finely moulded, particularly about the neck and shoulders, with a commanding air, and a roundness and precision of voice that then augured she would excel in all the varieties of recitation; her face, though it could not well be called handsome, was impressive; and her eyes, though small, possessed a vivacity and a fire equally suited to the dignity of the Bulkin, or the pleasantries of Comedy. She went through the part with more than usual applause for a young performer, and satisfied the best judges

judges that she would be a considerable acquisition to the Stage.

Her second character was *Jane Shore*, wherein she marked the several traits of that unfortunate female with great pathos and precision; and it is with a melancholy pleasure we remember her speaking the concluding lines of the first act, and the just and merited applause which followed them. It may be worthy of remark, that Mr. Barry and his wife, the Hastings and Alicia of the evening, having unhandsonely expressed some reluctance to perform with the new actresses, Mr. Garrick, on the second night's performance, to shew his opinion of her merit, assumed the part of Hastings himself, and immediately afterwards entrusted her with the part of Ovifa, the principal character in Colonel Dow's "*Zingis*," first performed at Drury-lane 17th Dec. 1768.

It would be as difficult as it would be unnecessary to travel through the several characters which Miss Younge performed this season at Drury-lane. It will be sufficient to say, they were generally capital parts; and, as a proof how she filled them, the Manager, who was allowed to know the value of money full as well as theatrical merit, voluntarily raised her salary, after the third night, from *forty shillings to three pounds*, and towards the close of that season, or the beginning of the next, placed her on the list at *five pounds* per week.

Her rising merits, and Mr. Garrick's recommendation, introduced her to Mr. Love, then a considerable performer at the same Theatre, and Manager of the Richmond Company, who engaged her, during the summer season, as his heroine; and here, as in all country companies, there being a greater scope given to the performers, in the line of trying a greater variety of characters, Miss Younge's abilities were oftener called out, and she performed most of the principal parts of Tragedy and Comedy with a reputation which accompanied her return to Drury-lane with an increased eclat.

The period of Miss Younge's appearance at Drury-lane, considering the state of the Stage, was not so favourable for her. Mrs. Pritchard had, in the beginning of the same year, left her profession, before the decline of her powers, accompanied with all that fame which was so justly attached to her private as well as public character. Kitty Clive still maintained her ground, after delighting suc-

ceeding audiences for near forty years, and occupied some parts with unrivalled excellence. Mrs. Yates had just gained, after many years of progressive industry, the top of her profession; and Mrs. Barry (since Crawford), who had shewn such talents at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, during the summer of 1766, was soon after engaged by Mr. Garrick, as a person of whom he had the greatest expectation; she had likewise the addition of her husband, the late Spranger Barry, to support her in most of her principal parts; and, with such an actor, who could possess any powers and not exert them to their fullest extent?

To speak of Barry now (particularly to the rising generation) appears to be almost as obsolete as quoting the characters of the old school from "*Cibber's Apology*;" but it is impossible for those who remembered this great actor in the meridian of his powers, ever to forget him: his fine and commanding figure, that overlooked in point of dignity as well as height all who surrounded him—his tones, which now spoke the language of terror and command, and now the gentlest notes of love—his exquisite feelings, which electrified the whole sweep of his audience—and, above all, that masterly display of the mixed and contending passions which he exhibited in *Othello*, *Orestes*, *Varanes*, &c. &c. gave him such a decided superiority on the Stage, and rendered him so much the object of popular attachment, that although these talents were on the wane at this period of his engagement, yet they were still "*majestic in decay*," and occasionally blazed out in all the splendour of their original brightness.

We retrace these particulars partly to shew the precise situation Miss Younge stood in, in respect to these two powerful heroines, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Barry, who, at the different Theatres, were both before her in the possession of all the capital parts, and both the acknowledged favourites of the town; but she had that *within* which seldom fails to reward its possessors, viz. *a consciousness of talent, with a determined resolution to cultivate it by every act of assiduous and unremitting attention*; her little Manager quickly saw this, and *politically* took up Miss Younge to curb the occasional airs of his great stage heroines, as they were each engaged at his Theatre.

Opportunities soon occurred to shew the necessity of this precaution. Mrs. Barry

Barry frequently, on the day of performance, used to send word to the Theatre, that she could not possibly appear that night, either on account of her own illness, or that of her husband; and these occasional fits of illness almost periodically happened the night *before*, or *after* a *Royal Command*, when the Manager found it most necessary to muster the strength of his company. Mrs. Yates had likewise, when she was afterwards at Drury-lane, her excuses in turn—Inasmuch, that we have known the Manager (the elder Colman), during the run of a new Play, called out from dinner to be told, “that Mrs. Yates *saw* she would not appear that night on the stage without the use of a particular petticoat.” The ridicule did not stop here—the Manager was obliged to leave his company to settle this important question between the *Mistress of the Robes* and the *Tragedian*, lest the audience should be disappointed of their amusement.

Teazed with these and similar artifices, Garrick saw in Miss Younge those rising talents which afterwards ripened into so much reputation. He therefore took particular care to intrust her in many little particulars of her profession, and had her always (in the language of the Green Room) *under-studied* in those parts which his other two heroines were cast for: so that when either of them sent an apology, her name immediately appeared in the bills, and the play went on with no great diminution of profit or applause. Their vanity supported them in this extravagant conduct for some time, whilst the zeal which our young heroine felt in treading in the shoes of those great actresses, increased her knowledge and her powers, and, by bringing her more forward before the eye of the Public, gave her an anticipated reputation.

We have often heard it from the mouth of this judicious actress (and which she told with a very becoming modesty, and a grateful recollection of God's good providence to her, which through all the stages of her life she never forgot), “that she owed as much of her fame to this incident, and to the assiduity with which she improved it, as to any little original talents she might possess.” This assiduity was not only of use to her then, but grew into a settled habit through life, which contributed much to her private satisfaction, and left an example to the stage very worthy of imitation.

Mr. Garrick's parsimonious habits in his theatrical concerns would not readily

permit him to advance the salaries of his performers at all equal to their merits; and this was the case with Miss Younge. After performing two seasons she claimed a higher stipend, and was refused. Piqued at this, she determined to go to Ireland, and accordingly performed the season of 1770, 71, at Dublin, where she first represented, with unrivalled excellence, the character of Lady Redolpha, in Macklin's “*Man of the World*.” Mr. Garrick soon felt the want of her performance, and took the earliest opportunity of re-engaging her on her own terms. She therefore returned to London the next season, where she remained every succeeding winter of her life.

From this period Miss Younge's reputation as an actress took a more established form; she not only filled occasionally the principal characters in the cast of Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Crawford, but often performed in the same plays with these ladies in no disparaging manner. Garrick, beside giving her the best instructions, wrote some Epilogues for her, and he was followed by several of the dramatic writers of that time.

In 1775 Dr. Hiffeman finished a posthumous Tragedy of the late Henry Jones, called *The Cave of Idra*, which he brought out under the title of *The Heroine of the Cave*, for Miss Younge's Benefit; in which she spoke the Epilogue and played the principal part: and in March 1777, the present Mr. Jermyham, since so well known for his elegant talents in poetry, wrote the historical interlude of *Margaret of Anjou*, likewise for her Benefit: in both of which she confirmed her former reputation.

Many of her principal parts were cast in the same plays with Garrick, and she had the satisfaction of performing *Cordelia* to his *Lear* the last night but one of this great master's performance on the Stage; which gave rise to the following little incident:

After the dropping of the curtain, his hand still locked in her's (as is the *costume* in finishing this play), he led her down to the Green-room, where all the performers had gathered round him; and recollecting, with a sigh, that this was the last night but one that he was to appear in a profession which he so much ornamented, and which gave him so much immortality, he exclaimed, “Ah, Bess! this is the last time of my being your father, therefore you must now look out to be adopted by somebody else.” — “Why then, Sir,” said Miss Younge
(in—

instantly falling on her knees before him) "give me a father's blessing." Garrick, feeling her situation, and the impressive manner in which she spoke, replied with great energy, "God bless you." Then raising his eyes to the rest of the performers, he added, "God bless you all," and instantly retired.

Just after Mr. Garrick's death, that is in 1779, Miss Younge went over to Covent Garden Theatre; and as Mrs. Barry, by an unfortunate second marriage, had not a little estranged her mind from her profession, and as Mrs. Yates, from illness, played but a certain number of nights in the season, our heroine now began to reap the benefits of her well-earned labours, and to stand unequivocally the first tragic actress on the Stage. What contributed further to her general character at this time was the production of the *Belles Stratagem*, a Comedy, from the pen of Mrs. Cowley, in which Miss Younge played *Lettitia Hardy*; a part, we believe, expressly written to give full scope to this great actress's powers, and which she sustained with such versatility and propriety of character as stamped the praise of *universality* on her talents.

But let not genius, however exalted, or however judiciously cultivated, repose too securely on the *unchangeableness of its situation*. Surrounding nature, as well as revelation, tell us, "That nothing continueth in one stay;" and daily experience further confirms, "That time and chance, or fashion, or even *caprice*, will make mutations in all the great as well as frivolous departments of life."

In the winter of 1782, when Miss Younge was thus "bearing all her blushing honours thick about her" (and which, to do her justice, she enjoyed with a moderation rarely the lot of her

profession), Mr. Sheridan, sen. introduced to Drury lane Theatre the present justly celebrated Mrs. Siddons, who had performed some inconsiderable characters about six years before on the same Stage, but for some reasons, hitherto inexplicable, was so little noticed by Mr. Garrick, that she very spiritedly dismissed herself from that engagement.

This Lady's first appearance, as may be well remembered, was in *Isabella*, in Southerne's Tragedy of "The Fatal Marriage," and in this character she displayed such genuine and original powers of acting, as to establish her fame with the Critics the first night: her other performances sanctioned this approbation so much with the town, that Drury-lane soon became the Temple of the Muses, and Mrs. Siddons the preiding Goddess.

In this awful and unexpected crisis, Miss Younge steadily kept before her the advice of our immortal Bard—

— "In the reproof of chance
Lies the true proof of men."

As her temper, her talents, and her assiduities, never forsook her, she supported herself as a respectable antagonist, doing her duty with an increased zeal, and never once repining either at her ill luck, or detracting from the talents of her great rival. She considered her merits as before the public, and she committed herself to their patronage and protection. Her conduct was accordingly rewarded; for though the *bruit* of Mrs. Siddons' name carried with it the greater tide of popularity, Miss Younge kept her rank as an excellent judicious actress, unmatched in many characters, and in powers of *equal declamation* superior to any one on the Stage.

(To be continued.)

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 144, 145, 146.

Γυναῖ γὰρ ἑναστῆρας ἄνθρωποι τριπλάῃς
Πήναις κατεκλώσαντο δηναῖα; ἄλδς,
Νυμφεῖα πεντάγαμβρα δαΐσασθαι γάμων.

CASSANDRA here predicts, that Helen shall have five husbands. "Claudæ filix antiqui maris [Parcæ] neverunt triplicibus staminibus, maritos divisuros nuptiis nuptialia, quinquiesponsalia."

Πεντάγαμβρα cannot be right. Æschylus calls Helen τὰν δοξίγαμβρον.

Ag. 695. But the poet probably wrote πεντάγαμβρία, compounded of πεντάκις δε γαμβρία, δῶκε ἢ δέπνα γαμβρῶν. "The Fates have decreed," says Cassandra, "that husbands at the wedding shall distribute νυμφεῖα, bridal presents. The additional word πεντάγαμβρα af-

certaine

certain how often these presents shall be distributed, viz. five times; *i. e.* the shall be five times married. The marriage is here expressed by the distribution of those presents, which usually accompanied its celebration. Meursius proposes to read *τετράδι*, the *four* Parcæ. But the expression is accurate as it stands. For the Parcæ were each of them concerned with these threads, or spindles, as Virgil speaks, around which the threads were rolled:

“Talia sæcla, *fluis* dixerunt, currite, *fasis*,
“Concordes stabili iaterum numine,
Parcæ.”

The threads and spindles are *both* mentioned in a parallel passage—*μήτοισι χαλκίαν σπείρειν*.—585.

Virgil was very conversant with the poets of this period. He read Lycophron's *Cassandra* with singular delight; imitating often, as his custom was, the most admired passages in that poem.

E.

H O R N S E Y.

[WITH A VIEW OF THE CHURCH.]

THE parish of Hornsey, or Harnsey, in old records Haringeye, Haryngay, Harringhay, or Heringhay, is about five miles North of London, in the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlockesham; but in all matters of Ecclesiastical cognizance exempt from the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and entirely subject to the Bishop and his Commissary of London and Middlesex, both in the manor and advowson of the Church.

This parish (saith Norden) stands near the Bishop of London's woods or parks of this place, which heretofore had and still retains the name of Hornsey Parks, a place memorable in our histories for the meeting together of the Nobles in the 10th of Richard II. in an hostile manner, to rid the King of those traitors he had about him, namely, Robert De Vere, Duke of Ireland; Alex. Nevil, Archbishop of York; and Michael De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and others who had conspired to murder the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham.

In this park (saith Norden) there is a hill or fort, called Lodge Hill, seeming, by the foundation, rather to have been a castle, whereon sometimes stood a lodge when the park was replenished with deer. With the stones which came from the ruins of this place the Church of Hornsey is said to be built.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary,

and in ancient records is called the Church of St. Mary Haringy, or Hornsey, and is a Rectory.

Within the limits of Hornsey, near the distant hill shewn in the Plate, there was a chapel, called Our Lady of Mufwell. This place takes the name of the Well and the Hill, Mouswell Hill, for there was on the hill a spring of good water, where stood an image of Our Lady of Mufwell, which was a continual resort for pilgrims, from a great cure performed by this water upon a King of Scots.

The manor, or chapel, called also Piniemall Hill, with its appurtenances, was sold in the 19th Elizabeth by Ann Goodwyn to William Roe, who built a good house on the site. Highgate was the boundary of Hornsey Park; the first gate was erected about 400 years ago to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's inn-lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park.

In Hornsey are many pleasant residences: — Mitchell, Esq. has a handsome mansion; and John Mayhew, Esq. a delightful cottage and pleasure grounds: Edward Gray, Esq. has a capital villa and plantations near the town; the New River winds beautifully round his pleasure grounds, and through the village of Hornsey.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

A MEMOIR by G. T. GOODENOUGH, Esq. on the great utility of steeping the Seed of Barley and Oats, was lately read at the Board of Agriculture. By that it appears, that the practice of steeping the Seed of Spring Corn for about thirty hours is highly beneficial, causing an equal and uniform vegetation,

and thereby preventing such Corn coming up at different times, which is so often the case on stiff soils in dry seasons. This is a hint very well worth the attention of all Farmers.—Mr. Goodenough has been in the practice many years, and reaped considerable advantage from it.

TABLE TALK;

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, CHIEFLY DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.
(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 91.)

KING CHARLES II.

THOUGH this Monarch, it is very well known, paid very little regard to the essentials of religion, there can be now no doubt but that he was, in point of faith, a *Roman Catholic*, though by no means in the degree his brother James was. Lord Bolingbroke, in his “*Dissertation on Parties*,” makes this distinction between them: “His Majesty slipped from the Chalice, but his brother drank from it to the very dregs.”

He was converted to this religion when he was abroad, as it is supposed (on the authority of Sir Robert Southwell, communicated to him by James, First Duke of Ormond) whilst he was at Cologne, in the year 1655; where he had much private conference with Peter Talbot, a noted Catholic, and who was dispatched by him in a very secret affair to Madrid, supposed to be that of imparting to the King of Spain his assent to the Roman Catholic religion.

This certainly followed, that his Majesty did, the same summer, pass incognito to Brussels, where a private treaty was concluded with Don John of Austria, then Governor of Flanders, “That all his subjects in the French service, or elsewhere abroad, should go into the service of Spain;” upon which his Majesty was paid *three thousand crowns* per month, when perhaps, in a whole year, he had not received two thousand pounds from all his friends in England.

It was on the Pyrenean Peace, concluded between France and Spain in the year 1659, that Charles rested all his hopes of restoration. For this purpose he dispatched the Marquis of Ormond to Thoulouse, there to expect the coming of Cardinal Mazarine, in order to dispose him in favour of his Majesty; the Cardinal, who, it afterwards appeared, regarded but little the King’s interest, took another route; so the Marquis, missing him, was obliged to go by Berne and Bayonne to the place of treaty, where Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, his Majesty’s Minister, was disposing all things, and particularly on the Spanish side, for his Majesty’s coming.—

Cardinal Mazarine however prevailed; the Treaty between these two Crowns was concluded in November; but contained not one syllable relative to his Majesty’s restoration, or in any degree to his personal advantage.

As his last resource, and in order as it is supposed to form some alliance to support himself, a match was proposed to the old Princess of Orange for his Majesty, with the Lady Mary, her third daughter, and one of the aunts to the late King William (then Prince of Orange); but the old Princess had such little hopes of his Majesty’s change of fortune at that time (though it so suddenly followed), that she excused the matter “on her being wholly under the protection of the States General, and that all things of that public nature ought to begin with them.

This Lady Mary was afterwards married to the Count of Embden, and proved the fruitful mother of many children.

It was Francisco de Melo, Ambassador then (1659) in London (and who dreaded the effects of the Pyrenean Peace, if England did not prevent them), who told General Monk, the King’s prime agent, that if the king should be called home, the Spaniards would constrain him to surrender Dunkirk before they would let him go out of their hands.

It was this same Ambassador that possessed General Monk of the advantage of marrying the Infanta of Portugal to the King; that the high consideration of Tangier and Bombay should be given, with the free trade of all their dominions, and some millions of cruzadoes. By the same channel Mr. Morrice (the then confidant of General Monk) was engaged; and when he became Sir William Morrice, and Secretary of State (though originally but a private Gentleman of the northern provinces), he negotiated the treaty of marriage, and the whole of it was managed through his office; so that it was the General first proposed this match to his Majesty, although it was ostensibly carried on by Lord Chancellor Hyde, who had at first the credit, and afterwards the disgrace of it.

Of King Charles's attachment to the Catholic Religion, even in the affair of his marriage, the following Anecdote is related by Sir Robert Southwell, who had it from James Duke of Ormond:—

“At the time that the marriage was in treaty for his Majesty with the Infanta of Portugal, he said that the Lord Chancellor Clarendon spoke to the Lord Treasurer and himself (the Duke) to attend his Majesty in that room, which they called “the Closet of Thomas Chiffins,” where the rarities stood. Here my Lord Chancellor opened to his Majesty, not only what the Spaniards had objected as to the barrenness of the lady proposed to him in marriage, but what he had from other hands. He did most solemnly remonstrate the infelicity of such an event to his whole kingdoms; that the treaty was not advanced so far but that his Majesty might wave it; and, that his Majesty might not be to seek for a wife, he proposed some others who were German ladies. Upon this the King said, the German women were foggy, and that not one of them would please him for a wife; that his accusation must needs come all from the malice of the Spaniards; and so bid his Lordship, without more scruple, to proceed in the treaty.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING,

(Resident at the Hague to Oliver Cromwell and Charles II.)

After the Pyrenean Peace, and after the cold answer which King Charles the Second received from the Princess of Orange relative to a match with her daughter the Princess Mary, the King's affairs seemed to be truly desperate; yet, just at this very time, the cloud began to burst and open a passage to his reformation; as he had scarcely returned to Brussels when he had an intimation from Thomas Howard, the youngest brother of Lord Carlisle, that his brother-in-law Sir George Downing, then Resident at the Hague, would be glad to have a private conference with any person whom his Majesty much trusted, and wished it might be the Marquis of Ormond.

In consequence of this, on the February following, the Marquis went to the Hague, where Sir George, meeting him in secret, told him, that, by the course and revolution of things in England, which he well observed, his Majesty must suddenly be restored; and that, whatever particular undertakers might pretend to them, it would be, in truth, the work of

the whole nation; that they could no longer bear the tyrannies they lay under; and, by seeing no other cure of the evil, the calling home of his Majesty was irresistible.

He shewed various grounds for this opinion; and only prayed, that for the good-news sake, of which probably he was the first informer, he might find favour hereafter; so far as to live only in peace and quiet, for he should pretend to no more.

The event turning out soon after as this wary Statesman had predicted, he was continued in his Embassy after the Restoration.

Some time after this, being one day asked, which of the two systems of Government he liked best? his answer was in the following candid manner: “*Je suis le tres humble serviteur des evenemens.*”

N. B. For most of the above articles we are indebted to Lord Montmorres' “History of the Irish Parliament.”

CHARLES LORD WHITWORTH.

When this Nobleman had compromised the famous dispute between the Court of England and Peter the First, relative to the arrest of the latter's Ambassador for debt, and which, but for the singular address of Queen Anne and this able Minister, might have involved England in a war, his Lordship was invited to a ball at the Court of Peterburgh, and was further honoured by being taken out to dance a minuet with the Czarina.

His Lordship, though he had a personal intimacy with this very extraordinary woman long before she could have any possible chance of a diadem, still approached her with all the respect due to her exalted station; which the Empress perceiving, just before they commenced the minuet, she whispered him, “What, my Lord, have you forgot little Kate?”

OCTAVIO MAY

(The original Inventor of Watered Taffeta).

There was about the beginning of the last century an Englishman of the name of Octavio May, who settled at Lyons. He was a man of very good capacity, and great diligence in his trade, but, by a chain of unlucky events, was brought into embarrassing circumstances.

In this melancholy state, standing one day at his shop-door, brooding over his misfortunes, he happened to put a little tuft of raw silk into his mouth, and grinding it for some time between his teeth, with-

out

out considering what he was about, at last spit it out. As it fell immediately before him, he observed that it had a very unusual lustre, which struck him so much that it brought him out of his fit of the vapours. He took it up and considered it; and, being a man of reflection, he immediately traced the whole progress of the operation; the grinding between the teeth; the mixture of a clammy liquor, such as the saliva; and the performing that in a place necessarily warm as the mouth.

On these considerations he went to work; and following nature as close as he could, in a little time produced those fluted or watered taffetas now so universally used.

May acquired an immense fortune by this incident, and established a manufacture which has been a continual source of riches to that city ever since.

SALE

(*The Translator of the Alcoran, &c.*)

This man, who had both learning and general abilities for his profession, is, however, unfortunately to be classed amongst those who either did not think sufficiently of the common affairs of life, or, if he did, thought his talents were an excuse for his overlooking them. Having contributed pretty largely to the Volumes of Universal History, the work was stopped by the delay of a Preface which he had engaged to write for that work. The booksellers concerned constantly pressed him, but for a long time could get no satisfaction; at last he sent them word it was finished, and an evening was appointed for the purpose of delivering it.

The parties being all met, Sale produced a parcel of loose Manuscripts, tied up close with red tape, and sealed at the edges, which he laid down on the table as the preface. Nobody doubting this, he was paid his balance, and the company supped together in great good-humour and harmony; when, just before parting, Sale, as if suddenly recollecting something, took up the papers, said he had a few alterations to make, which would not take up two hours, and that he would return them the next day. He accordingly carried home the papers, but did not return them for many months afterwards; and then not till he had laid the booksellers under fresh contributions.

TOPHAM BEAUCLERC.

This Gentleman was nearly related to the Duke of St. Alban's; and possessed a

strength of mind and universality of talents that would have made a most distinguished figure in life, had his pleasures, or his love of learned leisure, permitted him to mingle more in the busy haunts of men.

He was deeply versed in antient and modern learning; understood poetry, painting, and music; had a taste, and a liberality equal to that taste, in the collection of books, manuscripts, &c. and was a good practical chemist; which last he for some years before his death indulged in considerably, at the expence of his private fortune.

He was reckoned by a Noble Lord now living, a near relation of his, and who is in possession of many private *traits* of their common ancestor Charles the Second, to be more like that Monarch in his pleasures, his pursuits, and some of his failings, than any of his successors.

He had the best library of any private Gentleman of his time, and, perhaps, as well arranged. His method was, when he began a class, either in arts or sciences, to continue buying principally in that class till he had completed it. By these means his collection was very perfect. His conduct to his booksellers, too, deserves some notice (and we believe in this respect not so similar to the general conduct of his ancestor). When he wanted books, he sent in a catalogue, according to the largeness of the sum they might amount to, to such booksellers as he thought could best lie out of their money: here the debt rested till either such time as his annuities came round, or he had a successful run at play: when either of these happened, he punctually called upon his creditors, and discharged it with honour. He has often, in these instances, paid so large a sum as *fifteen hundred pounds* at a time.

This library at his death sold by auction for *six thousand and eight pounds* odd shillings; it was mortgaged to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Marlborough, for *six thousand*; so that it was said, if his Grace was not an accurate judge of *good books*, he certainly was of *good securities*.

On his outset in life he had a very fine fortune; but, ardent in the pursuit of elegant and expensive pleasures, he distasted it considerably. On a review of his affairs, he wished to sell his estates for an annuity determinable when he was forty; an age which inexperience, and the intoxication of pleasure, suggested to him.

as the extreme bounds of life. The interposition of his friends saved him from this error; and he lived, principally upon a very considerable annuity, during the remainder of his life, which, however, did not last many years after the period of forty.

Mr. Beauclerc was one of the early acquaintances of Dr. Johnson in the meridian of his literary fame, and one to whom he paid great consideration on account of his learning and abilities. He often lamented that his indolence and dissipation prevented him from bringing his talents to some useful designations, saying—"What Beauclerc would write would be read with avidity: he sees most subjects strongly and clearly, and has great taste in embellishing them;" but his mode of living debarred him from any of the great pursuits of life; scarcely ever rising till evening, and then sitting up the best part of the night, either in literary societies or parties of play.

Soon after his death, which happened about sixteen years ago, Dr. John-

son gave the following character of him at the Club:—he said, he was the most general man in his knowledge, and possessed the greatest dexterity of mind in conversation, he ever knew; he hit the soonest, the hardest, and fairest, of any antagonist; and seldom attempted to argue without succeeding in those three points. He then continued, "he had, however, great ill-nature about him; and at times it seemed to give him the greatest pleasure to say the most malicious things of his best friends; not that I believe he would act upon this, and do a deliberate mischief to any one; it seemed to be the mere indulgence of a jealous or petulant moment."

"Wyndham too," continued the Doctor, "has great comprehension of mind, but his exercise of it is different. Beauclerc was like a greyhound, that whipped up his prey on the first stretch, whereas Wyndham is more like a bulldog, who succeeds by perseverance."

(To be continued.)

ON POPE'S HOMER.

[Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 324.]

MY DEAR P.

I WAS not ignorant of the allusion to ancient customs, which the old Scholiasts tell us is couched under the words

ἌΠΟ ΔΡΥΟΣ, ΟΥΔ' ἌΠΟ ΠΙΕΤΡΗΣ;

nor am I much affected by it. So long as the fair judges to whom I appealed decide in my favour, I am very little concerned what any grave commentator may urge in opposition to their decree, which, on a question of this sort, I consider as absolute and irreverfible. If it would not look too much like difrefpect to the acknowledged authority of the court, to offer any thing in their fupport, I might mention that Pope's Annotator himfelf thinks the reverend father's expofition *far-fetched*, though ingenious. Add to this the appropriate meaning of the word ΟΑΡΙΖΕΤΟΝ, juftifying, as it does beyond all controverfy, the turn which our friend S. has given in his verion to thefe interefting lines.

