

European Magazine,

For A P R I L 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of HORACE EARL OF ORFORD, And, 2. A VIEW of the BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.]

C O N T A I N I N G,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of Horace Earl of Orford,	227	A Summary View of the present Popula-	
Two Original Letters of Dr. Arbuthnot,	228	tion of the principal Cities and Towns	
The Beggar, in the Manner of Sterne,	230	of France, compared with the princ-	
Copy of the Artists Petition presented to		pal Cities and Towns of Great Britain	
his Majesty George III. Nov. 28, 1768;		and Ireland,	260
and which gave rise to the Establish-		Scarcity of Specie no Ground for Alarm;	
ment of the Royal Academy.	ibid.	or, British Opulence unimpaired. By	
Additions and Corrections to our Account		Simon Pope,	ibid.
of Professor Martyn,	231	Observations on the Late Act for aug-	
Bank of England New Buildings noticed,	232	menting the Salaries of Curates. By	
Memoirs of the late Mrs. Pope, of Co-		Eusebius, Vicar of Lilliput,	ibid.
vent-Garden Theatre, concluded,	233	Theatrical Journal; including Account	
Letter from David Garrick, Esq. to Miss		of "Raymond and Agnes; or, the	
Younge,	236	Castle of Lindenbergh, a serious Ballet,"	
Letter to Miss Younge from the Hon.		and Miss Farren's final Departure from	
Horace Walpole,	ibid.	the Stage,	ibid.
To Mrs. Pope, on her Performance of		Poetry; including Osric, the Lion, a Ro-	
Queen Catherine in Henry the 8th,	237	mance—To a Robin, frequenting the	
Four more Original Letters, written by		Bottom of my Garden—Sonnet—Lines	
the venerable Dr. Hough, Bishop of		written on the Banks of the Wandle at	
Worcester,	ibid.	the Close of Day—Sarah's Dream, by	
On Pope's Homer [Continued],	239	E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen	
Further Account, with Extracts, of Vail-		—Sonnet to the Owl, Written in a	
lant's New Travels into the Interior		Country Church yard—Lines on the	
Parts of Africa,	241	present Taste for Public Pleasure in	
LONDON REVIEW.		London—Sonnet to a Redbreast—Son-	
Maurice's Indian Antiquities, Vol. VI.		net to a young Lady, written on her	
Part I.	247	Birth-Day,	261
Vaurien; or, Sketches of the Times:		Drossiana. Number XCI. Anecdotes	
Exhibiting Views of the Philosophies,		of illustrious and extraordinary Per-	
Religions, Politics, Literature, and		sons, perhaps not generally known.	
Manners of the Age,	250	[Continued]; including Lord Bacon—	
Stedman's Narrative of a Five Years		Frederic II. King of Prussia—Stani-	
Expedition against the revolted Ne-		slaus King of Poland,	266
groes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the		State Paper—Authentic Copy of the Ar-	
Wild Coast of South America [Con-		ticles of the Treaty of Peace concluded	
cluded],	253	between the Pope and the French Re-	
The Nun; by Diderot. Translated from		public,	267
the French,	256	Journal of the Proceedings of the First	
The Influence of Local Attachment with		Session of the Eighteenth Parliament	
respect to Home; a Poem,	259	of Great Britain [Continued]	269
The Philanthrope: alter the Manner of		Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
a Periodical Paper.	ibid.	Gazettes, &c. &c.	281
The Quæz; by a Society of Gentlemen,	260	Domestic Intelligence.	
Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lo-		Monthly Obituary.	
vat; written by himself,	ibid.	Prices of Stocks.	

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,

and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The PERSIAN ODE, by *Shab Allum*, came too late for the present month. It will certainly appear in our next :

As will VIATOR's Communications respecting the *Island of St. Domingo*.

The NARRATIVE is received and will be inserted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 8, to April 15, 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	47	2	21	6	25	2	17	2	21	•	
											Kent	47	4	00	0	25	6	16	8	22	4	
											Suffex	47	7	00	0	23	0	17	6	00	0	
											Suffolk	45	8	00	0	20	9	13	0	15	4	
											Cambrid.	41	9	00	0	15	3	9	3	17	10	
											Norfolk	39	10	00	0	16	2	12	2	16	6	
											Lincoln	43	3	30	0	22	1	10	9	17	10	
											York	43	4	27	10	22	1	12	1	20	11	
											Durham	43	9	00	0	00	0	14	2	26	8	
											Northum.	37	7	28	0	19	11	13	5	00	0	
											Cumberl.	53	7	34	0	29	2	17	1	00	0	
											Westmor.	55	1	40	0	28	10	17	4	00	0	
											Lancash.	50	1	00	0	28	11	16	2	31	1	
											Cheshire	48	10	00	0	25	4	14	1	00	0	
											Gloucest.	55	0	00	0	23	5	19	1	26	8	
											Somerfet	56	9	00	0	25	10	11	0	00	0	
											Monmou.	52	6	00	0	27	8	00	0	00	0	
											Devon	53	11	00	0	25	4	14	0	00	0	
											Cornwall	55	4	00	0	28	2	14	9	00	0	
											Dorset	54	5	00	0	22	4	16	6	00	•	
											Hants	52	10	00	0	23	3	19	1	27	3	
INLAND COUNTIES.																						
Middlefex	50	6	00	0	25	2	18	1	22	8												
Surry	51	4	24	0	26	2	16	8	26	0												
Hertford	47	11	00	0	24	9	15	2	26	10												
Bedford	45	4	32	10	23	3	13	3	23	2												
Hunting.	41	9	00	0	21	8	13	0	18	5												
Northam.	46	2	30	0	20	8	12	10	10	0												
Rutland	49	0	00	0	22	0	13	6	22	0												
Leicefter	51	2	00	0	22	8	14	6	26	1												
Nottingh.	50	0	28	0	25	9	14	0	24	0												
Derby	51	10	00	0	26	3	16	0	28	9												
Stafford	52	5	00	0	31	4	18	4	28	6												
Salop	51	4	38	2	31	0	17	7	32	0												
Hereford	49	6	40	0	28	5	17	2	26	3												
Worceft.	51	11	00	0	25	8	18	10	27	10												
Warwick	53	9	00	0	24	11	17	8	31	2												
Wilts	54	4	00	0	24	8	18	4	34	0												
Berks	51	10	00	0	21	8	19	0	28	6												
Oxford	52	3	00	0	21	8	16	5	24	7												
Bucks	49	4	00	0	22	6	16	9	26	10												
												WALES.										
												N. Wales	48	0	31	0	25	0	12	6	36	0
												S. Wales	62	6	00	0	28	6	1	5	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.					8	29.81	47	N. E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		9	29.94	49	E.
24	30.01	47	S. W.		10	30.11	47	N. E.
25	29.75	48	S. W.		11	29.76	48	E.
26	29.66	50	S.		12	29.78	51	E.
27	29.50	52	S.		13	29.80	50	E.
28	29.54	51	S. S. E.		14	29.82	47	N. E.
29	29.57	52	S.		15	29.87	48	N. E.
30	29.41	52	S.		16	29.89	49	N. N. E.
31	29.40	51	S. W.		17	29.94	48	N. E.
APRIL.					18	29.93	49	N.
1	29.42	52	W.		19	29.96	47	N.
2	29.34	50	S. E.		20	30.10	49	E.
3	29.22	50	N. E.		21	29.90	43	E.
4	29.30	51	E.		22	29.81	53	E.
5	29.44	49	N. E.		23	29.92	55	S. E.
6	29.61	48	N. E.		24	29.95	56	S.
7	29.72	49	E.					

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

HORACE EARL OF ORFORD.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Nobleman whose Portrait adorns our present Magazine passed a long life in pursuits so seldom the objects of attention in persons of the same rank, that we cannot forbear claiming for his memory that respect which ever should accompany those who, by the exertion of their mental faculties, have contributed to the improvement of their own or to the entertainment of future times.

HORACE WALPOLE was the youngest son of the celebrated Minister of Great Britain, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford (a title which became extinct by the death of the Nobleman now under our consideration), by his wife Catherine Shorter *. He was born about the year 1718, and received the early part of his education at Eton, where he first became known to the celebrated Mr. Gray, whose friendship at that early period he cultivated, and whose esteem and regard he retained, with a short interruption, to the end of that Gentleman's life. From Eton he went to King's College, Cambridge; but, according to the

practice of men of rank and fortune at that time, left the University without taking any degree. While there he wrote "Verses in Memory of King Henry the Sixth, Founder of the College," which are dated Feb. 2, 1738, and are probably the first production of his pen †. In the same year he was appointed Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports; a place which he soon after exchanged for that of Usher of the Exchequer ‡. To these were added the post of Comptroller of the Pipe and Clerk of the Estreats; all which he held unto his death.

Finding himself disinclined to enter so early into the business of Parliament, he prevailed on his father, Sir Robert Walpole, to permit him to go abroad, and Mr. Gray consented to accompany him in his travels. They left England on the 29th of March 1739, and took their route by the way of France to Italy, viewing whatever was remarkable in the several places they visited, and at some of them, particularly Florence, residing several months. Unequal friendships are not

* In July 1754, Lord Orford erected a cenotaph to the memory of his mother in the Chapel of Henry the Seventh in Westminster, with the following inscription: "To the memory of CATHERINE LADY WALPOLE, eldest daughter of John Shorter, Esq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. HORACE, her youngest son, consecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout though without bigotry to any sect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a Minister, whose power she esteemed but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to shine in public; and was an ornament to Courts, * untainted by them. She died August 20, 1737."

† See Fugitive Pieces, 1758, p. 1. and Pearch's Collection of Poems, Vol. I.

‡ Mason's Life of Gray, 4to. p. 34.

* Mr. Pope said, "She was untainted by a Court."

always the most lasting. About July 1741 the two friends came to a rupture, and parted at Reggio, each pursuing his journey homewards separately. Of this quarrel the circumstances are unknown; but Mr. Walpole enjoined Mr. Mason to charge him with the chief blame, confessing, that more attention, complaisance, and deference, to a warm friendship, and superior judgment and prudence, might have prevented a rupture which gave much uneasiness to them both, and a lasting concern to the survivor. The liberality of Mr. Walpole on this occasion deserves much praise; though we cannot but assent to Dr. Johnson's remark, that "if we look without prejudice on the world, we shall find, that men whose consciousness of their own merit sets them above the compliances of servility are apt enough, in their association with superiors, to watch their own dignity with troublesome and punctilious jealousy, and in the fervour of independence to exact that attention which they refuse to pay." In 1744 a reconciliation took place between them, by the intervention of a Lady who wished well to both parties; though it is probable the cordiality which had subsisted between them did not wholly return, as Mr. Walpole was entirely unnoticed by Mr. Gray in his last will.

In the Parliament which met the 25th of June 1741, he was returned for Callington, and soon had an opportunity of shewing that he was not likely to become either a silent or inactive Member. On the 23d March 1741-2, on Lord Limerick's motion for an enquiry into the

conduct of Sir Robert Walpole for the preceding ten years, he opposed the proposition, as far as the debates of that period may be depended on, in a speech of some length, with great spirit, and greatly to the credit of his filial piety*. He was not, however, a frequent speaker. In 1747 he was chosen for the borough of Castle Rising.

The tenor of his life was not much varied by accident or adventure; though about the year 1749 he narrowly escaped the pistol of a highwayman, the relation of which we shall give in his own words†: "An acquaintance of mine was robbed a few years ago, and very near shot through the head by the going-off of the pistol of the accomplished Mr. Maclean; yet the whole affair was conducted with the greatest good-breeding on both sides. The robber, who had only taken a purse this way because he had that morning been disappointed of marrying a great fortune, no sooner returned to his lodgings, than he sent the Gentleman two letters of excuses, which with less wit than the epistles of Voiture had ten times more natural and easy politeness in the turn of their expression. In the postscript he appointed a meeting at Tyburn at twelve at night, where the Gentleman might purchase again any trifles he had lost; and my friend has been blamed for not accepting the rendezvous, as it seemed liable to be construed by ill-natured people into a doubt of the honour of a man who had given him all the satisfaction in his power for having unluckily been near shooting him through the head."

(To be continued.)

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS of DR. ARBUTHNOTT.

HONOURED SIR,

THE kind message I had from you by Mr. Pricket tother day, puts me in mind of a neglect of my duty, which is to wish you a good new year, in all health and prosperity to yourself, and success to your designs, for the good of a society which I have many obligations to honour. Were it not that I have hardly any thing besides to tell you, but what I know you have from much better hands, I should be

often troublesome to you. I was in hopes of having a good account of my friends at Oxford to-night by Dr. Gregory, but I find, by a letter of his, I am disappointed at present. I do not hear of any remarkable news about town, the Czaar and My Lady Macclesfield make up the greatest part of the diversion. As for the standing army, we reckon ther is an end of that. I was pleas'd to see Mr.

* Chandler's Debates, vol. xiii. p. 391.

† World, Dec. 19, 1754.

‡ The Author himself, as he explains it in his "Fugitive Pieces."

Alfop's Æſop: Mr. Bentley ſayes, there is three faults in the Latin of *Canis in præſepe*. Mr. Charles Bernard told me, he bid him inſtance in one: he ſaid, *exteri ſi quid ſeſiaul fer ſciunt*. Mr. Bernard aſk'd him, if he was ſure it was wrong; he ſaid he was, and bid him depend upon it. The next day Mr. Bernard ſent him this verſe in Horace, *ſi quid componere curen*, but was ſorry afterward he did not lett him publiſh his criticiſm. We expect ſoon ſome reply to his diſſertation at the end of Wotton's book. This new act of parlia^t, againſt correſponding with K. James, lyes very heavie upon a great many people: it is reckon'd to comprehend above 20 thouſand at leaſt. I beleive I know above thirti^e of my acquaintance that muſt gett them gone before the day appointed. Sir Andrew Foreſter, Dr. Cockbern, &c. ſeveralls I meſure have not money to pay for their paſſage to Graves-end; & which is yet harder, they are like to be very ill receiv'd in France, where they are putting a tax upon foreigners, ſome ſay on purpoſe to diſcourage thoſe who might leave England on this occaſion. We are expecting the Count de Talard over here, as ambaffadour, with a ſplendid equipage. He ſtays only at Paris to give my Lord Portland a dinner. It is no newes to tell you of his highneſs the Duke of Gloceſters preceptors & governor My Lord Malborough, the B^e of Saleſbury, La Vaſteur, a French refugee, whom you have ſeen at Oxford, & I cant tell how many more of one ſort of people & other. I hope at leaſt the Univerſity of Oxford may have the intereſt to have one. I have not had the good fortune to ſee M^r Jeffreys ſince he came home. I have made ſome enquiry about him, & expect a return before I proceed further. I ſhall uſe the freedom to give my reſpects to the Warden of All Souls, The Dean of Chriſts-Church, and D^r Wallis. I long for good weather, & leiſure to ſee yourſelf & the reſt of my friends at Oxford. If I ſhould be ſo happy as to have a line from you, pleaſe to direct it for me at the Pine apple in S^t Martines Street. Priſcket ſaid he was going out of town, but I fancy not without ſeeing the Czaar, I hop you will excuſe this trouble, & beleive that I will alwayes be,

Hond Sir,

Your moſt humble Servent,

London, Jan. 25, JO. ARBUTHNOTT.

93.

SIR,

Pleaſe to aquaint the Dean of Chriſt Church, that M^r Pate has brought from Italy all Choriſſini's muſick.

To
The Reverend Dr. Char-
lett, Maſter of Univer-
ſity Colledge,
Oxford.

H^d. SIR,

I received yours, & thanks you heartily for your Ballad. It is not as yet reſolved, ſo far as I know, that her Ma- jeſty ſhall go to the Bath, but I do beleive the will, & if ſhe do's, I fancy it will be a little ſooner than laſt year. I can give you no newes in return for yours. I have ſeen this day a moſt impudent petition, of the Commiſſion of the Kirk, to the parliament, againſt toleration in Scotland. I think it will be of ſervice to print it, & it will fully anſwer your occaſional Ballad. Affairs there ſeem to be in great faction & confuſion, by the honeſt & wiſe managment of the Queens Miniſters, as you may gueſs, but the ridiculous compleaſance of the Cavalier party is paſt all comprehension, for they, forſooth, out of a fear for the Queens Honour, wont ſuffer a miniſtry to be touch'd that are ruining her affairs as faſt as they can. Pleaſe to ſhow this to D^r Gregory, & tell him it is the ſtate of the caſe; when it comes to greater maturity I ſhall give him a more particular account of it. I hope to ſee you at od time. In the mean time, wiſhing you all health & happineſs, remain,

H^d S^r,

Your Moſt affectional freind
& humble Servant,

JO. ARBUTHNOTT.

Windſor, June 8th, 1703.

D^r ARBUTHNOTT,

JUN. 10, 1703.

Ab^t an impudent Petition of the Commiſſion of the Kirk ag^t Toleration to the Parliament there.

For
Themuch Honoured Doc-
tor Charlot, Maſter of
Univerſity Colledge,
Oxon.

THE BEGGAR.

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

"A H, little FANNY!" said he, taking from a bag some broken victuals, "would thou wert here to partake of thy usual portion, which, though scanty, thou wert always contented with." The words were simple, but the manner in which he delivered them affected me: they came from a blind Beggar; he was a venerable figure, and seated on a stone bench, with a tablet of his misfortunes before him. "But, alas, thou art cold!" said he; "cold as the stone I now rest upon." In saying this he took up a crust, and held it awhile to his mouth; but nature denied him appetite; he laid it down again. I had only a single sous about me—I dropped it into his hat—I was weak enough to let something fall with it, no matter what—it was a——. He would have thanked me, but nature demanded her tribute—he wept bitterly. I was not ashamed; I advanced, and seated myself close beside him, and took hold of his hand. "Tell me, friend," said I, "what has pierced this pointed arrow in thine heart, that it bleeds thus? Hast thou lost in thy Fanny the only prop that sustained thy tottering frame? Perhaps some virgin daughter that is cold, on whose cheeks were painted the blushes of the morn, and whose bosom for whiteness excelled the spotless lily." But here

imagination pictured before me my lovely Eliza—I could say no more. I had not touched the right string of the mendicant's woe; he shook his head, and gave a sigh. When he felt himself more composed, he took from his bosom, close to where his heart (I am sure it was a feeling one) lay aching, a folded paper: as he untied it, he called twice on his Fanny's name, and twice kissed it for Fanny's sake. No sooner did the inclosure meet my eye, than I knew the source of the mendicant's woe—it contained a lock of Fanny's hair, which once graced the ear of a faithful Dog—"She died yesterday," said he, "on the very spot I am now lamenting her. I do not wish to live without her." He always boasted of her as the most precious gift of Heaven. "While she was alive," continued he, "I needed not my eyelight, for she safely every morning brought me hither, and safely every evening conducted me home."—I was not proof against his eloquence, but, rising, took my leave, thinking how fortunate my lot would be ever to possess so valuable a friend as this blind Beggar once boasted in his Dog; for when we are parted the loss will not be a trifling one.

T. ENORT.

Borough, March 1, 1797.

COPY of the ARTISTS' PETITION PRESENTED to His MAJESTY GEORGE the THIRD, NOVEMBER the 28th, 1768; and which gave rise to the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects of this Metropolis (being desirous of establishing a Society for promoting the Arts of Design, and sensible how ineffectual every establishment of that nature must be without the Royal influence), most humbly beg leave to solicit your Majesty's gracious assistance, patronage, and protection, in carrying this useful plan into execution.

It would be too great an intrusion upon your Majesty's time to offer a minute detail of our plan. We only beg leave to inform your Majesty, that the two principal objects we have in view are, the establishment of a *well-regulated School or Academy of Design*, for the use

of Students in the Arts; and an annual Exhibition, open to all Artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

We apprehend that the profits arising from the last of these institutions will fully answer all the expenses of the first; We even flatter ourselves that they will be more than necessary, and that we shall be enabled annually to distribute something in useful charities to the indigent of our profession.

Your Majesty's avowed patronage and protection are, therefore, all that we at present humbly sue for: But should we

be disappointed in our expectations, and find the profits of the Society *insufficient* to defray its expences, We humbly hope that your Majesty will not deem that *charge ill applied* which may be necessary to *support* so useful an Institution.

We are, with the strongest sentiments of duty and respect,

Your Majesty's most dutiful
Subjects and Servants,

B. West	Augustino Carlini
Franc. Zuccharelli	John Gwynn
Nath. Dance	J. B. Cypriani
Rich. Wilson	Jer. Meyer
G. M. Moser	Angelica Kaufman
Sam. Wale	C. Catton

Francesco Bartolozzi	T. M. Newton
R. Yeo	Paul Sandby
Mary Moser	Maton Chamberlain
F. Hayman	J. Baker
Franc. Cotes	P. Toms
Wm. Chambers	Nath Hone
Ed. Penny	Dom. Serres
Jos. Wilton	Tho. Gainborough
Geo. Barrett	

Sir Joshua Reynolds did not sign the Petition; though he was elected the first President of the Royal Academy by the unanimous voice of the Members, who saw plainly the honour that would accrue to the Institution by this distinguished Artist's taking possession of their Chair.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Biographical Article at the head of your respectable Magazine, at the same time that it is flattering to the vanity of many an Author, renders it unnecessary for him to flatter himself, or when he publishes a Work to hang forth his own face in front,

"With bays and wicked rhyme upon't."

Without entering into the discussion, whether or not it be decorous to exhibit living characters to the public eye, it certainly is attended with this advantage, that mistakes respecting them may easily be corrected and omissions supplied. I have taken the liberty of doing both on the subject of your Biographical Article for December: and you will print it, unless you are of opinion that enough has already been said on a subject of so little importance to the Public.

Thomas Martyn was born in Church-lane, Chelsea, on the 23d of September 1735. He was admitted of Emanuel College the 24th of June 1752, and was matriculated of the University on the 18th of December following.

He was elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of the Lady Frances Sydney, Countess of Suffex, on the 27th of April 1758. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, May the 21st, the same year, at Conduit-street Chapel, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square; and Priest at Buckden, on the 23d of December 1759; both by J. H. Thomas, then Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The beginning of this year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lectureship of Chelsea, then vacant by the death of his schoolmaster, Mr. Rothery.

Mr. Martyn was unanimously chosen Professor of Botany by the Senate of the

University of Cambridge on the 2d of February 1762, on the *resignation*, not the death, of his father; for his father did not die till the 29th of January 1768. Presently after, he was appointed, by Dr. Walker himself, who was then founding the Botanic Garden, his first Reader of Botany. Both these offices were without emolument till the year 1774, when a salary of one hundred pounds a year was given by the King, whilst the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University, was at the head of the Treasury; and so continued to the 2d of August 1793, when Mr. Martyn was appointed Regius Professor by patent, with a salary of two hundred pounds a year.

If any merit is to be claimed from reading Lectures in English, Mr. Martyn can derive none from that circumstance; for he merely followed a custom which he found established, and which his father had adopted thirty years before. Mr. Martyn sometimes made excursions into the country with his pupils, but not so constantly as his father had done; the necessity of them being in some degree superseded by the foundation of a Botanic Garden.

January 6th, 1773, Mr. Martyn was presented, by the then Bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Fexton, in Cambridgeshire; and on December the 9th, the same year, he was married to Miss Martha Elliston, sister to the present worthy Master of Sydney College.

January 1st, 1774, he was presented by John Berlafe Warren, Esq. to the Rectory of Ludgershall, in Buckinghamshire; and on August 10th, 1776, to the Vicarage of Little Marlow, in that county, by the same patron.

Mr. Warren, now Sir John Berlafe Warren, never was Mr. Martyn's pupil, but there had been a friendship between them

them for many years, and Sir John intrusted his brother to Mr. Martyn's care.

On being presented to Little Marlow, Mr. Martyn resigned Foxton, and quitted Triplow for that place on the 14th of October 1776. July 29th, 1778, he set off for the Continent, and returned from his travels Sept. 2d, 1780. He removed to London Nov. 27th, 1784, and on June 4th, the year following, he resigned the Rectory of Ludgershall to his brother, the Rev. Claudius Martyn.

1786, May 18th, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted on the 15th of June.

1788, June 18th, he was appointed to the donative of Edgware, in Middlesex, by William Lee Antonie, Esq. the patron.

July 15th, the same year, he was received Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

March 18th, 1794, he was presented by the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture with their first gold medal, for his services in the original institution of that Society, and acting as their first Secretary.

The circumstance in a literary man's life of most importance to the Public is what works he has written and published; an accurate list therefore of these is subjoined, with their dates, in the order of their publication.

Plantæ Cantabrigienses; or, a Catalogue of the Plants growing wild about Cambridge, 1763. 8vo. *This is the third Catalogue of Cambridgeshire Plants. The first by Ray, alphabetical. The second by Professor John Martyn, according to Ray's method: and this in Linnæus's arrangement. They are all now superseded by Mr. Relban's Flora Cantabrigiensis: except that the Plantæ Cantabrigienses contains directions for the principal excursions round Cambridge, and lists of wild plants in different counties.*

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Botany, 1764. *This was not sold, but only*

given to pupils. Great part of the impression was burnt.

The English Connoisseur, 2 vols. 12mo. 1766.

Dissertations on Virgil's *Æneids*, by the late John Martyn; with a Life of the Author, by his Son. 1770. 12mo.

A Catalogue of Engravers, with their marks. *Anonymous.* 12mo. 1770.

A Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. 1771. 8vo.

Catalogi Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis Mantissa. 1772. 8vo.

The Antiquities of Herculaneum, translated from the Italian. Vol. I. 1772. 4to.

Elements of Natural History, Part I. Containing the Mammalia. 1775. 8vo.

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Natural History. 1782. 12mo.

Letters on the Elements of Botany; translated from Rousseau, with considerable Additions. 1785. *Of this work there have been five editions.*

A Tour through Italy, with the Sketch of a Tour to Switzerland. 1787. 12mo. *Anonymous.*

Thirty-eight Plates with Explanations, adapted to the Letters on Botany. 1788. 8vo.

A Tour through Italy. Edit. 2. 8vo. 1791.

Flora Rustica, with Plates, by Nodder. A periodical work commenced in November 1791. 4 vols. 8vo.

The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary. Begun to be printed Dec. 29, 1792.

The first part was published on the 30th of May, 1795.

The Language of Botany. 1793. A second edition was published in 1795.

Besides the above works, Mr. Martyn has written occasionally without his name in many periodical publications: and the Governors of Addenbroke's Infirmary thought proper to print a Sermon preached by him before them, the second year of the institution of that useful charity.

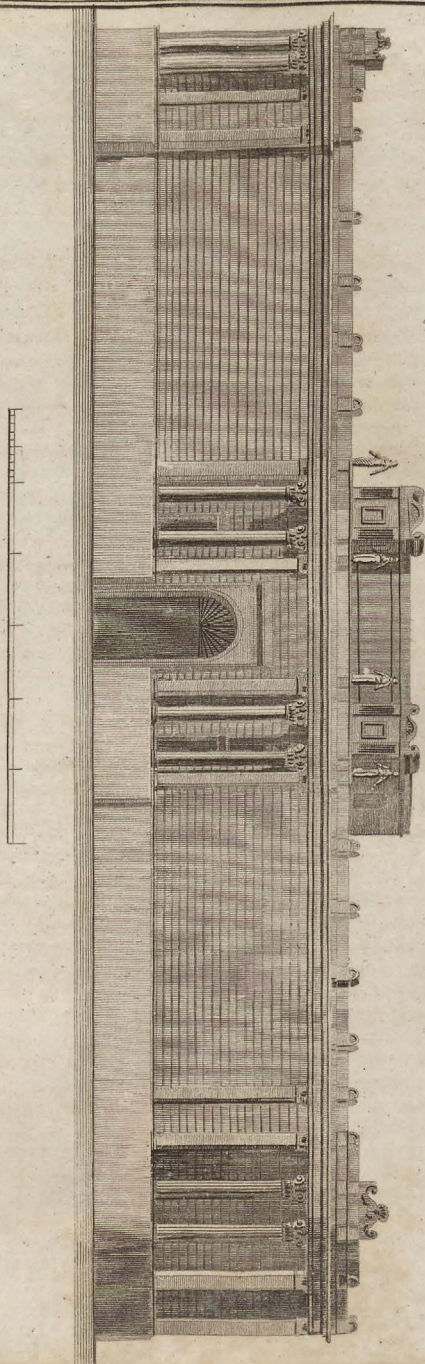
BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE New Building situated in Lothbury was executed under the inspection of J. SOANE, Esq. Architect to the Bank of England; it is on a neat plan; the inside, which is intended for offices, not yet finished, will add much to the convenience as well as dignity of that noble range of buildings, as it now joins the East and West sides

together. It were to be wished the space was wider before it, as the passenger cannot see it to that advantage he otherwise would. The Gateway, in particular, conveys at once neatness and grandeur, the workmanship of which will bear the nicest critical observation.

P.

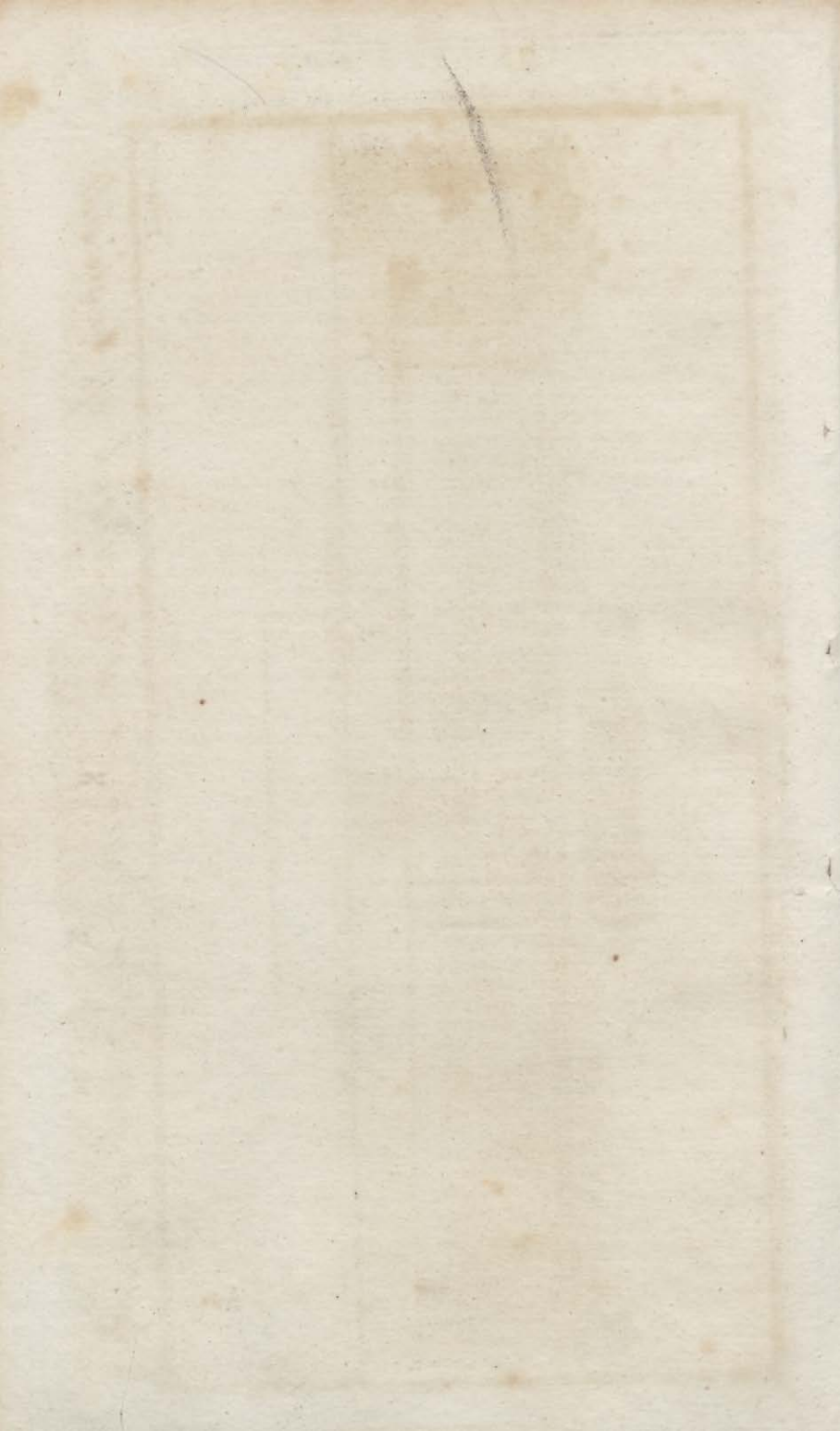


From Day's View.

Printed, &c.

North View of the New Buildings at the Bank of England.

Published May 1797, by J. Rowell.



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

[Continued from Page 159.]

MISS YOUNGE having made some occasional trips to Ireland, her fame in Dublin was as well established as in London. The Manager of Crow-street Theatre therefore, in the year 1785, renewed an engagement with her for that summer, when she, in company with the late Mr. Henderson and Mr. Pope (a young actor from Dublin), who made his appearance the winter before at Covent Garden Theatre in Oroonoko with very considerable applause, set out for that capital in the June of the same year. Accident threw Mr. Pope, Miss Younge, and another Lady of her acquaintance, into the same post-chaise, and as Cupid avails himself much of accident, the two former, from fellow-travellers, soon commenced lovers. In short, towards the close of that season they were married together in Dublin, on terms of settlement, &c. very creditable to the sincerity of Mr. Pope's affections.

The following winter Mr. and Mrs. Pope reassumed their situations at Covent Garden Theatre; he in the first lines of Tragedy and Comedy, she as evidently the first actresses in all the parts of her profession; which she supported with a stationary degree of reputation till Thursday the 26th of January 1797, when, in the run of the new Comedy called "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," she was reluctantly confined to her bed. She found herself so ill three days before this, that none but those who felt like her would venture out; but such was her zeal for her profession, such her invariable sense of duty to Managers, Authors, and Performers, that, from the bare hint from her physician Dr. Warren, that her business *might* dissipate her disorder, she cheerfully tried the experiment.

Nature, however, was not to be conquered thus; her illness increased upon her so much, that on her return from the Theatre she was seized with such a lightness in her head, as for a while to deprive her of all sensation. From this moment she was confined to her bed, and it was soon discovered that she had a paralytic affection. During the first month there were hopes of her recovery, as she retained her senses pretty accurately, and employed

them to the best of all possible purposes, in *constant acts of prayer, and pious resignation to her condition.*

During this interval, being requested by a female friend to endeavour to compose herself, she complacently said, "she would, if she would first permit her to repeat Pope's Universal Prayer," which she immediately began, and recited without ever missing a single word, with a precision, a fervour, and fullness of voice, that delighted and astonished every body about her.

For the last fortnight she daily became more insensible, seldom speaking, and then evidently with great effort, until Sunday the 12th of March, when she refused all nourishment, and gave strong symptoms of approaching dissolution. She continued in this state till the morning of the 14th, when she made signs to a particular friend as if she had something to communicate; many things were suggested to her, to all of which she waved her head; till, very opportunely, her old and valued friend, the Rev. Mr. Matthew, called in, and read prayers by her. This seemed to be the object she aimed at, as she grew instantly composed, and, closing her hands together as well as her infirm state would permit, joined most fervently in the devotions.

After this she relapsed into a state of insensibility till Wednesday the 15th March, when, about half past two o'clock on that morning, she expired without a groan.

By Mrs. Pope's marriage settlement she had the power of disposing of her fortune by will; but with that justice and propriety which ever distinguished her character, by dying intestate, she left the whole of her property, except a few nominal legacies, to her husband.

Her remains were carried, in a hearse and six horses, from her house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, on Wednesday the 22d of March following, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, attended by her particular friends in two mourning coaches, and followed by the Gentlemen composing the *School of Garrick** (wearing the medallion of their founder)

* A few months before Mrs. Pope's death she was instituted an honorary Member of this Society, and at the same time complimented with a gold medal.

in four more, beside her domestics, and a numerous train of the populace, who, in the procession, as at the grave, testified their sorrow for so general a loss by a mournful and respectful silence.

She was interred on the West side of the Cloysters, Westminster Abbey (the Rev. Mr. Champnes reading the funeral service), between the graves of Dr. Dupuis and Sir Richard Jebb, and covered by a marble stone with the following plain inscription:

In Memory
of Mrs. ELIZABETH POPE,
late of the Theatre Royal, Covent
Garden,

who departed this Life
on the 15th of March 1797,
aged 52 Years.

— “Renowned be thy Grave”—
And “may the Worthy thus with
Honour and Regret be
mourned.”

HER CHARACTER.

Such are the brief Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope—there remains to be added a sketch of her public and private character; and it is pleasing to the pen of Biography to review both; because in doing so it will fulfil the last melancholy yet pleasing office of friendship—record departed excellence, and set before the Public an example truly worthy their imitation.

That Mrs. Pope was born for her profession the various qualities of her mind and person evidently proved. Of the latter we have already reported in the beginning of these Memoirs; hence we have little more to say, but that as time had added fullness and rotundity to her figure, these gave her a greater degree of grace and dignity. In respect to her talents, though they may be called universal, her *forte* confessedly lay in the grave and dignified parts of Tragedy, and particularly in those which required the powers of *recitation*—here she was at least equal to any one actress in her time, and superior to most, as the best judges who have seen her in many of her parts, and particularly in Queen Catherine, have unanimously testified.

Her Comedy was rather of the well-bred steady kind, such as *Mrs. Belmour*, *Lady Easy*, *Lady Bruce*, *Mrs. Sullen*, &c. which required a sensible marked delivery—not but what we have seen her in *Beatrice*, *Clarinda*, *Estifania*, *Rosalind*, &c. to very great advantage; and, in-

deed, when we recollect her performance of *Leutia Hardy*, in the “*Belle’s Stratagem*,” we are tempted to withdraw our former opinion, as here she displayed such grace, spirit, and versatility of character, as to make it original in her hands.

Her study was favourable to her genius; as there was seldom known an instance in which she wanted the aid of a Prompter. Her assiduities in her profession were likewise constant and unremitting: she drew her information from the best sources, from the conversation of intelligent persons; from observation on those eminent on the Stage who preceded her; and from the study of the old and modern dresses, &c. &c.; she was so particular in this last, that before she first appeared in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*, she had not only reviewed the dressed figure in wax work of this Princess in Westminster Abbey, but carefully read over and noted the minutiae of her dress, as related by the celebrated Paul Hentzner during his residence in England towards the close of Queen Elizabeth’s reign;—her attentions were fully repaid, as we believe she made as fine a representation of this character in point of similitude, spirit, and deportment, as ever was displayed since the days of Shakspeare. In short, after the example of her great master, Garrick, she omitted no enquiries, no assiduities, that could enlarge the bounds of her profession.

Her private life reflected credit on her theatrical character. Called upon at an early age to exert herself for her future maintenance, she had the good sense to profit in this school of trial; she had the grace to know herself, to have a respect for the sufferings of others, and to estimate the value of independence; these, tempered by a just sense of religion, gave a colour to her life of the best complexion; it checked all rising temptations, which the gauds and vanities of her profession might otherwise expose her to; it taught her equanimity of mind and economy of fortune; and by persevering in these duties she became useful to herself and others.

She had, like most women so high in her profession, many temptations to mix in what is called “the Great World;” but her natural inclinations (independent of her prudence) led her to prefer *comforts* to *externals*; she seldom, therefore, appeared in those circles, except in returning morning visits, or paying her
ccca-

occasional respects to those who patronized her in her profession. To her friends she was cordial, affable, and polite, and did the honours of her table with very becoming hospitality and attention.

Her conversation partook as little of the Stage as any performer we ever knew; and yet when the subject was aloft amongst intelligent persons, she gave a very good opinion both of plays and players, but with a reserve "that never once outstepped the modesty of nature." Indeed, her disposition to speak well of every body was universal, and she had this deserved character from her friends, her neighbours, her servants, and from all who knew her.

She was regular in the whole of her conduct—in her devotions, her charities, her hours, and in all her domestic concerns; she kept her accounts herself, which she generally settled weekly, and, like most people who are their own stewards, she felt the benefits, and her tradesmen the punctuality, of this conduct. But the truest test of a well-spent life, and "that which should accompany *its close*, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," she enjoyed to a degree which was as gratifying to see as it is now gratifying to relate.

From the first to the last hour of her illness, crowds of persons of all ranks were found at her door, inquiring the state of her health with the most anxious solicitude. She was attended entirely by her *own servants*, who would suffer no common nurse tender to approach her, but who took the charge of sitting up with her themselves, and who executed this charge with a readiness, a tenderness, and a sympathy, that at once bespoke the goodness of the mistress, and the gratitude of the domestic.

To these were added two ladies of her intimate acquaintance, who daily visited her, and constantly administered, or saw administered, to her the prescriptions of her physician, accompanied with every degree of comfort and attention. One of them in particular deserves to be recorded as a shining example of *female friendship* in these days of frivolity and dissipation. This lady, though in the bloom of youth and beauty, living much in the circles of fashion, and in the possession of a handsome fortune, not only gave her friend the tenderest assiduities by day, but sat up several nights with her, suggesting every degree of comfort and relief, and doing all the menial offices of a sick

room; the three last nights she never once stirred from her bedside; nor did she leave her till death closed this melancholy scene for ever.

From this example let the *Good and Virtuous* be cheered with the pleasing hope of having their deeds repaid them by the *tender offices of friendship*, and the *affectionate regards of the Public*; whilst the *proud and vain of heart* may be taught, that without a *merited affection* the numerous train of visitors and domestics are but the unfeeling pageants of ceremony, and the pity or wailings of a sick room the cant of interest or hypocrisy.

The following articles are subjoined to shew, from this Lady's first appearance on the Stage to the meridian of her theatrical excellence, what opinion the best judges, as well as the Public at large, entertained of her professional abilities.

ACCOUNT OF HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle*.)

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*Drury-lane, Oct. 25, 1768.*

"The young Lady who last Saturday (22d October) made her first appearance in the very difficult character of *Imogen* has more than answered the expectation of the Public. Though her great sensibility the first night hindered her from exerting the powers of her voice, and occasioned her at times to be a little too low, yet the audience perceived that this fault (if it might be called one) proceeded from a proper and meritorious feeling of her situation; and her easy deportment and graceful action, with her very forcible manner of expressing the stronger part of her character, convinced them that, when her fears were removed, they should have no reason to complain of her want of exertion. Her second performance fully justified their opinion, and it was agreed by the audience last night, that no actress ever made such a figure, and gave such hopes, at the first and second time of her appearance.

"The particular merit of this young Lady (whose name we hear is Younge) is, that she has acquired that part of acting at her first setting out, viz.—Easy address—expressive attention, and a natural familiar manner of speaking, which it requires years to attain to. Her greatest praise was spoken by a gentleman in the boxes from the fulness of his heart—

heart—"By G—this must be good acting, because it is so little like acting."

Letter from DAVID GARRICK, Esq. to Miss YOUNGE, whilst at Bristol, on her return from Ireland in the Year 1771.

"Hampton, July 4th [1771].

"DEAR MADAM,

"I am greatly obliged to you for your polite letter, and I sincerely congratulate both you and the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre upon your return to England and to them. You have, in my opinion, acted very wisely to come back, and establish your theatrical character in London. I have known some examples of ladies and gentlemen of our profession who have been allured, by large offers and other inducements, to stay in Ireland very much to their prejudice. Every nation has its peculiar taste for dramatic performances, and young performers are too often misled by false approbation. I must therefore repeat it, that, taking me out of the question, you have acted judiciously to return to the old dramatic school, where the business is more regularly conducted, and the judgment of plays and players is more certain, and less partially given by the audience.

"In short, I am sincerely glad that you are again amongst us, and I hope and trust that you will have no cause to repent. One thing I must desire of you; when you have any real grievance (for it will not be worth your while to be uneasy at trifles), let me desire you either to speak or write to me about it, and I will either relieve you directly, or convince you of your mistake. This will be the best way to prevent what has happened for the future.

"Let me desire you to send me a fresh list of the parts you have played; the fuller the better: be pleased to mark them as you yourself feel your merit in them—your favourites No. 1, the next 2, and so on. Let me have a complete list as soon as possible, that I may look it over, and consider the business for your and our own interest. If you would add the parts you would wish to play, not yet studied by you, I shall perhaps be more prepared to shew my regard as occasions reasonably offer; though you must not expect to perform half the characters you may put down; yet as I shall always regard you for the future (the little neglects of me being totally forgotten) as one of my dramatic family, and a sincere

friend to the cause and me, I shall take every opportunity of serving you when compatible with reason and justice. As I am sure your good sense would not desire my friendship upon any other footing, you may depend upon it that I am and shall be

"Your sincere friend

"and warm well-wisher,

"D. GARRICK.

"Remember me to King and his wife, and Moody.

"Pray let me know what character you would prefer to make your first appearance in.

(Directed)

"Miss Younge,

"Belonging to the Theatre,

"King-street,

"Bristol."

Letter to Miss YOUNGE from the Honourable HORACE WALPOLE (late Lord ORFORD), recommending to her consideration to the Part of *Hortensia*, in JEPHSON'S Tragedy of "The Count of Narbonne."

Strawberry Hill, October

22, 1781.

"It will, I fear, seem impertinent in an absolute stranger, Madam, to take the liberty of asking a favour of you; nor should I use so much freedom, if I were not persuaded that whoever contributes to calling forth your great powers for the stage, does at once serve your talents and the public. Mr. Jephson, who has long been my friend, and who has proved myself so by making a rational interesting Tragedy out of my wild "Castle of Otranto," cannot bring it on the Stage to advantage unless you, Madam, will please to appear in the character of Hortensia, the wife of the Count of Narbonne. Mr. Jephson has made her a very sublime character, and improved on my sketch, by making her a more natural one, in giving her jealousy, and thence forming a fine contrast between her piety and that disordering passion.

"The other female character is one very common in Plays, and that admits of no use of the violent transitions which only such a capital actress as you, Madam, are capable of displaying. The daughter is a simple, tender maid, bred up in ignorance and devotion, and demands nothing but plaintive innocent tones. Mrs. Crawford declined the mother's part, but I believe from resentment on her husband's account,

whom Mr. Jephson had undervalued. I will not suspect that she had the weakness of preferring the daughter's part for her youth, because she must know the world too well not to be sensible that nothing makes the middle age so apparent as appearing in too juvenile a light.

"If I am not much mistaken, Madam, when you hear the Play read you will be struck with the opportunities the Countess's part will give you of exerting the variety of your abilities. Devotion and jealousy contrasted are not all: there is conjugal and maternal tenderness too, very different shades, as you know, Madam: there is sovereign dignity, and the philosophic command of pride in wishing to wave that dignity. But unless I were as great a master of the Stage as you are a mistress, Madam, I could not describe half that you will call out from the part; and I will trust to your good sense more than to my own rhetoric for the part's making an impression on you.

"I am, with great respect,

"Madam,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

—
To Mrs. POPE,

ON HER PERFORMANCE OF QUEEN
CATHERINE IN "HENRY VIII."

BY A FRIEND.

WHEN sixth-wiv'd Henry, void of shame
or fear,

From vows estrang'd, bids Catherine appear
In open Court—not e'en the Monarch's
frown,

Nor Wolfey's arts, can weigh the Princess
[down;

Great and collected in that awful hour,
Her cause her counsel, and her truth her
power.

She scares their coward hearts, protracts her
cause,

And wrests from "hard rul'd Harry" forc'd
applause *.

Yet when, disrob'd of all her power and state,
She bows submissive to her humbler fate,
Not the soft lute that breathes the melting
strain,

Nor "the bless'd troop" that swim before
her bairn,

Can give such earnest of congenial grief,

Or yield the finer passions such relief;

Touch'd by the scene, Ambition drops her
wings,

The world grows faint, and all the world's
vain things—

Crowns, wealth, magnificence, before us
fly,

For, taught by you, we learn the rule to die.

These are the arts which prop a moral
Stage;

These are the gems which grace our Poet's
pages;

'Tis your's to set them with a skilful hand,

And scatter radiance round a classic land;

And may long health and well-earn'd praise
conspire

For many a year to aid this genuine fire,

Till mellowing time shall consecrate your
name,

And lift another Pope to endless fame.

[In our next Number we shall give a
Portrait of Mrs. POPE, from an ori-
ginal Picture painted by Mr. POPE.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you FOUR more ORIGINAL LETTERS *, written by the venerable and intrepid Dr. HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, at a very advanced period of life; and which exhibit his character, as it always was in his lifetime seen, in a very amiable point of view. You will insert them at such time as may best suit with your convenience.

I am, &c.

A. L.

SIR,

I CAN give you no particular account of Mr. Vernon's will, having seen nobody who was at the opening of it; and I believe you understand more of it than I do, as Mrs. Robinson may very probably

have received a copy, or at least minutes of it; only this I can tell you, that Mrs. Vernon is sole executrix, that Lord Coventry and Mr. Bromley are trustees, and that in general the Lady and her daughters

* "Go thy ways Kate—

"That man i' the world who shall report he has

"A better wife, let him in nought be trusted,

"For speaking false in that."

HEN. VIII. Act. 2.

* See Page 18 of the present Volume.

are thought to be handsomely provided for. I am told the will was not skilfully drawn, and several late codicils have created perplexity; but Mr. William Vernon went to Hanbury and assured the Lady, that as far as his concurrence might be of service he was ready to join in any measure to make her easy and prevent disputes. This is what I believe you did not look for. The Chancellor has been confined some days; not much out of order, but his leg troubles him again, and I fancy dispoies him to excuse his attendance at Court, which in good earnest I never thought worth his while. Kitt presents his humble duty to you, and says that his cyder runs very low, having had a greater demand for it of late than ordinary. We perfectly well know the way to your cellar, and visit it very often; but we do not know what cask to fix on, and beg you will give us your directions. It freezes hard and is bitter cold at this present writing, but I hope it will continue till good Mrs. Vernon and our Glas-Hampton neighbours, who are now upon the road, get safe to town. I am very glad to hear the waters at least give you no occasion to dislike them; I pray they may have their utmost good effect on yourself and the Ladies; and if I say I shall feel my own health more sensibly when you have yours, I dare say, you will think it spoken with sincerity by,

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithful servant,

JO. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 16th, 1735.

SIR,

YOUR last letter is the only one I have ever received since you went to Bath, without letting you know by the next immediate post of the pleasure it brought me; but the late season has so abounded with good wishes from all my acquaintance, that in my acknowledgments I have been forced to postpone such of my friends as allow me to treat them with the least ceremony. I know you would take it unkindly if I did not reckon you in that number, and I have used you accordingly.—I now am at leisure to tell you, that the news of your good health was more welcome to me than ordinary, for I had heard that you were a little indisposed; and the Lady Sundon says, you must wait to feel the benefit of the waters some time after you have left them. I cannot but be impatient to discover it sooner, and

hope your next will tell me you already do so. Mrs. Hall is well and cheerful; she has a variety of company, for the house is top-full; and about dinner time I look for our friends from Omberley, who purpose to set forward towards London on Thursday next. I shall be very loath to part with them, Sir Thomas Lyttelton being gone: and when they follow I shall have nobody left within my reach, nor am I likely to see any of the Worcester people, who are in a road of entertainment among themselves. Mr. Plowden's son is landed, and the wedding likely to be soon over in that house, for the writings are ready when they please to execute them. Mr. James Cox's lady is breeding, which perhaps you may know, but I heard not of it till Friday or Saturday last. You with your good wife and sister have my best wishes; and now I have nothing more to say, but that

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,
JO. WORCESTER.

Jan. the 9th, 1737.

SIR,

SINCE we were informed of the Queen's * dangerous illness all our prayers have centered in her safety; and when we reflect on the mighty importance her life is of to the Royal Family and to us all, we scarce have a thought at liberty for our friends or for ourselves. God grant the next post may raise our hopes, which at present are at the lowest ebb; for if Providence suffers what we dread to befall us, we have a very gloomy prospect, and cannot easily see to the end of our misfortunes. I am, however, thankful to you for your last letter, glad to hear of your health, and warm in my wishes for the establishment of it. Present my most humble thanks to the Countess of Oxford for honouring me with a place in her memory, and tell Captain Congreve I expect to hear him speak comfortably of himself.

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,
JO. WORCESTER.

Nov. the 31st, 1737.

SIR,

HOWEVER Bath may have dealt with you in some respects, I perceive it has been kind in bringing you into acquaintance with some very valuable persons; and I am glad you have the pleasure of

* Queen Caroline, consort of George the Second.

conversing with them; Lord Limington's character is superior to his quality and fortune; and in Mr. Digby you find (besides probity and good manners) a most sweet and easy temper, an hereditary and reigning quality in his house; in such company you can want no other: yet in good earnest I am sorry you have theirs, who contribute so much to the honor and interest of their country at home. Present my best service to Mr. Digby, and tell him I hoped to have heard the French air had given him all the relief he expected from it, and I would fain flatter myself that he seeks at present to have his health confirmed, not restored; but if he has any remaining indisposition, I am sure nobody prays more heartily he may be de-

livered from it than myself. Mr. Sandys and his Lady got safe home without any ill accident on the road. Mr. Townshend I am told thinks not of Elnly till after Christmas, but Captain Congreve gives us leave to expect him sooner, and he will be heartily welcome to,

Sir,

your affectionate friend
and faithful servant,

J. O. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 5th, 1737.

We have lost an incomparable Queen, and I have heard some Lords named as not inclined punctually to observe the order concerning the mourning; one whom you and I love is of the number; but I hope the report is not true.

ON POPE'S HOMER.

[Continued from Page 166.]

MY DEAR P.

YOU were but too well founded in your conjectures; which, however, I am inclined to think have arisen more from your own good taste and judgment, than from any opinion, which you may have formed of mine. The strain of approbation, with which I was so well pleased to open my observations on the admired passage presented, to you in my last, you will yourself see, cannot be extended beyond the introductory line. Pope has surely betrayed great failure of judgment in the next; where he has rendered the word *μυχλιν* by the periphrase *night of vapors*: thus confounding the mist with the night, to which in the original it is pointedly opposed. The same unaccountable inattention runs through the rest of the version. Having before called the mist a night of vapors, he expresses the night itself by another periphrase, *midnight shade*: and drops without scruple another opposition, very strongly marked by Homer, between the different effects produced by this temporary darkness on the shepherds and on the thief.

ΠΟΙΜΕΣΩ ΕΤΙ ΦΩΛΗΝ, ΚΛΕΙΤΤΗ ΔΕ ΤΕ ΝΥΚΤΟΣ
ΟΙΜΕΝΩ.

“ Unfriendly to the one, but more favorable to the other than even night itself.”

Then can you excuse? I am sure you cannot approve, the feeble paraphrase, into which the thought is drawn out in the third line:

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade;
which is merely a repetition of what had been more poetically expressed in the first

couplet. Not so much a repetition, perhaps you will say, as a narration of the progress, which the mist makes. It is first shed on the tops of the mountains, and thence descends on the fields below. How far this progress be according to the course of nature I will not detain you now to examine. One thing is certain, we have nothing of it in Homer; and, to confess the truth, is it inserted here so much for the sake of the ideas, which it conveys; as of the rhyme, which it furnishes for the next verse?

To thieves more grateful than the midnight
shade.

Was it the difficulty of transmitting correspondent ideas through the medium of the English language, under the restraint of rhyme and metre? or the ambition of improving upon his author? and exchanging, as the ingenious Essayist expresses it, an *offending circumstance for a beauty*? which betrayed Pope into these evident improprieties, as also into a general dereliction of his author's sense and manner. The circumstance of a man's not seeing during this temporary darkness beyond a stone's throw appears to the ingenious Essayist a mean idea, compared with that which, *he says*, Pope has substituted in its stead, “ the difficulty which the shepherds experience of surveying their flocks.” On such a point how are we to determine? By what criterion are we to decide? Taste is so vague and capricious, that I am always disposed to mistrust my own; especially when it runs counter to the opinion of a writer, who has shewn so much accuracy

of discrimination and critical perspicacity in his valuable Essay. Let it, however, be allowed me to examine the passage without prejudice or partiality by the established rules of criticism. The Poet, as is usual with him, illustrates his subject by the most common and familiar circumstances. Amongst these that of throwing a stone seems, no doubt, sufficiently trivial and unimportant. The business of a shepherd surveying his flock does not appear very far exalted above the common tracks of life. Does the meanings of the idea consist in the act? or in the instrument employed? Would the thought be raised to a proper degree of elevation? if, instead of a stone, the disc or javelin were substituted: these were warlike instruments, which heroes used in their martial games and exercises: or rather, does not much of the offence, which strikes so forcibly on this elegant writer's feelings, arise more from the expression than the thought? He seems in his prose version purposely to have lowered the diction, that Pope on comparison may appear to greater advantage. Allow me to render the lines with equal fidelity to the text, and more justice to the Author.

"As Notus sheds a mist on the tops of the mountains, unfriendly to the shepherds, but more favorable to the thief than even night itself; during which temporary gloom a man cannot see farther than he can throw a stone."

In order to estimate their respective merits more accurately, let Pope's translation be taken out of rhyme and metre, and compared with that given above.

"Thus when Notus sheds a night of vapors on the heads of the mountains, the mists gliding swiftly invade the dusky fields, which (mists) are more grateful to thieves than the midnight shade; during which time the swains scarcely survey their feeding flocks, which are lost and confuted as the day grows thicker."

I will not tease you with captious exceptions to particular expressions. Take the whole together and tell me, Does there really appear to you so much advantage on the part of Pope, as the ingenious Essayist seems to discover? The comparison, perhaps it may be said, is not fairly instituted. By confronting the two pieces in this form Pope is deprived of his characteristic excellence, the charms of his seducing versification. If this should be insisted on in Pope's behalf, I will adventure one couplet, merely to set

forth the *offending circumstance* in as favorable a light as I can:

Τόσσον τις τ' ἐπιλευσσει, ὅσον ἐπὶ λαῶν ἴησι.