Thus much I thought myfelf obliged to fay in defence of our caufe: at the fame time I beg you to believe, that I am very far from undervaluing the labours of learned Critics. It is, I know, common practice with great authors of to rank to difcredit, as much as may

be, the fources from which they derive the better part of their learning: thus by affected contempt endeavouring to conceal the obligations, which they are either too vain or too proud to acknowledge. To fhew you how diftant I am from this difingenuous conduct, I with great pleafure take this opportunity of marking to you two or three inftances of critical fagacity from one the moft refpectable of the order, which have fallen in my way during the courfe of thefe obfervations; and which, you will allow, have a juft claim to our attention, not to fay admiration.

You took notice in Heftor's prayer of the word ΕΙΠΟΙ, which flood in my quotation for ΕΙΠΗΣΙ, as it is read in all the copies which I have had an opportunity of confulting. You were right in your conjecture, that I picked up this mafterly amendment of the text (for fuch furely it muft be deemed) amongft the **Mifcellanea Critica* of the admirable Richard Dawes, M. A. whofe fortunes every friend to literature muft lament were fo inadequate to his genius and learning. It will not be neceffary to repeat the unanswerable arguments by which he defends the propofed amendment. You

will consult the book. In pursuing his subject, you will observe, he assumes to himself the credit of explaining the construction in a manner which had escaped all former expositors. "Fefellit omnes, quantum sciam, syntaxis."

Ως ποτε τις ειποι, ΠΑΤΡΟΣ Δ' ΟΓΕ
ΠΟΛΛΟΝ ΑΜΕΙΝΩΝ,

Εκ πολέμου ανιόντα.

"Και ποτε τις εκ πολέμου ανιόντα ειποι, et olim quis de eo ex pugna redeunte (vel reverso) dicat." This manner of explaining the construction is confirmed in the scholia edited by *Villoisin "ε

λειπεί το ΙΔΩΝ, αλλά συνήθως εστι τοις ΑΤΤΙΚΟΙΣ η ΦΡΑΣΙΣ."

This master-stroke of judgment appears only as a cursory remark in a note, where this great man is expatiating on his favourite topic, the Æolic Digamma. In removing some difficulties objected by less intelligent Critics to the doctrine, which he lays down on this curious subject, we find him restoring the true reading of a line in the first book of the Iliad—

Ρεζαί ὑπερ Δαναῶν, οφρ' ἡλασσωΜΕΘ' ἀνακτα.

The verse cannot stand, as it is thus read in all the copies at that time extant, consistently with the metre and the supposed power of the Digamma. How then is it to be corrected? After examining, and, for reasons the most satisfactory, rejecting several other proposed amendments, Dawes, with a knowledge of the language peculiarly his own, proposes the following:

οφρ' ΙΛΑΣΜΕΣΘΑ ανακτα;

the very form, in which the verse appears in the edition mentioned above by Villoisin. Can you forbear exclaiming here, as on a similar occasion the learned Taylor does in admiration of the venerable ASHTON? "Singulare istud αγκυνοιας et felicitatis exemplum!"

Under such authority you are not surprized that in the two lines quoted in my last I adopted an alteration, now become obvious.

Τὸδ' ἐγὼ ἀντίος εἰμι, καὶ εἰ πῆγ' ἔχ' ἑ
εἰκεν,

Εἴ τι χ' ἔχ' ἑ εἰκε.

In the printed copies you read χ'ΕΡΑΣ, which, as has been shewn, destroys the metre.

On the word ΕΟΙΚΩΣ, I do not know whether our admirable Critic, in the consciousness of his own superiority, does not rather too much enjoy his triumph "in Cl. Bentleium, tanquam quemlibet "e trivio grammaticum †."

But is it not time to recal my thoughts, which have carried me, perhaps you will think, already too far out of my way? Yet you will not, I trust, be displeased with the small tribute here paid to departed excellence. We will now return to Pope; and I will treat you with an admired passage, adduced by a writer of no mean rank or talents, as an instance "in which Pope has improved "upon the thought and expression of his "original."

Εὐτ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι Νότος κατεχευεν ἱομι-
χλην,
Ποιμῶσιν ὅτι Φίλην, κλεπτήν δ' ἐπεὶ νυκτός
ἀμείνω.

Τούσσην τις τ' ἐπ' ἡλυσσεν, ὅσον ἐπὶ λαῶν ἡσι.

"As when the south wind pours a thick "cloud upon the tops of the mountains, "whose shade is unpleasant to the shepherd, "herds, but more commodious to the thief "than the night itself, and when the gloom "is so intense that one cannot see further "than he can throw a stone †."

The ingenious Essayist affirms, that "in "this simile there is one circumstance "which offends against good taste."—"You will be pleased to read how honour- "ably he distinguishes Pope's version. "With what superior taste has the trans- "lator heightened this simile, and ex- "changed the offending circumstance for a "beauty! The fault is in the third line, "τούσσην τις τ' ἐπ' ἡλυσσεν, &c. which is a "mean idea, compared with that which "Mr. Pope has substituted in its stead:"

Thus from his shaggy wings when Notus sheds

A cloud of vapours round the mountain heads,

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade,

To thieves more grateful than the midnight shade.

While scarce the swains their feeding flocks survey,

Lost and confused amidst the thickening day.

* Ven. 1788.

† P. 184.

† Essay on the Principles of Translation, 1791, p. 67.

"But even the highest beauties of the
"original receive additional lustre from
"this admirable Translator."

The ingenious Essayist, in his eagerness to display one great improvement, seems to have overlooked another, which appears to me the most striking beauty in the whole piece: of which also Pope has the sole merit. He has furnished, you will observe, the wings from his own imagination; an equipment so appro-

priate to an aerial agent, so happily adapted to the office in which he is engaged, *scattering the mist from his shaken plumage*, that every reader of taste must be pleased to see Notus thus arrayed. I will not by any further remarks at present interrupt the pleasure, with which I know you will contemplate so beautiful an image.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XC.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 126.]

LORD MANSFIELD.

"UPON the perfect model of eloquence afforded by Demosthenes*," says Lord Monboddo, "Lord Mansfield formed a chaste and correct style of speaking suitable to business, and particularly to the business of a Judge; to whose office it belongs not only to determine controversies between man and man, but to satisfy the parties that they have got justice, and thereby give *ease and contentment* to their minds, which I hold to be one of the great uses of the Law. In this Lord Mansfield," adds the learned Critic, "as it is well known, was so successful, that even the losing party acknowledged the justice of his decrees; and I knew myself one example of a man who had lost more than half his fortune by a judgment of his Lordship's, which, nevertheless, he acknowledged to be just."

This eloquent Lawyer, when he was Attorney-General, was never in a hurry to bring forward any prosecutions at the suit of the Crown; he but too well knew the general obloquy attached to his office, as well as the disgrace that occurred to the Crown from ineffectual prosecutions. He told a friend of his, that he thought it of the utmost consequence in the discharge of his duty, as the principal Law Officer of the Crown, to weigh with great nicety the circumstances of every case that was to be brought into a Court of Criminal Law, at the suit of that Fountain no less of Mercy than of Justice; and unless the scale most decisively preponderated towards the conviction

of the offender, he held it even more expedient to drop the prosecution than to proceed in it. Hence it happened that he never once failed in the conviction of any offender, whom in virtue of his office, as *Accusator Publicus*, he had brought to his trial.

Soon after the publication of Sir William Blackstone's excellent Commentaries on the Laws of England, Lord M. was asked by a Nobleman, a friend of his, what books he should put into the hands of one of his sons, who was about to study the Law. "I have often been applied to," said Lord M. "on this occasion before, and have been as often in doubt what books to recommend. However, since the publication of Sir William Blackstone, my doubts are solved: I can recommend that book, which, from its excellent historical deduction and analytical reasoning, I look upon to be one of the best institutional books ever published on any subject whatever."

The Life of Lord Mansfield is at present a *desideratum* in British Biography. His formation of a system of Commercial Law, his methods of affording (as much as possible) substantial justice to the suitors in his Court, his ready and satisfactory dispatch of business, his dazzling yet luminous eloquence, most amply entitle him to that honourable distinction.

DOÑ CARLOS, PRINCE OF SPAIN.

This ill-fated Prince ridiculed the perpetual journeys of his father from Madrid to the Escorial, and from the

* See Lord Mansfield's Declaration on the merits of Demosthenes, published in the European Magazine for April 1793.

Escorial to Madrid, by writing on the first page of a book with blank leaves, "The History of the wonderful Voyages of the Great King Philip the Second." This, perhaps, joined to other things, might induce his father to put him to death. By what means it was done no one knows; he has been said to have been bled to death like Seneca; to have been stifled between two mattresses; and to have been strangled, as his executioner told him, for his good.

Some one thus describes Don Carlos: "Duræ buccæ fuit, linguosus, Discordia non homo, So ill-tempered, that he appeared not to be a man, but Discord personified."

"The History of this Prince would make an excellent subject for a Tragedy. Otway has tried and failed. Much assistance might be procured in composing it from the Andronic of Campestron, written about the beginning of this century."

CHARLES THE SECOND,
KING OF ENGLAND.

"HAD this King but loved business as well as he understood it," says Sir Richard Bultrode, "he would have been the greatest Prince in Europe." Of his own country he used to say, that it was the most comfortable climate to live under that he had ever experienced, as there were more days in the year, and more hours in the day, that a man could take exercise out of doors in it, than in any country he had ever known. He said one day to Sir Richard Bultrode, that during his exile he had seen many countries, of which none pleased him so much as that of the Flemings, who were the most honest and true-hearted people he had ever met with: and then added, "I am weary of travelling, I am resolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my brother will do; I am much afraid that when he comes to the Throne he will be obliged to travel again."

An Address being once presented from the City to this Monarch by the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Cornish, the King returned an answer by the Lord Chancellor, which concluded thus:

"The King doth not believe this to be so unanimous a vote of the City as is pretended, and he commands me to tell you, that if he did believe it were

so (as he does not), that you have meddled with a thing *which is none of your business*—" and so dismissed them.

—*Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the Second, by Sir Richard Bultrode, Resident at Brussels to the Court of Spain from Charles the Second.*

DR. LORT.

Cardinal Richelieu asked Dr. Lort, his favourite Physician, one day, why the hair of his head was grey, whilst that on his jaws was black? "It is, my Lord, because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws," replied this lively Physician.

GUI PATIN.

This learned Physician used to call liquors and sweet drams, "Les poisons sucrés, Sugared poisons."

He used to say, that the only use of passion is to spoil every thing, and that one day Minerva, the Goddess of Eloquence and of Rhetoric, having put herself in a passion, was guilty of a solecism in discourse."

He used to say, that Pliny's Natural History was one of the best books in the world, and was the library of the poor man; adding, that if you put Aristotle to Pliny, you had then a complete library; but that if you joined Plutarch and Seneca to these, you had then the whole family of good books, the father and mother, the elder and younger brother.

He used to say, after Lucian, that when the Gods hated any one they made him a schoolmaster, and that to be reduced to teach scholars, was like the ancient punishment of being condemned *ad bestias*, to be thrown to wild beasts.

Of the art of Medicine he said, that it was the art of Divination.

Empirics, and Quacks that exercised the art of medicine without skill and with great profit, he called the Hawks of the Faculty.

"Old age," said he, "is a very great lady indeed, for she never makes a visit without a number of attendants." His great hatred to the English Nation was produced in his mind from their having cut off the head of one of their Kings, and from their giving antimonial wine in fevers.

FONTENELLE.

The Jesuits in their Colleges kept secret Registers of the characters of their pupils, which were transmitted from

from time to time to their General. Of Fontenelle they had written, "Adolescens, omnibus numeris absolutus, & inter Discipulos Princeps." The character of Crebillon, the Dramatic Writer, they thus defined: "Puer ingeniosus sed insignis nebulo." How little, indeed, do our Moderns pretend to do, but to drive a little Latin and Greek into their scholars, without taking any pains to fathom their character, or appreciate their faculties. How few have the honesty to tell the parent, as a celebrated Schoolmaster of our times told the father of one of his pupils—"You had better take away your son from my school, and bring him up to your own business, that of a broker, for he will never make a scholar." Horace had indeed said long before him, "Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acefcit."

The vessel foil'd, the purest wine turns sour.

Montaigne says after him, "Learning is a most valuable drug, but it too often partakes of the taste of the vessel into which it is poured."

DUKE OF ORLEANS, REGENT OF FRANCE.

M. Du Grange had written a very abusive poem upon the Regent; it was called "Les Philippiques," and indeed accused him of every thing that was bad. The Duke had him shut up in the Bastille, and soon afterwards sent for him, and asked him, whether in his conscience he believed him guilty of the crimes he had attributed to him? La Grange assured him, that he really thought he was. "It is well for you, Sir," replied the Regent, "that you thought so; otherwise I would have had you hung up immediately."

The Regent informed his infant Sovereign of every thing that related to his Government with great fidelity. "I will hide nothing from you, Sir," said he to him one day, "not even your own faults."

LOUIS XVI.

During the course of the mock trial of this well-intentioned and excellent Prince, many absurd and impertinent questions were put to him; amongst the rest, he was asked by one of his unfeeling Judges, what he had done with a certain sum of money (a few thousand pounds), of which he was known to

have been lately in possession? The King stopped a few moments, and, with his eyes suffused in tears, replied, in a faint tone of voice, "J'ai jamais à faire des heureux, I had a pleasure in alleviating the distresses of others."

MARSHAL TURENNE,

walking one day along the streets of Paris, observed a little boy following so nearly the heels of a horse, that he was in danger of being kicked by him. He called the child, and said to him, "My pretty little boy, never go so near to a horse's heels as not to leave space enough between them and yourself to prevent his kicking you. I assure you, that in the course of your whole life my advice will not make you walk half a mile farther than you otherwise would have done; and remember that it is M. de Turenne who gives you this advice."

This great and good man, dining one day with M. de Lamoignon, was asked by him, if his courage was not sometimes a little shaken at the beginning of an action? "Yes, Sir," replied M. de Turenne; "I assure you I often experience a great deal of agitation of mind on the occasion; but there are in the army a great many subaltern officers and private soldiers who suffer nothing of the kind."

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA.

The coachman of this Prince having one day overturned him, Frederic was in a violent passion. "Sire," said the coachman, "it was an accident; and pray has your Majesty never lost a battle?"

A flatterer was one day telling Prince Henry of Prussia, how much his brother, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, was beloved in that country: "I am not at all surprized at it," replied the Prince, "he lives at the distance of eight hundred miles from his subjects."

A French author says, that Frederic having written a letter to some person of consequence in France, in which he had made pretty free with some constitutional defects of the reigning Sultana of that day, Madame de Pompadour, and with Cardinal (then Abbé) de Bernis's poetry*, they made a common cause of the injuries they supposed had been done to their reputation, and procured the unhappy War of 1756 to take place.

* "Evitez de Bernis la sterile abondance."—Avoid the barren superfluity of Bernis,

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 M A R C H 1797.

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

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates ; collected from the Original Journal, preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern ; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. By William Vincent, D. D. To which are added Three Dissertations ; Two on the Achroynchal Rising of the Pleiades, by the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Horsley, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and by Mr. William Wales, Master of the Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital ; and one by Mr. De la Rochette, on the First Meridian of Ptolemy. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 4to. 1l. 7s. Boards.

THIS learned enquiry into a very condite question of ancient geography will scarcely be considered as a proper subject for criticism in a popular Miscellany. There is another reason which would induce us to forbear a minute investigation of it. A very skilful Eastern geographer is about to publish the result of researches relative to the same country ; and till Major Rennell has declared an opinion either confirming or contradicting *Dr. Vincent's Conclusions*, it would be presumption in us to agitate this question.

On the subject of the *authenticity of the Journal of Nearchus*, we think with Dr. Vincent, that the *Enchanted Island* of which he speaks, and the *miraculous origin of the Ichthyophagi*, cannot be considered as impeaching his veracity. His own belief in these wonders, which, however, he seems not to have implicitly given, is no evidence of local ignorance, or presumption of falsehood. The mode of procuring a *supply of water* on the Coast of Makran, *by opening pits upon the beach*, which prevailed in the *days of Alexander* according to Nearchus, and is also the *resort of the modern navigator*, outweighs a thousand arguments against the *general truth* of his narration, derived from the ignorance or the vanity of the Historian.

The two learned Dissertations at the close of the work, by the Bishop and Mr. Wales, whatever be their acuteness of *chronological research*, might, for any

important purpose that can be answered by this work, quite as well have been omitted. They both prove, by different modes of *elaborate mathematical investigation*, what our Author might have found, if he had sought for it, in the Latin edition of *Usher's Ephemeris*. Whether this was any very important difficulty, the Reader will be the better able to judge when we inform him, that it was to settle whether the departure of the fleet of Nearchus from its first station was on the *first or second* of October ! It is hereafter to be considered, by the learned, as fixed for the *first*.

Though it be very true, that much of this volume is employed in disquisitions in which few will be anxious for accurate information, yet there are to be found in it several *interesting historical facts*, and several curious *critical observations*. The character of Alexander, which is very justly drawn, exhibits him not only as an *irresistible conqueror*, but as a *profound and prescient politician*. His conduct towards the countries he subdued ; his plan for the foundation of the *Alexandria of Egypt* ; and the scheme of that *navigation*, which is the subject of the work before us, are evidences of this which no reasoning can subvert. To bring the wealth and commerce of the Indies within the reach of his *European subjects*, by the intervention of the Persian Gulph, was an undertaking not merely of unexampled *magnanimity*, but of uncommon *sagacity and discernment*.

The greatest difficulty arose from the choice of a proper person to conduct so new and perilous an enterprize. The voluntary offer made of his services to Alexander by the *Author of the JOURNAL* removed every delay and obstruction. The men destined to the embarkation no longer considered the expedition as desperate, when they found a man so much in the king's favour and confidence was to be the commander; and one whom they knew he would not have exposed to inevitable danger. Alacrity succeeded to terror: the ships were equipped, not only with what was necessary, but with great splendor, the officers vying with each other who should collect the best men for the service, and have his complement most effective. Success was anticipated, and despair subdued."

The circumstances that occurred to Nearchus on his coming to land on the fleet's arrival at the mouth of the Anamis, and on his first interview with the King, are interesting and pathetic.

"One of the parties he sent out to explore the country accidentally fell in with a stranger, whose dress and language discovered him to be a Greek; tears burst from their eyes upon seeing once more a native of their own country, and hearing once more the sound of their own language. They learnt that he had not long left the army, and that the camp was at no great distance. They instantly hurried the stranger with all the tumult of joy to Nearchus; in his presence the same happy discovery was repeated, with assurances that the King was within five days journey.

"Nearchus immediately set out to find the King, with Archias and five or six others; and in his progress fortunately fell in with a party from the army, which had been sent out with horses and carriages for his accommodation. The Admiral and his attendants, from their appearance, might have passed unnoticed. Their hair long and neglected, their garments decayed, their countenance pale and weather-worn, and their persons emaciated with famine and fatigue, scarcely roused the attention of the friends they encountered. They were Greeks however; and of Greeks it was natural to enquire after the army, and where it was now encamped. An answer was given to their enquiry; but still they were neither recognized by the party, nor was any question asked in return. Just as they were separating from each other, "Assur-

edly," says Archias, "this must be a party sent out for our relief: for on what other account can they be wandering about the desert? There is nothing strange in their passing us without notice, for our very appearance is a disguise. Let us address them once more."

"Nearchus accordingly enquired which way they were bending their course? "We are in search of Nearchus and his people," replied the Officer:—"And I am Nearchus," said the Admiral, "and this is Archias; take us under your conduct, and we will ourselves report our history to the King."

"While they were upon their progress, some of the horsemen, impatient to carry the news of this happy event, set off to inform the King, that Nearchus and Archias were arrived, with five or six attendants. This suggested to Alexander, that the rest of the people had perished, either by famine or shipwreck. During this interval, Nearchus and his attendants arrived. It was not without difficulty that the King discovered who they were, under the disguise of their appearance; and this circumstance contributed to confirm him in his mistake; imagining that both their persons and their dress bespoke shipwreck, and the destruction of the fleet. He held out his hand however to Nearchus, and led him aside from his guards and attendants, without being able to utter a word. As soon as they were alone he burst into tears, and continued weeping for a considerable time; till at length recovering, in some degree, his composure, "Nearchus," says he, "I feel some satisfaction in finding that you and Archias have escaped; but tell me where, and in what manner, did my fleet and my people perish?"—"Your fleet," replied Nearchus, "is all safe; your people are safe, and we are come to bring you the account of their preservation." Tears, but from a different source, now fell much faster from his eyes: "Where then are my ships?" says he. "At the Anamis," replied Nearchus, "all safe on shore, and preparing for the completion of the voyage."—"By the Libyan Ammon and the Jupiter of Greece I swear to you," rejoined the King, "that I am more happy at receiving this intelligence than in being the conqueror of all Asia; for I should have considered the failure of this expedition as a counter-balance to all the glory I have acquired."

"Such was the reception of the Admiral.—The joy was now universal through the

army ; a solemn sacrifice was proclaimed in honour of Jupiter the Preserver, of Hercules, of Apollo the Averter of Destruction, of Neptune, and of every deity of the ocean ; the games were celebrated, and a splendid procession exhibited, in which Nearchus was the principal ornament of the pomp, and the object which claimed the attention of every eye. Flowers and chaplets were wreathed for his head, and showered upon him by the grateful multitude, while the success of his enterprize was proclaimed by their acclamations, and celebrated in their songs."

The particulars of the last sickness and death of Alexander, as related in his *Diary*, and handed down to us both by Plutarch and Arrian, are curious. They contain a sufficient refutation of the vulgar opinion that this hero perished by poison.

It appears that Alexander had given a splendid entertainment to *Nearchus and his Officers* ; at the conclusion of which, as he was returning to his palace, he was met by Medius, who had been feasting a party of his military friends, and now requested the favour of the King's company to do honour at the banquet. That night and the following day were spent in festivity ; and it is not extraordinary that some symptoms of fever were the consequences of this excess. The *Diary* commences here.

"Month Dæsius 18th. The King bathed, and, finding the fever upon the increase, slept at the bathing-house.

("The sleeping at the bathing-house is explained by Arrian, who states, that he was conveyed on his bed to the river side, and carried over to a garden-house on the opposite shore.) "On this day orders were issued for the land-forces to be ready to march on the 22d, and the fleet to be prepared to move on the 23d.

"19th. The King bathed ; went from the Bath to his chamber ; passed the day at dice with Medius ; bathed again in the evening ; attended the sacrifices in a litter ; took nourishment sparingly ; in the evening the fever increased ; and the night was passed in great perturbation ; orders were issued for the officers to attend on the next morning.

"20th. The King bathed ; attended sacrifices as before ; conversed while in the Bath with Nearchus upon his voyage from India, and gave him fresh orders to be ready on the 23d.

"21st. The King bathed ; attended the sacrifices in the morning ; found no

abatement of the disorder ; transacted business with the Officers ; gave directions about the fleet ; bathed again in the evening ; the fever still increased.

"22d. The King removed into an apartment near the Bath ; attended the sacrifices ; the fever now ran very high, and oppressed him much ; he nevertheless ordered the principal Officers to attend, and repeated his orders in regard to the fleet.

23d. The King was conveyed to the sacrifices with great difficulty ; but issued fresh orders to the Naval Officers, and conversed about filling up the vacancies in the army.

"24th. The King was much more oppressed, and the fever much increased.

"25th. The King was now sinking fast under the disorder, but issued fresh orders for the Generals to attend in the palace, and the Officers of rank to be in waiting at the gate. He suffered still more towards the evening, and was conveyed back again over the river from the garden to the palace. Here he obtained a short repose ; but, upon his awaking, when the Generals were admitted, though he retained his senses and knew them, he had lost the power of utterance.

"26th. The fever had made a rapid progress all night, and continued without abating during the day.

"27th. The soldiers now clamorously demanded to be admitted, wishing to see their Sovereign once more if he were alive, and suspecting that he was dead and his death concealed. They were suffered therefore to pass through the apartment in single files without arms, and the King raised his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not speak.

"28th. In the evening the King expired."

This Journal, which so regularly records the progress of Alexander's malady, sufficiently proves that the notion of his having been destroyed by treachery is a conjecture without foundation. Plutarch entirely discredits the story ; and adds, that it was not heard of till some years after, when Olympias wished to cast odium on the family of Antipater. Dr. V. very justly observes, "that the violence of Alexander's passions, the perpetual application of his mind, and the excesses of the table, are fully sufficient to furnish causes of dissolution, without having recourse to treason and conspiracy."

In the Notes to this work there occur occasionally short classical remarks, from which may be gleaned some amusement and some instruction. At page 186, Dr. V. tells us, "that the *ἡμιλίαι*, or half-decked vessels of Nearchus, are exactly the vessels of Homer's age, the fore-part and waist open for the rowers, with a deck raised over the hinder part. This in Homer is called *νεῖον*, and formed an elevation on which the steersman stood. On this deck, or under it, the persons on board sometimes slept: which the Poet calls sleeping *παρὰ πρυμνήσια νηός*. Od. M. 32. For these, perhaps, the cables were coiled; but when a whole crew was to sleep on board, this was impossible, and the suffering was in proportion to the confinement. This makes Ulysses complain, that restraint on ship-board rendered his limbs rigid, and unfit for gymnastic exercise. "He therefore," says Dr. V. in another place (page 298), "never slept in the after-part of the ship, when he could find another bed. *Πρυμνήσια*

are properly the cables at the stern, but perhaps the after part of the vessel likewise; whether, when they slept on board, *παρὰ πρυμνήσια* they slept on the *νεῖον*, or under it, their lodging must have been very incommodious."

Our readers are not to conclude, from these specimens of Dr. V.'s work, which we have selected for their entertainment, that it is in general either *critical* or *historical*. It is in strictness a minute *geographical disquisition*; and all the remarks that relate not to that subject are *occasional* only, and *incidental*. Those, and *those only*, who are interested in knowing to what extent and with what accuracy the *geographical sciences* were possessed by the ancients, will be much gratified by these lucubrations. Even such persons can derive no delight from them, but in proportion as they shall appear to be founded in *good sense*, in opposition to *fable*, *hypothesis*, and *conjecture*.

R. R.

An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. London. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 8vo. 6s. Boards.

THIS volume, with small pretensions to novelty, contains much useful information and instruction. This Mr. G. will undoubtedly consider as the best praise. Still it must be admitted, that a book can only be useful in proportion as it is read. We wish, therefore, that our Author had adopted the same method which he observed in his "*Enquiry into the Duties of Men*," and illustrated his moral theory by *facts and experiments*. We recollect hardly more than one instance of this in the pages we are examining. The style too of this work, though *flowing, elegant, and accurate*, is deficient in *energy and terseness*. These last are qualities in which Dr. Paley's ethical compositions excel. Without them, or something which, like them, *strikes strongly on the imagination*, few works of a *didactic character* can have an extensive circulation.

These observations arise from a sincere respect for Mr. G.'s abilities and intentions. We wish, as we are sure he wishes, them to be universally beneficial; and he knows, as well as we, that this can only be accomplished by the skilful admixture of the *dulce* with the *utile*. However arduous the task, Mr. G. must desire to have it said, for a far better motive than a reputation among mortals,

*Hic meret æra liber Sisyis, hic et mare
transit,
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.*

In treating on *Female Education*, Mr. G. disapproves of the employment of *emulation* to excite his fair pupils to diligence and exertion. He remarks, that whatever may be thought, by different observers, as to the degrees in which it enlarges the sum of intellectual attainments, yet among those who judge from experience, there can be but one opinion as to the result of its operation on the dispositions of the heart. Of all the principles of action he accounts it as one of the most dangerous; stimulating and nourishing some of the darkest passions of the human mind, and subverting those motives which it is one main purpose of Christianity to inculcate and enforce. Self-conceit, a supercilious contempt of persons supposed, and often falsely supposed, of inferior attainments; proneness to suspect teachers of being prejudiced and partial, and endeavours to conciliate their favour by flattery; a secret wish to retard the progress of successful competitors; an envious desire to detract from their merits; and an aversion to their society, with an indifference to their welfare, are among its usual effects.