No further now can pierce the straining eyes
Than from the hand a stone projected flies.

I have hitherto considered this admired passage, and the improvements which Pope is said to have made on the original, under the same form, as the ingenious Essayist appears to have viewed it. But I cannot dismiss the subject without remarking, that in the warmth of his admiration he has been betrayed into an extraordinary error. Pope has not exchanged the *offending circumstance* for a *beauty*; he has dropped it altogether, without substituting any thing whatsoever in its stead. The plain sentiment, simply expressed in the Greek text by three words *πομπῆσιν ἔτι φίλων*, is indeed not easily discovered amidst the heap of extraneous matter, with which it is encompassed in the English version. Yet certainly it is this plain sentiment, which Pope meant to convey by his wordy interpretation, extended through a whole couplet; though, as appears by the mistake of the ingenious Essayist, under this disguise it is not known again for the same. Now if mere omission be considered as so great an improvement, Pope in this instance only shares the honor with another of less note, who has given us the first three books of the *Iliad* in verse. He too, with equal delicacy of feeling, has had the address to drop the *offending circumstance*:

And as a mountain-mist glides o'er the plains,
Friend to the thieves, but fatal to the swains;
When hazy skies the distant view confound;
So the thick cloud rose dark'ning from the ground.

TRAVERS.

On the whole, whatever beauty the ingenious Essayist may see in these lines of Pope, has not too much been sacrificed to obtain it? Can you think a translator justified in giving so different a cast to the original composition? in altering so materially the characteristic features of the piece? and presenting an image so foreign, and bearing so little resemblance of the model, which he professes to copy? The ingenious Essayist lays it down as the first law of translation, that "it should give a *complete transcript* of the original." On this fundamental law I will venture to rest whatever you have heard from me on these subjects. Adieu, O. P. C.

ERRATUM. In page 165, col. 2, line 10 from the bottom, for *cloud* of vapors read *night*.

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S^R,

THOUGH you have already, in a former Magazine, given some Account of "VAILLANT's New Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa," yet as no specimens of the Book are adduced, it is presumed that the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your Readers. They may serve as a Comment on, and in a measure a confirmation of, your original Criticism. Your third observation on Mr. VAILLANT's *success* in correcting many *vulgar errors in Natural History*, will be exemplified in two or three instances.

I do not find that you take notice of a very general prejudice that has prevailed against this Author's *veracity*. Travellers in this particular, more perhaps than in any other, experience a severe, and sometimes an unreasonable judgment.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. R.

TO determine the exact boundaries between truth and falshood, in what is derived from human testimony, is beyond the attainment of human wisdom. Whether he believe too little, or too much, the hearer and the reader is equally liable to mistake. Nothing, says some one, is more *credulous* than *incredulity*; and the knowledge of him who only believes what he has been able to observe himself, will be neither certain nor comprehensive. There was a time when the *Anthropopagists* of Travellers were classed among the *Giants and Fairies* of Romance; and even in the present day extraordinary customs or occurrences are often rejected as *wonders*, though, in other respects, not destitute of marks of authenticity. Perhaps it is the best objection to the lion-eaters in Shaw, and in Bruce to the feeders on living flesh, that the like had been never seen or related before.

What part, or whether any, of Mr. Le Vaillant's narration be unworthy of the Reader's credit, he must determine for himself. Different persons, as Mr. Locke observes, will use different measures of probability. Let him not, however, forget to discriminate between the *extraordinary* and the *incredible*; for that which is extraordinary in one situation may excite in another neither surprise nor curiosity. Let me be permitted, however, to observe to more scrupulous and wary readers, that the present work is not near so fertile in marvellous transactions as the former Travels of our Author on the African coast. I agree with you in thinking, that it is equally moral, animated, and instructive.

The Introduction, which, with the Dedication and Preface, consists of 50 pages, refers chiefly to local and temporary concerns at the Cape of Good Hope; the only subject treated that is generally interesting relates

to experiments made by our Author on the power different animals possess of enduring abstinence from food for a great length of time. He found that a large garden spider, inclosed under a glass bell, fastened round the bottom with cement, continued ten months together without nourishment, and during the whole period vigorous and alert. The only alteration it appeared to sustain was a diminution in its belly, from the size of a nut to that of the head of a pin. Another spider of the same kind being placed along with it, the original inhabitant, after a long conflict, destroyed and devoured the stranger, and soon after became as plump as at the first moment of its confinement.

It appeared, by a comparison of the effect on the stomach of animal and vegetable food, that the former was much better adapted for the prolongation of life. Two sparrows, of the same age, and in equally good condition, were reduced by the want of nourishment to such a state of weakness, that neither of them was able to take what was offered them. Some bruised seeds were then forced down the throat of one of them, and of the other a little minced flesh. In a few minutes the latter was quite well, and the former, two hours after, died.

Of the amusements, and mode of education, of the African children, the following particulars are mentioned in the first volume, which, as they also describe a new method of killing small animals, I think interesting.

"With the Africans, the only amusement the children know serves at the same time as the commencement of their education.

"It is customary, when the cart or waggon belonging to a planter is not employed, to leave it in the open air by the

side of the house. As soon as the children can climb to the board that serves for a seat, they place themselves upon it, and, with a whip in their hands, exercise themselves in commanding the oxen, which are supposed to be present, calling them by their names, striking the place of any one that is thought not to obey with sufficient readiness; in a word, in directing the course of the waggon, in making it turn, go on, or recede, precisely as they wish. After having successfully handled, in this manner, whips suited to their age, they arrive at last to the management of a bamboo, nicely tapered, fifteen or sixteen feet in length, with a thong at the end of it still longer; and with this instrument they can strike, at the distance of more than twenty-five feet, a pebble that is pointed out to them, or a piece of money thrown upon the ground. I have already mentioned a pleasant amusement of this kind, which one of the Slabers procured me, who singled out, with astonishing address, among a multitude of birds, such individuals as I was desirous of having. Swanpool also, the companion of my journey, would seldom miss a partridge flying; and, notwithstanding his age, applied his whip with so much force, that in one of our excursions I saw him strike, perfectly dead, a duck, of a much larger species than the common one of Europe."

Though the Author of this Article is willing to allow a superiority of adroitness to the savages of Africa, when compared with the inhabitants of civilized countries, yet he could have wished that as our Author has enlarged his duck beyond the measure of European magnitude, he had also described, with more precise minuteness, the mode by which the artist, *with the last merely of a whip*, could so instantaneously destroy it.

At page 74 there are three curious and well-authenticated instances of the power of fascination exerted by serpents towards the objects of their food, and even man himself. These I am the more willing to believe, as I myself have been witness to similar energies put forth by a cat towards birds. For a more particular narration of these singular phenomena in Natural History, the Reader is referred to the work at large, as the extracts have been already anticipated in a former Magazine.

Our Author describes, in lively colours, the escorte with which he adventured on his first expedition of the new Travels to explore the African coast.

The Reader will, probably, not be uninterested in the detail of his retinue.

"On the 14th I made a general muster of my equipage and my people. Including the wife of Klaas, and my Inspector-general Swanpool, I had all together nineteen persons, thirteen dogs in high condition, one male and ten female goats, three horses, of which two, handiely caparisoned, were those given me by Boers; three milch cows, thirty-six draft oxen for my three waggons, fourteen for relays, and two to carry the baggage of my Hottentots. These fifty head of horned cattle were sufficient for the present service; but I meant to increase them as it should become necessary, and as I advanced farther from the colony, when in the way of barter I should be able to purchase them at a cheaper rate. The cock that in my first journey (see the former Travels of the Author) had afforded me intervals of pleasure, suggested the idea of having one again, and that it might be happier than my other had been, I gave it a mate. Lastly, for my amusement, and I may also say for society, I took my ape Kees; Kees, who, chained up during my abode at the Cape, had apparently lost his gaiety, but who, from the moment he regained his liberty, gave himself up to sports and antics that were extremely diverting.

"Such was the company I associated with in my enterprise, and which I had conceived to be necessary, either to insure its success, or for the purpose of affording me some pleasant relaxations."

Towards the close of the First Volume there is a wonderful escape of our Author from the danger of drowning, in crossing, on a raft drawn by Hottentots, the Queer-boom, an extremely broad and rapid river. The danger was much increased by M. Le Vaillant's inability to swim, and his being incumbered besides by his powder flasks and two fuses. For a moment his situation appeared hopeless, as the stream was conveying them with an irresistible current towards the sea. The vigorous and persevering exertions of his Hottentots at last landed him in safety.

In the beginning of his tour into the country of the greater Nimiques, our Author observed a curious circumstance in Natural History. I will recite it in his own words:

"Every time I discharged my piece at these (the spring-back) antelopes, their rumps immediately, and at the same moment, all became white; and those

those thousands of red backs flying before me, formed, as it were, one sheet of snow, which seemed displayed only to disappear again in an instant."

"I have already spoken of that singular property of the spring-back antelope, which has the faculty of changing at will the colour of its rump, which is red, and of making it suddenly become white, as if by a kind of enchantment. A phenomenon of this nature presents at first to the mind something marvellous; it is, however, strictly true, and may be easily comprehended after the following explanation.

"The long thick hair which covers the rump of the spring-back antelope is, in general, of a tawney hue: but though it appears to be entirely of that colour, it is only the surface that is really so, for underneath it is of a pure white, and in its natural situation this part is entirely concealed: now all the hair on the rump grows from a strong tissue of muscular fibres, by means of which the animal can, at pleasure, extend or contract the skin; so that, when extended, the upper hair is laid flat to the right and left, and that below only, which is perfectly white, remains exposed to view, and even covers the rest. I cannot better describe this operation, than by comparing it to the action of opening and shutting a book placed on its back."

Mr. Le V. remarks on the prodigious multiplication of these antelopes, notwithstanding the country they inhabit is infested with carnivorous animals, that the herd he had routed, in a very rapid course, employed three hours to pass the defile.

The account of a Rhinoceros Hunt, though it be somewhat long, is too singular and interesting to be withheld from the Reader. I will endeavour, therefore, to abridge it, without omitting any important circumstance.

"One day Klaas came in great haste to my tent to inform me, that he had observed, at some distance from my camp, two rhinoceroses, standing quietly close to each other in the middle of the plain. To attack two such formidable enemies it was necessary to use great precaution, and that we should approach them in such a manner as they might neither see nor smell us. I gave myself up, therefore, to the entire direction of my savages, and we set out armed alike with a good fusée. I caused two of my strongest dogs to be led in a leash, in order that they might be let loose on the rhinoceroses

in case it should be necessary. We were obliged to take a long circuit to gain the lee side of them, lest they should smell us; and we reached the river under cover of the large trees which grew on its banks.

"As one of these animals was much larger than the other, I supposed them to be a male and female. Motionless, by the side of each other, they stood with their noses to the wind, and, consequently, presented to us their rumps. I was giving some orders to my company, when Jenker, one of my Hottentots, requested that I would permit him to attack the two animals alone, as a *beekruypars*.

"I have before observed, that in Africa it is impossible to get within reach of certain wild animals but by creeping on the belly. Those who have acquired this art are called *beekruypars*. As Jenker's proposal could not impede our general plan, I granted his request. He then stripped himself naked, and, taking his fusée, proceeded towards the animals, creeping on his belly like a serpent.

"In the mean time, I pointed out to my hunters the different posts they had to occupy. As for me, I remained on the spot where I was, with two Hottentots, one of whom held my horse, and the other my dogs; but, to avoid being seen, we posted ourselves behind a bush. Jenker slowly advanced, with his eyes fixed on the two monsters. If he saw them turn their heads he stopped, and remained motionless. One would have taken him for a large stone; and in this respect I myself was deceived. He continued creeping, with various interruptions, for more than an hour. At length I saw him proceed towards a large bush of euphorbia, which was only two hundred paces from the animals. Being then certain he was concealed, he rose up, and made preparations for firing. I waited with impatience for the report of his gun; and was told by the Hottentot who stood near me, that Jenker could not fire till one of the rhinoceroses should turn round, that he might, if possible, take aim at its head.

"Presently, the largest of the two having looked behind, was immediately fired at: being wounded, he sent forth a horrid cry, and, followed by the female, ran furiously towards the place from which the noise had proceeded. Jenker threw himself down with his belly on the ground, and they passed close by his side without perceiving him, and came

straight towards me. I prepared myself to receive them; but my dogs became so restless on their approach, that, being unable to check them, I ordered them to be let loose, and encouraged them to the attack.

"When the animals saw this, they instantly turned aside and proceeded towards another of the hunters placed in ambush, from whom they received a second fire, and then to another, from whom they received a third. My dogs, on the other hand, harraised them prodigiously, which still increased their rage. They kicked at their pursuers in the most terrible manner, ploughed up the plain with their horns, and digging furrows in it seven or eight inches in depth, threw around them a shower of pebbles and stones.

"During this time we all kept approaching to surround them more closely. This rendered them completely furious. The male, however, suddenly stopped, and turning round to attack the dogs, endeavoured to rip up their bellies with his horn; and while he was engaged in pursuing them, the female quitted him and made her escape.

"Her flight was a fortunate circumstance, for we should have been much embarrassed with two such formidable adversaries. Without the assistance of the dogs we should not have been able to combat, but with great hazard, the one that remained. The bloody traces which he left wherever he went announced that he had received more than one wound; but he defended himself with the greater obstinacy.

"After a fruitless attack, which continued for some time, he began to retreat, and seemed desirous of gaining some bushes, with a view of finding shelter, or to prevent his being harraised but in front. In order to disappoint him, I rushed towards the place, and made a sign to the two hunters nearest me to advance thither also. He was only thirty paces from us when we took possession of the post; accordingly we all at the same instant discharged our three shots; he instantly fell, and was never after able to rise.

"Though mortally wounded, the animal still continued to defend himself when lying on the ground, as he had done when on his legs. With his feet he threw around him heaps of stones, and neither we nor our dogs durst venture to approach him. I wished to put an end to his torment by firing one more

ball, but my people intreated me to desist.

"I have already said, that all the savage tribes, and even the people at the Cape, set a high value on the dried blood of the rhinoceros, to which they ascribe great virtues in the cure of certain disorders. This animal had lost a great deal by his wounds. It was with much regret that they saw the earth moistened with it around him; and they were apprehensive that a new wound would increase that loss.

"Scarcely had the animal breathed his last, when the Hottentots all approached with eagerness in order to collect the blood. I had approached the body also, but with a different design, to measure and examine it. The savages of the horde assured me it was one of the largest of its species. I, however, did not believe them, as its principal horn was only nineteen inches three lines in length—I had seen horns much longer. The height of the animal was seven feet five inches, and its length, from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet six inches."

Mr. Le V. mentions an extraordinary faculty possessed by the Hottentots, of discovering water concealed in the bowels of the earth. One tribe, the *Kourouanas*, do this by the sight. They throw themselves flat on the ground, take a distant view, and if the space their eye traverses hides any subterranean spring, they rise and point to the spot. They discover it by an ethereal and subtle exhalation, which evaporates from every current of water, when not sunk to too great a depth. With regard to pools, their evaporation is more sensible, and is discoverable even when behind an eminence; and the vapours of the streams and rivers are so distinctly marked, that all their sinuosities may be traced. *Our Traveller* acquired this faculty from his companions to a certain extent, so as to be able to distinguish water at the distance of three hundred paces.

Mr. Le V. in one of his excursions discovered about a dozen zebras, and was fortunate enough, by the help of his dogs, to secure one, which was a female. He ventured upon her back, having secured himself from her teeth by a muzzle, and after a slight resistance, less than that of a colt the first time of being mounted, she proceeded quietly with her rider for more than a league, to the house whither the party was going. This trial so far satisfied Mr. Le V. that he thought of keeping her for riding, had not her wounds

wounds been too large, from the bite of the dogs, to promise a speedy cure. Our Author reasons from this fact on the possibility of training the zebra, and endeavours to refute the argument that might be taken from the weakness occasioned by her wounds, which might render her more manageable and docile. He states the difference, in this respect, between *domestic* animals and those in a *state of nature*; the former of which bear blows, and even wounds, with considerable patience, while the latter are only rendered by acute pain more ungovernable and furious. I think there is much truth in this distinction.

After a long absence from water, our Author describes, in animated and glowing colours, his arrival at the Great River.

"It was not long before I heard the noise of flowing water toward the North West. This sound, which announced our safety, made my heart leap for joy, and my people involuntarily uttered a shout of gladness. A second time our pains were on the point of being ended, and I should at length see a river! For since we quitted that of the Elephants, I had found nothing but the beds of periodical streams, either completely dry, or containing a few puddles of stagnant muddy water. The more speedily to enjoy such an agreeable sight, I mounted on horseback with Klaas, and rode towards the place to which the noise directed me. All those of my people who were not employed about the waggon began to run with me, and my ape, my dogs, and indeed every one of my animals that was at liberty, set off at the same time. We pushed on, helter skelter, contending who should first reach the spot. However, I suffered my animals to precede me a few paces, certain that their smell and their instinct would lead me by the shortest road. The barkings, the cries, the transports of this galloping crew, resembled a troop of bacchanals rather than a company of famished travellers. I shared the joy of every individual. A thousand confused sentiments agitated me at once, and my eyes were filled with involuntary tears. Few men upon earth have suffered pains equal to mine, but then few have experienced such exquisite pleasure.

"My first step when I arrived at the water was to leap into it, that I might cool and refresh my limbs while I was quenching my thirst. Thus I satisfied two urgent wants at once, and my peo-

ple, and all my animals, did the same."

The history of travellers over desert regions must be a history of the chase. The game of which Mr. Le Vaillant speaks with the greatest delight, is the camelopard, or giraffe, and the day on which he obtained one of them he accounted the happiest of his life.

"I commenced my chase," says our Author, "at sun-rise, and after walking some hours perceived seven giraffes, which my dogs instantly attacked. Six took flight together, the seventh, intercepted by my dogs, fled a different way. I followed him full speed; but, in spite of the exertions of my horse, the giraffe so far outstripped me, that on turning a little hill he was out of sight, and I gave up the pursuit. The dogs, however, soon came up with him, and he stopped to defend himself. I heard them bark with all their strength, and concluding they had the animal at bay, spurred my horse towards them.

"I had scarce turned the hillock, when I perceived him surrounded by the dogs, and endeavouring, by forcible kicks, to drive them off. I had only the trouble to alight, and brought him to the ground with a single shot. While I was looking for my people, one of them appeared, and made signs to me, which at first I did not understand. Looking towards the spot to which he pointed, I perceived, with surprize, a giraffe standing under a large ebony tree, and assailed by my dogs. It was the one I had just before shot, which had, in reality, recovered itself; but the moment I was preparing to fire at it a second time, it dropped down dead."

Mr. Le V. goes on to relate the transports with which his mind was overwhelmed in this acquisition to the stores of Natural History. He enters minutely into the precautions which he took to preserve the skin entire and undamaged, and he has brought it to Europe. He would also have stuffed it, so as to exhibit a faithful representation of it in its natural state, were not the apartments of an individual too low for the placing of such an enormous animal.

Our Author discovers upon all occasions a strong partiality for his African friends, which, in general, considering their hospitality and fidelity to him, is not only excusable, but laudable; but in some instances this partiality shews itself so plainly in opposition to truth, that I wonder how it could have escaped the observation even of Mr. Le V. himself.

Thus

Thus he tells of his coming to a horde of savages, all of whom were infected with a dangerous pestilence, and their bodies being covered with ulcers they lay extended in their huts. Such of the horde, adds he, as had supposed themselves in good health, had retired towards the South, to avoid its influence. It is precisely in this place, which seems the worst chosen in the book, that Mr. Le V. chuses to vindicate savage nations from the accusation of abandoning, in their emigrations, *old and infirm persons*, who are not in a condition to follow them.

A very honourable instance of our Author's friendly attention to the distresses of the savages occurs in his hazardous and successful attempt to dislodge from an impenetrable thicket, a family of lions, which had greatly annoyed one of their encampments. I will mention the more material circumstances of this occurrence, which also shews the usual method in Africa of assailing those formidable beasts.

"Full of hope and confidence in my fire-arms, the chief requested me to employ my weapons to deliver them from such a scourge. The circumstance of the lions having young ones rendered the attack a business of no small danger. These animals, at all times formidable, have, at such periods, a fierceness that nothing can resist. Nevertheless I promised to attack them the next day. At break of dawn the men of the horde were ready armed with arrows and assegays, and waited my orders to proceed to the attack. I heard the lions still growling in their strong hold, but the increasing light soon silenced them.

"The thicket was about two hundred paces long and sixty wide. It occupied a spot sunk lower than the adjacent ground. As it was unsafe to attack these beasts in their intrenchments, all that remained was to tempt them out of their fort. I therefore placed my marksmen and the other savages upon the eminences all round the wood, so that the lions should be unable to reach the plain without being perceived.

"None of the savages daring to enter the wood, we resolved to force all the oxen of the horde into it. Accordingly, when we were at our posts, with our guns ready to fire, we drove the oxen before us, compelling them by voices and blows to enter the thicket. The oxen, scenting their enemies, soon rushed back with alacrity; but our cries, the barking of the dogs, and the report of

our pistols, compelled them to re-enter the thicket, which they did in a sort of fury, jostling one another, and bellowing in a fearful manner.

"The lions, on their side, were roused at the sight of danger, and their rage vented itself in dreadful roars. This hideous concert continued great part of the morning, and we began to despair of success, when suddenly I heard, on the side opposite to me, piercing cries, instantly followed by the report of a gun. Shouts of joy immediately succeeded. I ran to the place, and found the lioness expiring. Klaas, who was stationed at that post, had shot her through the belly. Her dugs were swelled and pendant, which indicated she had young ones. It came into my head to employ her carcase for the purpose of enticing them out of the thicket. With this view I ordered it to be drawn to a certain distance. We retired about thirty paces from the carcase, ready to fire if the animals advanced. But my stratagem was unsuccessful. The whelps, indeed, uneasy at not seeing their mother, ran about the thicket growling on all sides. The male, too, redoubled his roarings, and his rage: We saw him for a moment appear at the edge of the thicket, his eyes sparkling, his mane erect, and lashing his sides with his tail. He was out of shot of my carbine, and one of my marksmen, posted near, fired, and missed him; at this he retired, and appeared no more. The sun was now declining, and the sport was becoming dangerous; I deemed it, therefore, prudent to defer our final victory till the next day.

"The savages conveyed the lioness to the kraal, for the purpose of feasting on her. She was four feet eight inches high to the top of the shoulder, and eleven feet four inches long from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail. I had certainly not the same desire for its flesh as the rest of the guests, yet I was induced to taste it, but found it inferior to that of the tiger.

"During the night I heard nothing either of the lion or the whelps, which I ascribed to the noisy mirth of my savages. There was another reason for their silence: The male, affrighted by the dangers he had run, availed himself of the darkness of the night to retire with his family, and in the morning, when we returned to the chase, we perceived the thicket deserted. We cautiously advanced into it, and found the marks only of the spoil that had been

made by this hungry family; on all sides were seen bones lying in heaps. I employed myself in tracing the footsteps of the lion and the whelps. The latter appeared to have been two in number, and at least equal to my great dog Yager, who was as high as my middle. To judge of the lion from the print of his foot, which was one-third larger than that of the lions, he must have been of the largest size."

This adventure furnishes an additional evidence in favour of the custom among savages, so often disputed, of *feeding on lions flesh*.

Mr. Le V. proposes to publish a Natural History of that part of Africa, which, as it will contain many *non-descript animals and plants*, must be curious. I hope he will endeavour to render his style more close and scientific than that of the present work, which is often unnecessarily diffusive. In most of the extracts I have made, though I have abridged the narrative more than one-half, I am not conscious that I have omitted any material transaction.—The Volumes in the Translation have neither Index nor Table of Contents. This you have properly censured and remedied.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL 1797.

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

Indian Antiquities; or, Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure System of Primeval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, the widely-extended Commerce, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan; compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, Commerce, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece. The whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of, the History of Hindostan, upon a comprehensive Scale. Vol. VI. Part I. Containing Dissertations on the Origin of the Druids, and the ancient Commerce of Hindostan. Printed for the Author, No. 31, Upper Norton-street, and sold by W. Richardson, Royal Exchange. 1796.

THIS Volume is part of a series of elaborate oriental disquisitions. It may, however, be very fairly considered as an independent work, containing two historical enquiries, one into the origin of the *Druids*, the other into the *ancient commerce of Hindostan*.

In the *first*, Mr. Maurice thinks he has traced out and established a *striking affinity* between the religious rites and ceremonies anciently practised in the *British Islands*, and those of the *Brabmins of the East*. It is divided into three Sections, of which the third is considerably the longest, as it runs out into an extensive parallel between the sacred rites and civil

customs prevalent in *India, Britain, and the Northern Empires of Europe*. The first Section is principally occupied in delineating the *probable geographical connection* between the inhabitants of these several countries, and the *extraordinary likeness* conceived by our Author to exist between their primeval languages. Some of these resemblances, if they be deemed *fanciful*, will be certainly allowed to be *ingenious*.

In the *second Section* Mr. M. considers the British ludicrous custom of making *April fools*, as it is called, on the first day of that month, and traces it up to *Asia*, where, he says, it is practised among

among the *Hindoos*, by immemorial usage. It takes place at a celebrated festival holden about the same period in India, termed the *Huli Festival*. An account of it is collected from a paper of Colonel Pearce's, published in the second volume of *Asiatic Researches*. We shall insert it as quoted by Mr. Maurice.

"During the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among *Hindoos* of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on *errands* and *expeditions* that are to end in *disappointment*, and raise a laugh at the expence of the person sent. The *Huli* is always in March, and the *last day* is the general holiday. I have never yet heard any account of the origin of *this English custom*, but it is unquestionably very ancient, and is still kept up even in great towns, though less in them than in the country: with us, it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people, but in *India*, high and low join in it, and the late *Saraja Dowla*, I am told, was very fond of making *Huli fools*, though he was a *Mussulman* of the highest rank. They carry the joke here so far, as to send letters, making appointments in the name of persons who, it is known, must be absent from their house at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given."

Mr. M. is of opinion, that an enquiry into the ancient customs of Persia, or into the general *astronomical mythology* of the East, would have taught Colonel Pearce, that the boundless hilarity and jocund sports prevalent on the *first day of April* in *England*, and during the *Huli festival* of *India*, have their origin in the practice of celebrating with jocund rites the period of the *vernal equinox*; which also was the day when the *new year of Persia* anciently began.

In a subsequent page Mr. M. asserts, that the *first of May* is equally regarded as a festival in *India* as in *Britain*. He also remarks, that the æra of the Creation began, in all probability, at the *vernal equinox*, when nature was gay and smiling, and not at the *dreary autumnal equinox*, when the beauty of the earth was declining, and its verdure decaying. Perhaps our Author may deride the opinion of Burnet, and some other Philosophers, that the Earth has, in consequence of the Deluge, changed its position in the *Ecliptic*, and has thus been deprived of its original donation from Heaven of a *perpetual spring*. But he certainly has forgotten that the *spring* which we enjoy is enjoyed only in the *Northern hemi-*

sphere of the globe, and in its *temperate zone*.

We find in the *third Section* a very extraordinary opinion, that the *magnet* was in the possession of the *ancient Romans*, under the name of *Lapis Heracleus*, in allusion to its reputed inventor *Hercules*. He affirms also, from Dr. Hyde, that the *Chaldeans* and *Arabians* have immemorially made use of it to guide them over the vast deserts that overpread their respective countries.

It seems too that the Chinese Records declare, that the Emperor *Cong-Fang*, above a *thousand years* before *Christ*, presented the King of *Cochin-China*, or his Ambassadors, with a species of *magnetic index*, in other words, with the *mariner's compass*. This may be true, but, considering the extreme *ignorance* and *timidity* of the *Chinese* even to this hour in *nautical concerns*, can hardly be considered as probable. But when Mr. M. infers from an *expression* in the ancient *Institutes of Menu* (allowing them a date equal, or even anterior to the 1500th year before the Christian æra), that the *Brahmins* were then acquainted with this wonderful discovery in navigation, he will surely be thought to make a *very precipitate conclusion*. It is deduced from a passage on the legal interest of money, and the limited rate of it in different cases, *with an exception with regard to adventures at sea*. The danger of such adventures is not augmented but *diminished* by the invention of the *magnetic power*; and there can be no question but that man as often, if not more frequently, found a *watery grave* for himself and for his merchandize in the bosom of the deep before the needle was his companion and conductor.

Our Readers, more especially those of *Venodetan extraction*, will feel a glow of patriotic exultation from the following animated detail of the *learning* of the ancient *Druids*. It has the *spirit* of poetry, without its *fairly fiction*.