He

He acknowledges that a tendency to these malignant feelings and artful manoeuvres is inherent in human nature, and not to be attributed to *emulation* alone. But still he asserts, that *emulation* is the agent which, perhaps at every period of life, and undoubtedly in childhood and youth, fans them into a flame.

But must we not then, in the *process of instruction*, employ the influence of comparison and example? Is it not lawful to apply to children a *stimulus*, which is applied with visible advantage to kindle ardour, and to confirm good conduct, in maturer years? Mr. G. in reply to these questions observes, judiciously, that to compare our own conduct and attainments with those of others, that we may more clearly see our defects, and be incited to imitate a meritorious example, is a practice in many cases both justifiable and useful. It is therefore to be recommended on suitable occasions, and with proper explanation, to those to whom we impart instruction. But to *compare* that we may *imitate*, is not the same thing as to *compare* that we may *rival*: and *emulation* includes, not in name only, but in reality, the spirit of *rivalship*.

There is, undoubtedly, much good sense and moral wisdom in these remarks; yet we question whether excellence in any talent will without *rivalship* be ever acquired. How far our happiness or our utility may be increased by *excellence*, is an enquiry of deeper research; but *excellence* presents itself as a glittering prize, which mortals will always pant to obtain.

In the Chapter on *Female Conversation and Epistolary Correspondence*, Mr. G. reprehends the *levity of discourse* in which women, even of improved understandings, occasionally indulge.

Take his censure in his own words, which seem the result of actual and acute observation:

“It is not only to women of moderate capacity that hours of trifling and flip-pant conversation are found acceptable. To those of superior talents they are not unfrequently known to give a degree of entertainment, greater than on slight consideration we might have expected. The matter, however, may easily be explained. Many women who are endowed with strong mental powers are little inclined to the trouble of exerting them. They love to indulge a supine vacuity of thought; listen to nonsense without dissatisfaction, because to listen to it re-

quires no effort; neither search nor prompt others to search, deeper than the surface of the passing topic of discourse: and were it not for an occasional remark that indicates discernment, or a look of intelligence which gleams through the littleness of sloth, would scarcely be suspected of judgment and penetration. While these persons rarely seem, in the common intercourse of life, to turn their abilities to the advantage either of themselves or of their friends, others, gifted with equal talents, are tempted to mis-apply them by the consciousness of possessing them. Vain of their powers, and of their dexterity in the use of them, they cannot resist the impulse which they feel to lead a pert and coxcomical young man, whenever he falls in their way, to expose himself. The prattle which they despise they encourage, because it amuses them by rendering the speaker ridiculous. They lead him on, unobtrusive of their design, and secretly pluming himself on the notice which he attracts, and on his own happy talents of rendering himself agreeable, and delighted the most when he is most the object of derision, from one step of folly to another. By degrees they contract an habitual relish for the stile of conversation which enables them at once to display their own wit, and to gratify their passion for mirth and their taste for the ludicrous. They become inwardly impatient when it flags, and more impatient when it meets with interruption. And if a man of grave aspect, and more wakeful reflection, presumes to step within the circle, they assail the unwelcome intruder with a volley of brilliant railery and sparkling repartee which bears down knowledge and learning before it, and convulse the delighted auditors with peals of laughter, while he labours in his heavy accoutrements after his light-armed antagonist, and receives at every turn a shower of arrows, which he can neither parry nor withstand.”

In the Chapter (the IXth) on *Amusements*, Mr. G. lays so many restraints on the enjoyment of *Dramatic entertainments* as amounts to a *prohibition*. He permits it, seemingly, only in the case “in which its superintendence is committed to legal authority, which would prevent the *Stage* from being rendered an instrument of political machinations and of personal calumny; and also purify it from incidents, expressions, and allusions, offensive to modesty and injurious to morals.”

Plausible as this opinion may be in *theory*, we doubt whether the power or influence of a *Court*, or even the taste and learning of a *Lord Chamberlain*, will ever operate any very important improvement in the province of the *Drama*; and if *Majesty* itself, as he wishes, were to interfere, the Theatre is too slight a subject for its permanent cognizance. It must be directed in its controul of the Stage by eyes and ears, sometimes *not better informed*, and seldom less *corrupt*, than the writers and actors they would correct.

In Mr. G.'s reprobation of *Sunday Concerts*, we very heartily concur with him.

Our Author in speaking of *the employment of time*, recommends a practice not often attended to, but not on that account less useful and ornamental; the *committing to memory* select and ample portions of *poetic compositions*. "The mind is thus stored with a treasure of sentiments and ideas, combined by writers of transcendent genius and vigorous imagination, clothed in appropriate and glowing language, and impressed by the powers of harmony. The poetry, however, should be select. It should be such as may elevate the heart with devotion; add energy and grace to precepts of morality; kindle benevolence by pathetic narrative; or present vivid pictures of the grand and beautiful in the scenery of nature. Such," says Mr. G. "are the works of Milton, of Thomson, of Gray, of Maton, and of Cowper. By these means the scenery of nature will be contemplated with new pleasure; the taste will be called forth, exercised, and corrected; and the judgment strengthened and informed."

Were we to add any thing to this advice, it would be to add occasionally *chosen passages in prose*. Poetry has the advantage of a *readier hold* on the faculties; and for that very reason is not so strong an exercise of the mind. Besides, the *images in prose* have commonly a more exact conformity with their archetypes, and are more generally wanted as *examples to the fair writer*,

Mr. G. at the 238th page discusses and confutes the commonly-received notion, that *reformed rakes make the best husbands*. He considers the Drama as having laid the foundation of this opinion, by carrying its hero through four entire acts, and three quarters of the fifth, with a character uniformly immoral and unprincipled; which he lays aside, like a worn-out suit, in the catastrophe, and is supposed to become in a moment radi-

cally virtuous. It must be acknowledged that there is such an improbable folly as this to be found in many *novels and plays*. It is also true, that men can only be estimated with any degree of certainty by their *habits*. On the other hand, there is generally some *foundation for popular apophthegms and conclusions*. Reformation does certainly *sometimes* take place in *some*. These surely will be indulgent to small transgressions, when they know themselves to have committed far greater; and must receive with gratitude marks of affection, which they have felt only by their return to virtue.

It is in the application of this rule to *practice*, as in other cases, that the difficulty lies. For how shall we distinguish the *penitent* from the *hypocrite*? And when is the danger past of a *relapse to vice*?

In the Chapter on the *Duties of Matrimonial Life*, Mr. G. censures, with becoming spirit, the *artifice* recommended by some *pseudo-moralists*, of concealing from the *husband* a superiority of understanding, lest there should seem a disposition to rivalry. He remarks very truly, that in general it is not the *sense* in woman that *offends*; it is rather some quality or disposition which has no natural connection with it. Either it is arrogance, or impatience of contradiction, or reluctance to discern and acknowledge error, which render the manners of women overbearing, their temper irritable, and their prejudices obstinate. If *female talents* be graced with *simplicity*, *good-humour*, and *modesty*, there is scarcely a husband's heart which they will not warm with delight.

In a subsequent part of the same head of instruction, the circumstances are discussed of *female relations of the master or of the mistress of the house*, "who, though admitted to live in the parlour, are in truth *humble dependents*, received either from motives of charity, or for the sake of being made useful in the conduct of domestic affairs, or of being companions to their protectresses when the latter is not otherwise engaged or amused."

We have not room for the quotation at length on this topic;—we can only insert the two concluding passages.

"Is it the part of friendship, of liberal protection, to harraß her with difficulties, to ensnare her sincerity, to establish her in the petty arts of cunning and adulation? Rather dismiss her with some small pittance of bounty to search in obscurity

security for an honest maintenance, than to retain her to learn hypocrisy and to teach you arrogance, to be corrupted and to corrupt."

These sentiments are no less spirited than just, and are well worthy the consideration of *females in the higher classes*, who are often very capricious and tyrannical rulers of their unfortunate *protégées*. The last sentence is a happy application of a strong and brilliant remark of Tacitus.

Our Author is, for the most part, grave and solemn; he relaxes, however, sometimes into *ridicule and humour*. Thus, for instance, he describes a *female fashionable morning*.

"What is called the morning is swallowed up in driving from street to street, from square to square, in pursuit of persons whom she is afraid of discovering, in knocking at doors where she dreads being admitted. Time is frittered away in a sort of small intercourse with numbers for whom she feels little regard, and whom she knows to feel as little for herself. Yet every thing breathes the spirit of cordiality and attachment. The pleasure expressed at meeting is so warm, the enquiries after each other's health so minute, the solicitude if either party has caught a cold at the last Opera so extreme, that a stranger to the ways of high life, and to the true value of words in the modern dictionaries of compliment, would be in astonishment at such effusions of disinterested benevolence. Invitation succeeds invitation; engagement presses on engage-

ment: etiquette offers, form accepts, and indifference assumes the air of gratitude and rapture."

Mr. G. asserts in a note, what we should hope is not often true, that the wives of shopkeepers in London will ask more than the real price of an article from *ready money customers*, with the view of pocketing the excess themselves; and if detected in the fraud plead ignorance of the value. It is difficult to say whether such conduct be more injurious to the individual or to the public.

There is a remark in the Chapter on *Parental Duties*, taken from Dr. Henry's History of England, which explains the attitude of Margaret Roper in the very curious ancient picture of *Sir Thomas More's Family by Holbein*. Daughters, though women, were not anciently permitted to sit or repose themselves, otherwise than by kneeling on a cushion, until their mother departed.

From the above account of Mr. G.'s book it evidently appears well worthy the *attention of all*, and the *diligent perusal of the gentler sex*. As the ladies, however, still more perhaps than men, delight to blend amusement with their weightier concerns, we must repeat our wish that the *theory* laid down had been more frequently enlivened by *facts*, and illustrated by *examples*. The moralist might not, indeed, in that case have *deserved more success*, but we are sure he would have *obtained it*.

R. R.

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

[Continued from Page 118.]

THE Thirteenth Chapter of the First Volume opens with an account of a very happy establishment enjoyed by our Author at a military station, *called the Hope*, where he was in the principal command, on the Cimmewine River, in Surinam. Here his felicity was considerably augmented by a visit from some friends at Paramaribo, who gave him the address of Messrs. Passalage and Son, at Amsterdam, the new proprietors of his

favourite mulatto, whom they also desired him to take with him to the Hope. This proposal he most joyfully complied with, and immediately set his slaves to work to build a house of Manicote trees for her reception.

In the mean time he wrote a letter to Messrs. Passalage and Son, to say, that being under great obligations to one of their mulatto slaves, named Joanna, for having attended him during sickness, he requested

requested that they would permit him to purchase her liberty without delay, and he would immediately remit to them the money.

In six days his new dwelling was completed. It consisted of a parlour, which also served for a dining-room; a bed-chamber, where also the baggage was stowed; a piazza or shed to sit under before the door; a small kitchen detached from the house, and a poultry-house; the whole situated on a spot by itself, commanding an enchanting prospect on every side, and surrounded with paling to keep off the cattle. The tables, stools, and benches, were all composed of Manicole boards, the doors and windows were guarded with ingenious wooden locks and keys, that were the work of a negro. His house being thus far finished and furnished, the next care was to lay in a stock of provisions, which consisted of a barrel of flour, another of salted mackarel, which in that country are delicious, hams, pickled sausages, Jamaica rum, tea, sugar, spermaceti candles, two foreign sheep, and a hog, besides two dozen of fine fowls and ducks, presented to him by Lucretia, Joanna's aunt.

The Manicole Tree, the wood of which he employed for his habitation, he thus describes, with its uses in building and furniture, in another part of his work:

"The Manicole, which is of the Palm Tree species, is about the thickness of a man's thigh, very strait, and growing to the height of forty or fifty feet from the ground: the trunk, which is jointed at the distance of two or three feet, is of a light brown colour, hard externally for the thickness of half an inch, but pithy like the English Elder. On the top the tree spreads its beautiful green boughs, with leaves hanging strait downwards like silk ribbons, which form a kind of umbrella.

"The manner of using it for building huts or cottages, is by cutting the trunk in pieces of as many feet long as you wish to have the partition high; which pieces are next split into small boards, the breadth of a man's hand, and divested of their pithy substance, and then they are fit for immediate use. Having cut and prepared as many of these laths as you want to surround the dwelling, you lash them in a perpendicular position, and close to each other, to two cross bars of the same tree fixed to the corner posts; and the whole is cut and shaped by the bill-hook alone, and tied together by *nebes*. These last are a kind of liguous ropes of

all sizes, both as to length and thickness, which grow in the woods, and climb up the trees in all directions; they are so plentiful and wonderfully dispersed, that they make the forest appear like a large fleet at anchor, and kill many of the trees by mere compression.

"With respect to the roofing of these slender habitations, it is done by the green branches of the same Manicole that made the walls; each branch, which can be compared to nothing so well as to the shape of a feather, and which is as large as a man, must be split from the top to the bottom in two equal parts, as you would split a pen. When a number of these half boughs are tied together by their own verdure, and form a bunch, you take these bunches, and tie them with *nebes* one above another, on the roof of the cottage, as thick as you please, and in such a manner that the verdure, which looks like the mane of a horse, hangs downwards. This covering, which at first is green, but soon takes the colour of the English reed-thatching, is very beautiful, lasting, and close, and finishes the dwelling without the help of a hammer, or nails; doors, windows, tables, seats, &c. are made in the same manner; so are the inclosures for gardens, and the places for keeping cattle."

Having completed his house, Captain Stedman thus describes his situation in it with his beloved companion.

On the 1st of April 1774 Joanna came down the river in the Fauconberg tent-boat, rowed by eight negroes, and arrived at the Hope. I communicated to her immediately the contents of my letter to Holland, which she received with that gratitude and modesty in her looks which spoke more forcibly than any reply. I introduced her to her new habitation, where the plantation slaves, in token of respect, immediately brought her presents of cassia, yams, bananas, and plantains, and never two people were more completely happy. Free like the roes in the forest, and disencumbered of every care and ceremony, we breathed the purest ether in our walks, and refreshed our limbs in the limpid stream: health and good spirits were now again my portion, while my partner flourished in youth and beauty, the envy and admiration of all the colony."

The happiness our author enjoyed in this Elysian plantation was suddenly blasted by the fatal news of the death of Mr. Passalage, at Amsterdam, the gentleman to whom he had written to obtain his mulatto's

aulatto's manumission; and what redoubled his distress was, the situation in which she proved to be, being likely to become a mother in the space of a few months. "It was now that a thousand horrors intruded," says he, "on my rejected spirits; not only my friend, but my offspring, must become a slave, and a slave too under such a Government! Mr. Passalage, on whom I relied, dead;—the whole estate going to be sold to a new master;—I could not bear it, was totally distracted, and must have died of grief, had not the mildness of her temper supported me, by suggesting the flattering hope that Lolkens (who had recommended me to Mr. Passalage) would still be our friend."

In this distressed situation our author continued for some months, till being at the house of a Mr. De Graav, in the Casavanira Creek, that Gentleman, seeing him seated by himself on a small bridge that led to a grove of orange-trees, with a settled gloom upon his countenance, took him by the hand, and addressed him in the following manner:

"I am acquainted, Sir, by Mr. Lolkens, of the cause of your just distress. Heaven never left a good intention unrewarded. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Mr. Lude, of Amsterdam (the new proprietor of Fauconberg), has chosen me for his administrator; and that from this day I shall pride myself in making it my business to render you any service with that Gentleman, as well as the virtuous Joanna, whose deserving character has attracted the attention of so many people, while your laudable conduct redounds to your lasting honour throughout the Colony."

Capt. Stedman received this information, as the reader will readily conceive, with gratitude and delight; as well as the sympathetic felicitations of several friends, both male and female, who were present at this visit.

While he was at Mr. De Graav's estate he saw the dances of the Loango negroes, which consist from first to last of a scene of wanton lascivious gestures; such as nothing but a heated imagination and a constant practice could enable them to display. These dances are performed to the sound of a drum, to which the negroes beat time by clapping their hands; and they may be considered as a kind of play or pantomime divided into a number of acts, which last for some hours. During this representation, the actors, instead of being fatigued, become more

and more enlivened and animated, till they are bathed in sweat, and their passions wound up to such a degree, that nature is overcome, and they are ready to sink in convulsions.

However indelicate these exhibitions may be accounted, fashion, our Author says, has rendered them as agreeable as any other diversions to the European and Creole Ladies, who, in company with the gentlemen, crowd about them without the least reserve, to enjoy what they call a hearty laugh; while such scenes would change an English woman's face from white to scarlet.

Capt. S. observes very justly upon this subject that custom gives a sanction to many things in some countries, which in others would be considered as preposterous; and in confirmation of his opinion quotes, in a note, a letter from Emanuel Martin, Dean of Alicant, describing the *Fandango* Dance, in Spain, borrowed, as it is said, originally from Peru. In this account the most prurient and wanton images are slightly veiled by the decencies of a learned language. For the epistle itself, which we have seen before, we shall refer our readers to Capt. S.'s work; though were it not that human nature is an instructive and curious speculation, in whatever attitude it be exhibited, the citation might better have been wholly omitted.

The following passage presents a very honourable instance of the courage and fidelity of a negro:

"The poor negro, whom I had sent before me with a letter, had been less fortunate than I was, having his canoe overset in the middle of the river Surinam, by the roughness of the water. With great address, however, he kept himself in an erect posture (for this man could not swim), and by the buoyancy and resistance of the boat against his feet, he was enabled just to keep his head above the water, while the weight of his body kept the sunk canoe from moving. In this precarious attitude he was picked up by a man of war's boat; who, taking away the canoe for *their* trouble, put him on shore at Paramaribo. He kept the letter, however surprising, *still* in his mouth; and, being eager to deliver it, he accidentally ran into a wrong house, where being taken for a thief (for refusing to let them read it), he was tied up to receive four hundred lashes, but fortunately was reprieved by the intercession of an English merchant of the name of Gordon, who was my particular friend,

friend, and knew the negro. Thus did the poor fellow escape drowning, and being flogged; either of which he would have undergone, sooner than disclose what he called the secrets of his *Maf-ra*."

Without wishing to derogate from the fortitude of this slave, our readers will probably be inclined to think with us, that the punishment could hardly have been intended seriously, or that there must be some exaggeration in the narrative. If it be exactly and literally true, the *despotism* and *cruelty* practised on the unhappy slaves at Surinam is inconceivably and wantonly atrocious.

We pass on to the Second Volume, in which we find a lively description of the *Diary* of a Surinam Planter, accompanied by a very characteristic print. Though we have seen an account very analogous to this, in a detail of the mode of life of an *Eastern Nabob* (by which term is meant an English merchant settled at Calcutta or Madras), yet the resemblance is probably only such as arises from a similar situation. It is thus delineated by our author.

"A Planter in Surinam, when he lives on his estate (which is but seldom, as they mostly prefer the society of Paramaribo), gets out of his hammock with the rising sun, viz. about six o'clock in the morning, when he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house; where his coffee is ready waiting for him, which he generally takes with his pipe, instead of toast and butter; and then he is attended by half a dozen of the finest young slaves, both male and female, of the plantation to serve him; at this *sanctum sanctorum* he is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee; and having made his bows at several yards distance, with the most profound respect informs His Greatness what work was done the day before; what negroes deserted, died, fell sick, recovered, were bought or born; and, above all things, which of them neglected their work, affected sickness, or had been drunk or absent, &c. The prisoners are generally present, being secured by the negro-drivers, and instantly tied up to the beams of the piazza, or a tree, without so much as being heard in their own defence; when the flogging begins with men, women, and children, without exception. The instruments of torture on these occasions are long hempen whips, that cut round at every lash, and crack like pistol-shot; during which they alternately repeat, *Dankee, Massera* (thank you,

Master). In the mean time he stalks up and down with his overseer, affecting not so much as to hear their cries, till they are sufficiently mangled, when they are untied, and ordered to return to their work, without so much as a dressing.

"This ceremony being over, the dressy negro (a black surgeon) comes to make his report; who being dismissed with a hearty curse, for *allowing* any slaves to be sick, next makes her appearance a superannuated matron, with all the young negro children of the estate, over whom she is governess; these, being clean washed in the river, clap their hands, and cheer in chorus, when they are sent away to breakfast on a large platter of rice and plantains; and the levee ends with a low bow from the overseer, as it begun.

"His Worship now saunters out in his morning dress, which consists of a pair of the finest Holland trowsers, white silk stockings, and red or yellow Morocco slippers; the neck of his shirt open, and nothing over it, a loose flowing night-gown of the finest India chintz excepted. On his head is a cotton night-cap, as thin as a cobweb, and over that an enormous beaver hat, that protects his meagre visage from the sun, *which* is already the colour of mahogany, while his whole carcase seldom weighs above eight or ten stone, being generally exhausted by the climate and dissipation. To give a more complete idea of this fine Gentleman, I present him to the reader in the plate with a pipe in his mouth, which almost every where accompanies him, and receiving a glass of Madeira wine and water, from a female quaderoon slave, to refresh him during his walk.

"Having loitered about his estate, or sometimes *ridden* on horseback to his fields, to view his increasing stores, he returns about eight o'clock, when, if he goes abroad, he dresses, but if not, remains just as he is. Should the first take place, having only exchanged his trowsers for a pair of thin linen or silk breeches, he sits down, and holding out one foot after the other, like a horse going to be shod, a negro boy puts on his stockings and shoes, which he also buckles, while another dresses his hair, his wig, or shaves his chin, and a third is fanning him to keep off the mosquitoes. Having now shifted, he puts on a thin coat and waistcoat, all white; when under an umbrella, carried by a black boy, he is conducted to his barge, which is in waiting for him with six or eight oars, well provided with fruit, wine, water, and tobacco, by his overseer, who

who has no sooner seen him depart, than he resumes his command with all the usual insolence of office. But should this Prince not mean to stir from his estate, he goes to breakfast about ten o'clock, for which a table is spread in the large hall, provided with a bacon-ham, hung-beef, fowls, or pigeons broiled; plantains and sweet cassava's roasted; bread, butter, cheese, &c. with which he drinks strong beer, and a glass of Madeira, Rhenish, or Mezzell wine, while the cringing overseer sits at the farther end, keeping his proper distance, both being served by the most beautiful slaves that can be selected:—and this is called breaking the poor gentleman's fast.

“After this he takes a book, plays at chess or billiards, entertains himself with music, &c. till the heat of the day forces him to return into his cotton hammock to enjoy his meridian nap, which he could no more dispense with than a Spaniard with his *siesta*, and in which he rocks to and fro, like a performer in the slack rope, till he falls asleep, without either bed or covering; and during which time he is fanned by a couple of his black attendants, to keep him cool, &c.

“About three o'clock he awakes by a natural instinct; when, having washed and perfumed himself, he sits down to dinner, attended, as at breakfast, by his Deputy Governor and footy Pages, where nothing is wanting that the world can afford in a western climate, of meat, fowls, venison, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c. and the most exquisite wines are often squandered in profusion; after this a cup of strong coffee and a liqueur finish the repast. At six o'clock he is again visited by his overseer, attended as in the morning by negro-drivers and prisoners, when the flogging once more having continued for some time, and the necessary orders being given for the next day's work, the assembly is dismissed, and the evening spent with weak punch, sangaree, cards, and tobacco. His Worship generally begins to yawn about ten or eleven o'clock, when he withdraws, and is undressed by his footy Pages. He then retires to rest, where he passes the night in the arms of one or other of his fable Sultanas (for he always keeps a seraglio) till about six in the morning, when he again repairs to his piazza walk, where his pipe and coffee are waiting for him, and where, with the rising sun, he begins his round of dissipation, like a petty Monarch, as capricious as he is despotic and *despisable*.¹²

Though the intelligent reader will not fail to remark some strong lines of caricature in this portrait, it is nevertheless very skilfully drawn, and by an artist who had the original before him. Justice calls upon us to subjoin what the Author has added at the bottom of the page immediately succeeding, “that hospitality is in no country practised with greater cordiality, or with less ceremony, than in Surinam, a stranger being every where at home, and finding his table and his bed at *whatever* estate necessity or choice may occasion him to visit.” Our Author concludes his praises with what he conceives to be an additional commendation, that there are no inns to be met with in the neighbourhood of any of the Surinam rivers, and therefore this hospitality is the more to be regarded. Captain S. seems not to know, or to have forgotten, that gratuitous courtesy to travellers is indispensable where there are no means of procuring mercenary accommodation; and that to exclude these, the only opportunities of rest and refreshment on a journey, would be absolutely to prohibit distant intercourse.

We shall find a better contrast to the character just exhibited of a Surinam planter, in the behaviour of a Mrs. Godefroy towards our Author, when he had the offer of purchasing his Mulatto mistress and his boy, without any visible means of collecting the sum necessary for that purpose. Read the transaction in his own words:

“I now thought proper to take the first opportunity of settling matters with Mr. De Graav, by proposing *him* to give me credit till I should have it in my power to pay the money for which Joanna and my Johnny had been sold to me, and which I was determined to save out of my pay, if I should exit on bread, salt, and water; though even then this debt could not be discharged in less time than two or three years. Providence however interfered, and at this moment sent that excellent woman Mrs. Godefroy to my assistance: for no sooner was she acquainted with my difficult and anxious situation, than she sent for me to dine with her, when she addressed me in the following terms:

“I know, my good Stedman, the present feelings of your heart, and the incapacity of an Officer, from his income only, to accomplish such a purpose as the completion of your wishes. But know, that even in Surinam, virtue will meet with friends. Your manly sensibility for
A 22

that

that deserving young woman and her little boy must claim the esteem of all rational persons, in spite of malice and folly. Permit me then to participate in your happiness, by requesting your acceptance of *two thousand florins*, or any sum you stand in need of."

"Seeing me gazing on her in a state of stupefaction, without the power of speaking, she continued, with a divine benignity,

"Let not your delicacy, my friend, take the alarm: soldiers and sailors ought to be men of the fewest compliments."

"As soon as I recovered, I replied, that I was at a loss how to express my admiration of such benevolence; that Joanna, who had so frequently preserved my life, had certainly merited my eternal affection; but that my gratitude could not be less to one who had so generously put me in the way of redeeming that invaluable woman from slavery. I concluded with observing, that I could not now touch a shilling of the money; but should have the honour to call on her the next day.

"I was no sooner returned home, than I acquainted Joanna with all that had happened, who burst into tears at the recital; but insisted that she herself should be mortgaged to Mrs. Godefroy till every farthing should be paid; she indeed was very anxious for the emancipation of her boy; but till that was done, she absolutely refused to accept of her own freedom. I shall not here endeavour to paint the contest which I sustained between affection and duty; but at last I yielded to the wish of this charming creature, whose sentiments endeared her to me still the more. I instantly drew up a paper, declaring my Joanna, according to her desire, to be from this day the property of Mrs. Godefroy, till the money she lent me should be repaid; and on the following day, with the consent of her relations, which is necessary when respectable slaves are sold in Surinam, I conducted her to Mrs. Godefroy's house, where, throwing herself at the

feet of that incomparable woman, Joanna herself put the paper into her hands; but this Lady having raised her up, no sooner read the contents, than she exclaimed, "Must it be so? then come here, my Joanna; I accept you not as my slave, but as my companion; you shall have a house built in my orange garden, with my own slaves to attend you; and when Providence shall call me away, you shall be free; as indeed you are now at the moment you wish to possess your manumission; which you claim both by your extraction and your conduct." On these terms I accepted the money, and carried it to Mr. De Graav's; and laid it on his table, demanding a receipt in full. Thus Joanna was transferred from the wretched estate Fauconberg, to the protection of the first woman perhaps in all the Dutch West-Indies, if not in the world; for which she thanked me with a look that could only be expressed by the countenance of an Angel.

"Mr. De Graav told me, on counting the money, that two hundred florins of this sum belonged to him as administrator; but that he begged to have a share in this auspicious event, by not accepting his dividend; thinking himself amply repaid by being any way instrumental to the happiness of two deserving people.

"Having thanked my disinterested friend with an affectionate shake by the hand, I immediately returned the two hundred florins to Mrs. Godefroy; and we all were happy."

We have ventured to abridge some of the particulars of this interesting incident, chiefly in respect to the dialogue, as at length it would have taken up more space than our limits will allow. But we have retained the essential parts, which confer credit on all the persons concerned in the transaction; and prove that in generosity, justice, and delicacy of conduct, Europeans may equal, but cannot excel, the inhabitants of the Western Continent.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and of the principal Events of his Time; with his Speeches in Parliament from the Year 1736 to the Year 1778. 3 Vols. 8vo. 6th Edit. Seeley.

A WORK which has arrived at a sixth Edition will seem to be noticed, at this time, later than it ought to have been; and some

negligence may be imputed to us for its not making an earlier appearance. Whatever bears the name of Lord Chatham, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, or relates to his Administration, cannot but be grateful to Englishmen. The present Editor professes no more than to have collected and preserved a fund of materials which may afford light and

information to the future inquirer ; but his work deserves a higher praise : it contains all the particulars of Lord Chatham's public life, some private anecdotes respecting him, the whole of his speeches in Parliament, and a collection of all his letters which have hitherto been printed. For many of the anecdotes the Editor vouches the authority of the late Lord Temple, and the remainder he received from the first Lord Lyttelton, the late Lords Fortescue and Carysfort, William Gerard Hamilton, Richard Rigby, Governor Pownall, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Rous, and others. To those who wish for information concerning the most interesting periods of modern times, or of the actions of the Minister who elevated his country to the highest point of glory, these volumes will be particularly acceptable. The facts are important, though they appear with some tinge of party prejudice, and the whole of the materials which form the work are curious, and, we believe, genuine. The following letter, from the Countess Dowager of Chatham to the Editor, will be acceptable to our Readers :

" Burton-Pynsent, Dec. 15, 1791.

" SIR,

" I have received the obliging present of the books which you sent to me ; the subject of which is so interesting to my feelings. I cannot delay desiring you to accept of my sincere thanks for this mark of your attention. The sentiments expressed by you of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord, are a sort of assurance to me, that I shall find his character and conduct painted in those colours that suit the dignity and wisdom that belonged to them : the retracing of which will certainly afford me the highest satisfaction, mixed with the deepest regret, that Myself, his Country, Family, and Friends, have suffered by his death.

" I remain, Sir,

" Your obliged and most humble servant,

" HESTER CHATHAM."

Fiesco, or the Genoese Conspiracy, a Tragedy : translated from the German of Frederick Schiller, Author of " The Robbers," &c. by G. H. N. and J. S. 8vo. Johnson.

The *Conjuracion de Fiesque* by Cardinal de Retz, printed at the end of his Memoirs, furnishes the plot of this Play, which resembles *The Robbers*, by the same Author, in its excellencies, in its defects, and particularly in its extravagances. The Author has contrived to introduce a great variety of characters, numerous incidents, pathetic situations, and interesting embarrassments ; but still his Play seems not likely to become agreeable to an English reader. The ca-

tastrophe departs from the real event, which records, that the hero was accidentally drowned ; here it is the effect of premeditation.

The Rise of Mahomet accounted for on Natural and Civil Principles. By the late Nathan Alcock, M. D. 8vo. Sacl. 1796.

In this pamphlet Dr. Alcock attempts to account for the sudden rise and prodigious progress of the Mahometan Empire and Religion, from the nature of the climate, the particular circumstances of the times, and the politic institutions of the Founder, adapted to the climate and times. This publication is made by his brother the Rev. Thomas Alcock, who has prefixed to it an introduction, and made some small corrections and additions. The performance appears to be well designed, and on the whole not ill executed.

The Lives of Dr. John Donne. Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Saunderson. By Isaac Walton ; with Notes, and the Life of the Author, by Thos. Zouch, A. M. 4to. B. and J. White. 1l. 5s.

These Lives, written with great truth and simplicity, celebrate men whose memory deserves to be held in remembrance. We remember, that some years ago the scheme of a republication, similar to the present, was meditated by the late Mr. Boswell, who relinquished it on being told that the plan had occupied the thoughts of the late Bishop Horne. Neither of these Gentlemen executed their own plans ; and when we view the present performance, we see no reason to regret that it has fallen into the hands of the present Editor. Besides the life of Isaac Walton, now first written, Mr. Zouch has added, throughout, Notes which contain much information, and add greatly to the value of the present Edition.

Hope ; an Allegorical Sketch on recovering Scurvy from Sickness. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A. M. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 2s.

Mr. Bowles's pensive Muse is not unknown to our Readers, and the present performance will detract nothing from his former fame. We do not profess ourselves to be very fond of allegory, though we are inclined to pardon it on the present occasion. The influence of Hope in various pursuits and situations, exemplified in youth, beauty, and love, enterprize, ambition, captivity, melancholy, and mania, is painted in colours which the true poet will recognize as congenial with his own feelings.

ACCOUNT OF PELEW.

[FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

IT is very natural for a man who imagines that he has made a considerable discovery, to communicate it as soon as possible to the World, that he may receive the praise it deserves, and participate in the illumination that it produces. This is fortunately my case at present: I have just discovered, that the Islands of Pelew have been peopled by Greeks; an important point in the wanderings of mankind!

The word Pelew is evidently derived from Pelops, a name famous in antiquity: Who does not, says Virgil, know the story of Pelops? He was the son of King Tantalus, who, at a dinner that he gave to the Gods, served him up as one of the dishes. None of the guests but Ceres touched this profane piece of cookery; but she, before she was aware of it, had already swallowed one of his arms: Jupiter in pity restored Pelops to life, and supplied him with an ivory arm, instead of the one he had lost: Pelops then became a conqueror, and gave his name at length to Peloponnesus, and I believe to Pelew. The Pelopides, the Sava Pelopis Domus of Horace, have been the subject of many Tragedies for the Stage, both in ancient and modern times:

Cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia Delos,
Hippodameque, humeroque Pelops insignis
eburno?

VIRGIL, GEOR. 3.

The Order of Nobility at present in Pelew is distinguished by a large hollow bone resembling ivory, which is thrust over the hand, and is worn on the arm. Several of our Gentlemen of Bombay have received the rank of the Bone, the highest dignity that those Islanders can bestow: I think that no person now can doubt that this is an institution in memory of their Hero Pelops, nor that a Pelew Nobleman is a Pelops distinguished by his ivory arm—*Humeroque Pelops insignis eburno*.

As the people of Pelew had chosen Pelops for their Hero, and had given his name to their new settlement, it was natural enough for them to hold Ceres in detestation, the only one of all the Gods

who had done him an injury: we find, accordingly, that they sow no kind of grain, nor offer her any honour. The only vegetable that they plant is a sort of yam; and to such a height have they raised their hatred to Ceres, that this slight cultivation is carried on by women, for the men consider it as a disgraceful occupation.

It is no small proof of my origin of the people of Pelew, that some of their Islands have always been under a Republican Form of Government*. From what country in their neighbourhood could they have gotten the idea of a Republic? Every other spot near to the Equator has long been lost in Despotism: Quintus Curtius has said indeed, that Alexander met with a Republic in India, "*Inde Sabracas adiit, validam Indice gentem, quæ populi non regum imperio regeretur*;" but he is a fellow of no authority. It is much more reasonable to think with me, that the Pelewers brought with them the model of a Republic from Plato and Peloponnesus.

The people of Pelew make use of long spears in battle, which they throw with astonishing force: This spear is evidently the *Doru Macron* of Homer. From throwing it well, a warrior of Pelew gets a great reputation; he becomes the *durichios* of the heroic ages of Greece.

The great care they take in combing and regulating their hair, so unlike the practice of Savages, is another proof of their origin *eucnemides Achaioi*.

I am informed by a Gentleman of much veracity, and of a singular talent for observation, that he has seen the women of Pelew singing their children to sleep by a mournful ditty, which, I doubt not, is the *lala bawalan* of the Grecian mothers. We know that a man of Pelew who has not courage to go to war is obliged all his life-time to wear the dress of a woman. Our Gentlemen, lately there, saw an unfortunate fellow in that habit, who appeared to be very much ashamed of himself. One must be but little acquainted with the institutions of Greece, who does not see the origin of this ingenious punishment:—

* This fact, unknown to Captain Wilson, has been established by the Gentlemen, lately from Bombay, at Pelew, who had better opportunities of information.

Among the Greeks, the *Leipotaēti* who had refused to go to war, and the *Afrautoi* who had deserted their ranks, were obliged to sit in the *Forum* for three days together in a female garb.

I could prove, from many etymologies, that there is a great connection between the language of Pelew and that of ancient Greece. Lee Boo, for instance, is nothing but the Greek word *Libus*, the name for an African. The syllable *us* in *Libus* is a *Barytonon* from which, in the vocative, it is customary to eject the final *s*. The word then becomes *Libu*, or, as we have written it improperly, *Leeboo*. If this is not entirely satisfactory with respect to the letter *s*, we must recollect that the Grammarians tell us, *Suæ potestatis est litera*—a letter that may do as it likes, and therefore not to be depended upon. The natives of New Guinea, in the neighbourhood of Pelew, have short curling hair and the African feature; it was therefore very natural for the Greeks of Pelew to call such of them as first came among them *Libu* or African: this would, by degrees, become a common name, and it has the same origin with many of our names in Europe. I shall mention but another instance, though many might be collected, of the resemblance of the two languages:—The title they give at Pelew to a Chieftain and Warrior is *Rupack*: this is evidently the word *Hercules* of

the Greeks; a very proper name for a Warrior and a Chieftain. It is but changing all the letters into others, which could not be very difficult with those equatorial *Icthyophagi*, whose organs of speech are meliorated by the heat of their climate, and the lubricity of their food.

The inhabitants of Pelew know nothing of their own origin*; like the Greeks of Attica, they think they are *Gegencis*, or sprung from the soil. In this they are entirely mistaken, as appears from what I have already said on the subject; and more especially, as such an origin would not accord with the account that Moses has given of the World and of Mankind, a person who had such uncommon opportunities of information.

As we have a very authentic relation of some voyages made by the Carthaginians round the Cape of Good Hope, I think it need not be denied that the same passage has also in early ages been accomplished by the Grecians, who certainly were not their inferiors in enterprise nor in knowledge. I have now only to regret, that being all my life-time obliged to employ myself in something useful, I have not had ability to diffuse a larger portion of learning over this dissertation, which might have given me better arguments; or, what is the same thing, made them more unanswerable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

RELYING upon the Season for your favourable reception of the following, which is produced by the same motives and under the like circumstances with my last (on SUICIDE), I take the liberty of presenting a Lucubration

ON THE OBSERVATION OF LENT.

THE season of LENT, having been appointed by the Primitive Church to commemorate the time when our blessed Lord endured FASTING and TEMPTATION in the Wilderness, has been appropriated to the *necessary* exercise of HUMILIATION in every age from that time to the present; and the spiritual advantages it bestows will be a powerful inducement with sincere christians to perform such "an acceptable service" in "sincerity and truth."

We find it was the constant practice of devout persons in all ages, as is recorded in regular succession throughout the whole Scripture History, "which was written for our instruction by holy men of God, who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

The necessity and importance of such methods hath ever been acknowledged,

and indeed they *cannot* be denied, as a very necessary part of the Christian life, since our Great Redeemer, who was frequent in this exercise, observed to his Disciples, that after he (their Bridegroom) was taken from them, "THEN SHOULD they FAST in those days," directing them not to do it from a vain ostentation, or "appearance unto men to fast," by an *affected* show, but conduct themselves with the same due propriety as at other times, that they might "do that which was pleasing in the sight of God; and their Heavenly Father, who seeth in secret," and knoweth all the purposes of the heart, "will reward them openly," by the manifestation of his good pleasure, and make it a powerful means to "attain the end of their hope," by "perfecting holiness in the sight of God."

It was called the LENTEN or SPRING FAST, because it was appointed at that season of the year; and the proper observation of it consisted in such *frequent* exercises of FASTING, PRAYER, and HUMILIATION, with the other usual duties of attending the public service, receiving the Holy Communion, &c. as were most suitable to the circumstances of each individual, whose *sincere* use of their *best* endeavours would certainly be acceptable as a reasonable service to God, "presented by our merciful High Priest, who ever liveth to make intercession for us" at the Throne of Grace.

The general method among the Primitive Christians was to observe strict fasting till evening, and then partake of *moderate* refreshment, and continue this for some time, repeating it with short intermissions. Others only continued it till three o'clock in the afternoon, as their situation and circumstances required; and each employing their best endeavours, according to their several avocations; and thus, like St. Paul the Apostle, they exercised themselves "in Fastings often," as a fit means to accompany and excite sorrow for (our mortal enemy) sin, and most effectual to ensure the success of our addresses under those spiritual calamities.

But as general neglect has produced great carelessness about this duty, it may be urged that none *can* or *will* do it, which reflects upon their *neglect* and enforces *immediate* compliance. Our excellent Church appoints a *Weekly* Fast on Friday; and if that was duly observed, and persons *initiated* to the practice, there would be no difficulty in the exercise; and as one fault cannot excuse another, the only consequence is, an *immediate amendment and alteration* for the better. Yet as this may not perhaps be attempted suddenly, or all at once, on account of the effects it might produce, so we must faithfully exercise our *best* endeavours, and, beginning with small trials, proceed onward in a regular and *persevering* manner, until we have accomplished the arduous and beneficial task;—in order to which, the omission of a meal, or a delay beyond the usual time, may be encreased to more material attainments, until the whole can be accomplished in such a manner as will prove most suitable to the condition, and beneficial to answer the ends assigned, provided we deal *impartially* with ourselves, "without dissimulation and without hypocrisy," between God and our own souls; not making any neglect on *our* part an excuse for the non-perform-

ance of duty in a proper manner;—and the time thus gained may be improved by the exercise of devotion in the most advantageous way, by directing it in such a manner as will be most conducive to our benefit, and agreeable to our engagements in life.

By this means we shall not only master the holy season of LENT, and become able to improve it to those admirable purposes for which it was designed, but also the *Weekly* and *other* Fasts of the Church, which are of equal obligation and advantage; and if such a method was *regularly* practised and *early* initiated into the minds of YOUNG Christians, as "precious lambs of Christ's flock," they would be *convinced* of its importance, and have every reason to persevere with "steadfastness unto the end."

The BENEFITS derived from this practice are so numerous as hardly to be repeated; and the ancient Fathers were excessive in their high encomiums upon it, calling it—a victory of Nature—the fence of obedience—the death of Vice—life of Virtue—the wall of Chastity—fortification of Modesty—the ornament of Life—dispelling of Concupiscence—clearing the Mind—making us humble and meek—and the Spirit more resolved and firm—acquainting us with ourselves—the wings of the Soul—diet of Angels—purification of the Spirit;—and St. Basil reckons it, the signet mark of God in the forehead, signed by the Angel for the Saints to escape his wrath; and St. Chrysostom calls it, an imitation of Angels—contemning things present—a school of Virtue—nourishment of the Soul—a bridle for the Mouth—mollifying Anger—calms the Passions—excites Reason—clears the Mind—disburthens the Flesh—acquiring a composed behaviour, free utterance, right judgment, and clear apprehensions; with many *others*, which abundantly testify their high esteem, founded upon those rational motives which always excite to every virtuous and excellent deed.

The great *advantages* it affords "to bring the body into subjection," and "make it obedient to the higher powers," are abundantly manifest; and the more these predominate in those who find them "a law in their members, warring against the law of their mind," the more earnestly should they "strive for the mastery," by the proper use of such means as are appointed to produce those happy effects, and be truly thankful they are attainable, inasmuch as ETERNITY is at stake; for in the words of a celebrated Father

Father

Father in the primitive Church, "He loseth all that loseth his soul." We are assured our spiritual enemy is "continually walking about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour," and is ever on the watch to deceive the unwary; therefore it behoveth us to be supplied with "the whole armour of God," that we may be "able to resist" and quench "all the fiery darts of the Devil," and not deceived by evil concupiscence, or led away into "the path of the wicked," but zealously "persevere in this good fight," that "we may come off more than conquerors, through him who loved us, and

hath given himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people *zealous of good works*," by "being holy, as he is holy, in all manner of conversation and godliness, *daily* endeavouring to follow the blessed footsteps of his most holy life," wherein "he hath left us an example that we *should* follow his steps" while on earth, as the most *sure* and *certain* way to attain a blessed IMMORTALITY in Heaven, through the merits of his bitter death and passion."

JUVENIS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH the following Statement may have the appearance of a private concern, which at the first glance you may be inclined to refuse admission to in your respectable Publication; yet I appeal to your sense of propriety, whether it is not of general interest to the Public, sufficient to claim an exemption from any rule of conduct you may have laid down respecting private affairs. Though in general a friend to the Tenets of a respectable Sect, I cannot approve an interference in private concerns, which seems to assume a power of inflicting pains and penalties in a manner not recognized by any legal authority.

I am, &c.

G. H.

To the FRIENDS of the MONTHLY MEETING at BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,

I HAVE been visited, on the part of your Monthly Meeting, by my worthy Friends, Sampson Lloyd, Samuel Baker, and Joseph Gibbins; whose candid and liberal conduct to me, on this occasion, I acknowledge:—They left with my Father a Copy of your Minute, dated 8th of the 4th Month 1795, and a Narrative of Observations that were made in the Yearly Meeting of 1795, on the subject of the business in which I am engaged:—And, I understand, that a Process is instituted, tending to the disownment of me, as a Member of your Society, in consequence of a Minute made at the Yearly Meeting of 1790; a Copy of which Minute, together with that of your Meeting, accompany this Address.

In this Process, adopted reluctantly, I believe, on your parts (but to which I presume you conceive yourselves obliged, in compliance with the Minute of the Yearly Meeting of 1790), this is perhaps the only stage in which I can claim your attention to the following statement of FACTS and OBSERVATIONS, or in which I shall have an opportunity of requesting you to preserve this Letter, and to refer to it in that record which you will have occasion to make in my Case. I am very solicitous that you should comply with this request, in order that my Children, or others, who may feel

an interest in the event, may have an opportunity hereafter of informing themselves of the circumstances, and of the motives of my conduct; and because, from the rules of your discipline, I am precluded from every other mode of defence.

FACTS.

1st. The *sole* and *entire* cause alledged for this Process is, that I am engaged in a Manufactory of Arms, some of which are applicable to military purposes.

2d. My Grandfather,—afterwards my Uncle,—then my Father and my Uncle,—and lastly, my Father and myself, have been engaged in this Manufactory for a period of 70 years, *without having before received any animadversions on the part of the Society.*

3d. The Trade *devolved* upon me as if it were an inheritance, and the *whole*, or *nearly the whole*, of the fortune which I received from my father, was a capital *invested in the Manufactory*; a part of which consists in appropriated Mills, Erections, and Apparatus, not easily assignable or convertible to other purposes.

4th. I have, at various times, *during my carrying on the said business*, performed many acts, with the *concurrence* and at the *instance* of the Society, which alone

alone would have *constituted me a Member*.

5th. I have been engaged in this business *from the year 1777*, and it was not until the year 1790 that the Minute was made on which this Process against me is founded.

6th. My engagements in the business were not a matter of *choice*, in the first instance; and there has *never been a time* when I would not have withdrawn from it, could I have found a proper opportunity of transferring the concern.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. I am convinced by my *feelings* and my *reason*—(*) THAT THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS IMPLIES NO APPROBATION OF OFFENSIVE WAR—(†) THAT THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY THAT HAS BEEN IMPUTED TO THAT MANUFACTURE DOES NOT ATTACH—(‡) AND THAT IN ITS OBJECT OR ITS TENDENCIES IT NEITHER PROMOTES WAR NOR INCREASES ITS CALAMITIES.

2d. I know that there are certain Texts in Scripture, from which some of our Society have drawn literal inferences against *all kind of resistance*: but do we not know that there are *other passages* and *Texts* of Scripture which seem to admit of a *different* construction. Some of these I shall take the liberty to mention, and refer the comment and the inference to yourselves.

Does not St. Paul say, that the Magistrate beareth not the Sword in vain? ROMANS xiii.—4. Does not Jesus Christ speak in high terms of approbation of the Centurion (whose profession was Arms)? MATT. viii.—10. Certainly, the devout Centurion, is not

less distinguished. ACTS x. Does not Christ tell Pilate, that if his Kingdom were of this World, *then* would his Servants fight? JOHN xviii.—36. In a Parable, does he not state to his Disciples, as an example of prudence, the case of a King going to War; whom he supposes first to consider, whether, with an army of 10,000 men, he can go against his opponent with 20,000? LUKE xiv.—31. In another Parable he speaks of the Good Man of the House, watching for the hour when the Thief would come, in order to *resist* him. MATTHEW xxiv.—43. Two of his Disciples wore Swords. LUKE xxii.—38. and, in the same Chapter, Christ is represented as saying, “He that hath no *Sword* let him *sell* his *Garment* and *buy one*.” The Apostle Peter is not reprimanded for *wearing* a Sword, but for using it improperly.—He was not told to *cast away* his Sword, but to put it up again into its place. MATT. xxvi.—52. I must, however, in candour allow, that in the same verse it is said, “All they that *take* the *Sword*, shall *perish* with the *Sword*.” I hope, in stating these quotations, not to be misunderstood, as attempting to *revers*, or even to *explain*, the sense of the Scriptures on this head; much less to *offer* them as an *apology* for *Offensive War*, for which I profess the most *decided abhorrence*.

With regard to the other Texts, from which inferences have been deduced against all kind of resistance—without presuming to define the nature and the extent of the obligation which these Texts impose, or deciding upon the practicability of that conduct (in the present state of Society) which you imagine them to enjoin—Permit me to enquire if

* Will any person for a moment suppose, that as a Manufacturer it is my object to encourage the *practice* or the *principle* of War, or that I propose to myself any other end than that which all commercial persons propose, viz. the acquisition of property?—And although it be true (and I lament the fact) that in *too many* instances Fire-arms are employed in *Offensive War*, yet it ought in candour to be considered, that they are *equally* applicable to the purposes of DEFENSIVE WAR, to the support of the CIVIL POWER, to the PREVENTION OF WAR, and to the PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

† If arguments from the *Abuse* are to be admitted against the *Use* and the existence of things, objections may be made against almost *every* institution, since almost every institution is susceptible of abuse. Is the Farmer who sows barley,—the Brewer who makes it into beverage,—the Merchant who imports rum, or the Distiller who makes spirits;—are they responsible for the *intemperance*, the *disease*, the *vice*, and *misery*, which may ensue from their abuse?—Upon this principle, *who would be innocent?*

‡ No reflecting person will contend, that the Manufacture of Fire-arms has ever been the *cause* or *occasion* of any War; it is a *consequence* only, but not a *cause*: Neither can it be admitted, that the calamities of War have been increased thereby; all *History*, both sacred and profane, prove the reverse. Those horrid contests, since the invention of Fire-arms, are *universally* allowed to have been *less sanguinary*, and *less furious*.

any of you carry the *literal* interpretation into your own practice. When smote on one cheek, would you *actually* turn the other also? If you are sued at law for your coat, do you give your cloak also? Do you *uniformly* give to those who ask, and from those who would borrow of you do you *never* turn away? If an armed assassin were to aim a stroke at my parent, my wife, or my child, ought I not to *repel* him with whatever weapon were the most effectual? When your houses are beset and invaded by thieves and murderers, do you not call on the Civil Magistrate, and is he not obliged to *use arms* against armed ruffians; and to apply *capital punishments* to capital offences? Do you hesitate to have recourse to the coercion of the Laws to enforce your rights, or to its punishments to vindicate your wrongs?

3d. Permit me to refer to the PRACTICE and the SENTIMENTS of our PREDECESSORS on this subject. My Grandfather, who was the first of my family concerned in the Manufacture of Arms, and from whom the Trade is at length derived to me, was a *convicted Quaker*.

George Robinson, a Friend of this Meeting, and son of Thomas Robinson, an *approved Minister*, long since deceased, was bound apprentice to a Gun-maker, without any censure from the Society.

In Sewell's History, 2d Edition, published in the year 1725 by the Assigns of J. Sowle, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, p. 235 & 236, it is related, that R. Grassingham, a Quaker, of Harwich, who suffered imprisonment with G. Fox, when he was about to be removed to London by warrant from the House of Commons, urges as a plea with the Sheriff, that having received orders from the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy to *repair a King's frigate*, he ought not to be taken from such service—this was about 1660.

Samuel Spavald, lately deceased, a Minister in high esteem in the Society, worked many years in the King's Yard, at Chatham.

Isaac Pennington, whose writings having the Imprimatur of the Society, must be considered as speaking the *genuine* and *approved doctrines* of the Quakers, in a small folio edition of his works, in two parts, printed by Benjamin Clarke, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, in 1681, p. 323, in a Tract intitled, "Somewhat spoken to a Weighty Question," says—"I speak not this against

"any Magistrate or People *defending*
 "themselves against foreign invasions;
 "or making use of the *Sword* to suppress
 "the violent and evil doers in their borders;
 "for this the *present state* of
 "things may, and doth require; and a
 "great blessing will attend the *Sword*
 "when it is born uprightly to that end,
 "and its use will be *bountable*; and
 "while there is need of a *Sword*, the
 "Lord will not suffer that Government,
 "or those Governors, to want sitting instruments
 "under them for the managing
 "thereof, who wait on him in his fear
 "to have the edge of it rightly directed."

4th. It is alleged, that the Manufacture of Arms contributes to the carrying on War. But do you not all in many ways contribute to the War, by supplying Government directly or indirectly with Money, which is so necessary, that it is called proverbially the *sinews* of War? Do not such of you as are concerned in East India Stock, who subscribe to the Loan, who purchase Stock, Lottery Tickets, Navy, Victualling, or Excise-quar Bills, as directly and as voluntarily furnish the means of War as myself? Do not all those who voluntarily, and without being distrained upon, pay the Land Tax, and the Mal Tax, which are voted and levied from year to year, expressly for the payment of the Army—or who pay any other Taxes levied for the purposes, or applied to the purposes of War, as directly violate the principle you would enforce?

With respect to the Taxes, it may be objected that the contribution is merely a compliance with the Law, not spontaneous. But can any of you, my Friends, with consistency, adduce this plea, whilst you not only REFUSE A COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW IN CASE OF TITHES, BUT ENJOIN THAT DISOBEDIENCE TO OTHERS, unless indeed you suppose the mode of the moral and religious instruction of the Clergy to be more criminal than War;—but even upon that supposition the voluntary payment of these Taxes would be to sanction by your practice that violation of principle which a law of the Society makes the ground of spiritual interdiction against me.