"What sciences, in particular, flourished among the *Druids* besides *astronomy*, which they seem to have carried to wonderful perfection for those periods; *moral philosophy*, whose sublime and awful precepts they incessantly inculcated on their disciples; *music*, whose solemn melody, breathed from innumerable harps during the public worship, roused to transports of enthusiasm the votaries of that animated superstition; *mechanick*, which enabled them to elevate to such surprising heights the immense masses of stone

stone discoursed of above (*Stone-henge*, &c.); and *botany*, to which a race constantly residing in woods, and accustomed to use plants and herbs of a supposed mysterious efficacy in the rites of divination, could be no strangers: What sciences, I say, besides these they might have cultivated, the impenetrable darkness in which they delighted to bury themselves and their pursuits, must ever prevent our knowing. An acquaintance with *geography* is indeed allowed them by Cæsar; but to a race so entirely secluded from the rest of the habitable globe, little more of that science could be known than what they might learn from the Phœnician and Grecian navigators, who successively visited the coast of Britain. Ignorant of its external surface, however, the deep and productive mines with which the island abounded afforded that inquisitive race a noble opportunity of contemplating its internal wonders, and advancing far in the knowledge of *minerals*, *metals*, *gems*, and other productions of the subterraneous world. Of *geometrical knowledge* also, no inconsiderable portion may fairly be assigned them, as being so intimately connected with *astronomy* and the *mechanical arts*, in which they had evidently made to great a proficiency. Dr. Borlase, indeed, from his own personal investigation, greatly confirms this latter position; for on one of the rocks on the famous *Karn-bre-Hill* in Cornwall, he discovered a very regular *elliptical* basin, ten inches by fourteen, which, he observes, could hardly be so exactly delineated without stationing the *two foci* of the *ellipse* *mathematically*; a strong evidence that not only the said basin was made by the Druids, but that they understood the principles of *geometry*."

The subject of the *second Dissertation*, stated at length, is an enquiry into the commerce carried on in very remote ages by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, with the British Islands, for their ancient staple of *tin*; and their extensive barter of that commodity for those of the Indian Continent; the whole confirmed by extracts from the *Institutes of Menu*, and interspersed with strictures on the origin and progress of *navigation* and *ship-building* in the *East*. This enquiry is replete with curious and amusing literature; and with several singular facts in natural history. We are told, that in exploring the *tin mines* of the *Cassiterides* and *Cornwall*, they exhibit internal testimony of the remote, almost

of the incalculable period at which they have been wrought; for in digging to the depth of fifty fathom, the miners frequently meet with large timbers still entire. They are vulgarly supposed to have been deposited there by the waters of the deluge; but without going quite so far back in the annals of time, Mr. M. thinks we may reasonably enough conclude them to have been left there by *Phœnician workmen*, the props and pillars of the exhausted mines; especially as we are told in Childrey's *Natural History*, that *pick-axes*, *brass-nails*, and other *utensils*, are found at the greatest depths intermixed with *those timbers*. Mr. M. subjoins a very clear and particular account of the method of preparing *tin* in the *mines* of *Cornwall*, which, though dressed of *technical phrases*, and as much *abridged* as the nature of the subject will admit, is too prolix for our publication. We must therefore refer our readers for it to the *original work*.

In the progress of the history of our *national commerce* we are told of some *singular* and magnificent projects of the *Macedonian Alexander*. Among his papers were found *memoranda* of certain grand schemes which, if he had lived, it was his intention to have executed. One of these was, to build a *thousand galleys*, to reduce the Carthaginians and other *maritime nations* who might be inclined to oppose the progress of his arms in an intended conquest of all the sea-coasts of *Africa* and *Spain* lying in the *Mediterranean*. Another memorandum stated his intention to carry a *broad and regular high road* along the line of the same coast, as far as *Ceuta* and *Tangier*. This was for the convenience of commerce, and for a more easy communication between his land and sea-forces. A *third plan* was for the erection of *fortresses*, establishing *arsenals*, and forming *havens*, *docks*, and *yards*, for building and repairing ships throughout his dominions at proper intervals. The whole scheme, if carried into execution, must have annihilated the power of *Carthage*, and decisively marked the judicious policy and comprehensive grasp of the mind that formed it.

In describing the *navigation of antiquity*, Mr. M. observes, that the Greeks were accustomed to fortify the outside of their vessels with *pitch*, mixed with *rosin*, which gave them a dark appearance, and hence, in *Homer*, that they are uniformly

denominated *μαλανάι*, or *black*. The Romans, he adds, in succeeding ages improved on this practice, and let the first example to posterity of *sheathing vessels with metal*. Mr. Lock in his *History of Navigation* informs us, that Trajan's ship having been weighed out of the lake of Riccio, where it had lain sunk for *above thirteen hundred years*, it was observed that the *pine and cypress* of it had lasted most remarkably. On the outside it was built with double planks, daubed over with *Greek pitch*, caulked with linen rags, and over all a *sheet of lead*, fastened on with *little copper nails*. This ship was weighed up by the order of Cardinal Prospero Colonna. Thus it appears that *caulking and sheathing* were in use *sixteen hundred years ago*. For it cannot be doubted that the *sheet of lead* nailed over the outside of the vessel with *copper nails*, was *sheathing*, and that in great perfection, the copper nails being used in preference to iron, which when rusted in the water by the

working of the ship, soon lose their hold and drop out.

In the account of the natural productions of Persia, Mr. M. enumerates their *delicious wines*, with which the ancient inhabitants were not, like their Mahometan *descendants*, denied to regale themselves. The *wine* of Schirez we remember to have seen highly commended in that *sanctiful but authentic repository of Eastern manners*, the Arabian Tales. Our Author thinks, that it was in allusion to the multitude of the Persian *wine-yards* that the *golden bed* of Darius was adorned, as Athenæus writes, with the *stalk of a vine in gold*, and with branches representing *grapes*, whether *seen, matured, or mature*, by clusters of *rubies, emeralds, and amethysts*.

We here take leave of Mr. M. wishing him that profit from his book, which neither his learning nor his diligence, as we gather from some hints scattered here and there, have yet procured him from the Public.

R. R.

Vaurien; or, Sketches of the Times: Exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age. In Two Volumes, pp. 623. Cadell. 1797.

THE Writer of these Volumes, distinguished by the fashionable title of Sketches and Views, is a man of lively imagination, and well acquainted with the town, particularly the busy walks, and the middling and lower ranks in Society. With the most polite and refined circles he is not so conversant; or, if he be, he has caricatured their manners with a degree of licentiousness that does not accord with the profession that his Sketches are drawn from real life. The turn for speculation that rages too much even in the sober walks of commerce, is ludicrously exposed in the story of a Loan Contractor, who purchased an annuity on the life of one of his ploughboys.

CHARLES, one of the heroes of this collection, pays a visit to Mr. Million. A servant entering, exclaimed, that Bob was in a delirium. Million exclaimed, wringing his hands, "In a delirium! the worst news I have heard since the sudden Peace!—Run, fetch the Prince's physician, the great City doctor, the Quaker, and the Jew; a consultation instantly. What, Bob in a delirium! This comes of his high feeding."

"Who is Bob, Mr. Million?" enquired Charles; "you have no son, or nephew, or cousin of that name."

"Bob, Sir, was one of my ploughboys: Gentlemen, a youth strong as his horses. Who the d—l could think such a horse of a man could ever be delirious!"

Charles exclaimed, "How sensitive is this humanity at the disorder of his ploughboy!"

Vaurien said, turning to Charles, "I wonder at the reason."

"Gentlemen," continued Million, "I feel myself suddenly indisposed. Poor Bob! I received him in my house, furnished him with all the requisites of a gentleman, and desired him to live well; bought turtles on the first arrival of the West India fleet; the dog swilled a pipe of Madeira in six months. What could man do more? he looked jolly and comfortable, and as red in the face as a burning coal. Poor Bob! I fear I over-fed him."

"He must assuredly," said Charles, "have performed some great and good action, Mr. Million, to have merited affections so truly paternal."

"Gentlemen," replied Million, "he is the completest scoundrel, and only escaped hanging by my interest with the Minister; a most persevering thief, a most dauntless liar, and a most universal ravisher. He has bastardized a parish. But the fellow was the most athletic and brawny

brawny scoundrel in the three kingdoms ; a perfect iron giant ; a fellow who, in his loose days, before he lived with me, when 'twas thought he could not escape the gallows, every great surgeon in town kept an eye on. Providence, indeed, blest the scoundrel with a most uninterrupted state of health, and, excepting the year after he domesticated with me, he had never the slightest ail."

"I will know the reason," said Vaurien. "And pray, Sir, why did you throw away such excessive indulgences on a man who has defrauded the gibbet?"

"Throw away, Sir! who the d—l could think of a delirium? I considered he was a safer person than myself, a poor tottering old man, and my daughter of a plethoric habit, and with such exquisite sensibility that she is liable to a dozen hysterics a day."

"Safe in what, Sir?" demanded Charles.

"Why, have not I already informed you? Gentlemen, I have both a tontine and an annuity on the scoundrel's life of three thousand a-year. I might have injured his life, but his appetite was so voracious and regular, his cheeks so round and rosy, a very Falstaff without stuffing. On truffle pasties and perigord pies he would breakfast, dine, and sup, with intermediate refreshments. I could not believe it, but the apothecary said that his blood was one mass of inflammation. Gentlemen, I must beg leave to retire; I must see how the scoundrel does. The Lord preserve his precious life. Over-gorged, by G—!"

This accident broke the purport of the visit. "We must return again," said Vaurien, "when Bob is quite recovered or quite dead."

There is much just as well as refined sentiment in the picture that is exhibited in Chapter XIX. of an English woman poised between a Briton and a Gaul; or between what we call physical and moral love—"Vaurien, fascinated in her [Emily's] presence; Charles, enchanted in his absence; one was to be looked at, and the other was remembered. The one was all that imagination could form of the agreeable, and the other all that sentiment could form of the tender." There is also much delicacy of sentiment in Chap. XXI. on Loving by Anticipation.

We think it is scarcely worth while, in a Sketch of the Literature, Philosophy, and Politics of the age, to insist so much on the wild extravagancies of Godwin, Holcroft, and others of the same stamp,

who know no other masters in science than the Jacobins of France; nor on Crazed Myltics; nor yet on the History of the Jews, which forms by far the largest section in the work; although we should be sorry to miss some of the observations on the circumstances that form the Jewish character, particularly those that direct their literary pursuits.

Our Author animadverts on a practice, which he considers as prevalent, of nameless writers composing books which are, from vanity, fathered by other persons, who, no doubt, pay an extra price for the gratification of their vanity. The writers thus employed must be men in indifferent circumstances, we are to presume, otherwise they would not sacrifice the hope of praise for the convenience of money. It is possible that such men may possess good natural parts as well as acquired accomplishments; of which we have an indisputed instance in Mr. Badcock, who is now known to have been the author of a great part, at least, of the BAMPTON Lectures. There is no species of composition that requires greater taste, judgment, and genius, than to select from an immense variety of materials such particulars as are interesting to all times and ages, to arrange them in a clear order, and, without repetition, to involve them, under sublime and affecting views, in one copious and majestic stream of narration. Does it require less power in the unfortunate writer, who is reduced to the necessity of composing historical works in the name of another, under the chilling damps of obscurity and poverty, than it would do under the genial influence of fortune, and the animating hope of approbation and applause? We particularize historical composition, because it is to this that our Author chiefly refers. But the same question may be put with regard to every other species of composition. It is by the composition itself, not the circumstances of the writer, whether *anonymous* or *fictitiously* named, that his merit or demerit is to be determined. Dr. Johnson wrote a great variety of pieces, and, among others, sermons, preached, and perhaps published, by clergymen. And he says, that "a man may write at all times, and in all humours, if he will set doggedly to work;" that is, rule his faculties into due exertion: which is certainly true; yet Vaurien considers anonymous authors, at least those that are employed by others, as totally destitute "of invention and imagination," and as

forming mechanical books with mechanical pens (See Vol. II. p. 162—164); as if such writers employed some physical power in their works, and not the usual instruments and powers of thought, the ordinary modes of reasoning, and the usual laws of the association of ideas. Precisely on the same ground he might represent as mere machines the most renowned Pleaders before Courts of Judicature, whose subjects, in general, are none of their own choosing. The absurdity of Vaurien in this matter is not greater than the petulance of joining a vulgar cry against men who are forced to write for bread; who may, possibly, possess as great powers as those who write for fame. Nay, if what he says be true, that there are persons in London who can write with plausibility on any subject, "in sunshine or in rain," the presumption is clearly in favour of the poor and laborious writer.

The strictures of Vaurien on this class of writers will fall with the less weight, that it is evident he is not a man of education, but unacquainted even with the common divisions of science, as appears from his sneers at the recommendations of a certain writer in the Reviews of the Study of "Universal or PHILOSOPHICAL GRAMMAR;" words which he represents as "unintelligible, though formidable, confusing, and alarming" (See Vol. II. p. 164). Is this bold Critic to be informed, that philosophical grammar, by connecting words with ideas, ideas with the principles and operations of the mind, and these again with the properties and powers of matter, opens to every ingenious and cultivated mind a wide and beautiful field of speculation, and gives precision to the style, as well as to the sentiments of an author? The Philosophical Inquiry of Mr. Harris on the subject of Universal Grammar is generally known, not only to those who have had the advantage of a liberal and scientific, but even to boys who have received what is called a common classical education. And this subject of philosophical Grammar has, of late, received much ingenious, pleasing, and satisfactory illustration in Mr. Horne Tooke's *Etymologia*; or, *Diversions of Purley*; particularly in his observations on the abstract meaning of the Particles.

But we were not surprised to find our

Author, though possessed of lively parts, and a knowledge of the world, unacquainted with the existence of such a science as Philosophical, after perceiving his frequent errors against English Grammar.—Examples: "Mr. Justice, who [whom] I do not name," Vol. I. p. 17. "She was resolved to visit two kinds of persons; first, those *who* she did know; and, secondly, those *who* she did not know," Vol. I. p. 269. The nominative *who* is used instead of the accusative *whom* throughout the whole of these volumes. "His great soul can alone receive," Vol. I. p. 29. Meaning "his great soul alone can receive." "While his fever was *only visible* in his hollow eyes," Vol. I. p. 103. This would seem to import that his fever might possibly have been *more* than visible. But his meaning must doubtless be, that his "fever was visible only in his hollow eyes." "Except a total ignorance of Greek, Charlotte Fenton was the nymph of his soul," Vol. II. p. 177. Would it be possible for Aristotle himself, were he to rise from the dead, or any of his Commentators, to make either a logical or grammatical analysis of the above sentence?—The writer of these Sketches possesses fancy, acuteness, and a considerable knowledge of the world. He has also read, and made excerpts from, a great variety of books. He is, however, very imperfectly acquainted with the sciences, and the general principles common to all science. He does not seem to have had the advantage of a good education. Though a judicious and humorous observer on the ways of men, he is by no means fitted to describe the Literature and Philosophy of the times. We have farther to add, that he seems, in very many instances, if we rightly guess his allusions, which are indeed very obvious, to pay more regard to the effect he wishes to produce on the affections and emotions of his reader, than either to matter of fact, or candour of judgment. Yet, on the whole, it is but justice to Vaurien to say, that though he is no great Critic in either Philosophy or Literature, and although there is scarcely any natural bond of connection between the numerous facts and fancies he has heaped together, he is, nevertheless, an intelligent, entertaining, and instructive writer.

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 180.]

THE following singular circumstance, which occurred to the Author in consequence of an attack from a South American bat, may amuse the reader:

"On waking about four o'clock this morning, in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myself weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. Having started up, and run for the surgeon, with a fire-brand in one hand, and all over befouled with gore; to which if added my pale face, short hair, and tattered apparel, he might well ask the question,

"Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin

"damn'd?

"Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts

"from Hell?

"The mystery however was, that I had been bitten by the *vampire*, or *spedre*, of Guiana, which is also called the *flying dog* of New Spain, and, by the Spaniards, *perrowalador*. This is no other than a bat of a monstrous size, that sucks the blood from men and cattle when they are fast asleep, even, sometimes, till they die; and, as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I shall endeavour to give a distinct account of it.—Knowing by instinct that the person they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet; where, while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small, indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is, consequently, not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood, until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time into eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in such places where the blood flows spontaneously, perhaps in an artery—but this is entering rather on the province of

the medical faculty. Having applied tobacco-ashes as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and from my hammock, I observed several small heaps of congealed blood, all round the place where I had lain, upon the ground; upon examining which, the surgeon judged that I had lost at least twelve or fourteen ounces during the night.

"As I have since had an opportunity of killing one of these bats, I cut off his head, which I have drawn in its natural size, and as a great curiosity, with the whole figure flying above it, on a smaller scale. Having measured this creature, I found it to be between the tips of the wings thirty two inches and a half; it is said that some are above three feet, though nothing like in size to the bats of Madagascar. The colour was a dark brown, nearly black, but lighter under the belly. Its aspect was truly hideous on the whole, but particularly the head, which has an erect shining membrane above the nose, terminating in a shrivelled point," &c.

Captain S. met with the same accident twice afterwards during a march through the forests of Guiana; by which it should seem that attacks from these formidable blood-suckers are carefully to be guarded against in those exposed solitudes.

A circumstance is related in the Twenty-fifth Chapter which confirms the common opinion that frogs can exist in very confined situations.

"On the 26th one of my men brought me a snake which he had just killed; it was about four feet long, and not thicker than the barrel of a musket; when, perceiving a nob near its middle bigger than my fist, I had the curiosity to cut it open, and an enormous frog made its appearance, perfectly alive and entire, a small spot on the back of its head and neck excepted, which was blue and slimy, as if beginning to putrify. For the sake of experiment, I fastened him, with a string to his feet, upon a grafs-plot near the river, for three days; when, finding the

the poor animal hearty and well. I gave him his liberty, with a caution to keep a better look-out for the future."

Probably the signs of putrefaction, which appeared in the creature in its prison, might arise rather from the digestive power in the stomach of the snake than from the exclusion of the natural air, which these animals are said to endure without apparent inconvenience.

Captain S. during his residence at the Hope, was visited by a neighbouring Gentleman, whom he conducted up his ladder; for he had so constructed his habitation, to prevent the too frequent intrusion of visitors, that it could only be entered at the top. The Gentleman had no sooner entered his aerial dwelling, than he leaped down from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman with agony and pain; after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. On looking up, Capt. S. discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, or *wasser-wasfer*, in the thatch, directly above the proprietor's head, as he stood within his door; when our Author immediately took to his heels, as his visitor had done, and ordered the bees to be demolished by the slaves without delay. A tar mop was now brought, and the devastation was just going to commence, when an old negro stepped up, and offered to receive any punishment his Master should decree if any one of these bees should ever sting the *owner of the dwelling in person*. "Mast'ra," said he, "they would have stung you long ere now, had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, that is, gradually all wed to build upon your premises, they assuredly know both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them."

Capt. S. instantly assented to the proposition, and ordered his boy Quaco to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did, and was not stung; he then ventured to follow himself, and declares, upon his honour, that, though he shook the nest so as to make its inhabitants buzz about his ears, not a single bee attempted to sting him. He immediately released the old negro, whom he had tied to a tree during the experiment, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum, and five shillings, for the discovery. "This swarm of bees," adds our Author, "I have since kept unhurt, as my body guards, and they have made many *overseers* take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up my ladder, upon

some frivolous message, when I wished to punish them for injustice and cruelty, which was not seldom."

We have inserted this testimony to the sagacity of bees, which to some may appear to favour of improbability and fable, because it may be considered by others, as we profess it is considered by us, as an evidence rather of the Author's veracity. Certainly it agrees with an opinion very generally received in the villages of this country with respect to the *domestic bees*, of which no apprehension is entertained by the established inhabitants of the mansion, by which their little colony is protected, as it is rarely known, even when much disturbed, to violate the laws of hospitality.

Hitherto we have abstained from selecting any specimens of the horrid punishments too frequently inflicted on the Coast of Surinam, and too frequently, perhaps, detailed in these volumes. We shall now, however, present our readers, with a single instance of this dreadful justice, which we have chosen because our Author was himself a spectator of it; because the sufferer was a very atrocious criminal; and is also an exemplary proof of that wonderful insensibility and contempt with which these savages make it their glory to endure the bitterest tortures their foes can inflict. But we suspect that there is some partiality in Capt. Stedman's favourable account of the crime for which this cruel punishment was inflicted.

"This Negro, whose name was Neptune, was no slave, but his own master, and a carpenter by trade; he was young and handsome; but having killed the overseer of the estate Aktona, in the Para Creek, in consequence of some dispute, he justly forfeited his life. The particulars, however, are worth relating: This man, having stolen a sheep to entertain a favourite young woman, the overseer, who burnt with jealousy, had determined to see him hanged; to prevent which the negro shot him dead among the sugar-canes: for these offences, of course, he was sentenced to be *broken alive upon the rack* without the benefit of the *coup de grace*, or mercy-stroke. Informed of the dreadful sentence, he composedly laid himself down on his back on a strong cross, on which, with arms and legs expanded, he was fastened by ropes: the executioner, also a black man, having now with a hatchet chopped off his left hand, next took a heavy

heavy iron bar, with which, by repeated blows, he broke his bones to shivers, till the marrow, blood, and splinters flew about the field; but the prisoner never uttered a groan nor a sigh. The ropes being next unloosed, I imagined him dead, and felt happy; till the Magistrates stirring to depart, he writhed himself from the cross, when he fell on the grass, and damned them all, as a set of barbarous rascals; at the same time, removing his right hand by the help of his teeth, he rested his head on part of the timber, and asked the by-standers for a pipe of tobacco, which was infamously answered by kicking and spitting on him; till I, with some American seamen, thought proper to prevent it. He then begged that his head might be chopped off; but to no purpose. At last, seeing no end to his misery, he declared, that though he had deserved death, he had not expected to die so many deaths. "However," said he, "you Christians have missed your aim at last, and I now care not were I to remain thus one month longer." After which he sung two extempore songs, with a clear voice, the subjects of which were to bid adieu to his living friends, and to acquaint his deceased relations, that in a very little time he should be with them, to enjoy their company for ever, in a better place. This done, he calmly entered into conversation with some Gentlemen concerning his trial, relating every particular with uncommon tranquillity. "But," said he, abruptly, "by the sun it must be eight o'clock, and, by any longer discourse, I should be sorry to be the cause of your losing your breakfast." Then, casting his eyes on a Jew, whose name was De Vries, "A-propos, Sir," said he, "won't you please to pay me the ten shillings you owe me?"—"For what to do?" To buy meat and drink, to be sure; don't you perceive I am to be kept alive?" which speech, seeing the Jew stare like a fool, this mangled wretch accompanied with a loud laugh. Next observing the soldier who stood sentinel over him biting occasionally on a piece of dry bread, he asked him, "how it came to pass that he, a white man, should have no meat to eat along with it?" "Because I am not so rich," answered the soldier. "Then I will make you a present, Sir," said the negro; "first pick my hand, which was chopped off, clean to the bones; next begin to devour my body, till you are glutted; when you will have bread and meat, as best becomes you;" which

piece of humour was followed by a second laugh; and thus he continued till I left him, which was about three hours after the dreadful execution."

We shall subjoin to this shocking detail our Author's reflections on it, as intirely agreeing with our own, together with a singular occurrence which took place on his visit to the same spot some hours after.

"Though I never recall to my remembrance without the most painful sensation this horrid scene, which must revolt the feelings of all who have one spark of humanity, I cannot forbear exhibiting to the public the dreadful spectacle in a drawing. If the reader, however, should be offended with this shocking exhibition, and my dwelling so long on this unpleasant subject, let it be some relief to his reflection to consider this punishment not inflicted as a wanton and unprovoked act of cruelty, but as the extreme severity of the Surinam laws on a desperate wretch, suffering as an example to others for complicated crimes, while, at the same time, it cannot but give me, and I hope many others, some consolation to reflect, that the above barbarous mode of punishment was hitherto never put in practice in the British Colonies.

"I must now relate an incident which, as it had a momentary effect on my imagination, might have had a lasting one on some who had not investigated the real cause of it, and which it gave me no small satisfaction to discover. About three o'clock in the afternoon, walking towards the place of execution, with my thoughts full of the affecting scene, and the image of the sufferer fresh in my mind, the first object I saw was his head, at some distance, placed on a stake, nodding to me backwards and forwards, as if it had really been alive. I instantly stopped short, and, seeing no person in the Savannah, nor a breath of wind sufficient to move a leaf or a feather, I acknowledge that I was rivetted to the ground where I stood, without having the resolution of advancing one step, for some time; till, reflecting that I must be weak indeed not to approach this dead skull, and find out the wonderful phenomenon, if possible, I boldly walked up, and instantly discovered the natural cause by the return of a vulture to the gallows, who perched upon it, as if he meant to dispute with me for this feast of carrion; which bird, having already picked out one of the eyes, had fled at my first approach

proach, and, striking the skull with its talons as it took its sudden flight, occasioned the motion already described. I shall now only add, that this poor wretch, after living near six hours, had been knocked on the head by the commiserating sentinel, the marks of whose mallet were perfectly visible by a large open fracture on the skull."

Our Author mentions a custom often practised at Surinam by those who can afford it, of bathing young children in Madeira wine and water; and that his little boy was immersed in this liquid by the generous hospitality of a friend. The reasons for this practice, so strange to an *European*, he does not declare; perhaps he does not know: but the same custom prevailed among the *ancient Spartans*, as is related by Plutarch in his Life of Lycurgus; and he also gives this reason for it: "They supposed," says he, "that an ablution in this mixture determined the strength or weakness of the infant's constitution, which, if it were defective, would, in consequence of such a bath, dry and pine away; but if healthy, would become heartier and lustier."

So much having been said in these extracts concerning Joanna and her little boy, the reader will, probably, not be uninterested in what remains to be told of her history, though the catastrophe be melancholy. Capt. S. on quitting Surinam for ever, wished to take with him to Europe his faithful companion; but, notwithstanding her ardent affection for him, his intreaties were ineffectual. Her attachment to her native country, her sense of justice to Mrs. Godetroy, whose debt was still undischarged, and a decent pride, which must necessarily experience mortification, on being degraded from the first rank among her own class in America to an humble and contemptible condition in Europe, overbalanced every motive of love and tenderness placed in the opposite scale. Captain S. left Guiana on the 1st of April 1777. In the month of August 1783 he received the melancholy tidings, that

on the 5th of November preceding, his beloved mistress expired, as some suspected by poison administered by the hand of jealousy and envy, on account of her prosperity, and the marks of distinction which her superior merit had attracted. Her adopted mother Mrs. Godetroy, who bedewed her remains with tears, ordered her to be interred under the grove of orange-trees where she had lived. Her boy was sent to the Captain, with a bill of near two hundred pounds, his own property, by his inheritance from his mother. His education being finished in England, he went two voyages to the West Indies with the highest character as a sailor, and served with honour as a Midshipman during the dispute with Spain, on board his Majesty's ships the Southampton and the Lizard. Unfortunately for his friends, he perished at sea off the island of Jamaica.

Though Captain S.'s partiality for a race of beings with whom he was so tenderly connected induced him to collect, as it appears to us, with more diligence than caution, instances of the oppression which they are said to endure, yet, every reasonable allowance being made, there can be no question that much unnecessary evil exists in this system of servitude. Power will always be abused by some, when not circumscribed by law; but the *Legislator* should dwell in the country for whose benefit his regulations are designed, and be acquainted with the *prejudices* and *wants* of its inhabitants. Inaccuracies in the title of this work occur here and there, which we have marked with *italics* in our extracts. These may well be pardoned in a soldier and a traveller, who, as he tells us, was often compelled to write his observations with a pencil on his *cartridges*, or on a *bleached bone*. Their novelty and variety make abundant compensation for any grammatical irregularities; and after all the exceptions of fastidious criticism, there are few readers who will not be gratified by Capt. Stedman's narrative.

R. R.

The Nun; by Diderot. Translated from the French. Two Vols. London. Robinsons. 1797.

M. DIDEROT, and some literary friends, amused themselves with practising a pleasant artifice upon the *Marquis de Croismare*, one of their society, who had lately retired from Paris to his country residence in Normandy. This gentleman, a person of singular hu-

manity, had interested himself considerably in the cause of a *Nun*, who had appealed judicially against her vows, into which she had been forced by her parents. Without having seen her, without knowing her name, he went and solicited in her favour all the Counsellors of the Great Chamber

Chamber of the Parliament of Paris. In spite of this generous intercession, the *unfortunate recluse* lost her cause, and her vows were adjudged valid.

In recalling this whole adventure to their minds, the Marquis's literary associates resolved to revive it to their own advantage. They took it for granted, that this *Nun* had been so fortunate as to escape from her convent; and, in consequence, they made her write to the *Marquis de Croismare*, to intreat assistance and protection. They employed themselves at their *petit souf  *, amidst loud bursts of laughter, in composing those letters which were to make the good Marquis weep; and at those meetings they also read, with the same expressions of mirth, the kind answers which were returned by this generous and worthy friend.

They soon however perceived, that the calamities of their *heroine* began to interest too deeply their tender benefactor. Accordingly they adopted the expedient of taking her off by death, preferring the uneasiness which he would feel upon this event to the certain danger of inflaming his imagination, if she were permitted longer to survive. After his return to Paris, all the circumstances of this *conspiracy* were unfolded to him. He laughed, as may be supposed, at the trick, and the misfortunes of the poor *Nun* served only to strengthen the bonds of friendship among those she had left behind.