The Censure, and the Laws of the Society, against Slavery and Oppression, are as strict and as decisive as against War.—Now, those who use the produce of the labour of slaves, as Tobacco, Rum, Sugar, Rice, Indigo, and Cotton, are more intimately and directly the promoters of the Slave Trade than the Vendor of Arms is the promoter of War;—

because the *consumption* of these articles is the very *ground and cause* of slavery ;—but the Manufacture of Arms is *not* the *cause*, but only a *consequence* of War. Such of you as do not concede these luxuries of life to your *principles*—Can you, consistently, require a sacrifice from me, of a concern in which my *property* is so *involved*, and by which my family would be so *extensively injured*?

If you carry your speculative principles into *strict and rigid practice*, you will abstain not only from the consumption of West India commodities, but from *all* commodities which are *taxed*, especially from *Malt and Wheat*, and all the *produce of the Land*; for, you may be well assured, that every cup of beer you drink, and every morsel of bread you eat, has furnished resources for carrying on this War, which you so justly censure.

If you should be so conscientious as to abstain from *all* these enjoyments, I shall have no reason to complain of any partiality in applying the same strict construction of principle against me. I shall greatly admire the efficacy of your opinions, whilst I lament that the *practice* of your principles is not compatible with the situation in which Providence has placed us.

5th. In making these observations, I hope I shall not be considered as suggesting the propriety of *extending the Penal Code*. I HAVE TOO SINCERE A RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT, AND TOO STRONG A DOUBT OF THE COMPATIBILITY OF ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES AND PUNISHMENTS WITH THE GENUINE SPIRIT AND OBJECT OF CHRISTIAN DISCIPLINE, NOT TO EXPRESS A MOST DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF SUCH A MEASURE.

I am induced to make this remark not from any personal considerations, but as I have reason to believe that in some instances the Society have it in contemplation to excommunicate those who pay Tithes (*as you pay Taxes* in obedience to the Laws, and without feeling any conscientious conviction of the impropriety of the practice.—I wish *respectfully*, but *most seriously* to avail myself of this, perhaps the *only* opportunity in my power, to suggest to the *solemn consideration* of the Society, whether Excommunication (which is considered as a species of religious persecution) be consistent with *that discipline* which Christ proposed to introduce into his Church;

whether it be really bearing a *Christian* testimony against paying Tithes—and if it be not a violation of that Precept meant to be inculcated by this Text—“*Who art thou that judgest another Man’s Servant? to his own Master he standeth or falleth.*” ROMANS xiv.—4.

6th. I have no view in this Address to embarrass your proceedings with regard to myself. An *equitable* attention to my own case seemed to require a *fair* statement of *Facts*, and a *candid* examination of *Principles*—My intention is to point out the *injustice* of the *Law*, but *not* to appeal from it. To prove that it is too *strict* for the *Practice* of the Society—*too partial for its Principles*.

I acknowledge a decided preference to *this* before any other religious sect. This preference I do not imagine will be influenced by the measures which you may conscientiously conceive it to be your duty to pursue, or which you may think it incumbent upon you to adopt, in consequence of the direction of the Yearly Meeting. I do not perhaps entertain the same opinions as are entertained by many on the subject of Excommunication, which I would rather *suffer* than *insist*.

I mean to give *no pledge or expectation* to the Society, with respect to the abandoning of my Business, *but to reserve to myself a perfect independence on that head*, to act as circumstances may suggest—So that whenever I may have an opportunity of withdrawing myself from these engagements, consistently with my judgment, I shall have the satisfaction to feel that I act from *spontaneous sentiment only*, and not from unworthy influence.

Circumstanced as I am, standing in *no new relation* to the Society by any *act of my own*—I cannot with propriety withdraw myself. I state the sentiments and practice of our predecessors; and if I should be disowned—I shall not think that I have abandoned the Society, *but that the Society have withdrawn themselves from their ancient tolerant Spirit and Practice*. I have no doubt but that I shall equally retain the esteem of the more *liberal and enlightened* amongst you, and I shall not cease to wish for the happiness of the whole Society.

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE YEARLY MEETING OF 1790.

“IF any be concerned in fabricating “or selling Instruments of War, let “them be treated with in love; and if “by this unreclaimed, let them be fur-
“other

“ ther dealt with as those we cannot own.
 “ And we intreat, that when warlike preparations are making, Friends be watchful lest any be drawn into loans, armings, or letting out their ships or vessels, or otherwise promoting the destruction of the human species. 1790.
Written Epistle.”

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM, HELD AT TAMWORTH.

“ Monthly Meeting, Tamworth, 8th
 “ of the 4th Month, 1795.

“ MENTION having been made at
 “ this and some former Sitzings, respecting the Case of Samuel Galton and Samuel Galton, jun. Members of this Meeting, who are in the practice of fabricating and selling Instruments of

“ War, concerning which divers opportunities have been had with the parties, by several Friends, under the nomination of Overseers and others, to some satisfaction; but thinking it proper that they should be further laboured with respecting the inconsistencies thereof with our religious principles, We appoint the following Friends to visit them on behalf of this Meeting, who are desired to make a report thereof at a future Monthly Meeting, viz. Sampson Lloyd, Joseph Gibbins, and James Baker, together with any other Friends who are inclined to join them in the service.”

The above is copied from the Monthly Meeting Book.

JOSEPH GIBBINS,

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY CONSIDERED.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

EADWINE, a Monk of the Benedictine Order, about the year 1049, became Abbot of Westminster, having succeeded Winoth, who died the same year*.

It was in the time of this Eadwine that the Church of St. Peter, notwithstanding it had been repaired by St. Dunstan †, was pulled down, and rebuilt much more splendidly by Edward the Confessor, who endowed it with a large revenue, and granted to it several privileges and immunities. These privileges and immunities were, by the piety and munificence of succeeding Kings, much increased, and they continued increasing until they were swept away by the torrent of the times, and swallowed in the vortex of reformation ‡.

Not meaning to enter into a detail of those grants, or a discussion of these privileges and immunities in general, I shall wave any observations upon those dis-

five parts of the subject, to apply a few to one in particular, namely, the Right of Sanctuary, which, I need scarcely inform my readers, was a right inherent to the Church, and a certain district around it, of protecting from the Civil Power fugitives, debtors, felons, and even murderers!

This right, of which there are still considerable traces to be observed in the privileges annexed to the ecclesiastical edifices of Italy, it is probable might, in the two first instances, be sometimes beneficial, though the two latter were certainly abuses of it.

The Right of Sanctuary I presume to have every where arisen, as it did in the site of Westminster Abbey, under the Christian dispensation §, from the canonization of the founder of any Cathedral, and from the high veneration in which his memory was held; inasmuch as it was supposed that his merits were a sufficient

* Etc.

† Anno 966.

‡ From evil good may arise, as light from darkness. That the Reformation, whether produced by revenge, piety, or avarice, has, in its effect, been as beneficial to the civil as religious liberties of this country, no one will attempt to deny; but yet as, by comparing recent with former events, the mind is shocked at the thought of the confusion and distress which the general plunder of ecclesiastical establishments must, in those times, have created; so, from recent transactions, we are inclined to believe, that the torn and dilapidated revenues of the Church have been, and may be, worse applied than they were even prior to that period, when the enormities of the Monks rendered them so detestable to the pious and disinterested courtiers of Henry the Eighth.

§ The tradition that, during the time of the Romans, a temple dedicated to Apollo occupied the space now filled by Westminster Abbey is more generally known than credited. It is not, therefore, worth our while to enquire whether the Right of Sanctuary existed and was annexed to that spot before the Christian dispensation.

expiation for the sins of those that sought the protection of his shrine.

In this *enlightened* age, at this sceptical period, a period when not only the out-works of Superstition are levelled to the ground, but the fortrefs of Religion is attacked by an engine which is termed *philosophy*, though it ought in reality to be deemed *atheism*, there are, perhaps, many who will smile at an author who asserts, as I do, that a regard to particular customs, a reverence for particular persons and places, had, and ever will have, a good effect upon the minds, and consequently the morals, of the great mass of the people.

Those that have considered the splendid decorations of the Heathen temples, far superior in magnificence and architectural elegance to any which the Christian world has produced, the mythological influence of their gods, the mystical denunciations of their oracles, their statues, pictures, sacrifices, every thing that could attract the attention, alarm the conscience, or captivate the senses, will not wonder at the tenacity with which the votaries of paganism adhered to the sentiments promulgated in them, nor at the slow progress which the *true* (for it was a long series of years before it became the *Catholic*) religion made while its doctrines were delivered by plain, though holy men, and its edifices as unadorned as its tenets.

That Christianity did at length dispel the mist of darkness and error in which the first ages were enveloped; that the sun, which had so slowly risen, shone, and with resplendent lustre pervaded a considerable portion of the world, is as certain as that the tide of human affairs, which in its ebb carried off the superstition of paganism, at its reflux brought with it a superstition, or, as it has been termed, a zeal, perhaps but little inferior in its ardour, is to be lamented. This revolution from one violent prejudice to another proves, that to influence the passions of mankind toward a particular object has by Legislators, in all ages, been thought necessary. The Heathens found, in the worship of their numerous deities, a

source of joy, of admiration, of terror. Their priests were sanctified; and the very verge of their temples held as sacred as the altar or the adytum. This superstition, if it can be so termed when under the guidance of the Christian system, has been frequently applied to turn the minds of the people to the best of purposes; and although its violent ebullitions are, as I have just observed, to be in some respects deplored, it seems, viewing it with even the most unfavourable aspect, to be far more innocent than the modern philosophy, which we have had late and lamentable experience is only calculated to incline them to the worst.

Among the many vestiges still remaining which serve to shew the vast influence of the See of Rome in former times, the Right of Sanctuary presents itself first to our consideration; a right which, with respect to debtors, although not at present annexed to the Church, is not even now entirely abandoned in this country*.

This right, before any part of it is commended, ought to be examined with some accuracy; for although it might, and unquestionably did, occasionally afford protection to the innocent; yet where one instance of this sort occurs, we have, perhaps, an hundred which mark the monastic boundaries as a harbour for guilt, a retreat for the fraudulent debtor, the robber, or the assassin. Many who have written in favour of such asylums have pleaded prescription for their establishment, which, in a series of years, grew into custom; and at length what had from ancient times been customary, became, if not legally sanctioned, of equal force with law.

From the earliest ages we have great reason to believe, that the places dedicated to religious worship were considered as under the protection of the presiding deity, whose influence first attracted criminals, and other persons unhappy in their circumstances, to seek the shelter which his sacred pale afforded. What religion first prompted, policy adopted. The idea of throwing a greater weight into the scale of ecclesiastical establishments

* At a period considerably antecedent to the Reformation, the circuit of St. Paul's was a Sanctuary for debtors and dissolute persons. This right continued to appertain to White Friars till the year 1677, when, by an Act of William and Mary, the preamble of which stated, "That this place was become a notorious receptacle for men of desperate fortunes, who with force and violence defended themselves against the law and public authority," it was totally abolished. The Mint in Southwark once possessed the same privilege, said to have been derived from being the site on which the Duke of Suffolk's (Charles Brandon) house formerly stood. The protection of the Board of Green Cloth has ceased but a few years; and the rules of the King's Bench and Fleet prisons remain to this hour.

was, by the first founders of Empires, considered as the strongest cement wherewith to bind the passions of a rude and dissolute multitude. Buildings, whose extremest environs were consecrated with every rite calculated to impress the human mind with awe and veneration, were therefore erected. When Cadmus founded Thebes * he saw the necessity of an establishment of this nature; and Hercules ordained that the Temple of Pity at Athens should be an Asylum for fugitives. After-ages extended the privilege of protecting suppliants and offenders, both from the force of arms and the force of law, to other temples, statues, shrines, and sacred groves. The fane of Diana at Ephesus † was a refuge for the dissolute of Asia Minor, of which the city in which it stood was the emporium. When a malefactor fled from justice, and had the good fortune to arrive within the verge of this temple, it was considered as an act of sacrilege to force him thence; and the heaviest denunciations, nay punishment, followed the very attempt; and if he was killed in any struggle which might ensue, his blood, it was thought, would be upon them and their posterity for ever who were concerned in such a violation.

Were it necessary, many other instances might be adduced to shew that the Grecians in general, and the Athenians in particular, thought those profane, and held their persons and crimes in equal abhorrence, who had violated the Right of Sanctuary.

In Syria, the Temple of Apollo was long held in veneration for possessing a protecting power; as was that of Venus Paphia in Cyprus.

Nor were the Egyptians, who should doubtless, in this respect, have first been mentioned, less jealous than the Greeks of a violation of that asylum which even the verge of their temples afforded. Those dedicated to Osiris, or Isis ‡,

were, from the influence of these superior deities, supposed to possess a sanctity superior to those of Apis the Bull, Ibis the Stork, the Dog, the Hawk, the Crocodile, or the Cat §.

When Romulus determined to found the city of Rome, he, in order to people his new establishment, first projected an asylum between two woods (before the buildings were begun), to which Virgil alludes §. He afterwards opened a Sanctuary for the reception of all fugitives, which was called the Temple of the God Asylus ¶, into which all that flew for protection were received. In this place the servant that had abandoned his master, the debtor who sought refuge from his creditors, and even the murderer who had escaped from justice, were protected against the power of the Magistrate. Under such auspices, it is no wonder that the city soon grew populous, or that an empire should be founded from the dregs and refuse of mankind, the outcasts of every nation around. Our only astonishment must arise from its attaining such a height of magnificence and celebrity, considering the materials of which it was originally formed. But even here, perhaps, the curious enquirer might, through the long series of Roman triumphs and imperial grandeur, trace in their plans of universal conquest some vestiges of the vices of those first founders of the Empire, and be induced to pause before they bestowed upon *republican virtue* that unqualified praise which it has at times excited.

Be this as it may, the sanctuary established by Romulus was considered as so advantageous to the State, that the Senate, in after ages, not only adopted his plan, but extended it to a degree that seemed to keep pace with the extension of their dominions.

The Jewish *Asyla*, or cities of refuge, seem to be a far wiser and better establishment than any of the preceding **. The

* 1519 years before Christ.

† This temple, rendered famous from its having been a second time destroyed by fire on the very day on which Alexander the Great was born (400 years before the birth of Our Saviour), was built in the name, and at the expence, of all Asia Minor. Pliny says, what is not very probable, that two hundred and twenty years were employed in the erection of it.

‡ Thought to be the sun and the moon.

§ "Quis nescit, Volusi Bythinice, qualia demens

"Ægyptus portenta colat?" &c.

JUVEN. Sat. 15.

§ "Lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer Asylum retulit."

¶ Plutarch.

** The Senate, or Magistrates, were in Israel bound to prepare the way to these *Asyla*; and in several places upon the road to set up in writing "Refuge, Refuge," for the purpose of directing the fugitive.

protection which they afforded did not embrace the murderer. They only sheltered in their arms those who had been guilty of man-slaughter; who had accidentally shed blood; and continued their defence of them no longer than until they could be turned over to the Civil Power; at most till the cause was brought to a fair and impartial hearing. The Horns of the Altar afforded no protection to Joab *; and † Athaliah was led out of the Temple to receive the reward of her treason.

Having shewn the nature of these asylums among the Grecians, Egyptians,

Romans, and Jews, and, in the beginning of this speculation, considered their rise in the Christian world, it would extend this erection far beyond my original plan were I to advert to the different descriptions of those that have, or do still exist in the European States. I shall therefore confine my future pursuit to the investigation of one that was, perhaps, in its time, considered, not only by this nation, but by a long series of Popes, as of the first importance; I mean the Sanctuary appertaining to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's at Westminster.

(To be concluded in our next).

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 18.

BANTRY BAY, a Musical Piece of one act, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The title of this piece sufficiently indicates the subject and situation of the scene; it is a slight effort, well timed, well intended, and well executed, to create a laugh at the spirited conduct of the boys of Bantury Bay, when the French fleet lately made its appearance in the seas nearest the southern coasts of Ireland; on which occasion it is notorious, that the peasantry in that part of the sister kingdom displayed infinite loyalty and zeal, which the author has exhibited on the Stage, seasoned with some of the strong but simple humour that forms the marking features in the characters of the lower order of the Irish.

It is said to be the first dramatic production of a Gentleman whose name is Reynolds. The Music is selected and composed by Mr. Reeves.

MAY 4. WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, a Comedy, by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Bronzeley,	Mr. Lewis.
Lord Priory,	Mr. Quick.
Sir George Evelyn,	Mr. Pope.
Sir William Dorilant,	Mr. Munden.
Oliver,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Norbury,	Mr. Waddy.
Lady Mary Raffle,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lady Priory,	Miss Chapman.
Servant,	Mrs. Norton.
Maria Dorilant,	Miss Wallis.

Maria, elegantly and fashionably bred, with a good heart, a cultivated understanding, a beautiful face, and a charming figure, has caught the infection of the dissipated in high life, and is addicted to gaming. Hence she is beset with creditors, while she is addressed by different suitors; one an honourable lover of large fortune (Sir George Evelyn), the other (Mr. Bronzeley) a received man in the polite world, though a known seducer of every woman he meets, who has attractions and character enough to render her an object of his villainy. She has the difficult task of maintaining the proper pride of a virtuous woman, amidst difficulties which too often subdue the firmest, and degrade the minds of the best meaning. Her father, Sir William Dorilant, went to India in her infancy to repair his fortune; and though she never saw him, nature has implanted the sincerest affection for her parent in her breast. Loaded with wealth he has returned to England, and become an inmate in the house of his friend Mr. Norbury, under whose roof Maria resides as his ward. The better to enable himself to judge of his daughter's deserts and accomplishments, he passes under the assumed name of Mr. Manly, and, equally shocked and mortified at finding her the slave of dissipation and fashionable vice and folly, he becomes the morose monitor of her foibles, and scarcely treats her with tolerable civility. Though often offended at the harshness of his manner and the severity of his matter, conveyed in the bluntest terms of se-

* 1st Kings, chap. ii. verse 28 to 34.

† 2d Kings, chap. xi, verses 15 and 16.

were observation, an indescribable something about her heart will not permit Maria to harbour serious hostility against a man, who, though apparently he is not entitled to use the unwelcome freedom of speech he exercises, fills her with awe and commands her respect. Disgusted with what he has observed, Sir William is determined, at the end of a little month, to return to India, without avowing himself to his child. At this time the play commences. The characters already mentioned are explained, when Lord Priory arrives and gives an account of himself and his Lady, from which it appears that they are a primitive couple; the wife all meekness and obedience, the husband not for a moment suffering Lady Priory to forget that she is to consider him as her lord and master. They go to bed at ten; rise at five: the fitness of due subordination is exemplified, and the solemn vow "to honour and obey," which the wife has made at the altar, is strictly conformed to. My Lord begs to be accommodated for a few days at Mr. Norbury's, and most of the incidents of the scene there take place. Lady Priory has been kissed in the dark by Mr. Bronzeley; but, having her scissors by her side, has cut off a piece of his coat to aid her to discover her assailant. To escape detection, and save himself from Lord Priory's resentment, he suddenly begs Mr. Manly to change coats with him, and after he has done so tells him the reason. Manly, though hurt and astonished at Bronzeley's impudence, keeps the secret, and is thence put into some ridiculous situations. At length Bronzeley undertakes to make an end of the matter, and goes to apologize to Lord Priory in Mr. Manly's name. He sees Lady Priory, is captivated by her meekness and manners, and, by a feigned story of a dreadful design against her, so far engages her anxiety, as to prevail on her to give him an interview in private at Lord Priory's house, which was under repair. When he arrives, he has scarce opened his preliminary, calculated still more to alarm her, when she introduces my Lord to him. The sudden appearance of the husband confounds him, and he is so much at a loss for plausible terms of explanation, that Lord Priory ridicules his folly at attempting his Lady, on whose honour and fidelity he has so much reliance, that he readily consents that Bronzeley shall be introduced to her at his desire,

and defies his libertine attempts to subdue his wife's virtue. Bronzeley by this means prevails with Lady Priory to take an airing with him in his post-chaise, and conveys her to his house, twelve miles from town, she all the while conceiving she was complying with some request of her Lord, for which she could not account. When he has lodged her, Bronzeley avows his motive; but he is awed by her calm and firm conduct, so far as, on her promise on that condition to think more kindly of him, to convey her immediately to London, safe to her husband. This incident naturally works a good deal of the plot; and the agitation of mind of Lord Priory on hearing of the absence of his wife on the sudden, is a proper punishment for his having exposed her to insult, and himself to injury of the most sensible kind. Maria, and her friend Lady Mary, pursue their habit of gaming, till it involves them in the distress that the pursuit of so foolish, if not so indefensible, a vice (for even for vices of some kind a palliation, if not a defence, may be set up) is sure to entail. They are both arrested by the same tradesman, and both carried to the same sponging-house, Maria having in vain attempted to prevail on her disguised father to save her from the horrors of a prison. In her time of disgrace and distress, her father visits her, and tells her he is willing to clear her from her difficulties on certain conditions, which he specifies. Finding a determined relinquishment of her fashionable vices the leading condition, she is unwilling to capitulate, afraid that she shall not have fortitude always to keep her faith. As a new and substituted condition, it is proposed to her to quit the town, and to retire to the country for a few years. This condition she considers as involving the first, and still more insupportable. Mr. Manly then says, he will not give hope that is not meant to be realized, and presents her with a thousand pound Bank-note, telling her, that he is about to depart for India immediately. This occasions her to beg, if he meets her father, to hide her indiscretions from him. He replies, that her father will never return, his hopes being disappointed, and his fortune reversed. Apprehending the worst, and fearing that her father might be in distress, she returns him the Bank-note, and begs him to apply it to his relief; and, as the greatest favour

He can grant her, to suffer her to accompany him to India, to soothe a parent's sorrows, and cherish him in his afflictions, cheerfully abandoning, for his sake, all her indiscreet propensities and pleasures. Softened by her affection, Manly bursts into tears, and Norbury, entering, relieves them both by bidding her bend to her parent, who was then before her. A scene of great tenderness ensues, and the father and his daughter return home together. Lady Mary is accidentally relieved from the bailiff's house by Sir George Evelyn, who had flown upon the wings of love to release his adored Maria the moment he had heard of her embarrassment, and, having ordered the lady to be set free as soon as he entered, so as to engage himself for the debt, finds, upon an interview, that he had liberated Lady Mary instead of Maria, who had been set at liberty before. After these incidents, the plot is wound up with the return of Lady Priory to her husband by Mr. Bronzeley, the reconciliation of the primitive pair, the union of Sir George and Maria, and of Bronzeley and Lady Mary.

This Comedy is the avowed production of Mrs Inchbald, and, with the exception of some ludicrous incidents, may be classed under that species of Theatrical Composition which the French distinguish by the name of *Comedie Larmoyante*. The title of the piece sufficiently expresses the intention of the author, who, by contrasting the characters of "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," very happily exemplifies the primitive purity of our ancient matrons, and the unbounded extravagance which marks the dissipated career of the fashionable unmarried ladies of the present day. The interest of the piece is kept alive by the attention which the author excites in the audience to the conjugal attachment of Lady Priory, the

primitive Wife, which is proof to all seduction, and by the many instances of the natural good disposition of Miss Dorilant, the Modern Maid of Quality, who, plunged in the greatest distress by gaming and ridiculous expence, generously offers to sacrifice to the relief of her father's supposed misfortunes a sum of money sufficient to rescue her from the horrors of a prison in which she is confined.

This Comedy was well received by a crowded audience, and the characters were all well supported. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Waddy, and the Epilogue by Miss Wailis, in which two lines, alluding to the late glorious victory by Sir John Jervis, were received with a transport never equalled in any Theatre.

6. Mrs. Worthington appeared the first time on any Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of Imogen, in *Cymbeline*. Her person is elegant, her face pleasing, and not without expression, and her manner interesting. She was, however, so much affected on her entrance, that, notwithstanding the cheering plaudits of the audience, she was for a considerable time unable to proceed. Her great defect appeared to be want of sufficient powers of voice. On a smaller Theatre she may perhaps be more successful.

On this evening a new Ballet was performed for the first time, called *THE LABYRINTH; OR, THE MAD CAP*, which barely to mention is sufficient.

Also, *CAPE ST. VINCENT; OR, BRITISH VALOUR TRIUMPHANT*, was acted the first time. This piece, introduced on the victory obtained by Sir John Jervis, is a revival of *THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE*. (See *European Mag.* July 1794, page 60), with a few alterations, and was received with great applause.

P O E T R Y.

ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY.

FLY, vain Presumption! fly; nor rashly dare

To tax creative Wisdom's pow'r divine;
To arraign, in impious pride, that guardian care,

Those mercies, which throughout Creation shine.

Say, man, can thine impartial eye

One blot in all his ways descry?

Can aught imperfect in his works appear?

Is there, between thy God and thee,

One rigorous, one unjust decree?—

Profaneness can't assert it without fear.

Say, can that source impur ty possess

From whence must issue all our happiness?

Can e'er injustice, with unhallow'd feet,

Attempt t' approach that Holy Judgment-seat,

Where Truth's bright essence hath eternal
shone, [throne?

And Mercy beam'd transcendant from her
The

Th' Almighty Sovereign, since the world began,

In perfect goodness hath his laws ordain'd ;
Abundant tokens hath display'd to man
Of love celestial, pure and unrestrain'd ;

Of wisdom, whose extent to find
Surpasseth far the finite mind —
Wisdom as universal as his pow'r.
Enthron'd in majesty on high,
He hears seraphic symphony
His boundless grace and noble acts adore.

There God, in his supremacy reveal'd,
Develops what his wisdom hath conceal'd
From mortal's sight ; yet let not mortals blame

Th' Omniscient Mind, but to their Maker's name

Be glory, praise, and adoration giv'n
By men on earth, and perfect saints in Heaven !
Christton, Feb. 15. D. W. D.

S O N N E T

WRITTEN IN SPRING.

A GAIN gay Spring the rustic calls to love,
And spreads her flow'ry mantle o'er the grove !

The soaring lark, sweet songster of the morn,
Hails early Phebus with a cheerful strain ;
At eve the plowman views his rising corn,
And hears soft music echo o'er the plain.
But, ah ! can Spring remove the fiend
Despair.

Or sooth the troubled bosom fill'd with care ?
Whether I seek the lone sequester'd shade,
Or thro' the daisied meadow bend my way,
I court in vain the joys fond Hope pourtray'd,
Her fairest blossoms bloom'd but to decay !
Tir'd Fancy now a gloomy picture draws,
And Sadness round my head a faded garland throws.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

T O M E M O R Y .

S OOTH thou each present woe, Mysterious Power !

To thee I strike the long- forsaken lyre ;
To thee we owe the renovated hour,
Strong mark'd with bliss, touch'd with
celestial fire.

Mild Goddess of the retrospective eye,
While Fortune still o'erclouds each coming
day,

Unheeded bid the tedious moments fly,
The far-fled hour of rapture paint more
gay.

Thou can't restore to age the ardent dream,
The ecstasy of juvenile delight ;
Though Lethe urges on her sluggish stream,
And wide extend the murky jaws of night.

Though Time shall wither every soft desire ;
Though fleeting beauty vanish from the
view,

Though half extinct the lover's youthful fire,
Thy magic mirror shall each grace renew ;

And as I wander on the barren shore,
Of Empire fall'n the desolated seat,
A glance at the sad relics scatter'd o'er
Shall rouse thee from Oblivion's dark re-
treat ;

To tell where now the noisome nettle grows,
Where roams 'midst parching sands the
thirsty crane ;

Th' embattled tower or splendid dome arose,
Or marshall'd armies issued to the plain.

There ran the extended aqueduct along,
Where shapeless now yon massy ruins lie ;
There by the stream the Shepherd tuned his
song,

Where sand in whirling clouds invades the
sky.