It is a singular circumstance, that if the imagination of the *Marquis de Croismare* was heated by this pleasantry, that of *Diderot*, on his part, was no less ardently inflamed. He began to write in detail the whole history of the *Nun*. He has not completed his work, but still it must be allowed to be a *pathetic and interesting romance*. It contains, however, no mixture of *love*. It may be reckoned one of the most *severe satires on cloisters* that ever was composed; and, perhaps, not the less dangerous, as it seems only to speak of them with praise. It cannot be denied, but, that like other *satires*, it sometimes *exaggerates* the evils which it would remove, and *seldom* places in the opposite scale the good, which, in whatever proportion, is still to be found in every human society. The character of the Superior, *Madame Moni*, and of *Faber Lemoine*, are indeed both excellent in very different ways, but they are both passed over in a hasty and perfunctory manner, while the vicious and superstitious personages of the drama exhibit

themselves minutely, and in detail. This may be conformable enough to the purposes of *oratory* and *popularity*, but is utterly inconsistent with *truth*, and with *real philosophy*.

Of the *amiable pictures* which a *nunnery* may display, the following may be presented to the reader, as no unfavourable specimen of our Author's talent for diving into the depths of the human heart.

"I performed my *noviciate* without aversion. I pass rapidly over those two first years, because they contained nothing melancholy to me, but the secret feeling that I was slowly approaching a state for which I was not formed. Sometimes it was renewed with violence; and as often as this happened, I recurred to my good superior (*Madame Moni*), who embraced me, who unshooked my soul, who displayed to me her arguments with force; and always concluded with telling me—"And have not other situations, too, their crosses? We are apt to be sensible only of our own. Come, my child, let us fall on our knees, and pray." She then knelt down, and prayed aloud, but with so much *unction*, eloquence, mildness, elevation, and force, that you would have said she was inspired by the Spirit of God. Her thoughts, her expressions, her images, penetrated to the very bottom of the heart. At first you listened, by degrees you were elevated, you were united with her; the soul was thrilled, and your partook her transports. Her design was not to seduce, but certainly this she accomplished. We left her with a heart enraptured, our countenances displayed joy and ecstasy, we shed tears so delightful! It was an impression which she herself took, which the long retained, and which those to whom it was communicated likewise preserved. It is not to my own experience that I refer, it is to that of all the nuns. Some of them have told me, that they have felt the want of her consolation as that of an exquisite pleasure, and I believe I required only a little more habit to reach that point; nevertheless, at the approach of my *profession*, I experienced a melancholy so profound, that it exposed my good superior to severe trials: her talents forsook her: she herself acknowledged it to me. "I don't know," says she, "what passes within me; it seems, when you come, as if God retired, and his Spirit were silent. It is in vain that I animate myself, that I seek ideas, that I attempt to exalt my soul; I feel myself an ordinary and humble woman."

" Ah, my dear mother !" said I, " what presentiment ! if it were God that rendered you dumb."

" One day that I felt myself more uncertain and more depressed than ever, I went to her cell ; my presence at first rendered her speechless ; it seemed that she read in my eyes, in my whole person, that the profound sentiment I carried within me was beyond her strength, and she was unwilling to struggle without the certainty of being victorious : nevertheless she made the attempt : by degrees the warmed ; in proportion as my sorrow subsided, her enthusiasm increased. She threw herself suddenly upon her knees ; I followed her example. I imagined I was to partake her transports ; I wished it. She pronounced some words ; then all at once she was silent. I waited in vain, she spoke no more ; she rose, she burst into tears, she took me by the hand, and squeezing it between her's, " Oh, my dear child !" said she, " what a cruel effect have you produced upon me ! Observe the consequence ; the Spirit has withdrawn—I feel it. Go, let God speak to you yourself, since it is not his pleasure to communicate himself by me."

" In reality, I know not what had passed within her ; whether I had inspired her with a distrust of her power, which has never been dissipated ; whether I had rendered her timid, or really broken her correspondence with heaven ; but the talent of consolation returned to her no more.

" Upon the eve of my *profession*, I went to see her ; she laboured under a melancholy equal to my own. I wept, and so did she ; I threw myself at her feet ; she blessed me, she raised me up, embraced me, and again sent me away, saying, " I am weary of life, I wish to die. I have asked of God never to see this day, but it is not his will. Go, I will speak to your mother ; I will pass the night in prayer ; pray you also ; but go to bed, I command you."—" Allow me," answered I, " to join you ;"—" I allow you from nine o'clock till eleven—no more, no more. At half past nine o'clock I will begin to pray, and you will begin also ; but at eleven o'clock you will allow me to pray alone, and you will take repose. Go, dear child, I shall watch before God the remainder of the night."

" She wished to pray, but could not. I slept ; and in the mean time this holy woman went through the passages, knocking at every door. She awoke the nuns,

and made them go down without noise to the church. All of them repaired thither ; and, when they were there, she invited them to address themselves to heaven in my favour. This prayer was made in silence : then she extinguished the light, all repeated together the *Miserere*, except the *Superior*, who, prostrate at the foot of the altar, *macerated* herself in a cruel manner, saying, " O God ! If it be for any fault that I have committed that you have departed from me, grant me forgiveness ! I do not ask you to restore me the gift of which you have deprived me, but that you would address yourself to this innocent, who sleeps, while I here invoke you in her favour."

This is a faithful and animated picture of *glowing and humble piety* ; and such, we trust, is not barely the creature of *Fancy*, but may be found both *within and without* the precincts of the *cloister*. We are surprized to observe the translator, who is in general sufficiently correct, using the word *macerate* for *correcting with lashes* in the above, and in several other passages of this Work. He must have confounded it with another word of a similar sound.

As a contrast to the above description, read the following account of the sufferings our unfortunate heroine endured after the death of the *Superior*, her friend, and when another of a very opposite disposition had succeeded. We will hope, however, for the credit of conventual institutions, and of humanity, that the scene has never been *realized*.

" They no longer complained of me to the *Superior*, but they did every thing in their power to render my life uncomfortable. They forbade the nuns to come near me, and I soon found myself deserted. I had a few friends, who contrived, by stealth, to get the better of the restraint which was imposed upon them ; and now that they could not pass the day with me, they visited me at night, or at forbidden hours. Spies were set upon us ; they surprized me, sometimes with one, sometimes with another. This sort of imprudence was all they wished for, and I was punished for it in the most inhuman manner. They condemned me for whole weeks to pass the service upon my knees, apart from the rest of the choir ; to live upon bread and water ; to remain shut up in my cell ; to perform the meanest offices in the house. Those whom they called my accomplices, were no better treated. When they could not find me in a fault, they

they took one for granted: they sometimes gave me orders which it was impossible to execute, and punished me for not obeying them; they changed the hours of service and of eating; they deranged, without my knowledge, the whole *cloistral order*; and with all the attention I could bestow. I was every day culpable, and every day punished.

“ I had courage; but there is no degree of fortitude that can support desolation, solitude, and persecution. Things came to such a height, that they made a *sport* of tormenting me; it was the amusement of a band of fifty persons. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of their malicious tricks: they prevented me from sleeping, from watching, and from praying. One day they stole some of my clothes; another day they carried off my keys, or my breviary; my lock was spoiled: they hindered me from doing my duty; and what I did they never failed to derange. They ascribed to me actions and speeches of which I was not the author; they made me responsible for every thing; and my life was one continued scene of real or pretended faults, and of chastisements.

“ My health was not proof against so long and severe trials. I fell into a state of dejection, spleen, and melancholy. At first I had recourse to the altar for energy of mind, and I found some at times. I wavered between resignation and despair; sometimes submitting to all the rigour of my fate, at other times meditating my deliverance by violent means. There was a deep well at the bottom of the garden. How often have I looked at it! There was by the side of the well a stone

seat. How often have I sat upon it, with my head leaning upon the brink! How often, in the tumult of my ideas, have I suddenly got up and resolved to put an end to my sufferings! What prevented me? Why did I then prefer lamentation, crying aloud, trampling my veil under my feet, tearing my hair, and *macerating* my face with my nails?”

After a variety of unheard-of persecutions and hardships, *our Nun* is removed to another convent, where she experiences as extraordinary kindness. The *Superior*, however, is represented as *irregular and careless* in her *discipline*, and *licentious* in her morals. In consequence of disappointment in an improper attachment to the *heroine* of the story, she becomes insane, and dies the terrible victim of guilt and despair. The *Nun* is soon after accused of *sorcery* by an aged and superstitious *Superior*, who succeeds, and who believes her predecessor to have been deluded and destroyed by it. The old vexations and persecutions are renewed, and the *Nun* is persuaded by a young *Benedictine* to elope from the house. By his assistance she succeeds in her scheme; and after repelling some attempts which he makes on her virtue in their flight, finds herself at last with a *Madame Madin*, from whose house her correspondence with the *Marquis de Croismare* commences.

Of all the establishments of which *France* has been deprived, none will be less regretted than its *monastic institutions*. The good they may have once generated has passed away for ever; and they could only be the seats of *tyrannical dominion*, the *nurseries* of *indolence* and *apathy*.

R. R.

The Influence of Local Attachment with respect to Home; a Poem. 8vo. Johnson. 1796.

THIS is a pleasing Poem on a pleasing subject. Mr. Polwhele, who is the author of it, sets out with observing, that it is natural to prefer our own home to the rest of the world, and that neither philosophy nor sensuality have power to destroy this local attachment. He then enquires whence this preference, whence the pleasure we derive from it? and illustrates his sentiments on the subject by instances drawn from nations opposite to each other in manners, customs, laws, and climate. The Second Part shews, that local attachment may be seen, 1st, on the spot where it originates; 2dly, during absence from that spot; and 3d, on our return to that spot after absence. The subject is interesting; and we agree with Mr.

Hayley, that the author has treated it with considerable spirit and felicity of expression. In one of the notes at the end of the Poem is inserted the Winchester Dulce Domum; of which, in fact, this may be considered as an amplification.

THE PHILANTHROPE: after the Manner of a Periodical Paper. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1797.

This Publication never appeared in any other form than the present. It is evidently intended as an imitation of the Spectator, Tatler, Rambler, and other publications of the like kind, which have done honour to the nation, and have contributed to the improvement of the morals of it. The present Volume abounds with entertainment and in-

struction : it contains many pleasing and useful essays and views of human nature ; such as, according to the author's concluding wish, may amuse the leisure, solace the fatigue, relieve the languor, animate the ingenuity, or divert the solicitude, of the reader. In this Volume political discussions are expressly avoided. We cannot, however, forbear recommending to the reader's attention the 30th Essay On the character of Lord Bolingbroke.

THE QUIZ ; by a Society of Gentlemen. Vol. I. 12mo. Parsons. 1797.

These Essays, on the same plan as the preceding, are less elegantly written, but shew the author to be a man of sense and observation. They are calculated for the improvement of mankind, and may be recommended to the perusal of the reader. It seems to be the author's design to add another volume ; and from the entertainment we have derived from the present, we shall be glad to see it.

Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lovat ; written by himself in the French Language, and now first translated from the Original Manuscript. 8vo. Nicol. 1797.

This is a genuine performance ; and to those who are fond of perusing accounts of the intrigues of courts will afford considerable entertainment. The first part contains a narrative of some transactions in Scotland previous to the year 1702, chiefly disputes with the Athol family ; with a defence of his Lordship respecting crimes imputed to him. The second is entirely taken up with complaints of the ill treatment he received at the court of St. Germain's, after he had devoted himself to its interest ; and, supposing the facts to be as he states them, his complaints are not unfounded.

A Summary View of the present Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland. By an unprejudiced Traveller. 8vo. Kearsley.

This statement of the population of the principal cities and towns of the two empires is seasonably presented to the public, to meet the exaggerations and *fanfaronnade* of a Government which, without one fourth part of our naval power, now threatens a descent on

these coasts, for the purpose of subjugating (with as much facility as they have done the degenerate and nerveless race of Lombardy) a people famed in battle, and spirited as themselves. The present author supposes the actual population of France at the present period to be reduced from twenty to sixteen millions, and that the British empire counts a population of fourteen millions. He deprecates with great propriety, as destructive, a peace which will leave the enemy in quiet possession of the Low Countries ; to add three millions of subjects to her diminished population ; to appropriate exclusively to herself the traffic and toil of those territories ; to cut off absolutely all access to us with South Germany and Switzerland ; to open the Scheldt ; resound an emporium at Antwerp ; keep Holland in subjection ; extend her coasting navigation, and approximate her domain to the Baltic countries, from whence she draws her naval stores. In this opinion we agree with the author. In an Appendix, some of the horrible scenes are described which have been acted in France since the Revolution.

Scarcity of Specie no Ground for Alarm ; or, British Opulence unimpaired. By Simon Pope. 4to. Richardson. 1797.

Mr. Pope defends the late order for stopping the payment of cash at the Bank, and insists that a redundancy of its circulating coins is not the truest criterion of the flourishing condition of a country. His Pamphlet is intended to cherish an opinion of the flourishing state of the kingdom, and the stability of the Bank in particular ; "the credit of which," he asserts, "in consequence of the Legislative assay it has undergone, has come forth from the Mint, stamped with a property splendid, intrinsic, and immense."

Observations on the Late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates. By Eusebius, Vicar of Lilliput. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

An accurate and animated representation of the hardships which may attend the rigorous application of the Curate's Act, when extended to livings of eighty or one hundred pounds a year ; with some just and poignant observations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the present age.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 16.

RAYMOND and AGNES ; or, the CASTLE of LINDENBERGH, a

serious Ballet, interspersed with Songs and Chorusses, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden. It is chiefly taken from

from two parts of the late novel of the Monk; one part of which, however, seems to have been derived from Smollet's Count Fathom; and forms, on the whole, an exhibition interesting and grand. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque; the dresses superb; and the machinery ingenious and well designed. The contrivance of the whole is by Mr. Farley, who in spectacles of this kind promises much future entertainment. The music is by Mr. Reeve.

APRIL 8. This evening, after the performance of *Lady Teazle*, in the *School for Scandal*, Miss Farren took leave of the Stage. The House was excessively crowded, and at the conclusion of the play Mr. Wroughton came forward, and, instead of the usual lines which terminate the play, delivered the following Address before the curtain dropped, all the performers remaining on the stage, and Miss Farren herself, apparently in a state of much agitation, supported by Mr. King and Miss Miller.

But, ah! *this* night, adieu the mirthful
mien,
When Mirth's lov'd fav'rite quits the mimic
scene! [*Looking towards Miss Farren.*]
Startled *Thulia* would assent refuse,
But *Truth* and *Virtue* sued and won the *Muse*.
[*Great applause.*]
Aw'd by sensations it could ill express,
Tho' mute the tongue, the bosom feels not
less;
Her *speech* your kind indulgence oft has
known,
Be to her *silence* now that kindness shewn:

Ne'er from her mind th' endear'd record will
part,
But live, the proudest feeling of a grateful
heart!

This Address was received with bursts of applause; after which Miss Farren came forward, and made her curtsy first to the right, then to the left, and lastly, to the front of the House. The curtains then dropped, and the Lady's theatrical life terminated.

Miss Farren may be now spoken of as a departed actress. Her father is said to have been a surgeon in Cork, whose fondness for the Stage induced him to quit his profession, and join a strolling company, where he afterwards married, and had a number of children. Miss Farren was early initiated on the Stage; and after performing at Liverpool was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket. Her first appearance there was on the 9th of June 1777, in Miss Hardcastle, in "*She Stoops to Conquer*." She soon was engaged at Drury-lane Theatre, where she has ever since continued, except a few performances at Covent-garden during the coalition between the Managers of the two Houses. On the secession of Mrs. Abingdon she took possession of all her characters; and it is but justice to say, that she performed them in a manner to leave no regret on the minds of the Public for the loss of her predecessor. She leaves, however, no performer equal to succeed her, and retires to rank and assuence with the applause and regret of every one who has been delighted with her performances.

P O E T R Y.

OSRIC—THE LION.

A ROMANCE.

SWIFT roll the Rhine's billows, and water
the plains,
Where Falkenstein Castle's majestic remains
Their moss-covered turrets still rear;
Oft loves the gaunt wolf midst the ruins to
prowl,
What Time from the battlements pours the
lone owl
Her plaints in the passenger's ear.

No longer resound through the vaults of yon
hall [ball;
The song of the minstrel, and mirth of the
Those pleasures for ever are fled;

There now dwells the bat with her light,
shunning brood;

There ravens and vultures now clamour for
food;

And all is dark, silent, and dread!

Ha! dost thou not see, by the Moon's trem-
bling light,

Directing his steps, where advances a Knight,
His eye big with vengeance and fate?

'Tis Osric—the Lion, his Nephew who
leads,

And swift up the crackling old staircase pro-
ceeds,

Gains the hall, and quick closes the gate.

Now round him young Carloman casting his
eyes,
Surveys the sad scene with dismay and sur-
prize,

And fear steals the rose from his cheeks ;
His spirits forsake him, his courage is flown ;
The hand of Sir Ofric he clasps in his own,
And while his voice falters he speaks ; —

“ Dear Uncle,” he murmurs, “ why linger
we here ?

’Tis late, and these chambers are damp and
are drear ;

Keen blows through the ruins the blast ;
Oh ! let us away and our journey pursue ;

Fair Blumenberg’s Castle will rise on our
view,

Soon as Falkenstein Forest is past.

“ Why roll thus your eye-balls, why glare
they so wild ?

Oh ! chide not my weakness nor frown,
that a child

Should view these apartments with dread ;
For know, that full oft have I heard from my

Nurse,

There still on this Castle has rested a curse,
Since innocent blood here was shed.

“ She said, two bad spirits, and ghosts all in
white,

Here use to resort at the dead time of night,
Nor vanish till breaking of day ;

And still at their coming is heard the deep
tone

Of a bell—loud and awful—Hark ! hark !
’twas a groan !

Good Uncle, oh ! let us away !”

“ Peace, serpent !” thus Ofric—the Lion,
replies,

While rage and malignity gloom in his
eyes ;

Thy journey and life here must close :

Thy Castle’s proud turrets no more shalt
thou see ;

No more betwixt Blumenberg’s Lordship and
me

Shalt thou stand, and my greatness op-
pose.

“ My Brother lies breathless on Palestine’s
plains,

And thou once removed, to his noble do-
mains

My right can no rival deny ;

Then, stripling, prepare on my dagger to
bleed ;

No succour is near, and thy fate is decreed ;
Commend thee to Jesus, and die !”

Thus saying, he seizes the boy by the arm,
Whose grief rends the vaulted hall’s roof,
while alarm

His heart of all fortitude robs ;

His limbs sink beneath him ; distracted with
fears,

He falls at his Uncle’s feet, bathes them with
tears,

And—“ Spare me ! Oh ! spare me !” he
sobs.

But ah ! ’tis in vain that he strives to ap-
pease

The miscreant ! in vain does he cling round
his knees,

And sue in soft accents for life ;

Unmov’d by his sorrow—unmov’d by his
prayer,

Fierce Ofric has twisted his hand in his hair,
And aims at his bosom a knife.

But e’er the steel blushes with blood, strange
to tell,

Self-struck, does the tongue of the hollow-
ton’d bell

The presence of midnight declare :

And while, with amazement, his hair bristles
high,

Hears Ofric a voice, loud and terrible, cry,
In sounds heart-appalling—“ Forbear !”

Straight curses and shrieks thro’ the chambers
resound,

With hellish mirth mingled ; the walls shake
around ;

The groaning roof threatens to fall ;

Loud bellows the thunder ; blue lightnings
still flash ;

The casements they clatter ; chains rattle ;
doors clash ;

And flames spread their waves through the
hall.

The clamour increases ; the portals expand ;
O’er the pavement’s black marble now rushes
a band

Of dæmons all dropping with gore ;

In visage so grim, and so monstrous in
height,

That Carloman screams as they burst on his
fight,

And sinks without sense on the floor.

Not so his fell Uncle : he sees that the throng
Impels, loudly shrieking, a female along,

And well the sad spectre he knows :

The dæmons with curses her steps onward
urge ;

Her shoulders with whips form’d of serpents
they scourge,

And fast from her wounds the blood flows.

“ Oh ! welcome,” she cry’d, and her voice
spoke despair ; [share,

“ Oh ! welcome, Sir Ofric, the torments to
Of which thou hast made me the prey :

Twelve

Twelve years have I languish'd thy coming
to see ;

Ultilda, who perish'd dishonoured by thee,
Now calls thee to anguish away !

" My ruin completed, thy love became hate ;
Thy hand gave the draught which consign'd
me to Fate ;

Nor thought I death lurk'd in the bowl ;
Unfit for the grave, stain'd with guilt, swell'd
with pride,

Unblest, unabsolv'd, unrepenting I dy'd,
And dæmons straight seiz'd on my soul !

" Thou com'st, and with transport I feel my
breast swell !

Full long I have suffer'd the torments of
hell,

And now shall its pleasures be mine !
See, see, how the fiends are athirst for thy
blood !

Twelve years has my panting heart furnish'd
their food,

Come, wretch, let them feast upon thine !"

She said, and the dæmons their prey flock'd
around ;

They dash'd him with horrible yell on the
ground,

And blood down his limbs trickl'd fast :
His eyes from their sockets with fury they
tore ;

They fed on his entrails, all reeking with gore,
And his heart was Ultilda's repast.

But now the grey cock told the coming of
day ;

The fiends with their victim straight vanish'd
away,

And Carloman's heart throbb'd again :
With terror recalling the deeds of the night,
He rose, and from Falkenstein speeding his
flight,

Soon reach'd his paternal domain.

Since then all with horror the ruins behold ;
No shepherd, though stray'd be a lamb from
his fold,

No mother, though lost be her child,
The fugitive dares in these chambers to seek,
Where fiends nightly revel, and guilty ghosts
shriek,

In accents most fearful and wild !

Oh ! shun them, ye pilgrims, tho' late be the
hour,

Tho' loud howl the tempest, and fast fall the
snow'r,

From Falkenstein Castle be gone !

There still their said banquet Hell's denizens
share ;

There Osric—the Lion, still raves in despair ;
Breathe a prayer for his soul, and pass on !

TO A ROBIN FREQUENTING THE BOTTOM OF MY GARDEN.

I.

GENTLE Robin, minstrel sweetest
Of the ever vocal grove,
Why when'er my eye thou meetest
Break'tt thou off thy song of love ?

II.

For a song I've hither sought thee ;
Whither wing'st thy fearful way ?
See the mealy boon I've brought thee,
To reward thy gen'rous lay.

III.

Is it thou suspectest treason
Lurking in the proffer'd fare ?
Little wouldst thou think thou'dst reason,
Didst thou know me, to beware.

IV.

Dost thou never find beside thee
Scatter'd crumbs from hand unknown ?
I the daily meal provide thee !
From my hands the bounty's thrown.

V.

Oft the frugal offals dealing
Would my absent parent stand ;
I, to sooth a filial feeling,
Still extend the lib'ral hand.

VI.

Ev'ry note I hear thee utter
Calls her image to my mind ;
Ev'ry time I see thee flutter
Minds me who to thee was kind.

VII.

Thou'rt the medium of affection
'Twixt a son and mother dear ;
Love to thee, upon inspection,
Does the face of duty wear.

VIII.

Let then faith thy fear embolden,
Freely peck, and pay a song ;
Fear no mischief while I'm holden
By a tie of love so strong.

Nuneaton.

C.

S O N N E T.

I.

W HEN, as we trace yon winding shore,
We climb yon mountain's giddy
height,
Faintly the surge is heard to roar,
And the bold landscape fades from sight.

II.

Steeple and tow'rs, that on the plain
With wonder strike the gazing eyes,
Seen from aloft are seen in vain,
Or please with their diminished size.

III.

III.

So, when a man his eye extends,
 From Power's high elevated station.
 O'er Life's low plains, where level friends
 Once claim'd his love and admiration,
 Their dwindled stature or escapes unseen,
 Or yields diversion to his pride and spleen.
Nunciaton. C.

L I N E S

WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE WAN-
 DLE * AT THE CLOSE OF DAY.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND ON HIS
 RETIRING INTO THE COUNTRY.

— *tecum libeat mihi sordida rura*
Atque humiles habitare casus, et fegire cervinis

VIRG.

STILL Ev'ning o'er the scene hath spread
 Shadowy Twilight's murky gloom ;
 The sun to western skies hath fled,
 The air a thousand shrubs perfume.
 O ! then from Fashion's giddy train,
 From Folly's loud intemperate roar,
 Let me retire to tread the plain,
 To rove near Wandle's flow'ry shore.
 I love to catch the last faint ray
 That Phœbus shoots athwart the plain,
 As o'er the dewy heath I stray,
 Or wander thro' the rip'ning grain.
 Or in some lonely shade reclin'd,
 Where Philomela's plaintive song
 May soothe to peace my troubled mind,
 While lazy Wandle winds along
 Toulmin ! with thee, the world forgot,
 Pleas'd from its cares I would retire,
 Enjoy my calm sequester'd cot,
 And tune to soft'ning love my lyre,
 Then let maniac Envy rave,
 Let Malice dart his shafts in vain,
 We'd sink unenvied to the grave,
 The humble tenants of the plain.

EDWIN.

SARAH'S DREAM.

By E. S. J.

Author of WILLIAM and ELLEN.

THE silver Moon was shining bright,
 And soft the sighing breezes blew,
 When Sarah rose at dead of night,
 And lightly trod the spangled dew.
 Her heart was like to burst with grief ;
 For Joseph's sake she fore did weep ;
 When Morpheus stole and gave relief,
 And clos'd her tearful eyes to sleep.
 Lull'd by the waves upon the bed
 Of tangled sea-weed on the shore,
 A whisp'ring spirit softly said,
 " Sweet Sarah, Love, oh ! weep no more."

All tempest tost upon the Coast,
 She saw her well-known Joseph stand ;
 With hollow eye his shiv'ring Ghost,
 And palid was her Joseph's hand.
 The tears ran streaming from his eyes,
 While list'ning to the Ocean's roar,
 " Ah, me ! how oft," the phantom cries,
 " With thee I've trod this well-known shore"
 My body feeds the hungry Bear,
 Which on the gloomy Coast doth prow ;
 The gloomy Coast to him is dear,
 And dearer is the Tempest's fowl.
 Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
 At random on the Ocean drove,
 All cheerless, to the Northern Lights
 Against the stormy sea we strove.
 The wind sung dreary thro' the shrouds,
 With dread dismay fill'd ev'ry soul ;
 The gulls scream'd darkling in the clouds,
 Foretold us of the Tempest foul.
 The screaming gull was dear to me ;
 Perhaps upon my native Coast
 That bird did come and tell to thee,
 How Joseph for thy love was lost.
 Without a sail, without a mast,
 Upon the fullen savage shore,
 Our friendless bark with fury dash'd,
 Sweet Sarah, Love, eh ! weep no more.
 Oh ! listen to a faithful Ghost,
 Whose only fault was loving thee ;
 Upon the main all tempest tost,
 And buried in the wombly sea.
 Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
 We strove to veer the hateful shore ;
 All cheerless to the Moon's pale lights,
 Sweet Sarah, Love, oh ! weep no more.
 Yon holly boughs, which glisten now
 Their silver bosom to the Moon,
 Have often heard thy Joseph's vow,
 As we did wander here alone.
 This sea-weed here, which smells so sweet,
 Has oft been witness to my pain ;
 I little thought with ghostly feet
 That I should seek thee here again.
 Yon willow boughs did seem to weep,
 But all their weeping was in vain ;
 My body's bury'd in the deep,
 And lies beneath the stormy main.
 I blame not thee, sweet Sarah dear,
 I smile'd on Death for love of thee ;
 And all I ask is but a tear ;
 In peace I lie beneath the sea.
 Thou shalt some other Joseph find,
 Sweet Maid, who shall prove kind to thee,
 As ever was thy Joseph kind,
 Sweet Sarah, weep no more for me."
 The cock crew loud, the Spirit fled,
 And scarcely touch'd the pebbled shore ;
 The morning rear'd her rosy head,
 And Sarah wept her love no more.

E. S. J.

* Wandle, a small river in Surry, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, and originally gave name to that village.

SONNET TO THE OWL,

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-
YARD.

O THOU who shroud'st thee in yon ivy'd
tow'r,
Where Phœbus never shot his garish
eye,
Nor deign'st to quit thy lonesome secret bow'r
'Till Night with cobweb mantle robes the
sky;

II.

Then slowly sailing round the cloister's
gloom
Thou chauntest forth thy harsh unhallow'd
lay,
Telling thy sorrows to the pale-eyed moon,
And * mocking her † who sings on yon-
der spray.

III.

Perhaps in pity 'tis you wailing moan
To view me wand'ring cheerless and un-
blest,
Like hapless Petrarch, in these shades alone,
To guard the spot where Laura's ashes rest.

IV.

Te see me frantic clasp the "mould'ring
heap"
Beneath whose turf her maiden reliques sleep.

T. ENORT.

Borough, 5th April 1797.

L I N E S

ON THE PRESENT TASTE FOR PUBLIC
PLEASURE IN LONDON.

——— *Migravit ab aure voluptas*
Omnis, ad incertis oculis, & gaudia vana.

GREAT Shakspeare's nature, Otway's tale
of woe,

The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of Rowe,
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful
strain,

Solicit now Londinum's sons in vain;
Jonson's stern humour, Vanburgh's sprightly
ease,

And Congreve's flashes, now no longer please.
Purcell's soft notes, Corelli's melody,
And Handel, wond'rous Master, to untie
The hidden chains and links of Harmony, }
With unavailing efforts tempt the ear
Their varied powers of magic sounds to
hear.

Sated with excellence, to whim we fly,
And own no sense but the capricious eye;

* As the notes of the owl and nightingale are both equally mournful, though the former's are of a dissonant unpleasing turn, and the latter ravishingly plaintive, yet, as both these birds are silent in the day, and are often heard in some solitary spot together, I think the term "mocking" is peculiarly appropriate, though I have never known any writer to have made the above comparison.

† The nightingale.

‡ Alluding to the author of "The Norfolk Tragedy"

VOL. XXXI. APRIL 1797.

With rapture see the Antic's French grimace
And gestures, never stealing into grace;
The human form, in Nature's high disdain,
Contorted, as in agony of pain;
Th' extended quivering foot with rapture
view,

Critics sublime of Pantomima's *shoe*. S.

SONNET TO A REDBREAST,

WRITTEN IN OCTOBER 1796.

D O MESTIC Songster of the waning year,
I bid thee welcome, and thy wild notes
greet;

Altho' they tell th' approach of winter drear,
No artful concert's to my ear so sweet.

Emblem of poverty!—how hard thy fate
When wintry tempests scowl along the sky!
Methinks thou wait'st the absence of thy
mate,

Singing thy love-lorn song:—just so do I.

Peace to the † Bard who, taught by Nature's
law, [free;

From tyrant man at once could set thee
Oft have I read the plaintive tale of woe,
Oft shed a tear for innocence and thee:

Come then, sweet bird! nor wander to and
fro,

Welcome to dwell beneath this humble
roof with me.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

S O N N E T

TO A YOUNG LADY,

WRITTEN ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

SWEET artless Maid, of beauty rare,
We celebrate the day which gave thee
birth; [mirth,

Whilst laughter-loving Health joins in our
And gay Contentment's smiles all gladly
share:

Time points to the revolving year, [fade:
And whispers soon thy roseate charms will
So hast thou seen, beneath the hawthorn
shade, [appear,

The slow'rets droop when wintry storms

Long may'st thou bloom a flow'r so fair,
And frowning Poverty far from thee keep;
Nor pale-ey'd Sorrow cause thee e'er to
weep,

But Virtue guard thee with a parent's care;
And with each year may life's pure joys in-
crease,

'Till Angels waft thee to the realms of peace!

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XCI.

[Continued from Page 168.]

LORD BACON.

"THE multitude of Penal Laws, says this oracle of human wisdom, 'expounds the curse of the Prophet, "Pluet super eos laqueos," and which are more than showers of hail and rain to cattle, for they fall upon men.' The severity, indeed, no less than the multitude of those snares to mankind, are to be much complained of in this country, second, as Lord Bacon says, to no other country in Europe for good laws. Upwards of one hundred and sixty crimes are punished with death in our Criminal Code; that punishment, of all terrible things the most terrible (according to an Ancient), is inflicted equally on him who destroys the image of his Creator, and on him who cuts a hop-bine. Our Legislators seem, like Draco, to have written their laws with human blood, and to have regarded the life of a man in no higher estimation than the appendage of a plant. Against this disproportion of crime to punishment many persons have insisted; the virtuous Sir Thomas More, the eloquent Dr. Johnson, the learned Sir William Blackstone, and the experienced and benevolent Mr. Colquhoun *. Amidst the many reforms that have been projected in Parliament, none surely would do more honour to it, and perform more service to those from whom it derives its power, than a reform of our Penal Statutes; Statutes but too often made, as Lord Bacon says, upon the spur of the occasion, and without that general reference to the disposition of man, without which no great good can ever be effected. Hence many crimes go unpunished from the severity of the punishment; prosecution changes its name very properly into that of persecution. Many great crimes, as breach of trust, incur no punishment at all.

It would surely be wise and humane in the Legislature to interfere in this chaos of legal and of moral confusion, and to appoint Commissioners to reduce into a general system of Criminal Law a code of offences and of punishments that may bear their proper proportion to each other, and to whose assistance the most learned Judges and the most excellent practical Magistrates shall be called. The time and the pains bestowed upon

this noble work would be amply compensated by its utility to the country, and by the applauses with which it would be received by their grateful fellow-citizens; and then Bracton's celebrated wish would be realized, "*Ut poena ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniet.*"

Mr. Colquhoun, for many good reasons, is strenuous for the appointment of a public Prosecutor for the Crown in all criminal cases, assisted by Deputy Prosecutors under the Attorney-General for the time being. "An establishment," adds he, "of this sort, even at a very small salary, would be considered as an honourable *entrée* to many young Counsel, who, in protecting the public against the frauds, tricks, and devices of old and professed thieves, by which at present they escape justice, would also, by keeping the stream pure, allow no advantage to be taken of the prisoner."

On the subject of Criminal Law the exquisite Instructions of Catherine the late Empress of Russia, "Beccaria on Punishments, with Voltaire's Comment," and "Les Loix Penales, by De Valaze," Alençon, 1704, octavo,—may be perused with great advantage.

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

says, in one of his Letters to Voltaire, "I have been very ill this winter; but since my recovery I go on nearly as I used to do.

"With respect to my old method of not sparing myself, I still persist in it. The more care one takes of one's self, the more delicate and weak the body becomes. My situation requires labour and action, and I make my body and mind yield to their duty. It is not a matter of necessity that I should be alive, but it is completely so that whilst I am alive I should be active. I have always been the better for this method of conducting myself. I do not, however, recommend it to any one, and am contented with following it myself.

"I have now survived twenty-six years a stroke of the apoplexy which I had in 1749. I hope that you will do the same with your semi-apoplexy, which is not very dangerous, if you observe a strict regimen, and eat no suppers. I hope that we shall still preserve you

* See that excellent Magistrate's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, octavo, 1796, printed for Dilly; in which one is at a loss whether to admire most, the benevolent intention, or the sagacious execution of its author.

a long time, for the satisfaction of those who think *.”—

Potsdam, Dec. 4, 1775.

STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND.

To great elegance of manners this unfortunate Prince adds great powers of eloquence, for he might be justly stiled the best public speaker in his own dominions. Eloquence, however, without arms, can effect but little to preserve a kingdom invaded by superior force. This accomplished Prince saw, the other day, at Wilna, an acquaintance of Mr. Charles Fox, to whom he

desired his compliments and acknowledgements, for having, by his speeches in our House of Commons, hurried him from the Throne of Poland. To that honourable and upright Patriot, as well as to the versatile Mr. Burke, is Europe indebted for the division of Poland, and that order, or rather disorder of things that is at present taking place in many parts of the Continent; the conduct and speeches of these good souls, pending the Russian armament, having thus forcibly rendered them the benefactors of their country and of mankind.

STATE PAPER.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ART. I.

THERE shall be Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the VIth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance, and concession, open or secret, given by him to the Coalition armed against the French Republic, and to every Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, with whatever Power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish, either for the present or any future war, to any Power armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, or provisions of money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present Treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments existing before the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the Powers armed against the French Republic shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present War, in the Ports or Roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the War, all

the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated in every respect as the most respectable Powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its Ambassador or Minister, its Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce, absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the Cities and Territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the Territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic Religion in those Legations.

VIII. The Citadel and Villages forming the Territory of the City of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic till a Peace with the Continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles of Seigniories attached to the Territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the Treasurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the sum of 1,500,000 of French

* Voltaire certainly deserves great praise for his writings in favour of Toleration, and for those against the Torture, and many other abuses in the ancient regimen of France. Had he confined himself to these topics, had he not attacked Revealed Religion, and the venerable and important doctrines of the Immateriality and the Immortality of the Soul, had he not by that dangerous brilliancy of wit, and that seduction in writing which he possessed, ridiculed the sacred Scriptures, and made *irreligion easy to the meanest capacity*, he might well have been classed amongst the illuminators of the human race, and would have had the fairest claims to those immortal laurels which his grateful countrymen would willingly have bestowed upon the Emendator of their Laws and the assertor of their just rights.

Livres Tournois, of which 1,000,000 shall be in specie, and 500,000 in diamonds and other valuable effects; besides the sum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th Article of the Armistice signed at Bologna on the 3th Messidor, in the 4th Year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holiness on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to settle finally what shall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the Armistice signed at Bologna, his Holiness shall provide the army with 800 cavalry horses accounted, and 800 draft horses, bulls, and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the Territory of the Church.

XII. Besides the sum mentioned in the preceding Articles, the Pope shall pay to the French Republic, in specie, diamonds, and other valuables, the sum of 15,000,000 of French Livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres shall be paid in the course of March and five in the course of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna, concerning the manuscripts and objects of Art, shall be carried into complete execution as speedily as possible.

XIV. The French army shall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the Xth Article of the present Treaty shall be executed and accomplished.

XV. The French army shall evacuate the Province of Macerata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their Territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIIth Article of the present Treaty shall have been delivered; and the IIIrd, Xth, XIth, and XIIth, shall have been executed. The last five millions, making up the whole of the sum stipulated to be paid by the XIIth Article, shall be paid at the farthest in the course of April next.

XVI. The French shall evacuate the Territory of the City of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as soon as the second five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIIth Article of the present Treaty shall have been delivered; and the IIIrd, Xth, XIth, and XIIth, shall have been executed. The last five millions, making up the whole of the sum stipulated to be paid by the XIIth Article, shall be paid at the farthest in the course of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the City of Rome and at Loreto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three Provinces

of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the estate of Mesola and its dependencies, the Pope reserving to himself, however, in case they shall be sold, a third of the sums arising from such sale, which shall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holiness shall disavow, by his Minister at Paris, the assassination of the Secretary of Legation. Basseville; and, in the course of the year, the sum of three hundred thousand livres shall be paid to and divided amongst those who have suffered by this event.

XIX. His Holiness shall set at liberty all persons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief shall permit all the prisoners of war from the troops of his Holiness to return home as soon as he shall have received the ratification of this Treaty.

XXI. Until a Commercial Treaty shall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the Commerce of the Republic shall be re-established and treated by the States of his Holiness on the same footing as the Nation most favoured in its Commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the Peace concluded by the present Treaty between the French Republic and his Holiness is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The Post of France shall be re-established at Rome, in the same manner as it existed before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, instituted at Rome for all the French, shall be re-established, and shall continue to be conducted as before the War. The Palace belonging to the Republic, where this school is held, shall be restored without waste.

XXV. All the Articles, Clauses, and Conditions, of the present Treaty shall be, without exception, obligatory for ever, as well on his Holiness as on his successors.

XXVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified with the shortest possible delay.

Made and signed at the Headquarters of Tolentino, by the said Plenipotentiaries, 19th Feb. 1797.

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE.**
CACAULT.

To Cardinals Maltei, L. Galeppi, L. Duca, Braschi, Onesti, and Camillo, Marquis of Massa.

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

[Continued from Page 209.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

THE Bill for empowering the Bank of England to issue notes under 5l. was read a third time, and passed.

The Bank Small Note Bill, and six private Bills, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

The Lord Chancellor left the Woolfack, and stated, that in consequence of the Marquis of Lansdowne having inadvertently spoken and voted in the House on Tuesday, without having taken the oaths required by law, he had incurred certain penalties and disqualifications, which an Act of Parliament only could remove. He held a Bill in his hand for that purpose, to which his Majesty had graciously assented, and he moved to bring it in; which being granted, the Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

THANKS TO SIR JOHN JERVIS.

Earl Spencer, in a speech of the highest panegyric on the late important victory over the Spaniards, moved, "That the thanks of the House should be conveyed by the Lord Chancellor to Sir John Jervis, for his brilliant and decided victory over the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February 1797."

The Duke of Bedford hoped Ministers had it in contemplation to move for some more signal mark of gratitude to him; he also thought the present motion not worded sufficiently strong to convey to posterity that this was more than an ordinary victory. He suggested, therefore, that the words "so greatly superior in number" should be inserted after the words "Spanish fleet."

Lord Spencer had no objection to the introduction of any words which the House were inclined to think would more strongly express their sense of his service.

The Duke of Clarence bore testimony to the merits of Sir John Jervis; gave several instances, from his own knowledge, of the excellent state and discipline in which the men and ships were invariably kept which were under his command; and, without meaning

the slightest offence to any other, hesitated not to declare him the very best Officer in his Majesty's service.

Lord Guildford approved of the introduction of the words, as highly necessary to distinguish a service that was, perhaps, the very salvation of the country; it was the most signal victory we had ever achieved; and he hoped it would ever remain so, for he hoped no British fleet would ever again be left to engage so great a superiority.

Lord Spencer, with much warmth, contended against such a responsibility being thrown upon his situation as that a British Squadron should never have to contend with a superior force:—he had in this instance, as he should in every other, supplied the Admiral with every support it was in the power of the country to enable him to do.

Lord Hood paid many compliments to the abilities and valour of Sir John; he said, it appeared as if the gallant Admiral was aware that some great achievement was necessary to dispel our present gloom, and therefore, confident in the valour, spirit, and discipline of the Officers and men whom he had in command, he boldly hazarded a risk which could only be equalled by his success; no compliment, in his opinion, the House could pay, would more than counterbalance the service the country had received.

After a variety of observations on the subject, it was at length agreed, that the motion, with the amendment of *great superiority* of the Spanish fleet should be adopted; and the thanks of the House to Sir John Jervis, and to the Flag Officers, mentioning them by name, and the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the victorious fleet, were voted.

CAUSE OF THE LATE ORDER OF
COUNCIL.

The Duke of Bedford, after a long speech, moved, "That a Select Committee, of fifteen Peers, be appointed to enquire into the causes for issuing the Order in Council of the 26th of February last."

Lord

Lord Grenville did not object to the appointment of a Committee, convinced, the more the matter was investigated, the more it would be to the credit of the Bank ; but he could not agree to its being an open Committee ; therefore he moved to leave out the word *Special*, and insert the word *Secret* in its stead.

The Duke of Bedford strongly contended against this, upon the ground that, so far from its being likely to be satisfactory to the public, it would be considered as a mockery, and add to the alarm.

Lord Grenville's amendment was then put and agreed to ; after which he moved that the Committee be appointed by ballot. — Carried by a Majority of 39.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

The Earl of Albemarle rose to make his promised motion on the Naval Defence of Ireland. His Lordship entered into a copious detail of the naval operations, as well on the part of the enemy as the British fleets, respecting the attempt on Ireland, from the period of the French fleet quitting Brest, until the time of Lord Bridport's return to Portsmouth ; and, from the whole, he argued, that neglect and mismanagement on the part of the British, were the causes why the enemy's fleet did not fall into our hands. He concluded by moving, " That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to inquire into the measures taken for the protection of Ireland by a naval force, on the late attempt of invasion."

On the question being put from the Woolstack,

Earl Spencer, in an argumentative speech of considerable length, replete with nautical detail, successfully replied to the Noble Earl. He rested with confidence on the decision of the House, conscious that the whole of what had taken place proceeded from causes out of the reach of human controul. He stood acquitted to himself. — He could not command what depended on the weather and the elements. — Could any person be found who could combat and controul these irresistible opponents, to him he would cheerfully resign the management of the British Navy, and would rejoice at the circumstance. For his part, he had made the best use of the means entrusted to his hands, and employed them in such a manner as a sense of duty, and the safety and honour of the country, had dictated,

Lord Hood opposed the motion, which he thought might be productive of much mischief, without answering any good purpose. Instead of these kinds of disputes, if all parties would cordially unite in support of Government, he had no doubt but that our endeavours would be successful, and that we should obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Earl Fitzwilliam considered the inquiry as necessary, to satisfy the people of Ireland that the defence of their country was not a secondary consideration, and that the security of England was not so much preferred to it, that their shores were left unprotected, when an attack from an enemy was reasonably to be expected.

Lord Grenville replied, so far from the safety of Ireland having been neglected, it had been the object of particular attention.

Earl Carlisle, Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Moira, the Duke of Bedford, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, supported the motion. After which the House divided, upon Lord Albemarle's motion. — Contents, 14 ; Proxy, 1 ; in all, 15 : — Non-Contents, 74 ; Proxies, 20 ; in all, 94 ; Majority, 79.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

Earl Moira rose to bring forward a motion on the state of Ireland. He set out with admitting the apparent delicacy of the question, and with anticipating the various objections which might be urged against his proposition ; he allowed the propriety of the separate and independent Legislatures of both kingdoms adhering to the constitutional bounds prescribed to them in particular cases, and was aware of the allowable jealousy which, on such occasions, should be entertained by either ; but such a line of reasoning could not apply to the present occasion. He contended that, when an urgent necessity arose, when circumstances took place in which the general safety or welfare of both kingdoms were involved, it was proper, it was necessary, that either the one or the other should boldly step forward, and, with manly openness, avow its sentiments in such a manner as to evince to the public the purity of its motives, and that it was on great and obvious grounds of public utility alone that its interference was offered. His Lordship then moved, " That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, imploring his paternal and benevolent intervention to remedy

medy the discontents which unhappily prevail in his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and threaten seriously to affect the dearest interests of the British Empire."

On the question being put, Lord Grenville rose.—His Lordship began by regretting the absence of his Noble and Learned Friend (the Chancellor), from whose experience and abilities their Lordships would receive much assistance. He imagined that the Noble Earl, who brought forward the motion might conceive he had very strong grounds to proceed on, or he would not have urged their Lordships to entertain such a very objectionable proposition; a proposition which would in effect go to violate the solemn contract made between the Legislators of Great Britain and Ireland, to tear asunder the bonds of union between the two countries, and to strike at the very foundations of the British Empire. His Lordship deemed the proposed call upon his Majesty to be at least highly superfluous; there was no need of imploring his paternal intervention; the whole tenor of his conduct towards Ireland shewed there was no necessity for urging him. Respecting the subject of the separation of the Legislative Powers of the two countries, and confirming the independence of that of Ireland, his Lordship went into an historical detail. The business was first taken up about 14 years ago, and he recited the different concessions which were made with this view, in the order in which they took place:—the renunciation of her claims on the part of Great Britain, the repeal of the 6th of George I. and the subsequent indulgences which were granted to the Irish in matters of Constitutional and commercial regulation; these were granted to that nation by the most solemn Acts of the British Parliament, and against all these, he must contend, the Noble Earl's proposition directly militated. On this ground it was that he principally opposed it, and he would trouble their Lordships no farther than to say, he deemed it his duty to give the motion his decided negative.

Earl Fitzwilliam spoke in favour of the motion. He considered the present as a case of exigency affecting the dearest interests of both countries, and in which no impropriety could obtain in the Legislature of the one addressing their common Sovereign to interpose and remedy those grievances which so seriously threatened both.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his decided disapprobation of the Motion. He considered the adoption of it as directly trenching upon the Legislative independence of Ireland, as it was clearly a matter of internal regulation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the Motion.

The Question being called for, the House divided on Lord Moira's motion. Contents, 20; Proxies, 1—Non-Contents, 72; Proxies, 20. Majority against the motion, 71. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The Earl of Oxford rose to make his promised motion for a Negotiation for peace.—He prefaced it with a very short Address, in which he referred, in general terms, to what he alleged to be the distressed situation of the country, and the necessity that existed for a speedy pacification, in order to save it.—He also censured the conduct of Ministers with regard to the late Negotiation for peace, and contended for their insincerity on the occasion; at the same time, he insisted on the sincerity and earnest wishes of the French Government to terminate the Negotiation amicably.—He then moved an Address to his Majesty, of considerable length, and embracing a variety of topics.—The leading features of the proposition were to the following effect:—The situation of the country was set forth as embarrassed in such a manner, that the speedy restoration of peace was essential to its preservation and welfare. The general bad conduct of Ministers was insisted on, and particularly in the affair of the late negotiation for peace, in which their insincerity was obvious. At the same time, the good-wishes of the French Directory for peace were no less evident; and these points were illustrated by copious quotations. The proposed Address then referred to Constitutional topics, and urged the propriety of restoring to Englishmen the ancient and free Constitution of their country, as the best means of insuring permanent prosperity. Above all, the necessity of peace was insisted on, and his Majesty was implored to order steps to be taken towards accelerating these desirable ends, &c.

On the question being put,

Lord Grenville observed, that it was totally unnecessary to reply in any detail to the very extraordinary string of propositions their Lordships had just heard.

With

With respect to the prominent feature in the motion—that which respected the Negotiation for peace, it was a subject which the House had recently discussed, and solemnly decided. In this view he would move, that the Address of their Lordships on that occasion, namely, of the 30th of December last, be read: this, he observed, contained every necessary argument against that part of the motion; and it would be seen, that, so far from the Negotiation being terminated by this country, it was insolently and abruptly broken off by the Government of France.

The Address abovementioned was accordingly read by the Clerk; on which

The Duke of Norfolk rose.—He observed, that the circumstance of their Lordships having come to such a decision, even allowing it to have been unanimous and just, was certainly no reason why they should not consider and deliberate upon the subject again when occasion required. He contended, that the insincerity of Ministers was apparent; and he had no hope of an adequate peace, until the negotiation of it was entrusted to abler and wiser persons. He reprobated the idea of making the cession of Belgium by France a *sine qua non* in the Negotiation: if that was insisted upon, we never should have peace.

The Earl of Morton said, he deemed it incumbent on him to resist the motion, with a view to the consistency and dignity of the proceedings of the House, and pressed the House to recollect, that the French had not only broken off the Negotiation for peace, but originally commenced the war—we were not the aggressors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he certainly would support the motion.

A late decision of the House on the subject was no ground that they should not take it up again; and it would hardly be denied him, that the present alarming state of the country did render such discussion necessary. His Lordship generally censured the conduct of Ministers with respect to the late Negotiation, and concluded with asserting, that the situation of this country was as well known in France as it was in England.

The Earl of Guildford said, he would support the motion, as he would every other proposition that had a tendency to the re-establishment of peace.

Earl Spencer thought the adoption of the motion, instead of accelerating peace, would retard it. It would, in effect, be holding out to France and to Europe, that we were willing to make peace upon any terms.

The Earl of Carlisle was decidedly against the motion. He was surprised to hear the sincerity of Ministers in their wishes for peace doubted. He saw no possible reason why they should be otherwise.

Lord Grenville entered into a very able and spirited reply, and successfully refuted the various arguments which had been urged in favour of the motion; after which the question was called for, and the House divided—For the motion, 16; Proxy, 1.—Against it, 52; Proxies, 19.—Majority, 54.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Land Tax Commissioners Bill, together with ten private Bills.

The different Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD stated the great inconvenience that arose to manufacturers not having the means of paying their workmen on a Saturday, in consequence of the scarcity of specie. The giving currency to the paper of the Bank of England, and the Banks in Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, would be of little avail in the re-

mote parts of the kingdom, where the tradesmen and labourers could not have half the confidence in a Guinea Bank Note issued from Charing Cross or the Strand, that they would if issued by a man of known opulence and respectability in their own neighbourhood. He concluded by moving “for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the Act for a time limited, which prohibited manufacturers and bankers from issuing small

Small notes in payment, as far as related to manufacturers and bankers not residing in London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark."—Agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for permitting the Bank of England to issue notes under the value of five pounds; the report was immediately brought up, read a first and second time, and agreed to.—Upon the question being put and carried that the Bill be engrossed,

Mr. Pitt observed, that the state of the public interest required that the Bill should be read a third time on that night, yet he had no objection that some more time should be given for its consideration.—Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Fox then moved, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Order of Council."

After some little more debate, the House dividing, there appeared for Mr. Fox's motion 67; against it 161.

Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, "That Mr. Fox's name be added to the Secret Committee," which was negatived by a majority of 91. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Witherforce Bird brought up his Bill for suspending the restrictions of two Acts, the one of the 15th, and the other of the 17th, of his present Majesty, and permitting the issue of small notes.—The Bill was read a first time; and on the question for the second reading,

Mr. Sheridan asked if the issue of those notes was limited to Bankers only?

Mr. Bird said, the operation of the Bill was general, and would extend to merchants, &c.

After some observations from Mr. Sheridan and Alderman Lushington, on the danger of an unlimited issue of small notes,

Mr. Bird moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee; which being agreed to, the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if then engrossed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for allowing Traders and others to issue small Notes, after some conversation as to the mode of enforcing payment of those Notes, in which Mr. Pitt alluded to the probability of a new Copper Coinage, the Bill was read a third time.

VOL. XXXI. APRIL 1797.

A clause was brought up by way of rider, subjecting the issuer of a Note, on non-payment, to a penalty of twenty shillings, with debt and costs; and also, on refusing to comply, to authorize Justices of the Peace to issue a warrant of distress on the party's effects.

The Thanks of the House were voted to Sir John Jervis, also to Vice-Admirals Thompson and Parker, Rear-Admiral Nelson, and to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on board his Majesty's fleet, for the brilliant and splendid victory gained over the Spanish fleet on the 14th of February.

Mr. Whitbread rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for a Committee of Enquiry into the measures adopted by Government respecting the late descent attempted by the enemy on the Coast of Ireland; which was got rid of after a long debate, by Mr. Dundas's moving the previous question; there appearing for the previous question 209.—Against it 62.—Majority 147.

The Chairman of the Committee to enquire into the concerns of the Bank of England reported, that they had entered into a full examination of the engagements of the Bank, and of its funds for discharging the same—that they had found the outstanding engagements, on the 25th of February last, to amount to the sum of 13,770,390*l.* and that the funds and security applicable to the payment of the same amounted to 17,597,280*l.* leaving a balance of nearly FOUR MILLIONS, exclusive of a debt due from the Government of the country to the Bank of 11,686,800*l.* (upon which an interest of three per cent. was annually paid); so that they had left after the discharge of all demands upon them nearly FIFTEEN MILLIONS sterling.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHERS MEAT.

Mr. Mainwaring rose to make his promised motion on this subject. It appeared, that the high price of meat was, in a great degree, owing to the practices of jobbers, who went round the country to buy up large quantities of cattle, which were afterwards jobbed again from them, and sometimes went through three or four hands before they reached the market. The last of these jobbers sent them to London, with a fixed price on their heads, contrary to the practice of the grazier, who would sell them for the price of the day. It was in evidence before the Committee last Sessions, that one of these jobbers had gained in the

N n

spring

spring of 1795 no less than 2000l. and there were a variety of instances where they had cleared other considerable sums. More recently they had gone into the further practice of buying up lean cattle from the breeders, and selling them again to the graziers.—The carcase butchers also, instead of purchasing cattle in Smithfield, met them at the distance of some miles, and purchased half the supply intended for the London market. Smithfield market was thus made to appear thin. It might be said that there were already laws to prevent this; but the present mode of prosecution was so expensive and dilatory, it subjected a complainant to so much attendance, first, before a Grand Jury, and then at the assizes, that offenders were seldom sued, nor had they in general known houses at which they could be found. The House would, of course, be very cautious when they were called upon to interfere with any trade; but they would be also careful to cherish the labouring classes, which were the true supporters of our national importance and wealth. The report was then read; after which Mr. Mainwaring moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the forefalling, engrossing, and regrating of live cattle.

Mr. Alderman Combe seconded the motion.

Leave was given, and Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Alderman Combe were ordered to bring in the Bill.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Quakers Bill, Mr. Pierrepont objected to the Speaker's leaving the Chair; the Bill, which he had maturely considered, being, in his opinion, fraught with dangerous consequences.

Mr. Serjeant Adair thought that all the objections to the Bill might be removed in the Committee. He then went over his former arguments in defence of it.

The Solicitor General repeated his objections; contending that the Bill went to pick the pocket of one man, to relieve the pretended scruples of another's conscience. The conscientious part of the Quakers, whom he much esteemed, did not desire the Bill.

Mr. Jefferys, of Poole, said a few words for the Bill, and Mr. Hobhouse and the Attorney General opposed it; after which the House divided; for the Speaker's leaving the Chair 12.—Against

On a subsequent motion, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed to that day three months.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

The Order of the Day for taking the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy into consideration being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Reports related to two particular accounts; one, the competency of the Funds to defray the outstanding engagements of the Bank; and the other, the necessity of continuing and confirming the Order of Council on the 26th of February last. In regard to an enquiry in Parliament, he considered it as a proper and necessary measure, because the House and the Public would thereby have an opportunity of seeing, that it was not without a due sense of the necessity, that Government had suspended the further payments of the Bank in specie, because, if the Bank had cash enough to assist the public, it was impossible that their ultimate security should not be established on clear grounds. He should take the general sense of the House on the necessity of continuing the restriction; and afterwards, he should wish to have the real situation and resources of the country enquired into; the pressure of the present burdens, and the probable effects of new ones; the measures most important for the preservation of the public safety, and the effect of the measures hitherto adopted. He was solicitous for a firm and candid investigation into all these subjects; and having so declared himself, he concluded by submitting his first motion, "That it be an Instruction to the Chairman of the Committee to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the restrictions imposed by an Order of Council of the 26th of February last on the payment of specie by the Bank for a limited time."