Though the tall pyramid oppresses the ground,
And still endures the lengthen'd colonnade ;
Their founders' names, eras'd from the re-
nown'd,

Like evening shadows into darkness fade ;

Though Time with ruthless ravages destroy,
And each proud trophy of the past efface ;
Heedless alike of valour's rough employ,
The Muse's myrtle, and the Virgin's grace ;

Thou can't recel the ages past away,
Record the story of the mighty dead ;
Thou can't inspire the poet's moral lay,
And bind with laurel wreath the hero's
head.

J. G.

S O N N E T

To my Dog Toby.

SAY, honest inmate of my humble cot,
Why fawn'st thou thus thy Master's
feet around ?

Dost think thy faithful services forgot ?

Ah no ! so rare does Gratitude abound,
That thou, tho' groveling, Dog-like, at my
feet,

I would caress, esteem thee Friend sincere ;
Nay, I could flatter thee without deceit ;
Whilst MAN, alas ! full oft the woe-worn
tear

Of bitter anguish tells t'wards Man unkind,
Ungrateful, suffers not his heart t' expand ;
But, 'midst the howlings of the wintry wind,
Withholds from sinking wretchedness the
soothing hand ;

Who, teaz'd and goaded by the fiend De-
spair,

Plunges, o'erwhelm'd in guilt, to end his
earthly care.

W. Hampton.

S. T. T.

IN a few days Orestes will find himself settled for the remainder of life in a far distant province, among a rude, but brave and hospitable people.

Too keen sensibility—a mind resentful of injuries—but grateful, and affectionately mindful of favours received—a heart tumultuously alive to impressions from female charms—Such, Mr Editor, is your correspondent; whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the poisoned arrows of calumny; who detesting fools, knaves, and cowards, leaves for ever the Metropolis without a sigh.

In the retreat he has chosen he means not to forego the pleasure of your Monthly Feast; and hopes to be able, not seldom, in communications to subscribe himself,

Your much obliged,
and very humble Servant,

ORESTES.

ELEGY the 9TH, BOOK the 4TH, of OVID'S
TRISTIUM, FREELY TRANSLATED.

To ———, Esq.

*Si licet, et pateris, nomen facinusque tacebo,
Et tua Lethæis æsta dabuntur aquis.*

SAY, do you wish your name and guilt unknown,

And scoundrel deeds in deep oblivion laid?

To tears, tho' tardy, mercy shall be shewn,
When without art contrition is display'd.

Let it appear that self-condemn'd you stand,
From Memory's tablet anxious to erase
The dirty schemes which erst your malice
plann'd.

When envy led you to be false and base.

Should still 'gainst me your heart with rancour rage,

Compell'd, unhappy, I must fly to arms;
From earth's extreme defensive war I'll wage,
And guard my fame from vile Assassins' harms.

'Twas Caesar's will (perhaps you knew it not)

My civic rights uninjur'd should remain;
The loss of country he decreed my lot;

O may that country flourish 'neath his reign!

The Oak, tho' blasted by the bolt of Jove,
Much of its native vigour oft retains;
If for revenge too impotent I prove,
Each Muse will aid me with immortal strains.

Tho' doom'd to draw far distant Scythia's air,
Where the parch'd stars ne'er lave in ocean's tide;

To num'rous nations Fame my worth will bear,

Nor Envy from the world my name shall hide.

Rumour will spread whate'er relates to me,
Whence the sun's beams first shew the dawning day,

To where his orb descending meets the sea,
And East and West my fame and wrongs display.

Nor to this age confin'd thy guilt be known,
For ever gibbeted thy crimes shall be;
Posterity, that cannot die, will shudd'ring own,

A wretch more worthless never breath'd than thee.

E'en now the war I wage with head unarm'd,
Ah! would to Heav'n for arms I had no cause;

The Ring is silent, yet the Bull's alarm'd,
Spurns the loose sand, and earth indignant paws.

Enough, my Muse! 'tis time we found retreat,

Room for contrition I most willing yield?
Tis not too late repentance to complete,
And shroud his name behind Oblivion's shield.

Feb. 25, 1797.

ORESTES.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

NOW plaintive Philomel forsakes the thorn,

And from her lowly nest the lark upsprings,

Warbling her wild notes to the meek-ey'd morn,

Who waves aloft her dew bespangled wings.

The rosted Cock pours forth his clarion shrill,

And from the mountain's brow dun night retires;

While mutic wakes around from every bill,
As reddening Phoebus lifts his golden fires.

But vain to me the opening landscape smiles,
In "young-eyed Spring's" rich garniture array'd,

Since deep ensnar'd in love's delusive wiles,
Hid in these shades, I mourn a faithless Maid,

Who minds me not, but leaves me to despair,
And tell her baseness to the desert air.

T. ENORT.

Borough, 4th March 1797.

STATE

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

No. I.
TREATY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE
DARMSTADT, SIGNED AT FRANCK-
FORT, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE
1796.

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in consideration of the strict ties which unite their interests; and having judged that in the present situation of affairs it would contribute to the reciprocal welfare of Great Britain, and of the dominions of Hesse Darmstadt, to cement and strengthen, by a new Treaty of Alliance, the connection which subsists between them, his Britannic Majesty, in order to regulate the objects relative to this Treaty, has thought proper to nominate Charles Craufurd, his Envoy at the Imperial and Royal Armies; and his Serene Highness has nominated on his part, for the same purpose, the Baron Charles of Barckhaus, his Privy Councillor, and Director of the Council of War; who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the present Treaty the one formerly concluded between Great Britain and Hesse, the fifth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, to adopt such parts of it as may be applicable to the present circumstances, or to settle, by new articles, those points which it may be necessary to regulate otherwise: and as it is not possible to specify each particular case, every thing which shall not appear to be determined in a precise manner, either in the present Treaty or in the former Treaty, shall be settled with equity and faith, in conformity to the same principles which have been adopted in former instances.

Article I. There shall be, therefore, in virtue of this Treaty, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, their heirs and successors, a strict friendship, and a sincere, firm, and constant union; so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith as much

as possible, and to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain desiring to have in his service a body of troops, to be employed wherever he may think proper, excepting in the East-Indies, or on board the fleet, and his Serene Highness wishing for nothing more than to give his Majesty this fresh proof of his attachment, engages, by virtue of this article, to set on foot three battalions of infantry, forming a body of two thousand two hundred and eighty-four men, according to the annexed specification; these troops shall be ready to pass in review before his Britannic Majesty's Commissary the fourteenth day of July of the present year, at Darmstadt, and to begin their march the following day for the place of their destination. The General whom his Britannic Majesty shall appoint Commander in Chief in the countries where these shall serve, shall have authority to employ them, either together or in detachments, and even to disperse them amongst the different Islands or Districts of his command, in the manner which he shall judge the most advantageous for his Majesty's service. It being notwithstanding well understood that these troops shall always remain under the immediate orders of their own Chiefs.—The said corps shall consist of men disciplined and exercised, and well armed and equipped.

Art. III. In order to defray the expences to which the Serene Landgrave shall be put for the equipment of the said corps of troops, his Britannic Majesty promises to pay to his Serene Highness for each man thirty crowns banco; the crown being reckoned at fifty-three shillings of Holland, or at four shillings and nine-pence three farthings English money, of which payment shall be made immediately after the review, and according to the effective state as shall then be verified. All the camp necessities, as likewise all the horses, waggoners, draft horses, valets de bat, and waggoners, who may be necessary for the troops, as well for transporting the equipages, provisions, ammunition, utensils, and other objects of every kind, as for the field-pieces, with their implements and artillery-men, shall be furnished

furnished by his Britannic Majesty wherever they may be wanted.

Art. IV. Besides the Levy Money stipulated in the preceding Article, his Britannic Majesty shall cause to be paid to every Officer, as also to every one employed, not a fighting man of equal rank, the sum of three months pay according to his rank, and upon the same footing as his national troops, in order to facilitate the expence of his private equipment, which payment shall be made immediately after the signature of the present Treaty.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of Great Britain engages himself, in like manner, to pay to the Serene Landgrave an annual subsidy during the six years this Treaty is to continue. This subsidy shall commence from the day of the signature, and it shall be paid at the rate of eighty thousand crowns *banco per annum*. The payment of this subsidy shall be made regularly, without abatement, every quarter, to the Agent of his Highness in London.

Art. VI. These troops shall remain in the service and at the disposition of his Britannic Majesty during six years, and his Majesty shall allow them during this term—

1. Every thing that is necessary for their subsistence, namely, pay, bread, forage, and, in general, all emoluments, as well ordinary as extraordinary, attached to every rank, on the same footing that he allows them to his British troops in the different places of their destination: and for this purpose the statements of payment shall be annexed to the present Treaty.

2. Medicines and sustenance for the sick and wounded, with a place and the necessary means of conveyance wherein they may be treated and taken care of, precisely on the same footing as the national British troops, by their own Physicians and Surgeons.

The pay shall commence from the day of the review, according to the effective state in which the said corps shall be delivered, which shall be verified by a table, signed by the respective Ministers of the high Contracting Parties, which shall have the same force as if it had been inserted word for word in the present Treaty.

Art. VII. As in the before-mentioned table the strength of each company, of which four make a battalion, amounts to one hundred and sixty-three soldiers, it must be observed, that in this

number are comprised seven men, unarmed, intended, according to the established custom in the Hessian service, to serve as servants to Officers, and it is agreed upon that these men shall nevertheless pass muster as soldiers in every respect.

Art. VIII. As it is to be feared that, notwithstanding the care made use of, it will not be possible entirely to prevent desertion until the arrival of the troops at the place of embarkation, and his Serene Highness promising to employ every means in his power that the said corps shall be embarked complete, it is agreed upon, that there shall be at the said review ten supernumerary men per company to supply the place of deserters on the march; so that in case, on the arrival of the corps at the port, the number of supernumeraries shall exceed that of the deserters, the remainder may be distributed amongst the battalions, and added to the amount, in order to increase, in such case, the levy money, pay, &c. and his Highness engages himself moreover to cause the said corps to be escorted by a detachment of cavalry, in order to pick up deserters, procure quarters, &c. &c. it being well understood that the expences, as well of the march, as of the return of the detachment of cavalry, shall be defrayed by his Majesty.

Art. IX. All the objects of pay and maintenance shall be calculated according to the table of the annual review, so that the vacancies happening from one review to another shall not make any alteration in the state of payment. His Majesty shall cause these objects to be paid in advance from two to two months, either by assignments payable in favour of the Hessian Commissioner upon whatever chest of his Majesty may be nearest to the said Commission, or in ready money to his Serene Highness's Agent in London.

Art. X. A fresh review shall take place regularly every year; his Majesty shall give three months notice of the number of recruits necessary to complete the corps, which number shall be fixed according to the official report of the first day of April, so that the recruits shall be ready to be delivered to the English Commissary the first day of July, at the place of the first review, or one month after, at such port in Germany, or at such place on the frontiers of the Empire as his Majesty may chuse for their reception. The term

term of their delivery shall be deemed to be that of the new review, and the total of the number of effective men remaining, according to the report of the month of April, added to that of the recruits delivered to the British Commissary, shall be considered as the effective state of the new period, and shall not vary until the review of the following year.

Art. XI. There shall be paid for each recruit armed, equipped, disciplined, and exercised, the sum of twenty crowns banco; and his Highness the Landgrave takes upon himself the expences of transport to the place of embarkation, as well as of escort, which are to be reimbursed by his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XII. As, during the continuance of this Treaty, it will necessarily occur, that Officers or Soldiers, either for family reasons, on account of preferment, or for sickness, will be obliged to return home, his Majesty takes upon himself the expences of their transport in the two former cases, as far as the frontiers of the Empire, and in the latter to their own country: his Highness promises, in return, to replace the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers to whom he may give permission to return for any other reason than that of sickness, at his own expence, and without requiring the consideration for recruits fixed in the preceding Article, reserving to himself nothing but the transport from the frontiers of the Empire unto the place of their destination. — Moreover, his Highness will never recall an Officer or Soldier without urgent cause, or without having acquainted his Majesty thereof; and he will take care that the number of Officers shall be always complete.

Art. XIII. The Most Serene Landgrave being at the charge of furnishing the said corps with arms and clothing, in consequence of the pay upon the footing of English troops, as agreed upon in these Articles, his Majesty shall cause indemnification to be made for such loss only in clothing, arms and accoutrements as shall be occasioned by some accident of war or of voyage; as well as for every expence incurred in the transport of these several articles to the troops, and also of every thing they may stand in need of; it being well understood that the aforesaid Articles shall be delivered to the English Commissary at the same time as the re-

cruits of the year, in order that the same vessel may convey both.

Art. XIV. In case an Officer should lose his equipage, either on his route or by some accident of war, his Majesty shall grant him the same indemnification as English Officers are allowed in similar cases.

Art. XV. As soon as his Serene Highness shall have put the corps in a state to march, within the term agreed upon, he shall be considered as having fulfilled his preliminary engagements; so that the payment of the levy money, subsidy, and pay shall take place according to the aforesaid determination, even in case his Majesty, on account of some unforeseen event, should not think proper to have the corps reviewed, or to cause it to march or embark.

Art. XVI. If before the period of the review his Britannic Majesty shall find himself disposed to renounce this Treaty entirely, his Serene Highness shall receive, under the title of indemnification,

1st. The levy money.

2d. The equipage money allowed to the Officers.

3d. Three months pay for the whole of the troops, according to the Table annexed to the second Article, &c.

4th. One year's subsidy.

Art. XVII. At the end of six years, his Britannic Majesty shall send back the corps, at the disposal of his Highness, in the same state in which it was taken into his service, and being at the entire expence of transport until their arrival at Darmstadt; it being understood that his Majesty shall not pay the levy money for the men who may be wanting at that time, except in the case where he shall have failed to inform the Serene Landgrave of it six months beforehand, in order to save his Highness the expence of a new completion. If by accident the return should be retarded, the Treaty shall be tacitly prolonged for one year, in every respect, and a certain sum shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for levy money, in proportion to the present arrangement.

Art. XVIII. If his Majesty should think proper, after the expiration of the six years fixed for the duration of this Treaty, to keep the said corps for some years longer, his Highness consents to it beforehand; and it will be then only necessary to make an arrangement

ment respecting the levy and equipage money for the Officers, which will be calculated according to the proportions of the present Treaty.

Art. XIX. His Serene Highness reserves to himself the jurisdiction over his troops, as well as all dispositions respecting promotion, discipline, and interior administration.

Art. XX. His Britannic Majesty grants to his Highness the sum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, to answer the first expences of equipping this corps; payment of which shall be made immediately after the signature of this Treaty, and shall be carried to the account of levy money.

Art. XXI. Deserters shall be faithfully delivered up on both sides, and neither the soldiers, nor any other persons belonging to the corps of Hesse Darmstadt, shall be permitted to settle in the dominions of his Britannic Majesty.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, authorized by the full power of his Majesty the King of Great Britain on one side, and of his Serene Highness the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt on the other, have signed the present Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Francfort, this 10th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

(L. S.) C. CRAUFURD.
(L. S.) C. B. DE BARKHAUS.

No. II.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

"AT the opening of the present Session of Congress, I mentioned that

some circumstances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had suffered and was suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its Minister here, which indicated danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and that we were, in other respects, far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject. This communication I now make.

"The complaints of the French Minister embraced most of the transactions of our Government, in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which, therefore, it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris *, containing an examination of the notes of the French Minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French Government. The immediate object of his mission was, to make to that Government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as, by manifesting our good faith, might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic, which it has been my constant solicitude to preserve. A Government which required only a knowledge of the *truth* to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

"United States,
Jan. 19, 1797."

* The letter from the American Secretary of State to Mr. Pinckney discloses some curious facts. Among other things, the Minister of France has made it a subject of formal complaint to the American Government, that the French flag has not been displayed before Congress in their Hall of Session; and, what is more singular, the Minister has complained that the publishers of Almanacks and Registers have arranged the names of the British Minister before that of the French and Spanish Ministers, and he has requested the President to disavow this conduct of the printers, and suppress the publications. What will the world think of the Agent of a great Nation descending to such puerilities? and what opinion will be formed of the Minister of a free Nation, who can be so ignorant of the Laws of the United States as to suppose the Executive has the power to suppress a publication not prohibited by law? It seems as if the Agents of the French Nation take unwearied pains to make their Government hated and themselves despised.

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

[Continued from Page 128.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NO business of importance occurred in the Upper House till

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

The Lord Chancellor on that day read the following Message from the King :

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty thinks it proper to communicate to the House of Lords, without delay, the measures adopted to obviate the effects which might be occasioned by the unusual demand of specie lately made from different parts of the country in the Metropolis.

“The peculiar nature and exigency of the case appeared to require, in the first instance, the measure contained in the Order of Council, which his Majesty has directed to be laid before the House. In recommending this important subject to the immediate and serious attention of the House of Lords, his Majesty relies with the utmost confidence on the experienced wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, for taking such measures as may be best calculated to meet any temporary pressure, and to call forth, in the most effectual manner, the extensive resources of his kingdoms in support of their public and commercial credit, and in defence of their dearest interests.

“G.R.”

Lord Grenville also, by his Majesty's command, laid before the House a

COPY OF THE ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

“At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 26, 1797.

“By the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present,
The Lord Chancellor Earl of Liverpool
Lord President Lord Grenville
Duke of Portland Mr. Chancellor
Marquis Cornwallis of Exchequer.
Earl Spencer

“Upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unusual demands for specie that have been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in dif-

ferent parts of the country, it appears, that unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reason to apprehend a want of a sufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public service. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered, that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England, and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform thereto until the sense of Parliament can be taken as aforesaid. W. FAULKNER,”

[When the above Order was published in the city, it was accompanied by the following notice from the Bank :

BANK OF ENGLAND, FEB. 27, 1797.

“In consequence of an order of his Majesty's Council, notified to the Bank last night, copy of which is herewith annexed :

“The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the Proprietors of Bank Stock, as well as the Public at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes.

“The Directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the Commercial Interest, paying the amount in Bank-notes, and the Dividend Warrants will be paid in the same manner.

(Signed) “FRANCIS MARTIN,
Secretary.”]

The Duke of Norfolk expressed some surprize, that so extraordinary a measure should have been taken upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only. He considered the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the
D d prime

prime contriver and mover and organizer of the measure; but he did not think his representation of the cause of the scarcity of cash was fair. The alarms of the country had no doubt occasioned a scarcity; but the great cause of the scarcity was the exportation of specie to subsidize the Emperor and other Powers on the Continent. It was not his intention to discuss the question generally at present; but he felt it a duty he owed to the country to move, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly soliciting his Majesty, that no further exportation of Gold or Silver in Coin, or Gold or Silver in Bullion, should take place for the use of the Emperor, or any other Foreign Power, until the sense of Parliament shall have been taken on the subject, after a full view of the cause of the public exigencies, on which his Majesty has been this day advised to issue a most extraordinary and illegal proclamation."

A number of Lords here called out it was no *Proclamation*; upon which his Grace substituted in the place of it, *Order of Council*.

Lord Grenville considered the Duke's opinion as determining to decide upon the question to-night, and debate it to-morrow.

The Duke of Grafton contended that the measure was illegal, and thought it highly necessary that Parliament should look on it with a jealous eye.

Lord Grenville felt himself ready to enter into the defence of having so supported our Allies at any time it might be brought forward, convinced that it had been of great service, and of essential benefit to the kingdom.

Lord Guildford had long feared the system pursued would produce something like the present, though he had never entertained an idea of its being carried to so great an extent. The present Motion had nothing to do with that subject, but very properly, as he thought, went to satisfy the public, and prevent Ministers from taking the opportunity of increasing the present difficulties by sending more money out of the kingdom: and therefore, should the Noble Duke persist in his motion, he should certainly divide with him, unless the Noble Lord would undertake to assure the House that Ministers had no such intention.

Lord Moira declared, that since the Noble Secretary of State declined giving an answer to the question, that Mi-

nisters had no intention to send money out of the kingdom, which he certainly did not think they would attempt in the short space of twenty-four hours, he would certainly vote for the Motion, because he thought the refusal to satisfy that House would tend to increase the alarms of the Public.

Lord Grenville did not think it would cause any alarm, or that the prevention of any was the object of the Motion; it rather appeared as intended to cast an oblique reflection upon Administration, and he hoped, when the House thought they merited any blame, they would not do it, as it were, by a side wind.

The House then divided on the Motion,

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TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

KING'S MESSAGE.

The Order of the Day being read for summoning the House, his Majesty's Message was read.

Lord Grenville stated, that the alarms, with such industry circulated through the country, of an intended invasion, had caused a considerable demand for specie on the Bank of England, inasmuch, that it was found requisite by a strong measure to arrest the progress of what might ultimately prove destructive to the credit of the nation. He did not wish it to be understood that the Bank was unable to pay the demands made upon it. The contrary, he was proud to say, was the fact, and it would in the end be proved to the full satisfaction of the public. Our Commerce, our Credit, and our Finances were in the most flourishing state; but it became the duty of his Majesty's Council, when they saw any evil arising, to endeavour to put an immediate stop to it. He should not take upon him to assert that the measure adopted by the Cabinet in the present instance was strictly conformable to law. The Council had no right to controul the Bank, nor did they assume such a power—they only made a request, and that request was immediately complied with. Its justice was evident—its effect appeared to be fraught with benefit; and therefore the measure was adopted. The Noble Lord said it would be unnecessary to go into detail on this business; and therefore he should come immediately to the point, which was a Motion for "An humble Address to his Majesty, to thank him for his gracious communi-

cations

cations to the House, and to assure his Majesty that their Lordships would take the most effectual means to carry into execution such measures as might tend to the security of public credit."

The Duke of Grafton had not any objection to the Address; but he wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to pass any act compulsory on the public, to make them accept notes instead of cash for the payment of debts. His Grace condemned the present measure, so far as it went to be compulsory on the Bank to accede to what the Privy Council had advanced.

Lord Grenville said, in respect to what fell from the Noble Duke respecting a compulsory Act to make people take Bank-notes, no such matter was in agitation. He was not at present prepared to state what might be the effect of a Regulation Bill. This matter more properly belonged to the other House; and when what they had determined upon came before their Lordships, he should then deliver his sentiments upon the subject.

Lord Guildford, Lord Albemarle, and the Duke of Norfolk said a few words on the subject, and then the Motion being put, it was carried *nem. dissent*.

Lord Grenville then read another Motion, which was, "That a Secret Committee of Nine should be appointed to enquire into the Finances of the Bank, and to make their Report to the House."

The Duke of Bedford moved an Amendment, "That the Committee should be an open, and not a secret one."

Lords Grenville, Liverpool, Auckland, Fauconberg, and Albemarle, supported the original Motion against the Amendment, which latter was supported by the Dukes of Grafton and Norfolk, and

The Marquis of Lansdown, who observed, that much had been said of the unfounded and exaggerated alarms which had plunged us into our present unfortunate situation. It was ridiculous to talk of the general credit of the Country being hurt by alarms. He would trace it to its true source. Had

the continuance of a War which had drained the Nation of an immense quantity of specie nothing to do with the calamity? The profusion of Government in the creation of new offices, increase of salaries, the annual deficiencies in almost every department of the public Revenue, instead of expected surplusses, would, perhaps, better account for the public distress than the alarm of invasion. Every public office was in arrear, even to the smallest sums; and so ignorant was the Minister of the demands for the general expenditure of the Nation, that he had not been able to calculate within TEN MILLIONS of the sum wanted so late as the 23d of December last! The first Lord of the Treasury was no longer Prime Minister of this Country. Every man in office had his hand in the public purse. There was no controul till the money was actually expended, or, what was the same thing, the debt incurred. To this, no doubt, was owing the enormous issue of paper, and consequently the heavy discounts that naturally followed it. The same thing would take place in the manufacture of Bank paper. Every man who had money would sell it, and we should have two prices for the same commodity. He did not like the idea of force to compel persons to receive any paper, however well secured; and he was convinced it would be attended with the most fatal effects. He hoped, however, that Ministers, before it was too late, would now begin to think of the necessity of economy in the public expenditure.

The Lord Chancellor replied shortly, and supported the arguments of Lord Grenville. He declined saying any thing as to the effect of making Bank Notes a legal tender, or of forcing individuals to receive them in payments, as that question was not before the House.

The House divided on the Amendment proposed by the Duke of Bedford,

Content	-	12
Not Content	-	78

Adjourned. Majority 66

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

CORPORATE JURISDICTIONS.

ON the second reading of this Bill, Mr. P. Coke shortly recapitulated its purport to such Members as might not have been present at the time of its

introduction. Under the existing laws, several Corporations had the power to try in their own Courts all causes which arose within their precincts. By this means it happened that justice was often impossible to be obtained, as

the Jury came to the trials with minds prejudiced and predetermined. In Southampton, Poole, and other large places, the utmost inconvenience was experienced from this circumstance. But the evil did not rest here—for assizes were never held in these places but at the request of the Corporation, which, to avoid the expence, seldom made such request until the gaols were crowded. It frequently happened, that several years thus elapsed without criminals being brought to trial; and he instanced one case of a *murderer* who was not tried till after the expiration of *seven years*, when death had carried off all the witnesses against him. His object was to give plaintiffs, prosecutors, and defendants an option of being tried in the Court of the County at large, or that of the Corporation. He intended, he said, to have the Bill referred to a Select Committee above stairs, and afterwards recommitted for discussion in the whole House.

Mr. Wigley and Mr. Jeffery made an observation or two each, after which the Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee above stairs for to-morrow.

DOWNTON ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. Tyrwhitt brought up, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton Election, the Report of the said Committee. It determined that the sitting Member was duly elected, but that the Petition against him was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

Mr. H. Thornton said, he had a Petition to present from 1,150 Electors of Southwark, complaining of their having been deprived of the opportunity of voting, as they had no notice that Mr. Thellusson was ineligible. They could not expect that the House would reverse their late determination; but they trusted that in future some alteration would be made in the existing law, and that the abuses would be corrected.

The Petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tierney hoped the Hon. Member would follow the Petition by a specific Motion, to take it into consideration. His situation was very unpleasant, as that Petition charged him with having assumed the character of a Representative. The Hon. Member said the Petition spoke the sense of the majority of the Electors; in that he

differed from him: he believed the majority would disclaim that Petition, which had been obtained by circular letters sent to those who were inimical to him, while his friends were ignorant that such a Petition was proposed. However general the prayer of the Petition might be, it was usual for the Member presenting it to make some specific Motion. He was certain the House would attend to any that the Hon. Gentleman should make, and he anxiously waited until such Motion should ascertain his situation in that House.

Mr. H. Thornton said, he had done what he thought his duty, in opening the general heads of the Petition; but he did not see how he could make the Motion required by the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Tierney replied, that the Petition now upon the Table accused him of getting his seat unconstitutionally; and if nothing more was done in it, the charge remained against him. He wished it to be enquired into; but, if no Motion was made, he thought it would be proper for him to complain that, under colour of a Petition, a Member had been insulted.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

FOREIGN GRAIN.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, in pursuance of notice, rose to submit the grounds of his Motion "for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the losses sustained by British Merchants in supplying the Country with Foreign Grain, after Government had desisted from attempting it." It might be urged, that it was incompatible with a general principle to indemnify Merchants for unsuccessful speculations; but he thought the peculiarity of the circumstances attending this case would take it out of that general principle. All the corn that had been furnished by Government in 1795, including captures, did not exceed 2,500 quarters, when the quantity furnished by the Merchants the following year exceeded 700,000 quarters. This vast influx of grain, fortunately for the Country, but unfortunately for the adventurers, reduced the market price so much, as to occasion a loss of 60 or 70 per cent.