Mr. Fox began by stating, that he could not coincide in the measure proposed of guaranteeing the notes issued by the Bank; for it tended to cement Government and the Bank; and every thing that went to unite distinct functions in the public department, was, in his opinion, a great and additional calamity to the nation. Any Minister who advised his Majesty to prorogue his Parliament until public credit was restored, should it last for five years, ought, in his opinion, to be impeached. Mr. Fox, after reviewing the necessity of the measures

tures which led to the Order of Council, which he termed not only a breach of faith, but an act of robbery, proceeded to state his objections to the appointment of a Secret Committee to enquire into the causes of the necessity. He declared he should oppose going into a Secret Committee by ballot, convinced as he was, from the experience of many years, that a Committee of that kind was the same as if actually appointed by the Minister.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the word *confirm*, as tending to give a legislative sanction to the Order of Council.

Mr. Pitt explained, that nothing more was meant by the word, than to give a legal force and credit to a measure which the Committee had declared to be necessary.

The question, "that leave be given to bring in the Bill," was then put and carried without a division.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

THE BANK.

Mr. Sheridan, in conformity to notice, brought forward his motion on the affairs of the Bank. In a speech of considerable length, he entered upon a general review of the relative situation of the Bank to Government and the Public; commented on the reports of the Committee, on which he founded his motion; pointed out the critical state of public credit; deprecated a forced paper currency, which he considered as the prelude to national insolvency, and as an opiate in a fever; and concluded by moving as a resolution, "That it is the opinion of the House, that immediate steps ought to be taken to enable Government to discharge the sum of £1,686,000l. or a part due from it to the Bank."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt very ably replied to the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, and concluded with moving the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan explained, as did Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Fox supported the motion of his Hon. Friend.

A division then took place.—For the previous question 125—Against it 45. Majority 140.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

SINECURE PLACES AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Harrison called the attention of the House to a subject of no small interest and importance to the country, at a period when the public expenditure so far exceeded the income that there ap-

peared hardly a possibility of supporting any longer the accumulated burden to which this calamitous war had given rise. The public burdens, he said, were not merely occasioned by the war expenditure; they were materially increased by the erection of new offices, and the profusion and prodigality of Ministers in every department, for the benefit of their satellites and dependants. This prodigality ought to arouse the jealousy and indignation of the Guardians of the Public Purse. If the present system of corrupt influence was not checked quietly within the walls of this House, it would be done tumultuously without. By that new-fangled monster called *Confidence*, the offspring of a too-confiding House of Commons, were the discussions and deliberations of the House influenced, and to this undue influence was to be ascribed that train of accumulated burdens which were so grievously felt by the country. He then mentioned a few places and fees, not amounting to any considerable sum, which he wished to be applied to public purposes; among them were the salary of the third Secretary of State, which he stated at 5000l. a year, and certain fees, arising from Contingent Bills in the War Department, amounting to about 550,000l. He animadverted on the profligacy of Administration, and the distresses of the Public from the consequent accumulation of taxes, and concluded by moving, as a resolution, "That the extent of supplies voted to Government since the commencement of the war, and the enormous increase of taxes upon the people, made it incumbent upon the House to enquire, Whether some alleviation of their burdens may not be produced by the abolition of certain superfluous offices, pensions, and exorbitant fees, and likewise what saving may accrue from an economical reform in the public expenditure."

Lord W. Russell seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, after alluding to some irrelevant observations made by the mover and seconder of the motion, remarked, that the mover appeared to have two different objects in view; the first relative to the making retrenchments, and correcting profusion in the established offices of Government, and in sinecure places and pensions—the second to an enquiry into the state of the national expenditure, and proposing a check on the expences of the state. This latter was already comprehended in a resolution

N n z

which

which had passed the House, to enquire into the finances of the country, and to consider of the most practicable means for obtaining a diminution of the public expenditure. "The Hon. Gentleman means to include in the investigation which he proposes, subjects of the most extensive and complicated nature. He wishes to embrace all the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the different branches of Government. He extends his enquiry into the disbursements of Army, Navy, and even public establishments. I am ready to admit (said Mr. Pitt) that as far as this proposition goes, it forms a subject worthy the consideration of the House; and the magnitude of it appears to be such, that no man can say what will be the effect of it, or to what particular measures it may lead. Yet, the Hon. Gentleman in bringing before the House considerations of such extensive views, and of such high importance, adopts a very singular mode of proceeding. He does not think proper to offer matters, so momentous and complicated in their relations, in a direct manner, to Parliamentary discussion; but states them as the object of a collateral enquiry, and introduces them immediately after his motion for retriement in the offices of Government. But certainly the Hon. Gentleman will not deny that there is an extreme difference between both objects; for the check which he proposes on the public expences very much exceeds in importance that reform which he wishes should take place in the establishment and salaries of public offices. The distinction between these two objects being so evident, as the latter does not form any part whatever of the proposition formerly submitted to the House by the Hon. Gentleman, nor of the notice which he gave of his motion of this night, I must consider the manner of introducing it not only irregular, but inadequate to the magnitude of the enquiry which he proposes to establish. I also think it necessary to remind Gentlemen, that the objects which it comprehends form the grounds of my motion for the appointment of the Committee which has this night been chosen by ballot. I stated in general terms, previous to my bringing forward that motion, the various points to which the attention of the Committee was to be directed; but I could not, until I APPOINTED THAT COMMITTEE, proceed to offer, in a specific manner, each of

those points. I therefore only stated, that it was my wish and desire to move, as an instruction to the Committee, that, after enquiring into and ascertaining the whole state of the finances of the country—after reviewing the whole amount of the debt which had been incurred during the war—after investigating the provisions which had been made to meet it—after considering the probable amount of the total expence of public service for the whole of the year 1797, and the sums now applicable to defraying it; the Committee should exercise a full power in forming and digesting a plan for comptrolling the public expenditure, and to enquire and report upon the best and most practicable means of obtaining a diminution thereof. I therefore am not a little surprized, after stating these measures in general terms—measures which have been sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the House, in consequence of the appointment of the Committee for the professed and acknowledged consideration of those very objects, that the Hon. Gentleman should now bring forward a motion to the same end, and without any previous notice whatever."

After reasoning with much ingenuity and effect on the justice and propriety of the offices under consideration, Mr. Pitt called the attention of the House to the reduction that had already been made, and the savings that had been made in consequence. Under this notion of an economical reform in 1782, and a subsequent enquiry by the Treasury, 278 offices had been abolished, and the expences reduced from 171,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* The salaries of the Exchequer Office had been materially reduced, as had the Auditors of Imprests. The savings from these were nearly 60,000*l.* The Pension List had been reduced since 1783 above 48,000*l.* and during the same period Sinecures in the Customs to the amount of 130, the expence of which was 10,680*l.* had been suppressed. In the Excise there was a saving of nearly 12,000*l.* and Lotteries, &c. were under such regulation as prevented corrupt influence.

To ascertain the state of the expenditure compared with the income, was a fair subject of investigation. Convinced, as he was, that any attempt at enquiry, with a view to the production of an efficient resource from the materials proposed, would end in disappointment,

he should move the previous question, not wishing to preclude the House from enquiry, should it afterwards be judged expedient. He accordingly moved the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan supported the original motion; he admitted there were many Offices that were not overpaid, but there were a very great number that called either for abolition or reformation. He observed, the Gentleman opposite to him had places to the amount of 10,000*l.* per.ann. but allowed he was a very active servant of the public. The Minister himself also had a sinecure, and undoubtedly deserved it, for having brought the country into its present happy and prosperous situation. Adverting to the number of Peers created by the present Administration, 160, he censured it as a lavish distribution of Ministerial Favours.

Mr. Rose said, that of the offices enumerated by Mr. Sheridan, there were *three* which he did not at present hold, and *one* which he never possessed. To the situation of Clerk of the House of Lords he was appointed in consequence of an Address of the House of Peers to his Majesty. His salary as Secretary to the Treasury was rightly stated at 3200*l.* a year, which was 2000*l.* a year less than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Wyndham considered the motion in a ridiculous point of view, and expressed his indignation at any petty system for saving the ends of farthing candles and the parings of cheese!

Mr. Fox said, the sinecures alluded to in the motion were merely the power of holding nominal places under Government, without a plea of necessity or the sanction of a grant from the Crown. Mr. Burke's reform did not confine itself to a subject of one or ten thousand pounds. Its object was the saving of millions. He lamented that Mr. B. had associated with and supported an administration constituted on principles directly opposite to those maintained in most of his own books.—He contended that had it not been for the support Ministers received from persons holding sinecure places, the state of France would never have been so formidable as to have distressed this country with such heavy calamities; had it not been for the influence of the Crown, France would not have possessed Belgium, Holland, or Italy.—With regard to the argument that the influence of Parliament could act in contradiction to its sentiments, he

had the authority of Mr. Burke, who in one of his late pamphlets had asserted that the minority spoke the sentiments of the majority. Alluding to Mr. Wyndham and others who had seceded from their former connexions, he said, he was convinced, such as quitted their friends, and swerved from the principles to which they were formerly attached, knew not their own motives. Their views of ambition end in reducing them to a state of insufficiency and indiscretion. These secessions of persons from their established connections created a jealousy in the minds of the people that was pregnant with public mischief. However he and his friends might be desirous to be employed as ostensible agents of the country, he wished the present motion might pass, in order to prove to the people, that the view of possessing a place was not merely that of emolument; on this principle he wished to destroy the existence of sinecure places.

Mr. Rose, in some warmth, observed, that Mr. Fox, who had dissipated his own fortune, was not, he thought, the most proper advocate for public economy.

Mr. Fox in reply observed, that Ministers in their wish to insult him on his having spent his own fortune, were not angry for his having dissipated it, but for not having been mean enough to repair it.

Some warm words passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Rose, as to the reversions held by both of them. Mr. Fox said, several Exchequer and other offices, *after the lives of the present possessors*, ought to be abolished.

Upon a division there appeared, For the previous question 167, against it 77.

The members of the Committee are, Fra. Gregor, J. H. Addington, Rowland Burdon, Henry Thornton, John Harrison, R. B. Sheridan, C. Abbott, John Crewe, R. P. Carew, Esqrs. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Hon. St. And. St. John, Cha. Yorke, Esq. Rt. Hon. T. Steele, Tho. Stanley, and Wm. Baker, Esqrs.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the name of Mr. Fox be added to the Committee. Ayes 75, Noes 148.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to erect the Corporation of Surgeons into a College.

Mr. Pitt moved the second reading of

of the Bill for continuing and confirming the Order of the Privy Council to the Bank.

Mr. Fox said he should not oppose the second reading; but wished to know if it were to be obligatory on Government to receive Bank of England notes in payment of taxes; and whether Bank paper was to be legal payment between individuals, for neither of which he saw any provision in the Bill;—he thought also a clause should be added to limit the Bank in their advances to Government.

Mr. Pitt said, Mr. Fox had now stated matter which more properly belonged to the Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse violently objected to the Bill *in toto*, as an act of robbery and depredation upon the public creditor.

Mr. Grey confessed, that as the Order of Council had taken place, it would be impossible to open the door suddenly again. He was therefore for the second reading of the Bill. But what he wished to notice was, a paper which had been laid upon the table, and which contained very *alarming* information. From that paper it appeared, that on Saturday last Ministers had issued 120,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, for the purpose of being paid to the agents of his Imperial Majesty, which Bills must be converted into specie, and could only be sent in specie to the Emperor.—The Bills were sold in the market at three, and three and a half per cent. discount; on whom was this loss to fall; on the Emperor, or on this country? The whole matter, he thought, was worthy the most serious attention of the House.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the Emperor's bills had been drawn and accepted long before the Order of Council was issued.—they formed part of the 500,000*l.* voted the Emperor before the recess, and we could not avoid paying them. Exchequer Bills were issued for this purpose, and part of the discount fell upon the Emperor.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday, and the House was ordered to be called over on Monday se'n'night.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the Order for the Commitment of the Bill for confirming and continuing the late Order of Council respecting the Bank stood for this day; but some circumstances had come to his knowledge since the notice

was given, which induced him to postpone the Commitment of the Bill. He therefore moved, that the Order of the Day should be discharged, and that the Bill should be committed on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Abbot, in a speech of some length, urged the inconveniences that resulted from the defective manner in which the laws were promulgated, and expatiated on the Resolutions which he afterwards submitted to the Committee. It was his intention, he said, to move that the resolutions should be taken into consideration at a future period, and, in the interval, that they should be printed. He concluded by moving eight Resolutions, of which the following is the substance.

1. It is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that his Majesty's printer, instead of 1126 copies of Acts, as he now prints, be authorized and directed to print 3550 copies of every public Act, 200 of every public local Act (including Road, Canal Acts, &c.), and 200 of every private Act. The second and third Resolutions related merely to the mode of distributing those public and private Acts through the medium of the Post Office. The fourth enjoins the Chief Magistrates of towns corporate, Scotch boroughs, and Sheriffs of counties, on receiving those copies, to preserve them for public use, and transmit them to their successors in office. The fifth charges the parties interested in the prosecution and event of private bills to transmit the copies to the Magistrates in their respective districts, without any additional charge to the public. The sixth directs the King's printer to state the general heads of the statutes, together with the general substance of each Act. The seventh provides that the duration of any temporary law be expressed in the title of the Bill, and at the end of it, and no where else. And the eighth enjoins, that all statutes intended to be revived shall be included in one Bill, describing the statutes respectively; and those of a temporary nature in another Bill, describing the precise duration and continuance.

The House resumed, the Chairman brought up the Report, and the Resolutions were ordered to be taken further into consideration this day se'n'night.

The other Orders being disposed of, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

Sir John Sinclair rose to submit the notice he had given of his intention to propose a measure for the cultivation of waste and other lands. It was unnecessary, he remarked, to dwell on the importance of a subject so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country. If it had been adopted when recommended by the Board of Agriculture, he asserted, that we should not now be suffering so much from a national calamity. In 1795, and the following year, no less than a million quarters of foreign wheat had been imported at the expence of 3,000,000*l.* sterling, which contributed in a great degree to the present scarcity of coin.—He concluded by requesting Gentlemen to give the subject the most serious attention, and moved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of Waste Lands, Common Arable Fields, Common Meadows, &c. within this kingdom.

The motion passed, and a Committee was appointed.

Mr. Keene moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting a list of the number of French prisoners in Great Britain, and how they were disposed of; also an account of the number of foreigners who have come into this country, from the 1st of May 1792, and now resident therein, distinguishing the laity and clergy, and the number of each respectively.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that Government were now using their utmost diligence to ascertain the number; and when the examination was completed, he had no objection to lay before the House the result of their researches.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bank Indemnity Bill, and the Clause for indemnifying the Bank for having stopt payment being read,

Mr. Fox said, he could not consent to a clause of this nature, as he considered obedience to the Order of Council, on the part of the Bank, as culpable rather than meritorious. The intimate connection that subsisted between Government and the Bank, made him extremely jealous in giving his consent to put the latter more under the controul of the former. If the rumour were true, there would be an end of public credit.

The rumour he alluded to was, that the Bankers had gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting his interference with the Bank for more liberal discounts.—He urged the danger of making the King's Ministers the medium of accommodation at the Bank, and represented the interference of the hand of power as incompatible with the stability of public credit, and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution. Reprobating, as he did, the interference of Ministers, he should give his negative to the clause.

Mr. Pitt contended, that the Report of the Committee was sufficient authority for confirming the Order, and the indemnity was necessary to relieve the Bank from the penalties for their obedience to that Order. As to the interference so much reprobated by the Honourable Gentleman, he admitted that the Bankers had communicated to him the necessity of a supply of cash for the accommodation of their customers, and that he had used what influence he possessed as an individual, to further their views. He urged the propriety of agreeing to the clause.

Mr. Pollen was for delaying the passing of the Bill until the Secret Committee brought up their Report.

The Solicitor General entered into a general defence of the clause.

Mr. Sheridan attacked the clause in detail.—If the Committee adopted this clause without inquiry, they established this pernicious principle, that the Bank are bound to obey, and that they are sure of indemnity. He said, he could not conceive it possible to make Bank-notes a legal tender on the part of the Bank, without extending the regulation to the whole class of Bankers also.

Colonel Wood, the Attorney General, and others, spoke; after which, the clause was agreed to without a division.

The Committee next proceeded to the discussion of the restrictive clause, which, after the adoption of a variety of amendments, was agreed to.

On account of the lateness of the hour, and the discussion which was likely to arise on the filling up of the blanks, it was moved, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the resumption of the House. Leave was given accordingly.

Mr. Fox said, he had no objection to make way for the discussion of the Bank Bill,

Bill, by postponing his motion on the state of Ireland, which stood for to-morrow, to a future day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Petition from the Debtors in Lancaster Castle,

Colonel Stanley said, the object of his motion was to increase the allowance to persons charged in execution for debt, under the 2d Geo. II. from fourpence to sixpence a day. He therefore moved, as a Resolution, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend part of an Act of the 2d Geo. II. for the relief of persons confined for debt.

The Report was brought up, and leave given in conformity to the Resolution.

Mr. Fox rose to make a motion respecting the state of Ireland. He observed, that the business he had to bring before the House was not only of great importance, but likewise of great urgency, on account of the distracted condition of the sister kingdom. He entered into a detail of the circumstances that led to these discontents, the causes of which were fit subjects of investigation: First, the House ought to enquire how far the people of Ireland have had the benefit of the concessions that had been made; secondly, whether measures had been taken to allay the discontents among the Roman Catholics, who constituted five-sixths of the people of Ireland; and thirdly, to inquire into the causes of the discontents in the north of Ireland. The general dissatisfaction he ascribed to the calamities brought on by the war, in which the interests of the people were not consulted, and to their constitutional grievances. Ireland, he said, had not a Legislature even virtually representing the people, and they had as little share in the Government as the subjects of the most arbitrary Monarch. The concessions that had been made, he contended from a variety of facts, had not produced an independence on the Ministers and Cabinet of this country; it had only precluded the controul of the Legislature.

He took a rapid review of their political history from its dependence on this country, traced their progress to civilization and comparative freedom, and asserted, that the representation was so conducted, for purposes of emolument and corruption, as to bear only a faint resemblance to the representation of this

country, with all its abuses (and flagrant they were), though they profess to be established on similar principles.

We were now, he said, in a state similar to the period of 1774, when we were to govern America by force, or make concessions. He related a variety of occurrences which preceded the American War, similar to those that have taken place in Ireland. The proclamation, for instance, for disarming the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, to the proclamation lately issued by General Lake at Belfast, and the disposition of the French to aid them in their resistance to the Government of Great Britain; though Government might disarm, experience proved their inability to keep the people disarmed.

He hoped, that on so urgent an occasion, no objections would be taken in point of form. The necessity of the interference ought to supersede all considerations of this nature. He concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the disturbed state of Ireland, and to adopt such lenient measures as may tend to restore tranquillity, and conciliate the affections of his Irish subjects."

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt objected to the motion, on the ground that the Legislature of this country, having abdicated the power of enforcing any requisition by our authority, we could not constitutionally interfere with an independent Legislature. Besides, the motion was, in his opinion, nugatory, as it went to advise his Majesty to extend his paternal regard to the sister kingdom; a circumstance which he had never ceased to do during a long and happy reign.

Lord Wycombe, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord Hawkesbury, Lord F. Campbell, and Colonel Fullarton, against it.

Mr. Fox replied; after which a division took place on the motion,

For it	84
Against it	220

Majority 136

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. Ryder, in a Committee of the whole House, moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave

leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of an Act of the present Session, permitting the importation, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, with a view to take off the prohibition altogether, and to put the regulations respecting grain on the old footing. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The House, in an adjourned Committee on the Bill for Indemnifying the Bank for suspending the payment of

Notes in Specie, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, proceeded to read the residue of the Clauses.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that the blank should be filled up with the words "until the 24th of June 1797," which was put and carried.

The Committee having gone through the remaining parts of the Bill, the Report was ordered to be received.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harve-
y to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the
Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Mar-
tinique, Dec. 4, 1796.*

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 Thetis* and *La Pensée*, were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for further 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, 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 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 four 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 at St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that on the Lapwing taking possession of the *Decius*, it was found he 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 further 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 further depredation.

The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Gaudaloupe; 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 on shore.

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

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.

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

PLEASE to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Druid* is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the *Unicorn* and *Doris*, with

00

a large

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 further annoyance of the enemy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phæbe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Carvisand-Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that on the 10th inst. Cape Clear bearing N.N.W. distant about 20 leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command fell in with the French corvette *L'Atalante*, of 16 guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieutenant Dordelin, which, after a chase of eight hours towards the N.E. quarter, she came up with and captured. The *Atalante* is a very fine big, coppered, having 80 feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their Lordships think proper to order her to be inspected, she will, I think, be deemed fit for his Majesty's service. As soon as I shall have landed the prisoners, and received the *Phæbe's* men from the corvette, I purpose proceeding to sea in further execution of their Lordships orders of the 3d inst.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,
 ROB. BARLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.
Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

LEUTENANT GARDINER, of his Majesty's ship *Hind*, arrived here this morning in the *La Favorite* national privateer of eight guns, four pounders, and 60 men, captured by the *Hind*, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inst. in the lat. of 48 deg. North, long. 8 deg. 30 min. West.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th inst. no French ships were there then.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 20.
Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.
 HIS Majesty's sloop *Spiritfire* arrived

this morning with the national brig *L'Allerger*, of 200 tons, laden with ammunition and entrenching tools, being one of the vessels on the expedition to Ireland, which she captured the 12th inst. about 30 leagues to the westward of Ushant, the *Spiritfire* having been driven to that situation by strong gales of northerly wind.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Frigate Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to make known to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday last the 13th inst. at half past noon, in latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. Ushant bearing N.E. 50 leagues, we discovered a large ship in the N.W. quarter, steering under easy sail for France: the wind was then at west, blowing hard, with thick hazy weather. I instantly made the signal to the *Amazon* for a general chase, and followed it by the signal that the chase was an enemy. At four P.M. the *Indefatigable* had gained sufficiently upon the chase for me to distinguish very clearly that she had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and that she had no poop.

At 15 minutes before six we brought the enemy to close action, which continued to be well supported on both sides near an hour, when we unavoidably shot ahead; at this moment the *Amazon* appeared astern, and gallantly supplied our place; but the eagerness of Capt. Reynolds to second his friend had brought him up under a press of sail, and, after a well supported and close fire for a little time, he also unavoidably shot ahead. The enemy, who had nearly effected running me on board, appeared to be much larger than the *Indefatigable*, and, from her very heavy fire of musquetry, I believe was full of men: this fire was continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although she frequently defended both sides of the ship at the same time.

As soon as we had replaced some necessary rigging, and the *Amazon* had reduced her sail, we commenced a second attack, placing ourselves, after some raking broadsides, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within pistol shot, was by both ships unremitted for above five hours: we then sheered off to secure our masts.

It

It would be needless to relate to their Lordships every effort that we made in an attack which commenced at a quarter before six P. M. and did not cease, excepting at intervals, until half past four A. M. I believe ten hours of more severe fatigue was scarcely ever experienced; the sea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water; some guns broke their breechings four times over, some drew the ring bolts from the sides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our masts were much wounded, the main top mast completely unrigged, and saved only by uncommon alacrity.

At about twenty minutes past four, the moon opening rather brighter than before, shewed to Lieutenant George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the fore-castle, a glimpse of the land; he had scarcely reached me to report it when we saw the breakers. We were then close under the enemy's starboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an instant could be lost, and every life depended upon the prompt execution of my orders; and here it is with heartfelt pleasure I acknowledge the full value of my Officers and ship's company, who with incredible alacrity hauled the tacks on board, and made sail to the southward. The land could not be ascertained, but we took it to be Ushant, and in the Bay of Brest, crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again saw breakers upon the lee bow; the ship was instantly wore to the northward; and being then satisfied that the land we had before seen was not Ushant, the lingering approach of day-light was most anxiously looked for by all; and soon after it opened, seeing the land very close a-head, we again wore to the southward in twenty fathoms water. and a few minutes after discovered the enemy, who had so bravely defended herself, laying on her broadside, and a tremendous surf beating over her. The miserable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more sincerely lamented by us, from the apprehension of suffering a similar misfortune. We passed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time four feet water in her hold, a great sea, and the wind dead on the shore, but we had ascertained, beyond a doubt, our situation to be that of Hodiernne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the possible chance of weathering the Penmark

Rocks. Exhausted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and every inch of canvas set that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and by the blessing of God weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the northward, when we stood to the southward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertions were fully equal to any that could be effected under similar circumstances; the judgment with which she was managed during so long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the highest commendation, and to the heart of a friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much reason to speak highly of my own Officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieutenants Thompson, Norway, and Bell, Lieutenants O'Conner and Wilton of the Marines, and Mr. Thompson the Master, have abundant claims upon my gratitude, as well as every inferior Officer in the ship. The sufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am singularly happy to say that my own are inconsiderable. The First Lieutenant, Mr. Thompson, a brave and worthy Officer, is the only one of that description wounded, with eighteen men, twelve of which number have wounds of no serious consequence, consisting chiefly of violent contusions from splinters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, the 16th of January 1797.

CAPTAIN COUNTESS, of the *Dædalus*, informs me, that on the 8th inst. off Ushant, in company with the *Majestic* and *Incendiary*, he captured *Le Suffren*, a French transport, which had been taken by the *Jafon*, and recaptured by *Le Tortu* frigate, and was going to Brest. She had two mortars, a quantity of small arms, powder, shells, and some intrenching tools on board, which he sunk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn to Mr. Nepean, dated Carvisand Bay, Jan. 18. 1797.

In the evening of the 10th inst. the wind changed to the N. W. when I shaped a course which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following after-

noon I took a private ship of war L'Eclair, of 18 guns and 120 men, and the same evening joined the British fleet.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 24, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Brunswick, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Domingo, Oct. 31, 1796.

A SMALL French schooner privateer, mounting one gun and three swivels, and twenty-five men, called Le Capitaine Gecroux, was brought in here the 18th inst. captured by his Majesty's ship Adventure and armed schooner Le Dauphin Royal, belonging to St. Domingo. She had sailed from Aux Cayes two days, and had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Onslow, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Nassau, Yarmouth Roads, Jan. 29, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's hired armed cutter Griffin anchored in these Roads yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, with the French privateer lugger La Liberté, her prize, carrying three carriage guns, four swivels, and eighteen men: She was taken at the entrance of the ship-wash, after a chase of three hours and a half. This is one of the vessels that has infested the coast for some time past. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
R. ONSLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 7, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 5, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a copy of a letter I have received from Capt. Bazeley, of his Majesty's sloop Harpy, giving an account of the Lion cutter having captured a small French privateer, off Dungeness.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BAZELEY.

*Harpy, off Dungeness, Feb. 3, 1797.
Six o'clock, P. M.*

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you that at five o'clock this evening, stretching close in with Dungeness Point, we fell in

with his Majesty's armed cutter Lion, bringing to a sloop, astern of a convoy running to the Eastward, which proved to be the Reguin Republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with twenty men, and armed with muskets.

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

HENRY BAZELEY.

John Bazeley, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 14, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gosselin, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Syren, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Cherbourg, Feb. 2, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being off Cherbourg with his Majesty's ship under my command, I this day captured Le Sanspeur French cutter privateer, carrying two swivels, some small arms, and 18 men. She left Cherbourg the 5th of January, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. LE M. GOSSELIN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Onslow to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Nassau, in Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 17, 1797.

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Espion is just arrived in these roads; she separated from the Martin sloop on the night of the 14th inst. in a heavy gale of wind; the latter has the charge of the Buonaparte privateer. I inclose, for their Lordships' further information, Captain Dixon's letter.

Espion, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

I Have the honour to inform you, that, at ten A. M. on the 14th inst. the Texel bearing S. E. distant eighteen leagues, chase was given to a ship under Danish colours, on the weather bow, which, after making every effort to get away, was overpressed with sail, and at six P. M. brought to by the Espion and Martin. She proved to be La Buonaparte French privateer, mounting 16 six-pounders, and one long twelve-pounder, with a compliment of 110 men, but had only 82 on board; she sailed from Cherbourg on the 1st inst.

since

since which she had cruized on the Coast of Scotland, and had only captured one sloop in ballast, which was liberated; eight six-pounders were thrown overboard during the pursuit; all the day the weather was extremely boisterous, and it was with infinite difficulty and hazard the exchange of prisoners was effected. One boat belonging to the *Espion* was lost, but happily no lives; and it is but justice to the Officers and seamen of both ships to declare they performed the service with manly spirit and determination; as during the night it blew very hard at N. N. W. The *Martin* and prize unavoidably separated from the *Espion*; Capt. Sutton had been previously desired to stay by the prize, and see her into Yarmouth.

The privateer is quite new, sails remarkably fast, and is in every respect well found as a vessel of war.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MANLY DIXON.