He concluded by moving, "That a Committee should be appointed to investigate the causes and extent of the losses

losses sustained by the merchants importing corn in the year 1796, after Government had ceased to purchase on its own account." The Motion was agreed to.

QUAKERS' RELIEF BILL.

The Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, on a Bill for granting Relief to the people called Quakers, and for taking their solemn affirmation in criminal as well as civil cases, being read; and the question being put, that the Speaker now leave the Chair,

Sir W. Scott stated at considerable length his objections to the farther progress of the Bill. They pointed chiefly to that branch of the Bill which respected the payment of tithes. He professed himself to be no enemy to toleration, but by toleration he meant that kind of toleration, which, as it affected religious opinions, was not inconsistent with the civil rights of property. It was not enough that religious opinions should be sincere, in order to give them a claim to protection, for if they injured the civil rights of others, they could have no such pretensions. It was erroneous to suppose that tithes were a species of property merely ecclesiastical; in many cases they were lay property. A large proportion of tithe property was in lay hands under the title of lay appropriations. But the Quakers refused to pay tithes to the appropriator, as well as to the clergyman, though the property had been in his possession for more than three hundred years, a period much longer than the persuasion upon which they acted had been in existence.

Mr. Serjeant Adair said, with regard to the principle of his Learned Friend, on which he founded his objection to the measure, that no respect ought to be shewn to religious scruples where they went to affect property, he could not agree with him to the extent in which it had been stated. He thought that some respect ought to be shewn even to those religions which might be considered as absurd, though they involved this consequence, and they might even be the object of that good-natured toleration which his Learned Friend had mentioned. His Learned Friend said, that to such scruples the Legislature ought not at all to yield. He admitted that the Legislature ought not so far to yield to them as to lessen the

security of property; but yet he thought it wise, just, and humane, to give such indulgence as was consistent with its most perfect security. Alterations in the laws which tended to afford ease to the person who entertained the scruple, without injuring the property which it regarded, he would contend, were wise, just, and humane; and till his Learned Friend could shew that the present Bill would actually produce the effect which he deprecated, he would not consent to the application of his principle.

The Solicitor General said, that the whole argument of the Learned Serjeant proceeded upon the idea, that the body of Quakers laboured under a considerable grievance. Now he denied that any such grievance existed, or that any Quakers were liable to be treated with the severities which had been alleged, on the score of their religious scruples. For a period of twenty years no person of that persuasion had been imprisoned for conscience sake. The great body of respectable Quakers were actuated by no scruple with respect to the payment of tithes, nor did they wish for the interference of the law on the subject. There were respectable Quakers who were tithe-owners and tithe-renters, and it was absurd to suppose that they could feel any conscientious scruple in paying to others what they themselves received and collected.

The House divided,

For the Question - 33

Against it - 33

The Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of the Ayes.

CAPTAIN MANNING'S CASE.

Mr. Alderman Combe presented a Petition from Edward Manning, Esq. Commander of one of the East India Company's ships, which, he observed, contained a case of extraordinary hardship. The Petitioner was the holder of a promissory note for 2,500*l.* indorsed to him for a valuable consideration, the payment of which was resisted solely from its having been drawn upon an agreement stamp. He therefore solicited for a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Stamps to put the proper stamp upon the note.

The Solicitor General, after observing that it was impossible Captain Manning should have intended the smallest fraud on the revenue, which would have only required one shilling more,

more, said, that such a Bill was nevertheless not to be granted without considerable attention from the House.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the Table; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN WALES.

A Member rose to call the attention of the House to the late attempt of the French upon Wales. He said, that he saw something exceedingly portentous in the manner in which the Enemy had effected a descent upon the coast of Wales with 1,400 men with arms, but without tents or field pieces. It was a matter very extraordinary, that such a number of men should land, form themselves into a body upon a hill; and, without shewing any disposition to oppose the people, or the force that had marched against them, surrender themselves at discretion. Fourteen hundred men, with arms in their hands, could unquestionably have done something; but from their conduct, it appeared clear to him that they had been landed for no other purpose than that of being made prisoners. Under this consideration, he could not help sounding an alarm to the country; and, as he did not know how to act upon the occasion, he begged to be informed what measure was most proper to be adopted upon the occasion, and what Motion it would be right for him to propose to the House.

The Speaker informed him, that it remained for him to propose some Motion to the House, in the form of an Address to his Majesty, or in any other manner that his discretion might suggest.

He then moved an humble Address, but no person seconded it, and the Motion fell to the ground.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from the King. [See page 193.]

Mr. Pitt observed, that he did not consider it necessary, at this time, to propose any specific measure. He should content himself merely with moving, That his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to state, that, in addition to the Motion for an Address on the Royal communication, it would be necessary to proceed to the appointment of a Committee, to examine the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was confident that it would appear,

from a very short examination of the state of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained of its solidity and responsibility being equal to that of any former period; that, not only was the Bank equal to answer the utmost extent of the demands against it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was satisfied that every Member would agree with him, that, under the present circumstances, it would be highly expedient to declare by law, that the *outstanding engagements of the Bank of England should be considered as secured by the National faith of the Country*; and that an Act should be passed, declaring that to be the law which already was the practice, viz. that their Notes should be received in every branch of public payment. This measure, he was satisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an investigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the solidity of their resources, necessarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to answer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at present. It was enough that he had apprized the House of his intention to propose those measures which seemed to him to require the most urgent attention. He trusted the House would be induced to enforce, by a law, the restriction which had been recommended to the Bank not to make payments in cash, except in such cases as might be thought necessary to permit. Having explained the nature and tendency of the measures, he concluded by moving, That the Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Fox withed the Right Hon. Gentleman to inform the House to what extent he really meant to carry the principles of constituting the Notes of the Bank good and lawful tenders. To give to such a principle an unlimited operation would, he had no hesitation to say, produce consequences the most ruinous and mischievous. The source whence originated the necessity of this measure was easily to be found in the enormity of our National Debt, which was now become so intolerable a burthen, that it was necessary to alter the laws of the Country to enable us at all to bear the immense weight of it. An incident so extraordinary and so novel as that arising out of the present situation of affairs demanded the utmost attention; and he hoped, that in discussing it the ruinous system and the iniquitous

iniquitous practices that had reduced us to our present deplorable condition would be duly weighed, and impartially decided upon. He did not mean to enter into the particulars of the question until it came fairly before the House to-morrow; but deeming the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman to be of the greatest importance, he hoped that a Committee would be appointed to enquire into the whole of the circumstances which had combined to render the adoption of so extraordinary a measure of urgent necessity to the existence of the public credit of Great Britain.

Mr. Alderman Combe then asked, whether Notes were to be rendered legal tenders in mercantile or other transactions between individuals?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had already given notice of every thing that he was then at liberty to state. Whatever should be deemed practicable, it was certainly his intention to make legal.

Mr. Sheridan said, the stoppage of payment of the Bank, whether a measure of necessity or not, was entirely an expedient of the Minister's, and the Directors had been called upon to obey an order to that effect. A proceeding so alarming demanded immediate attention, and he did expect that some plan would have been immediately brought forward to sanction so extraordinary a measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated, that the most salutary effects had already been derived from it, and that one of the advantages obtained by it was a considerable rise this day in the price of stocks: a species of reasoning which he conceived as too absurd to be entertained for a moment. He rejoiced to hear that the affairs of the Bank were in a safe condition; he had little doubt of the fact, and he was moreover convinced that the necessity of making its Notes legal payment would never have existed, if the Bank had not been so long identified with the Government. It did not require to be explained what the cause of the present alarming situation of the Country was owing to. We all knew that the ship had sprung a most dangerous leak, but it remained to be hereafter determined what was to become of the *Pilot*. After all the professions which we had heard from him of the flourishing state of our finances, and after the repeated boasts made by him

of the impossibility of their ever being injured, what faith can be placed in his declarations, or what reliance is to be placed on his judgment?—Mr. Sheridan concluded by handing the following Motion to the Chair:

“That no farther exportation of specie or coin to the Emperor, or any other foreign Prince, shall take place until the sense of Parliament, upon a full review of the present exigencies, shall be ascertained.”

Mr. Nichol seconded the Motion in a short but very warm speech, and was very severe on Mr. Pitt in his observations upon his former boastings of *confiding majorities*, who he thought would soon have reason to repent of their servile confidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself not so much astonished at the Motion which had been made, as he was at the conduct of the Learned Gentleman who had seconded it. If a Motion of the present nature should be carried before we ascertained that there was no probability of a favourable change, it would be declaring to the enemy that we were determined to abandon the Emperor; a circumstance which would not fail to produce the most mischievous and dangerous consequences, as well to Great Britain as to her Ally. Under these considerations he should move the Order of the Day.

Mr. Fox said a scarcity of Cash had been experienced at former periods, and particularly in the year 1793; yet at that period the Bank of England had experienced no difficulty. From what then could this difference arise, but from the immense exports which had been made to the Continent? Why then were the House to confide that the Minister would not do that which he had already done? The whole of the business must be brought before the public eye. That House would betray their duty to their constituents if they did not act as considering the business in this point of view. They would, by any other conduct, make themselves accessaries to all the consequences, or, in other words, to the certain ruin of the Country.

Mr. Dundas complained of a want of candour on the opposite side of the House.

Sir W. Milner said, at a moment when the Bank of England had stopped payment, and when almost every other Bank in the Country had violated the implied

implied conditions entered into with their creditors, it would be absurd to listen any longer to the assertions of Ministers; it became that House to see with their own eyes how the public money had been, and was to be expended.

The House then divided on Mr. Pitt's Motion for the Order of the Day,

Ayes	-	240
Noes	-	70

POOR BILL.

The Report of the Bill for the better Regulation of the Poor being brought up,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the further consideration of the Report be deferred to Thursday se'night.

Mr. Whitbread said, that if the schedules were to be circulated through the Country as the Bill had been, and as it was his opinion they should be, there was no hope that the Bill could pass in the present Session. The Bill was of a different nature, full of complex, and, in his judgment, of impracticable machinery.

Mr. Pitt said, that there was nothing in the Bill which was not necessary to the system which he had laid before the House.

Mr. Sheridan gave it as his decided opinion, that this Bill would not pass, and that it still would be met by the phrase of "new and unforeseen occurrences." It was a libel on the rich as well as the poor. It libelled the benevolence of the one and the industry of the other. He repeated his wish that its principle should be brought into discussion.

Mr. Pitt wished, undoubtedly, that it could be reduced to a less complicated shape, but had no objection to set apart a day for its discussion.

Mr. Vansittart was of opinion that the Bill should give way to the pressure of public business, and that the blanks being filled up, it may be meliorated by the consideration of Gentlemen in the ensuing summer.

Mr. Jolliffe said, that it was necessary for Members to understand the intent and meaning of the Bill. For this purpose one day, at least, may be devoted in the month of April.

Sir W. Geary was of opinion that the Bill should be postponed to another Session.

The Report was ordered to be received on Thursday se'night.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, seconded by Mr. Dundas, an Address of Thanks was voted his Majesty for the communication in the Message of yesterday.

Mr. Pitt then rose; and after justifying the Order of Council from the necessity of the case, when such immense drafts were unnecessarily made upon the Bank for specie, and expressing his confidence that that order would perfectly satisfy all reasonable persons of the solvency of the Bank; yet to put it beyond a doubt, and to relieve suspicious minds from the least apprehensions, he thought it necessary to move, That a Committee of that House be appointed to enquire into the quantum of the outstanding Notes of the Bank, and the funds they had to pay them; and he entertained no doubt but the result would prove not merely the solvency, but the flourishing state of that great Company. He understood it would be urged, that the enquiry should travel farther back, and go into the *causes* which had produced the necessity of the present measures—but this he thought at the present period would not be a politic measure; and he concluded by moving, "That a Secret Committee be appointed to ascertain the amount of the outstanding engagements of the Bank," &c.

Mr. Fox declaimed against the Order of Council as unconstitutional, and against the Minister who had advised it, and who had brought us into a situation so unparalleled and calamitous. The proclamation, he said, gave a stab to the vitals of public credit. He was *nervous* when he read it. "What," observed he, "is the sense of it? It is to declare, though you have solemnly and repeatedly promised to keep your faith with the public creditor, though in all the difficulties, in all the emergencies of the country, you have hitherto avoided, wisely avoided, laying any kind of tax upon the dividends due; yet, that the circumstances of the country are such, *now*, that you have looked to the great depository of cash, have taken that cash, and have thereby defrauded the public creditor. Look at all your Acts of Parliament. Do they say, that you shall receive the money due to you at stated periods of the year, in notes of the Bank of England? No; they

they say that you shall receive it in the coin of the kingdom. Should Bank-notes be at one per cent. discount, will not that be, to all intents and purposes, taxing the dividends? But it may be said, that emergencies may be necessary to break through all rules. Necessity certainly is a plea to which no answer can be given; but the necessity ought to be absolute and irrevocable; it ought, too, to be strictly defined. I should have thought, that when the Minister had been compelled by emergency to adopt a case of this nature, he would have esteemed it to be his duty to have explained the grounds of that emergency.

He then argued, that the enquiry ought to go into the *causes* that had led to the present measure—that the public required a full, fair, and ample explanation, and that the researches made should be of the utmost publicity and extent, and not kept within the narrow limits proposed, or confined to a Secret Committee.

Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Wycombe, Mr. Hussy, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Smith, and several other Members argued on the same side; and Mr. Dundas, Mr. Thornton, &c. supported the motion of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Sheridan, after recapitulating the arguments of the several speakers against the motion, concluded by proposing an Amendment to the original motion—"That after the word 'House' should be inserted these words, viz.—"and also to enquire into the causes which have produced the Order of Council of the 26th instant, together

with their opinions thereon; and to consider of the propriety of continuing the said order in force for a limited time."

This produced some further debate, and at twelve o'clock the House divided.

For Mr. Sheridan's Amendment, 86
Against it, - - - 244

Majority, 158

[Mr. Pitt was oftener than usual upon his legs during this debate, and the great point in dispute was, whether the enquiry proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be extended to the *causes* which produced the necessity of the Order in Council, or should be confined, in the present instance, merely to the *stability of the Bank* ultimately to answer every demand upon them.—Mr. Pitt and the other Ministers contended, that the occasion called for immediate decision upon the latter subject; while the question of the *causes* of the necessity involved many circumstances which would require more time than public credit, in the present crisis, would allow to be spent in uncertainty. Mr. Fox and the Gentlemen in opposition urged, that a *fair, full, and open* enquiry was absolutely requisite, in order to calm the minds of the people, and to re-establish public credit: they insisted that the connection of Government with the Bank was not for the advantage of the latter, and that great part, if not the whole, of the present embarrassments, had originated in the conduct of Ministers. However, both parties admitted the perfect solvency of the Bank to be a fact beyond dispute.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated Dec. 17.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. Nich. Simmons, Master of the Lion armed cutter, dated Seaford Roads, the 15th inst. giving me an account of his having the day before captured, off the Owers, after a chase of four hours and a half, the

Hazard French cutter privateer, mounting two carriage guns, two swivels, with small arms, and 17 men, which had been out two days, but had not captured any thing.

I am, &c.

JOHN BAZELY.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Talbot, of his Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Rear-Admiral Bazely, dated in Dover-Road, Dec. 16.

LAST night I captured La Sphinx French privateer, of 46 tons and 26 men, from Dunkirk, on a cruise; she left it yesterday at 12 o'clock, and had

E e

not

not taken any thing; she is Southampton-built, and has made a practice of running along shore as a coaster. The last cruise she was at sea she was boarded by one of the armed luggers in the North Sea, but got clear by producing Swedish papers. I have sent her into Dover harbour, and, when I have landed the prisoners, shall immediately proceed to my station. She had nothing but small-arms on board. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

P. S.—I since find she has four four-pounders and two swivels in her hold.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Young, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, Dec. 20.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday, at four A.M. I fell in with, and captured, off Barfleur, L'Aventure French privateer brig, of 16 four-pounders, and 62 men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her first cruise, and had not taken any thing.

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

J.A. YOUNG.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18.

Last night her Imperial Majesty, who had been seized with an apoplectic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Immediately after her Imperial Majesty's decease the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the Palace, in the usual form, and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the Oath of Allegiance to the new Sovereign, as did the four regiments of guards, and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 3.

By dispatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, it appears that a part of the French Fleet, consisting of eight two-deckers, and nine other vessels of different classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ult. and had remained there, without any attempt to

land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not since been heard of. The wind at the time of their sailing blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first appearance, every exertion was made by General Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer of the District, and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity, in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions of Richard White, Esq, of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention.

An Officer and seven men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. The Gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and upon examination states, that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about fifty sail, having an army of 25,000 men on board, commanded by General Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sterling, of his Majesty's Ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cape Clear, the 24th of December 1796.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform you, on the 20th inst. by Le Suffrein, a French vessel, *armé en flute*, which we had taken with 250 troops, arms, &c. on board, that my intentions were to cruise some days, to endeavour to intercept any of her consorts.

The prisoners have since informed me, that she sailed on the 16th in company with sixteen sail of the line and transports, having 20,000 troops. As the wind has been Easterly since the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and as the troops had only ten days provisions, they must be badly off.

I saw a large ship of war last night, and I am persuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder, and other pieces of wreck, have floated past us to-day.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal William, the 1st of Jan. 1797.

THE Diamond has sent into this port L'Amarante French National brig, of 12 six pounders, and nine men, from Havre, bound to Brest, which she captured yesterday off Alderney.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Drew, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Cerberus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Carisland Bay, the 29th of Sept. 1796.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here, with his Majesty's ship Cerberus under my command, having captured La Didon French cutter privateer, nine days out of Granville, and had taken nothing, carrying four brass four-pounders, with swivels, small arms, and thirty men.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

JOHN DREW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. William Carthew, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Lat. 20 Deg. 18 Min. North, Long. 33 Deg. 46 Min. West, the 11th of Nov. 1796.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 2d of November, at one P. M. a sail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave chase, and upon nearing her could discover she was a ship of war, and at which time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave suspicion of her being an enemy.

At ten, P. M. came within hail; and as she would not heave-to, or say of what nation she was, a broadside was given, upon which she struck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, and 140 men. Having the day before received intelligence that Admiral Mann's squadron had been chased by the Spanish fleet, and also that they had taken an hospital-ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her.

The corvette was detained in latitude 36 deg. 18 min. North, 19 deg. 10 min. West longitude, having sailed from Cadiz the 10th of October, on a cruise of six weeks, 20 days of which were unexpired, and had taken nothing. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CARTHEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Colvill, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Star, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 21st of December 1796.

SIR,

I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, a small French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Essai, mounting two carriage guns, well found in small arms, and carrying 28 men.

She had taken, a few hours before we fell in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcastle, which she had sent off for Cherbourg: we immediately made sail in pursuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN COLVILL.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 7.

BY dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th inst. it appears that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d inst. without attempting a landing.

The accounts of the disposition of the country, where the troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the South and West, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all sorts of accommodations to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

E & Z

ADMIRALTY-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Richard Strachan, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the Ance de Vauville, the 24th of last month.

I HAVE to inform you, that this morning, being off Alderney, we saw a brig, which we gave chase to, and in the evening we came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; she is called L'Esperance, has been out from Havre four days.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Cleopatra off the Start, the 1st inst.

ON the 16th of December, in the morning, latitude 48 deg. 42 min. N. longitude 20 deg. 31 min. W. we fell in with and after a short chase captured L'Hirondelle French privateer of 12 guns and 70 men, fifteen days out from Bordeaux.

She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, Crookhaven, the 30th of last month.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 four-pounders, 320 men and 250 soldiers, came on shore near this place, about one o'clock this morning, and was totally lost. Seven of the men escaped on the rocks.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 10.

BY Dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 6th inst. it appears that his Excellency had received accounts from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating, that on the 5th inst. his Majesty's ship the Polyphemus, Captain Lumfaine, had captured and brought into the Cove of Cork La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Captain

Lumfaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from the many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night.

It farther appears from the accounts of the prisoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated L'Engagement, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French ship privateer, La Musette, of 22 guns and 150 men.

In this last cruize she had, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, taken two vessels; one of which, the Abbey of Liverpool, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is recaptured, and just brought in by his Majesty's ship Daphne.

Extract of another Letter from the same to the same, dated Jan. 2, 1797.

LES Deux Amis French privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, a fine coppered schooner of about one hundred tons, is just arrived, prize to his Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Apollo.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, of his Majesty's Ship Lapwing, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Basseterre Roads, Dec. 3, 1796.

SIR,

A PACKET leaving this place to-day from England, I embrace the opportunity, for the satisfaction of their Lordships, to acquaint them, that I anchored at St. Kitt's on the 25th ult. when an express boat had been sent from the Island of Anguilla, to inform the Admiral, that the island was attacked by two French men of war and several small vessels, containing four hundred troops. I felt it my duty (as the express boat returned here with the loss of her mainmast) to leave the service I was ordered on, and to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind being

being to the northward, prevented my getting up there in time to stop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that island by taking the ship and sinking the brig. The ship proved to be *Le Décius*, mounting 24 six-pounders, 2 twelve-pound carronades, and 2 brass field pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citoyen *Andrée Senis*, and the brig *La Vaillante*, mounting 4 twenty-four pounders, with 45 men and 90 troops, commanded by Citoyen *Labou-tique*. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear Admiral *Harvey*, for the information of their Lordships.

I am, &c.

R. BARTON.

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from *Victor Hugues*, for the sole purpose of plundering and destroying the island.

R. B.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JAN. 16.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an Extract and Copy, have been this day received by the Right Hon. *Henry Dundas*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General *Charles Graham*, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in the absence of Lieutenant General *Sir Ralph Abercromby*, K. B.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Charles Graham, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Head Quarters, Martinico, Oct. 16, 1796.

OUR affairs in Grenada wear the most favorable aspect; I may say indeed tranquillity is completely restored, as they enjoy it in the most comprehensive sense. The communication throughout the island is perfectly open; there are some few stragglers, no doubt, in the woods, but they never molest even single passengers, and their number is so inconsiderable and their state so wretched, that they rather deserve our contempt than merit our resentment. *Fédon* has not yet been taken, and opinions are various with respect to his death or escape; the former however I think most probable, as it is reported a canoe, that had been overset, was found by a vessel at some distance from the coast, with a compass nailed to the bottom, which was known

to be one that he had had in his possession; it is therefore likely he may have been lost in endeavouring to make his escape.

I embrace with satisfaction the opportunity this affords me of having the honour to inform you, that a negotiation has been opened for a general exchange of prisoners with the Commissioners of the French Republic at *Guadaloupe*; the Commissary sent here to treat on that business has in consequence returned with two hundred; an equal number of ours are to be sent by the cartel. When the business is finally settled, I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you with the particulars.

Head Quarters, Martinico,
Nov. 13, 1796.

SIR,

IT affords me great satisfaction to have an opportunity of informing you of the entire reduction of the Brigands and Charibs in *St. Vincent's*, which was communicated to me by Major-General *Hunter*, shortly after I had the honour of addressing you on the 26th ultimo; a copy of whose letter I herewith transmit, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GRAHAM,
Major-General.

St. Vincent's, Oct. 18, 1796.

SIR,

WHEN I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 22d of August, I inclosed a copy of the terms offered to the Charibs by Governor *Seton* and myself, in consequence of *Sir Ralph Abercromby's* orders and instructions to me upon that subject. At the same time I acquainted you with the plan I had adopted in order to reduce the remaining Brigands and to compel the Charibs to surrender.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you of the total reduction of the Brigands and Charibs on this island.

Marin Padre (a negro of *St. Lucia*), who has commanded the Brigands and Charibs since the capture of the *Vigie*, and who had great influence and authority over both, surrendered on the 2d instant.

The number of Brigands who have surrendered or been taken, since the 4th of July, amounts to 725, the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.

I have

I have much pleasure in making known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity, which have actuated every description of officers and soldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Charib War; and I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the fatigue the troops have undergone, they are in general very healthy.

Inclosed you will receive a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops since the commencement of the Charib War.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

*To his Excellency
Major-General Graham.*

Return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's Forces in the Island of St. Vincent, between the 20th of July and 15th of Oct. 1796.

26th Light Dragoons.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 gunner wounded.

3d Foot (or Buffs).—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot.—4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot.—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot.—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

2d West India Regiment.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Ensign, 3 rank and file wounded.

Lewenstein's Chasseurs.—4 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

Major Trench's St. Vincent's Rangers.—2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file wounded.

Total.—3 serjeants, 31 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 serjeants, 1 gunner, 66 rank and file wounded.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham and En-

sign Towes, of the 2d West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Millar, of the 40th Regiment.

Lieutenants Beaufire and Roquier, of Lewenstein's Chasseurs.

Lieutenant M'Kenzie, of Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.

(Signed) . W. J. CURREY,
Aid-de-Camp.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Governor Seton, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Home Department, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 12, 1796.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that tranquillity is on the eve of being restored to this Colony, owing in a very great measure to the unremitting exertions of Major-General Hunter, and to his humane conduct towards the enemy of every description. All the Charib Chiefs have surrendered, their people are coming in daily, and we have at this moment about 3500 in our possession. Nearly all the Brigands, with their leader, have also surrendered.

By a subsequent Letter from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November last, it appears, that the remainder of the Charibs and Brigands had surrendered themselves, and that the island was in a state of perfect tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 17.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10, 1797.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that since the information transmitted to Mr. Greville, that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill found and ill victualled, their expedition is at present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majesty's

ty's Regular and Militia Forces; and I have every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment, to a man, declared they would stand and fall by their Officers.

At the time the Army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely severe; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that, in many places, the meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The roads, which in some parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Bannagher, where no Gentleman or principal farmer resides to set them the example. At Carlow a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed, and at Limerick and Cork every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry were particularly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people through the South and West was so prevalent, that had the enemy landed, their hope of assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

From the armed Yeomanry Government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three or four

thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses.—Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode twenty-five miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched sixteen Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whither it was conducted by reliefs of Yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable Barristers, Attorneys, Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens, and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guard so useful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect safety to the town. The numbers of Yeomanry fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin exceed two thousand, above four hundred of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by Government amount to four hundred and forty, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly twenty-five thousand. There are also ninety-one offers of service under consideration, and one hundred and twenty-five proposals have been declined, and, in reply to a circular letter written to the Commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of service in any part of the kingdom.

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious Address from Dr. Moylan the titular Bishop of Cork. I cannot but take notice of the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no expence in giving assistance to the Commanding Officer in his neighbourhood, and who took into his own demesne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could anything exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his regiment of Militia was retained as part of the garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a measure due to his Majesty's service to encourage his Lordship's request.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Nov. 10, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop *Fury*, on the 18th ult. captured, between the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, a French National schooner called *L'Eliza*, carrying 10 guns and 56 men, from Cape François, going to St. Thomas, which Capt. Evans sent into Tortola.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1796.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a few hours after I anchored with the Squadron in this Bay, the 2d inst. I received a letter from Capt. Barton of his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, acquainting me that he had destroyed the French ship *Le Decius* and *La Vaillante* brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, *La Theris* and *La Pensée* were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for farther information.

In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the *Bellona* and *Invincible* to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilson to obtain such information as was necessary at that island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates, and protect the island of Anguilla; and he sailed the same evening on that service.