Vice-Admiral Onslow, Yarmouth.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halstead, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that the *Jeune Emilie*, a French privateer brig, of ten guns and 62 men, was captured by his Majesty's ship *Triton* this evening. She has been only 40 days from St. Maloe's, has taken an English sloop called the *Friendship*, from Lisbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an English ship letter of marque, ten nine-pounders, and 21 men, called the *Battalion*, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an action of three quarters of an hour.

I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordships' further information, that the *Triton* captured the French privateer cutter *Recovery*, of 14 guns and 46 men, on the 10th inst. which had been a few days from Havre, and had taken an English smuggler, and an American ship bound to Bombay; the latter was re-taken a few hours afterwards by the *Stag*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTEAD.

ADMI-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 20.

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 Feb. 17.

LIEUTENANT SANDERS, of the *Phoenix*, who had charge of the *Difficile* privateer, informs me she was captured by the *Phoenix*, *Triton*, and *Scourge*, Last Sunday night at half past eleven o'clock. She mounts 18 guns, and had 206 men on board, and sailed three days before from Brest.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Young, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 18.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th inst. at seven A. M. I fell in with, five leagues to the Westward of Beachy-head, Le Tartine French privateer brig, of 16 guns, four-pounders, and 60 men, from Dieppe, on a cruise, had taken nothing.

I feel myself much obliged to Captain Cheshyre, of his Majesty's sloop *Plover*, on seeing the *Greyhound* in chase, and his being to leeward, by hawling athwart, occasioned the capture of the privateer much sooner than she otherwise would have been.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Bazeley, Commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 19.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, Captain Talbot, arrived here yesterday, and has brought in with him a fine French lugger privateer. I inclose herewith a copy of his letter to me, giving an account of her capture.

Eurydice in the Downs, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

Last Sunday morning, immediately on receiving the intelligence you sent me by the *Phoenix* cutter, relative to the privateers which have sailed from Ostend and Dunkirk, I proceeded, together with the *Queen* and *Narcissus* cutters, to the northward, in hopes of meeting with some of them.

On

On Monday night, at half past nine o'clock, being then a few leagues to the Southward and Westward of the Galloper, we fell in with and captured, after a chase of three hours and a half, Le *Flibustier*, French lugger privateer, of 60 tons, mounting 14 four and three-pounders, with six swivels, and manned with 63 men: she had sailed the night before from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing; is a very fine vessel, sails fast, and was bound to the Northward to cruise for our Baltic trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Glynn, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Scourge, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop *Scourge*, under my command, at half past twelve P. M. on the 21st instant, the land bearing N. E. by E. distant five or six leagues, captured, after a chase of three hours, a French privateer, called *Le Furet*, pierced for fourteen, but only mounting ten guns, having the other four in her hold. She had on board, when taken, fifty men, besides twenty-two English prisoners, seven of whom were wounded; she is commanded by Benoist Giron, had been twenty days from L'Orient, is coppered, and a fast sailer.

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

H. R. GLYNN.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 25, 1797.

A LETTER this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordwest, Feb. 23, five P. M. contains information, that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coast of Pembrokeshire the 22d inst. and on the evening of that day disembarked some troops, reported by deserters to be about 1200, but without field pieces.

It appears that the most active exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and Gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, in taking proper measures on this occasion; and that the

greatest zeal and loyalty were manifested by all ranks of people, who crowded to offer their services against the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Hartland Abbey, Feb. 23, 1797.

I Think it my duty to state to your Grace, that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three frigates * off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in four hours I found every Officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Bideford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I felt at seeing the men so willing to defend their King and Country, at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was restored again to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot possibly say; but as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse me troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the Volunteers and Inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 26, 1797.

LETTERS, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

* These are the same vessels mentioned in the foregoing Letter of Lord Milford.

*Haverfordwest, February 24, 1797,
Six o'Clock, A. M.*

Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left 300 men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the Gentlemen and Peasantry have shewn on this occasion exceeds description. Many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with pikes and scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them.

*Haverfordwest, February 24,
Nine o'Clock, P. M.*

I Have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest.

I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by tomorrow's post.

WHITEMALL, FEB. 27, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fishguard, Friday, Feb. 24, 1797.

MY LORD,

In consequence of having received information, on Wednesday night at eleven o'clock, that three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small Roadstead, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan Militia and all the Provincial Force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French Officer, whom I found to be second in command, came in with a Letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer: In consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force; it is my intention to march

them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the Officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject.

The spirit and loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout the country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

*Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose,
5th Year of the Republic.*

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The Officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease. Salut and respect,

TATE, Chef de Brigade.

To the Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's Troops.

Fishguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your Officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

To the Officer commanding the French Troops. FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, March 17. The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred yesterday, stating that Royalism and Anarchy still threaten the country, and the Directory find themselves unable to oppose them with sufficient strength, because they are not seconded by the public functionaries. This occasioned a most violent debate in the Council, which was then adjourned to this day.

March 19. Yesterday the debate was resumed respecting the civic oath, when the proposal of Fabre was adopted, that each Elector should make the following declaration: *I promise attachment and fidelity to the Republic, and the Constitution of the year 3; and I engage to defend them with all my power, against the attacks of Royalty and Anarchy.*

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters at Valvasone, 27th Ventose (March 17.)

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

SINCE the battle of Rivoli, Citizens Directors, the army of Italy occupied the Banks of the Piave and Lavis: the Emperor's army, commanded by Prince Charles, occupied the other Bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of the Salurne.

On the 20th Ventose, in the morning, the division of General Massena repaired to Feltre; at his approach, the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevole, and marched to Bellune.

General Serrurier's division advanced to Aiols amidst the most horrible weather; but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.

On the 22d, at day-break, the division crossed the Piave, facing the village of Vider; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer. The Chief of Squadron Lafalle, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the Adjutant-General Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worsted the hostile corps which wanted to oppose our passage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded, and evacuated their camp of La Campana.

General Guieux, at two o'clock in

the afternoon, passed the Piave at Ospe-daletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano.

Our cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy, had always the advantage, and took eighty hussars.

On the 23d General Guieux, with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear-guard, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took one hundred prisoners from them. A corps of Hulans wanted to capitulate. Citizen Siabek, Chief of Squadron, was killed, and General Dugua slightly wounded.

At the same time General Massena's division, having reached Bellune, pursued the enemy, who had retreated towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a Colonel, and General Lusignan, who commanded the whole centre. Lusignan having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Brescia, I gave orders to conduct him to France, without being exchanged.

On the 26th, General Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, at five o'clock in the morning: that of General Serrurier left Pabano at four, both directing their march to Valvasone.

General Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My Aide-de-Camp, the Chief of Squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape-shot.

General Bernadotte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to General Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of twelve pieces of artillery. General Bernadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalions of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry.

The light infantry manœuvred as riflemen; General Dammartin on the left, and General Lespinasse on the right,

fight, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off in a close column on the wings of their second, and of their first and third battalion.

General Duphot, at the head of the 27th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank. General Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. General Murat made the same movement on the right, and was likewise supported by the grenadiers of Bernadotte's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade *en echelon*, with squadrons of cavalry, to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success; the river was crossed, and the enemy routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent General Dugua, and the Adjutant-General Kellermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the Adjutant-General Merieur; they worsted the enemy's cavalry, and took prisoner the general who commanded them.

General Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked; and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; Prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.

General Serrurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps of reserve.

In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one General, several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display and manœuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.

The Adjutant-General Kellermann received several cuts with the sabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.

I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the Officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian Commander of Gradisca.

Head-Quarters before Gradisca, 29 Ventose. (March 19.)

YOU have defended yourself, Sir,
VOL. XXXI. APRIL 1797.

like a brave man, and by your conduct have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime, which I would make fall on you principally; and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender in ten minutes. If you refuse, I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy, which ought to animate a Chief, impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs demand the assault with loud cries.

Answer.

I am, with esteem, the General of Division,

BERNADOTTE.

*Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.
Head-Quarters at Gradisca, 30th Ventose (March 20.)*

Citizens Directors,

I have given you an account of the passage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara, of Saeile, and of Tagliamento.

The 28th, the division of General Bernadotte departed at three o'clock in the morning, marched round Palmanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre, where the hussars met him.

The division of General Serrurier took position on the right, that of General Guieux on the left. I sent Citizen Lesale with the 24th regiment of Chasseurs to Udine.

The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but ten days before that Prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it; but he had not had time to establish himself there.

General Massena arrived at St. Daniel, at Osopo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the defiles.

The 29th General Bernadotte advanced and blockaded Gradisca; General Serrurier marched opposite Saint Pietro, for the purpose of passing the Isonzo. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.

I ordered different manœuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of Citizen Androssy, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.

PASSAGE OF L'ISONZO, AND THE
CAPTURE OF GRADISCA.

General Serrurier reached Gradisca by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

To make a diversion, and to preclude the enemy from the discovery of our manœuvre, General Bernadotte caused the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our soldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradisca. They were there received by a heavy discharge of musquetry and grape shot.

Five thousand prisoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manœuvre. We at the same time passed L'Isongo, and took Gradisca.

General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradisca, rendering every means of retreat impossible. The enemy, panic struck, saw no possibility of defence, and despaired of making their escape. General Bernadotte presented the summons subjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

General Bernadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *siege* well entrenched.

The division of General Bernadotte conducted itself with that gallantry which guarantees our future success. General Bernadotte himself, his Aide-de-Camp, and Generals, braved every difficulty and danger. I solicit the rank of General of Brigade for Adjutant-General Mireur.

BATTLE OF CASASOLA.

The division of General Massena, carrying the first of La Chinta, encountered the enemy, who wished to dispute the passage of the bridge of Casasola. The riflemen drove the enemy back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 32d and 57th demi-brigade, in close columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithstanding their entrenchments and *chevaux de frize*, pursuing them even to Pontieba, taking 600 prisoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy possessed on this side became also our property.

The rangers of the 10th regiment, with sword in hand, rushed forward into the enemy's entrenchments, and have

consequently new claims to the esteem of the army.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters at Goritz, 2d Germinal, 22d March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.
Citizens Directors,

We entered yesterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with so much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hospitals, containing 150 sick, and all the magazines of provisions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The division of General Bernadotte went yesterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of Chasseurs charged the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they made 50 hussars prisoners, with their horses. General Massena pursued the enemy to La Pontieba.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.
Citizens Directors,

You will find subjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to you by the next courier an account of those we have found in Trieste.

We are masters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria; we have there found substance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons; and if this operation succeeds without any accident, it will be very useful to our finances.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.
Citizens Directors,

General Guieux, with his division, went on the second to Cividale a Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Pufero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the defiles of Caporetto, in the Austrian Chinse, and left the field of battle covered with Austrians.

General Massena with his division is at Travis. I have therefore reason to hope, that the 2000 men whom General Guieux has pushed before him, will fall into the hands of the division of Massena.

The

The General of Division Dugua entered Triette last night.

BONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Gorice, 5th Germinal, (March 25,) Fifth Year.

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

Citizens Directors,

I Gave you an account by my last courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of General Massena, who was at Tarvis, and that of General Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pushed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

General Massena being arrived at Tarvis was attacked by a division of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the assistance of the division that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obstinate, he put it to the rout, took a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three Generals. The Emperor's cuirassiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have suffered most severely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINSE.

Capture of the Place.

Meanwhile General Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pusero, as far as the Austrian Chinse, a post extremely well intrenched, but which was carried by assault after a very obstinate engagement, in which Generals Bon, Verdier, and the fourth half-brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly distinguished themselves. General Kables himself defended the Chinse, with 500 grenadiers; by the laws of war these 500 men ought to have been put to the sword; but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never exercised by the French army.

The hostile column, seeing the Chinse taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the division of General Massena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men and four Generals fell into their hands. I am eager to apprise you of this event, because, under the present circumstances, it is indispensable that you should be informed of every thing without delay; I reserve it to give you a more detailed account of all these events as soon as I shall have received all the re-

ports, and as soon as every moment shall be less precious.

The chain of the Alps which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian States from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Gorice and Gradisca. The division of Massena had crossed the Italian Alps, and came to occupy the defile of the Noric Alps. Our enemies were so aukward, as to enthrall all their baggage and part of the army, by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The combat of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany; in several parts to which our line extended the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A Detail of the operations of a detachment of the British troops in the service of the Nizam, by which the late alarming insurrection in the Decan was suppressed, has been published in the general orders of the Government of Fort St. George, together with a letter from General A. Clarke, expressive of his admiration of the general conduct of the division.

It appears, that all terms of conciliation and pardon having been refused by the rebels, and the Nizam's troops being unable to subdue them, the British detachment entered upon this service. They found the rebels intrenched in a large and strong fortress; which, after many days of preparation, they commenced the siege of, and on the 7th of April stormed. Colonel Dalrymple, the commandant of the troops, says, "The commanding officer of artillery having this morning reported a breach his continued fire had made practicable, and having, in the course of the whole of the morning, gradually brought forward the troops I intended to employ, I determined to make the assault, which accordingly took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; for several days preceding I had observed, from a commanding situation, that the enemy relaxed in their attention during the heat of the sun *, which made me determine on the attack by day; another motive of equal influence induced me to chuse day-light for the operation,

* The Thermometer was up to 112 degrees in a Field Officer's marquee.

as the immense height of the beach, rocks of considerable magnitude situated there, and in the area of the fort, presented difficulties more to be apprehended by night, as far more formidable than the enemy to be encountered. The company of artillery, volunteers, and twelve companies of sepoy, composed the strength of the troops which assaulted, and which were followed by four companies of the Nizam's troops, who were desirous of having a share of the credit to be acquired, and whom I could not well refuse. Having a fine cover in the Petrah, which secreted the troops from the view of the enemy, so as to render all suspicion of what was meditated in a manner impossible, the party, on the signal given, moved out from the flank of the breaching battery, at the distance of 500 yards, and were so peculiarly fortunate, that the forlorn hope had gained the foot of the breach nearly before our troops were discovered crossing the interval; the enemy then collected about the beach, and made a formidable opposition. Though six or eight of our leading men were overset, and tumbled to the bottom, yet

their impetuosity was not to be resisted, and, though opposed with musketry, pikes, arrows, and stones, they soon prevailed; as no sooner had the major part obtained a footing on the summit, than the enemy fell back, and fled to a second wall, which was immediately attacked, and carried with more early success and better fortune."

In less than an hour, by vigorously pushing the assault in all quarters, the rebels sought refuge in every place it could be found, begging in the most humiliating terms for mercy, which was generally granted; so that not a person received any injury, after the fury of the first assault had subsided. The family of Darah Jahlt, the chief insurgent, even in the moment of victory, as well as the houses of the people of rank, were held inviolate to all intrusion; as the troops respected the sanctity of custom too much to abuse the success they had obtained. Exclusive of the young Prince, the Begum, Ismael Khan, and the whole of the principal instruments in the rebellion, with about 1000 prisoners, are in the possession of the British troops.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 23.

A DREADFUL fire broke out in the Minories, near the corner of Little Minories, which was not extinguished till near 30 houses were consumed, besides an immense quantity of property, a great deal of which was uninsured. The flames were so rapid, that it was with the greatest difficulty the inhabitants of some of the houses escaped their fury; several were much burnt.

Same day a Common Hall of the Livery was held at Guildhall; present, the Lord Mayor, the City Members in Parliament, five Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great number of Liverymen. A motion was made, "That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present Ministers from his Councils *for ever*, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent Peace;" which was carried in the affirmative, as were also several other Resolutions, tending to carry that into effect.

24. The Sheriffs of London went up to St. James's in state, to know the King's pleasure when his Majesty would

receive the Address of the Livery of London, voted on Thursday at the Common-hall; they were not admitted to the presence as usual, his Majesty sending out a message by the Duke of Portland, that his Majesty never received Addresses on the Throne, but from the *Corporation* of the City of London.

26. This afternoon, about four o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at the old family mansion of the Duke of St. Albans, at Hanworth Park, near Hampton; which, in the course of three hours, destroyed every part of the building, and all the beautiful gallery of paintings, which were an heirloom with the house. Very little of the furniture was saved. The fire broke out at the back of the house, near the library, and was occasioned by a girl belonging to the farm-yard lighting her fire too near the windows; owing to the high wind, the flames caught the shutters, and the conflagration spread thro' the mansion before any assistance could be obtained.

APRIL 1. This day another numerous meeting of the Livery was held at Guildhall; when the Sheriffs having

reported that his Majesty declined receiving upon the Throne their address for the removal of Ministers; the following resolution was passed by the meeting with only one dissenting voice:

"That the answer given to the Sheriffs, when they attended to know his Majesty's pleasure as to the time of receiving their Petition, was given by the third Secretary of State, one of the persons for whose removal they petitioned; that the Sheriffs do again attend at St. James's, and request a personal audience of his Majesty, at which, if granted, they do represent to the King, that it is the privilege of the Livery to present Petitions to the Sovereign on the Throne; and that the Sheriffs do make a report of this application to a future Hall *."

The Coinage of Gold and Silver since the Restoration has been as under:

Total Coinage from 1660 to 1760,	44,111,817
Coined in the present Reign,	51,073,362

Total 95,187,179

From which sum deducting the re-coinage, and supposing, though highly

improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The Gold Coin in circulation in 1794 amounted to 37,500,000l.

EMIGRANTS.—The following is a copy of the return of the numbers of these persons in England, which has just been delivered in to the Duke of Portland:

French Clergy supported by Government	5000
Lay people ditto, including women and children	2959
Clergy not supported by Government, as having means in themselves, or living by their industry, about	509
Emigrants not supported by Government, as having saved some wrecks of their fortune, including old people, women, children, maid-servants, &c. about	3000
To which may be added, in Jersey	700

* * A circumstantial Account of the MUTINY at PORTSMOUTH will appear in our next.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 3.

A T Thomastown, the seat of Lord Landaffe, Roger Scully, esq.

11. At the King's College, old Aberdeen, in his 83d year, Professor Thomas Gordon.

At Kelfo, the Rev. Dr. Bowmaker, Minister of Dunfer.

Alexander Lenox, esq. of Gullston, Scotland.

13. Mr. John Hanfcomb, sen. builder, at Clapham.

14. At Winchester, the Rev. Robert Hare, M.A. of Hurstmonceaux-place, Suffex, prebendary of that cathedral, rector of Barton Starey, and late rector of Hurstmonceaux. He was son of Bishop Hare.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, in his 75th year, John Quayle, esq. many years clerk of the rolls, and comptroller of that island.

16. At Hillingdon-place, near Uxbridge, Mrs. Drake, relict of the late Admiral Drake, and daughter of Sir William Heathcote, bart. At Camberwell, in his 79th year, William James Gambier, esq.

17. Alexander Macleod, esq. in the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Wharton, one of the oldest footmen of the King.

At Irnham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr.

Hutchins, chaplain to the Duke of Richmond.

18. Mr. Andrew Pritchard, Hackney-road, in his 84th year.

Sir Thomas Gunston, of Heatherton House, Somersetshire.

Mr. George Neal, gardener, at Clapham.

Mr. Abraham Badcock, bookfeller, the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Close, Newcastle, corn-factor.

Mr. George Glashier, of Ripley, Surry.

19. Dr. Philip Hayes, professor of Music at the University of Oxford. He had just come to town in order to preside at the ensuing festival for the new musical fund. In the morning he had dressed himself to attend the Royal Chapel, St. James's, when he was taken ill, and died almost immediately. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and is supposed to have been the largest man in England.

Henry Rice, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

James Fitter, esq. of Laleham House, Middlesex, in his 85th year.

Lately, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, rector of Fressingfield, Suffolk, formerly fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

* The Sheriffs attended, according to the above Resolution; when his Majesty in person confirmed the Message before delivered by the Duke of Portland.

21. In Stanhope street, the Right. Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, general in the army, and colonel of the third reg. of dragoon guards.

At Poole, aged 85, Mr. Samuel White, a quaker, who is said to have been worth near 400,000l.

At Clifton, John Webb, esq. eldest son of the late John Webb, esq. member for Gloucester.

The Rev. Mr. Jervis, pastor of the dissenters, at Ipswich, aged 72.

At Abingdon, the Rev. James Powel, M. A. scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

22. In Bloomsbury square, of an apoplexy, John Boniet de Mainauduc, fellow of the corporation of surgeons in London.

Mr. Thomas Saddy, of Vauxhall.

23. John Drinkwater, M. D. of Salford, Lancashire.

Mark Weyland, esq. director of the Bank of England.

Lately, at Egham Hill, Lady Gould, relict of the late judge Sir Henry Gould.

Thomas Cotton, esq. at Hackney, in his 88th year.

Mrs. Raikes, wife of William Raikes, esq. of Alderman's-walk, Bishopgate street.

John Tanner, esq. one of his Majesty's justices for Salisbury, in his 72th year.

James Drummond, esq. clerk of the Brew-house at his Majesty's Viſtualling-office, Deptford.

25. Mr. Charles Poyser, of Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's Inn fields.

At Hawick, Mr. William Robertson, sen. carpet-manufacturer, aged 77.

Lately at Arran Quay, Dublin, Warden Flood, LL.D. judge of the Admiralty, and member for the borough of Taghmon.

26. Mr. Samuel Robinson, auctioneer, of Black-fryars-road.

Richard Lockwood, esq. one of the vendors of Epping Forest, in his 84th year.

James Barber, esq. of the Sand-pits, near Birmingham.

John Gunston, esq. Edgar-buildings, Bath, brother of Sir Thomas Gunston, who died the 18th; and, on the 3d April, Mrs. Elizabeth Gunston, sister to the above gentlemen.

27. At Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, esq. brother of the late Earl of Camden.

Mr. David Davis, of Durham House, Hackney.

Edward Brome, jun. of Watford, Herts, aged 25 years.

Lately, at Tiverton, aged 52, J. Ga. Stedman, esq. a major in the Scotch brigade, and author of "The Narrative of an Expe-

dition to Surinam," reviewed in our present Volume.

28. At Lewisham, Mr. Deputy John Merry, many years one of the common council for Bishopsgate-ward.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Markham, one of the evening preachers at St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet street.

At Lichfield, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Newton, sister of the late Bishop of Bristol.

At Westerham, in Kent, George Wenham Lewis, esq. justice of peace for that county.

At Bristol, the Rev. Samuel Webb, rector of Winford, and vicar of Box, in Somersetshire.

Mr. Joseph Foot, master shipwright's first assistant, of Plymouth-dock-yard.

At Wimbeldon, Michael Bray, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

29. George Shakespeare, esq. late an eminent builder, at Pimlico.

At Chelsea, Lady Prime, relict of the late Sir Samuel Prime, knt. in her 84th year.

Mr. Marcus Beresford, youngest son of Francis Beresford, esq. of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

Lately, at Brompton, near Chatham, aged 84, Mr. John Glover, master-gunner, of Chatham-lines.

30. At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Barnoun, in his 88th year, 60 years minister of the French church there, and for the last four years of his life, vicar of Eling.

Lady Pitches, widow of the late Sir Abraham Pitches.

Lately, at Dronfield in Derbyshire, the Rev. Laurence Bourne, vicar.

31. At Upway, near Weymouth, G. Gould, esq.

In Paddington-street, Mr. Gustavus Vasa, aged 52 years, author of an interesting "Narrative of his Life."

At Woolwich, Capt. James Pollock, of the royal artillery.

Mr. Henry Grey, of Bamburgh, Northumberland, aged 102 years.

APRIL 1. At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Dodge.

Mr. John Willis, formerly a cabinet-maker in St. Paul's Church-yard.

2. In Austin Fryars, Richard Grindall, esq. F. R. S. surgeon extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and above 40 years surgeon to the London Hospital.

3. At Carlisle, William Giles, esq. late captain of the 19th reg. of foot.

Lately, at Horsham, Sir William Smyth, bart. colonel of the West Essex regiment of militia.

4. Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Thomas King, auctioneer, of King-street, Covent garden.

Mr. Richard Hill, jun. of Snow-hill.

At Chapel House, Kingston, Surry, the Rev. Hugh Laurents, rector of Grafton, Flyford, in Worcestershire, and master of the Grammar school at Kingston.

At Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Woolley, rector of Harrington, and vicar of Rotherstrop in that county, and master of the grammar school at Northampton,

Basil Alves, esq. fort major of Edinburgh Castle.

Lady Johnstone, relict of Sir James Johnstone, of Westerhall, in Scotland.

Lately, at St. John's Hill, near Edinburgh, Dr. James Hutton.

5. William Wood, esq. late commissary of artillery in America and the West Indies.

Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of John Harrison, esq. member of Parliament for Thetford.

John Jackson, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

The Rev. William Mason, M.A. rector of Aston, and præcentor of York Cathedral, the elegant author of *Elfrida*, *Caractacus*, &c. An Account of this Gentleman, with his Portrait, were inserted in our Magazine for December 1783. Some further particulars in our next.

6. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorsetshire.

At Denham, in Cheshire, Sir Harry Manwaring.

At Bromley, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Farran.

Mr. John Maltby, Gilbert street, St. George's-fields.

7. J. J. Phynn, esq. Surry-street, aged 26.

Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majesty.

At East Bourne, Nicholas Gilbert, esq.

8. Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of James Mackintosh, esq.

Captain Thomas Owen, one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's navy.

At Ury, Scotland, Robert Barclay Allardice, esq. member of Parliament for the county of Kincardine, in his 66th year.

9. Robert Dallas, esq. at Kensington.

Thomas Powel, esq. of Nanteos, in Cardiganshire.

Sir John Dryden, bart. lineally descended from the great poet of that name.

10. Richard Shewbrick, esq. of Clay Hill, Enfield.

Lately, Gerard Lernige Van Heythuysen, esq. He was interred at Cray, in Kent.

11. At Friday-hill House, Essex, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Captain Charles Hughes, of the royal navy.

Mr Thomas Scott, of Southampton-street, Pentonville, aged 53.

At Limerick, John Harrison, esq. mayor of that city.

Myton Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Sta-

pylton, wife of the Rev. Sir Martyn Sta-pylton, bart.

12. Mrs. Porson, wife of Richard Porson, M. A. Greek professor of the University of Cambridge.

At Rickling, near Saffron Walden, Essex, Thomas Hall Fiske, esq. in his 53d year.

13. In St. Martin's-lane, Benjamin Richards, esq. in his 85th year,

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorsetshire.

Lately, John Giffard, esq. of Nerquis Hall, near Mold, in Flintshire.

14. John Jones, of Llwynon, in the county of Denbigh, aged 70. He was high Sheriff for that county in 1750.

Christopher Fowler, esq. of Soho-square.

Lately, at Ramsbury, Wilts, Henry Allen, esq. late of Francis-street, Bedford-square.

Lately, Mr. Smith Nathaniel Blgrave, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

15. Mr. John Bonbonus, of Bristol, merchant.

Lately, at Hadley, near Barnet, the Rev. Peter Newcome, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

16. Mr. Peter Aylward, surgeon, at Portsea.

The Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, Scotland.

Mr. George Adamson, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons.

Lately, at Bath, Mr. De la Main, formerly a wine-merchant and dancing-master.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 3. At Nimwegen, the Rev. Melchior Justus van Effen, many years minister of the Dutch church in Austin-frisers.

Nov. At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, his excellency Governor Campbell, who arrived there on the 22d.

At Norwich, in Connecticut, America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. bishop of that see.

Dec. At Presque Island, the American General Wayne.

Dec. 23. At Raleigh, the Hon. John Leigh, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of North Carolina.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, colonel Thomas Grey, son of Sir Charles Grey.

Nov. At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Amelia Jackson, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, canon-residentary of St. Paul's.

MARCH 1796. At Botany Bay, Mr. Gerald, and about the same time Mr. Skirving, who were transported thither for sedition.

JAN. 9. At Cape St. Nicholas Mole, Lieutenant Theophilus Garencieres, of the Queen man of war.

Lately, at Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, Lieut. Col. George Patric, of the 72d regiment.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills. 3 dif.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			73 $\frac{1}{4}$													
26	Sunday																		
27			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{2}$													
28			50 a $\frac{1}{8}$			73													
29			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{4}$					50 $\frac{1}{8}$								
30			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{8}$													
31			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{8}$									4 dif.				
1			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			73 $\frac{1}{2}$													
2	Sunday																		
3			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			73 $\frac{1}{2}$											1		
4			50 a $\frac{1}{8}$			73 $\frac{1}{8}$											1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
5			49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$			72 $\frac{1}{8}$													
6	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		63 $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	6									3		
7	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		63 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 15 16										2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
8		49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		63	73 $\frac{1}{4}$													
9	Sunday																		
10	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 a 51 $\frac{1}{8}$		64	74 $\frac{7}{8}$	14										2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
11	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52		64	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 3-16	6 1-16							6 dif.		2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
12		50 $\frac{1}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{4}$		63 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$					149 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
13	125	50 $\frac{1}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$						151				2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
14																			
15		50 $\frac{1}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13-16									2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
16	Sunday																		
17																			
18																			
19		51	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13-16									2		
20		51	51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{8}$	76	14 7-16	6 3-16									1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
21	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$											
22		50 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		63 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 3-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$					150 $\frac{3}{4}$				1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
23	Sunday																		
24	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$										1 $\frac{1}{4}$		

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.