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla on the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty; that on the appearance of the *Lapwing* they re-embarked their troops on the night of the

26th, and the following morning early the *Lapwing* came to action with the *Decius* of 26 guns, and *Vaillante* brig mounting 4 thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, as a gun-vessel; that after a close action of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the *Decius* struck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the *Lapwing* was destroyed; that on the *Lapwing* taking possession of the *Decius*, it was found she had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the *Lapwing* was chased by two large French frigates, and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the *Decius*, and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 170 prisoners.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any farther accounts which may be sent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears, that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the island of Anguilla from farther depredation.

The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Guadalupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim to shore.

The *Lapwing* had but one man killed (the pilot) and six men wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Polyphemus, Jan. 13, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Druid* is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the *Unicorn* and *Doris*, with a large French ship armed *en flute*, captured by them, named *La Ville d'Orient*, having on board 400 of the enemy's hussars, completely equipped, besides some mortars, cannon, muskets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and the *Unicorn* and *Doris* were left following up the intelligence they had received for the farther annoyance of the enemy.

[FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, Feb. 11.

"Citizens Representatives,

" Mantua surrendered the 2d instant, at ten at night. The garrison are prisoners of war. The Executive Directory will make known the articles of capitulation.

" The brave army of Italy took no repose after this success. It attacked and defeated the enemy in the Tyrol, pursued him as far as St. Michael, and made 900 prisoners.

" On another side, a column entered the territory of the Pope. The vanguard of General Victor's division, commanded by General of Brigade Lesne, in which were the grenadiers of the legion of Lombardy, attacked the army of the Pope on the Genio, turned it in fording the river, and the enemy was assailed and routed in the same moment. The grenadiers of Lombardy carried the batteries with fixed bayonets, covering themselves with glory.

" The Pope has lost in prisoners 1000 men and 26 Officers; in killed from four to 500 men, and eight stand of colours. We have taken 14 pieces of cannon and eight caissons. There were nothing else to take. The 7th regiment of Hussars, commanded by the Aid-de-Camp Junot, pursued the Papal cavalry for 10 miles, without being able to come up with it.

" REWBELL, President.

" LAGARDE, Sec. General."

Bonaparte, in his dispatch to the Executive Directory, says, " I have endeavoured to display the generosity of a Frenchman towards General Wurmser, who is seventy years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly cruel during this campaign; but who has never ceased to manifest a constancy and a courage which history will record. Surrounded on every side, after the battle of Bassano, and having lost, at one blow, a part of Tyrol and of his army, he yet dared to hope that he should be able to take refuge at Mantua, from which he was at the distance of four or five days journey: he passed the Adige, routed one of our advanced guards at Cerea, crossed the Mulinella, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three sorties, all of them unfortunate, though he himself commanded every time. But besides the very considerable obstacle which our lines of circumvallation presented to

him, augmented by tracts of country which he was obliged to surmount, he could only act with soldiers discouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the pestilential sickness which prevailed in Mantua. That numerous body of men who always make a point of calumniating the unhappy, will, however, doubtless, load Wurmser with calumny."

The French Commissioners employed in collecting Works of Art and Science to the Executive Directory.

" Citizens Directors, Loretto.

" THE General in Chief Buonaparte, in collecting, on account of the French Republic, the articles which Colli, the Pope's General, had not time to carry away of the treasures of Loretto, has got possession of those portable objects of which the Priests made use to abuse the credulity of the People, &c.

1. The wooden Image, pretended to be miraculous, of the Madona.

2. A rag of old camlet, which is said to have been the Virgin Mary's robe.

3. Three broken porringers, of miserable workmanship, which, it is said, made part of her furniture, but which certainly are not of sufficiently high antiquity for that."

Paris Journals of the 4th and 5th inst. give intelligence that *Peace is concluded between the Pope and the French*, in consequence of an application by letter, on the 12th ult. from the Pope to Buonaparte. The Pope's letter and the General's answer are very pretty specimens of hypocrisy.

The Pope, in his Epistle, calls the General his *Dear Son*, and concludes as follows: " Assured of the sentiments of good will which you have manifested, we have abstained from removing anything from Rome, by which you will be persuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by assuring you of our most perfect esteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction."

Bonaparte replies, "*Most Holy Father*, I ought to thank your Holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter, which you have taken the trouble to write to me.

" The Peace between the French Republic and your Holiness is just signed: I felicitate myself in having been able to contribute to your personal safety.

" I intreat your Holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are sold to the Courts the enemies

of France, or who suffered themselves to be guided exclusively by the passions of hatred which the loss of territory constantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue, of your Holiness. The French Republic, I hope, will be one of the truest friends of Rome.

"I send my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Brigade, to express to your Holiness the perfect esteem and veneration I have for your person, and to entreat you to confide in the desire which I have to give you on every occasion proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE."**

Extract from a Pamphlet, now in Circulation in France, published by Order of the Directory, and addressed to the People.

"**COURAGEOUS CITIZENS,**

"England is the richest country in the world—and we give it up to you to be plundered. You shall march to the

capital of that haughty nation. You shall plunder their National Bank of its immense heaps of Gold. You shall seize upon all public and private property—upon their warehouses—their magazines—their stately mansions—and gilded palaces; and you shall return to your own country loaded with the spoils of the enemy. This is the only method left to bring them to our terms. When they are humbled, then we shall dictate what terms we think proper, and they must accept them.

"Behold what our brave army in Italy are doing.—They are enriched with the plunder of that fine country; and they will be more so, when Rome bestows, what, if she does not, will be taken by force. Your country, brave Citizens, will not demand a particle of the riches you shall bring from Great Britain. Take what you please—it shall be all your own. Arms and ammunition you shall have, and vessels to carry you over. Once landed, you will soon find your way to London.

"**HOCHÉ."**

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from St. Domingo, dated Dec. 7, inform us, that the English troops have joined those inhabitants of the Spanish part of the Island who are unwilling to belong to France. They are to make an attack upon the Cape and the Cayes. Santhonax and his followers kept up the civil war in the colony.

FEB. 14. George Crossley, a well-known Attorney, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury:—after a trial which occupied the whole morning, the Jury pronounced the defendant *guilty*. He was accordingly remanded to Newgate, and will receive sentence next Term.

18. A plot was discovered at Portchester Castle, near Portsmouth, by which, if it had succeeded, numbers of the prisoners of war confined there would have made their escape. A large hole had been dug under one of the prisons, and a passage was nearly completed to the outside of the walls of the Castle, when an information was given. At a given time in the evening, after the prisoners were all locked up in their different apartments, it was agreed that the Officers on guard, and a sufficient number

of soldiers, should rush in among them, and discover the prisoners at work. This was done, and some of the men were taken out of the subterraneous passage. Shortly after, an alarm was given in another quarter, and a prisoner was detected making his escape through a broken part of the walls.

The prisoners, from this disappointment, grew riotous, and very refractory, and continued so the whole of the night, keeping in lighted candles, singing republican songs, and behaving in a disorderly and alarming manner; so much so, that it was found necessary to fire some ball cartridges amongst them.—This was attended with no other effect than procuring order for a short time.

On the next morning (Saturday) disorder and tumult again prevailed; the centinels were insulted on their duty, and it became necessary to make some example. One man, in attempting to get out from one of the ventilators at the top of the buildings, was shot through the back; the ball was obstructed by the shoulder blade, and went out at the neck; the wound, however, is not mortal. Very soon after, more provocation

eration was given, and another Frenchman was shot through the heart—he died, of course, instantaneously.

It is presumed, that, from the recent successes of the French over the arms of Austria, the safe return of the French fleet into Brest, and other circumstances, these men were led on to that kind of behaviour which has been the cause of this fatality.

If this plan had been attended with success, the intention was to have murdered such of the centinels as came in their way.

Verdict of Coroner's Inquest—*Justifiable Homicide.*

MARCH 6. A riot of a serious nature took place at Derby on Monday night last: A number of persons having ing assembled in the Baptist Chapel, to hear Thelwall lecture on political subjects, a mob collected in the street with drums, horns, &c. and, after contenting themselves some time with drowning the voice of the Orator in tumult, they at length broke the windows, wounded several persons with bricks and stones, and threatened to destroy the Chapel.

Thelwall, with a pistol in his hand, declared he would shoot any person who molested him; in consequence of which he was suffered to depart without receiving any injury. It was a long time before the mob separated.

11. At the Police Office, Marlborough-street, Lady Buckinghamshire, Lady E. Lutterell, and Mrs. Sturt, were convicted before N. Conant and T. Robinson, Esqrs. in the penalty of £50. each, for playing at the game of Faro; and Henry Martindale was convicted in the sum of £50. for keeping the Faro Table at Lady Buckinghamshire's house.—The witnesses were two *ex-avant* servants to Lady B.

The Ladies appeared by Counsel, who gave notice, that they should appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

There were informations against Mr. Conannon and Mr. O'Burne, for similar offences. Both defendants were found guilty, and paid the penalties.

Thomas Muir, transported by the British Government to Botany Bay, reached Cuba about the beginning of this year. The vessel in which he escaped carried him only to Nootka Sound, from whence he travelled nearly the whole length of the West Coast of America, and reached Panama, the Governor of which shewed him every civility.

He crossed the Isthmus of Darien, and went in a Spanish frigate to Cuba; but the Governor, not thinking it proper to suffer a man of his principles to be at large, confined him on the North side of Cuba, till a proper opportunity occurs to send him to Spain.

IRELAND.

Particulars respecting the Murder of Dr. Hamilton, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Hamilton had a living in the north, near the banks of Lough Swilly; having dined, a few days since, at the house of a Mr. Waller, in his neighbourhood, the house was surrounded by a banditti of armed ruffians, about ten o'clock at night, who broke into the house while the family was at supper, calling loudly for Dr. Hamilton, and threatening death to the whole family.

Mrs. Waller implored mercy for her husband, a feeble poor gentleman, who, having lost the use of his limbs, was unable to fly from their fury, and she threw herself over him to protect him from assassination, when the miscreants fired three shots through her body, and killed her instantly. They then threatened to raze the house, and put all its inhabitants to death, if Dr. Hamilton was not produced, and the servants, to save their own lives, dragged him from the wine-cellar to the door; he endeavoured to cling by the staple of the hall door lock, but the villains burnt his hand to force him to quit his hold, and then dragged him a short distance from the house, where they, in a most barbarous manner, murdered him. This worthy Gentleman has left a wife and nine children wholly unprovided for.—Mr. Browne mentioned the matter in the Irish House of Commons, in order to institute some public provision for this afflicted family.

DUEL. In consequence of some words which fell in debate in the Irish Parliament from Lord Blaney, concerning the emigrant Officers, which the Duke de Fitzjames, a French Nobleman of very high honour, conceived insulting to him, he sent a challenge, last week, to the Nobleman above-mentioned. A meeting took place in the Phoenix Park, on the 15th, where they discharged a case of pistols. The Duke de Fitzjames, it is said, was grazed by a ball in the side, and another went through Lord Blaney's hat. They were afterwards reconciled, and went from the ground good friends.

A few Remarks relative to the Proceedings of his Majesty's Ship Captain, on board of which Ship Commodore Nelson's Pendant was flying on the 14th of February 1797.

At one P. M. the Captain having passed the sternmost of the enemy's ships which formed their van and part of their centre, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, they on the starboard, we on the larboard tack, the Admiral made the signal to tack in succession; but Commodore Nelson perceiving the Spanish ships all to bear up before the wind, or nearly so, evidently with an intention of forming their line, going large (joining their separated division, at that time engaged with some of our centre ships, or flying from us), ordered the ship to be wore, and passing between the Diadem and Excellent, at a quarter past one o'clock, was engaged with the headmost, and of course leewardmost, of the Spanish division; the ships known were the Santissima Trinidad, of 126; San Josef, 112; Salvador del Mundo, 112; San Nicolas, 80; another first rate, and a 74, names not known. We were immediately joined, and most nobly supported, by the Culloden, Capt. Troubridge. The Spanish fleet, not withstanding, it is supposed, to have a decisive battle, hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, which brought the ships aforementioned to be the leewardmost and sternmost ships in their fleet. For near an hour did the Culloden and Captain support this apparently, but not really, unequal contest, when the Blenheim, passing between us and the enemy, gave us a respite, and sickened the Dons.—At this time, the Salvador del Mundo and San Ilidro, dropped astern, and were fired into in a masterly stile by the Excellent, Capt. Collingwood, who compelled the San Ilidro to hoist English colours; and, it is thought, the large ship Salvador del Mundo also then struck; but Capt. Collingwood, disdain the parade of taking possession of beaten enemies, most gallantly pushed up with every sail set, to save his old friend and meddler, who was, to appearance, in a critical state; the Blenheim being a-head, and the Culloden crippled and a-stern, the Excellent ranged up within ten feet of the San Nicolas, giving a most tremendous fire; the San Nicolas luffing up, the San Josef fell on board her, and the Excellent passing on for the Santissima Trinidad, the Captain resumed her station abreast

of them, and close alongside. At this time, the Captain having lost her foremast, not a sail, shroud, or rope left, her wheel shot away, and incapable of further service in the line, or in chase, the Commodore directed Captain Miller to put the helm a starboard, and calling for the boarders, ordered them to board. The soldiers of the 69th regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pearson of the same regiment, were amongst the foremost on this service. The first man who jumped into the enemy's mizen chains was Captain Berry, late Commodore Nelson's First Lieutenant (Captain Miller was in the very act of going, but the Commodore ordered him to remain); he was supported from the sprit-sail yard, which hooked in the mizen rigging of the enemy. A soldier of the 69th regiment having broke the upper quarter gallery window, jumped in, followed by Commodore Nelson and others, as fast as possible. We found the cabin-door fastened, and some Spanish Officers fired their pistols; but, having broke open the door, the soldiers fired, and the Spanish brigadier (commanding with a distinguishing pendant) fell, as retreating to the quarter deck, on the larboard-side, near the wheel. Having pushed on the quarter deck, the Commodore found Capt. Berry in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauling down. He passed, with his people and Lieutenant Pearson, on the larboard gangway to the forecabin, where he met two or three Spanish Officers, prisoners to the seamen, and they delivered him their swords. At this moment, a fire of pistols or musquetry opened from the Admiral's stern gallery of the San Josef. The Commodore directed the soldiers to fire into her stern; and calling to Capt. Miller, ordered him to send more men into the San Nicolas, and directed the people to board the first rate, which was done in an instant, Captain Berry assisting Commodore Nelson into the main chain. At this moment, a Spanish Officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said, they surrendered; from receiving this most welcome intelligence, it was not long before the Commodore was on the quarter-deck, when the Spanish Captain, with a bow, presented him his sword, and said the Admiral was dying of his wounds below. Being asked, on his honour, if the ship was surrendered, he declared she

she was ; on which the Commodore gave him his hand, and desired him to call to his Officers and ship's company to tell them of it, which he did : and on the quarter-deck of a Spanish first rate (extravagant as it may seem) did Commodore Nelson receive the swords of vanquished Spaniards, which, as he received, he gave to William Fearney, one of his bargemen, who put them, with the greatest *sang froid*, under his arm. Commodore Nelson was surrounded by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pearson of the 69th regiment, John Sykes, John Thompson, Francis Cook, all

old Agamemnons, and several other brave men, seamen and soldiers.—Thus fell their ships.

N. B. In boarding the *San Nicolas*, we lost about seven killed and ten wounded ; and about twenty Spaniards lost their lives by a foolish resistance.—None were, I believe, lost in boarding the *San Josef*.

Don Francisco Wvn Skeyson, Rear-Admiral, died of his wounds on board the *San Josef*.

Don Enrique M'Donal was killed on board the *San Nicolas*, when boarded by the Captain.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Dundas, son of Lord Dundas, to Lady Carolina Beauclerc, daughter to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Sir John Kenneway, bart. of Elscot, in Devonshire, to Miss Charlotte Amyatt, daughter to James Amyatt, esq. member for Southampton.

General Souter, of the Marines, to Miss Amelia Fordice, daughter of the late William Fordice, esq.

William Lushington, jun. esq. eldest son of W. Lushington, esq. M. P. to Miss Morgan, daughter of General Charles Morgan, of the Bengal establishment.

Col. Clinton, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Hon. Louisa Halroyd, youngest daughter of the Right. Hon. Lord Sheffield.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEB. 6.

AT Reading, Mr. Haymes, who had followed the profession of a limner in that town for about three months past ; he was seized with a fit in the street, and died in a few minutes after. There were no papers at his lodgings that could lead to a discovery from whence he came ; but from a letter without a signature, that arrived the day after his death, there is reason to suppose he resided lately at Oxford. He was a short man, between forty and fifty years of age.

7. At Ayr, in Scotland, Major Allan Macdonald, in his 74th year. In 1745-6 he served as lieutenant in the Macdonald company of Highlanders.

8. Sir Robert Burdett, bart. of Foremark, in the county of Derby.

10. George Seton, esq. of Carriston, Scotland.

11. Snowden White, M. D. of Nottingham.

At Chapel by Falkland, Major Thomas Arnot, of the Marines.

Michael Doubleday, esq. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

14. Robert Hinde, esq. Welbeck-street, Cavendish Square.

Mr. Abraham Young, of Dalston, near Hackney.

At Walworth, Henry Keene, esq. in his 71st year.

16. At Ewell, Edmund Hamond, esq. of Haling-House, in the county of Surry.

William Moone, esq. of Hyde Park, principal keeper.

17. Philip Fonnereau, esq. of Greenwich.

At Weston Favel, near Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Knight, 37 years rector of that place.

Dr Goodday, of Northampton, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of Maidstone.

Mr. Richard Mills, of Windsor, Berks.

Lately, in Craven-street, Major Thomas Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of Sepoys, in Bengal.

Lately, at Hemel Hempstead, Elizabeth countess of Marchmont.

Lately, at Walthamstow, Essex, Mrs. Catherine Goldwait, wife of Col. Goldwait, in her 81st year.

18. Mr. William Walker, attorney at law, Leicester place.

Samuel Horne, esq. at Clapham.

Samuel Fremoult, esq. formerly a brewer in Norwich, aged 80.

The Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. principal of Alban-Hall, Oxford, and incumbent of the curacy of Warburgh.

At Netherseale, Leicestershire, Philip Jarvis, esq. 19. At

19. At Woolwich, Capt. David Vance, of the Invalid Battalion, Royal Artillery.

Mr. James Doddsley, bookseller, Pall Mall, aged 74.

Mrs. Bentley, widow of Thomas Bentley, esq. late of Turnham Green.

At Lockerley, near Romsey, the Rev. Edward Fleet, aged upwards of 90 years.

20. Mr. Robert Holder, apothecary, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Mr. Francis Stone, Holywell-Street, Strand.

Richard Wilson, esq. of Charles Street, Manchester Square.

Thomas Cole, esq. justice of peace for the Isle of Ely.

At Durham-place, Col. Oakes, late of the 33d. regt.

21. At Epsom, the Rev. John Parkhurst. He was the author of (1) A serious and friendly Address to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, in Relation to a principal Doctrine advanced and maintained by him and his Assistants. 2vo. 1753. (2) An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points. To which is added, a metrical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners. 4to. 1763. (3) A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament. To which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek Grammar. 4to. 1769. (4) The Divinity and Pre-existence of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, demonstrated from Scripture; in Answer to the first Section of Dr. Briefley's Introduction to his History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ; together with Structures on some other Parts of that Work, and a Postscript relative to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. 8vo. 1787. Mr. Parkhurst was many years fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1748, and M.A. 1752.

At the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. Israel Vanderplank, rector of Ham, and vicar of Fromington, in that county, ordinary of the county goal, Fisherton, and the oldest vicar of that cathedral, aged 85.

22. At East-Sutton-place, Kent, Sir John Filmer, bart. in his 81st year.

At Salisbury, Thomas Wyatt, esq. one of the assistants of that corporation, and the last of a family whose names are to be traced in the corporation records for near four centuries.

Ralph Reddel, esq. of Cheesburn Grange, in Northumberland.

At Stockton, Luke Stapleton, esq.

24. At Ockham, in Surrey, the Rev. Mr. W. Jones, rector of Ockham, and one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Surrey.

William Ward, esq. of Baker-Street, Portman-square.

At Hampstead, the Rev. George Travis, archdeacon of Chester.

25. Lieut. Gen. West Hyde, colonel of the 20th, or East Devon, regiment of foot.

At Dean Bank, near Edinburgh, Major John Napier, of his Majesty's 67th regt. late of the Royal Garrison Battalia of Gibraltar.

26. Dr. William Cadogan, physician. He was author of (1) An Essay on the Nursing and Management of Children. 8vo. 1750. (2) Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases. 8vo. 1771. (3) Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium ex Harvaei instituto habito die 18mo Octobris 1764. 4to. (4) Another Oration. 4to. 1793.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 87 years, Daniel Kemp, esq. of the Tower of London.

James Crane, esq. of St. James's-street.

Mr. William Hall, bailie of the Stamp-Office.

27. In Cavendish Square, Sir David Lindsay, bart. general in his Majesty's service, and colonel of the 59th regt.

William White, esq. lately from the Island of Jamaica.

Lately, Robert Mickle, esq. writer, in Edinburgh.

28. Mr. Jones, partner in the house of Jefferies, Jones, and Gilbert, of Cookspur-street.

The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Moulsey, near Wolverhampton.

Lately, Mrs. Lee, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

MARCH 1. Sir Francis Lumm, bart. in Argyle-street.

Mr. Foss, Portman-street, aged 75.

At Bath, in his 29th year, Peers Anthony Keck, esq. of Staughton Hall, Leicestershire.

In Austin Friars, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Putman, minister of the Dutch Church, and F.R.S.

At Messing, the Rev. John Cautley, rector of Runwald, Colchester.

2 Edward Terry, esq. of the Victualling Office, Somerset-place.

The Right Hon. Horace Earl of Orford. (An Account of this Nobleman will be given in our next.)

At Gogar, Lieut. Robert Kirkland.

Lately, at his seat at Ombersley, Worcester-shire, the Right Honourable Edwin Lord Sandys.

3. Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-street.

John Townson, esq. of Gray's-Inn, one of the East-India directors.

William Key, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs.

The Rev. Mr. Bridgeman Luxmore, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

5. Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Harborough, relict of Bennet, late Earl of Harborough, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cave.

Lately, Mr. Peter Wikier, wine-merchant, St. James's-street.

6. William Hodges, esq. R.A. at Brixham, in the county of Devon.

Mr. John Marshall, of Shoreditch, in the 78th year of his age.

In Sloane street, Chelsea, John Larpent, sen. esq. aged 87.

Mr. Thomas Dutton, sugar-refiner, St. Dunstan's Hill.

Lately, Major Sage, of the 19th regt. of dragoons.

7. At Buckingham House, in her 66th year. Madame Schwellenberg, keeper of the robes to the Queen.

Mr. Groombridge, of North street, Westminster, in his 77th year.

At Shaftesbury House, Kensington Gravelpit, Mr. Ambrose Godfrey, chymist.

At Kincaid John Kincaid, esq. in his 85th year.

At Carlswell, in Berkshire, in his 79th year, Henry Southby, esq.

Lately, Miss Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison by the Countess of Warwick. She was buried at Bilton, near Rugby, in the county of Warwick, the 10th of March. Her property is said to be devised to the third son of Lord Bradford.

9. Edward Litchfield, esq. of Northampton, in his 80th year.

10. At Pickwick, near Bath, the Rev. David Jardine, pastor of the dissenting congregation of Trim-street.

Lately, at Bath, Mrs. Ann Porteus, sister of the Bishop of London.

11. Mr. John Bigge, at his chambers in the Temple.

At Lambeth, in her 92d year, Dame Margaret Ayloffe, relict of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart.

Jacob Smith, esq. alderman and justice of peace for Bath.

12. Thomas Farrer, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Lambeth, George Nelson, esq. common cryer of the city of London.

At Startforth, near Barnard Castle, the Rev. William Milner, vicar of that place near 50 years.

In John-street, Adelphi-buildings, aged 71 years, Mrs. Keturah More, wife of Samuel More, esq. secretary to the Society for

the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The natural and placid cheerfulness of disposition, and the universal benevolence of mind which formed the leading characters of every action of her life, will long endear the memory of Mrs. More to an extensive circle of valuable acquaintance and friends.

Lately, at Litchfield, ——— Jones, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

Lately, Mr. Clabern, aged 31, one of the lay vicars of Litchfield.

Lately, at Catuistock, Dorset, Edward Phillips, esq. of Montacute.

13. Samuel Davis, esq. Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Cecil street, Strand, Francis Eyre, esq. aged 74, many years solicitor for plantation appeals, and formerly member for Great Grimby, Lincolnshire.

At Ham, in Surry, Lieut. Gen. Cowper, aged 73.

The Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch-park, Surry, at Bristol.

14. The Right Hon. ———, Countess of Derby.

15. Mrs. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre (See p. 156).

William Sharp, esq. of Brompton.

16. Mr. William Bailey, of Little Wild-street, aged 60.

Mr. J. Holbrook, Villiers-street, York-buildings.

Lately, Thomas Butler, esq. at Hatcham Manor House, Peckham.

Lately, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. John Smith, aged 77 years.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Nov. At Jamaica, Jasper Hall, esq.

Aug. 31. At New York, George Alexander Stoddart, esq. late of the Island of St. Christopher's.

SEPT. 24. At St. Vincent's, Lieut. Adam Macpherson, of the 2d West-India regt.

FEB. 18. At Lisbon, Dr. Travers, surgeon and agent to his Britannic Majesty's hospital there, which situation he had filled near 40 years.

Lately, at Lisbon, by a fall from his horse, Col. Claviere, of the Portuguese army.

25. At Lisbon, Mr. James Bell, of See-thing-lane, Tower street, wine-merchant.

OCT. 26. At Jamaica, George Crawford, esq.

DEC. 15. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Adam Hay, of the 31st regt.

Same day, at Presque Island, the American General Wayne.

Nov. At Bermuda, his Excellency Governor Campbell. He arrived there the 22d.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24																		14l. 18s.	
25	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{7}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{3}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1-16	6 11-16									3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	15l.	
26	Sunday																		
27		53	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{2}$		67	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 5-16	6 11-16					151 $\frac{3}{4}$						
28	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{4}$		68	77 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{3}{4}$					152						
1	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{4}$														2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
2	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52			77		6 9-16					152				2		
3	136		51 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 52			77 $\frac{1}{8}$											1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
4			51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52			76 $\frac{3}{8}$		6 $\frac{3}{8}$									2		
5	Sunday																		
6			51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52			76 $\frac{3}{4}$		6 $\frac{5}{8}$									2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15l. 5s.	
7			51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52			76 $\frac{3}{8}$									20 dif.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15l. 15s.	
8																			
9			51 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{4}$			76 $\frac{3}{8}$											2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15l. 15s.	
10			50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$			75 $\frac{3}{4}$											2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
11			50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{4}$			74 $\frac{3}{8}$											2 $\frac{3}{4}$		
12	Sunday																		
13			50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 51			74 $\frac{7}{8}$											3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
14			50 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 51 $\frac{3}{4}$			74 $\frac{3}{4}$											3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
15			50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 51			74 $\frac{1}{2}$											3		
16			50 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{4}$			74 $\frac{5}{8}$													
17			50 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{8}$			75											2 $\frac{1}{4}$	28l.	
18			51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52			75 $\frac{1}{8}$													
19	Sunday																		
20			50 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 51			74 $\frac{7}{8}$													
21			50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 51			74 $\frac{1}{2}$											2		
22			51 a 52			74 $\frac{3}{8}$													
23			50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 51			74 $\frac{1}{4}$													
24			50 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 51			74 $\frac{1}{8}$											1 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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.