

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 52.

From July to December

1797.

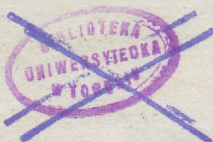


L O N D O N

Printed for J. Sewall Cornhill 1797.



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# THE European Magazine, For JULY 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. AN ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing the CATHEDRAL of BURGOS. And, 2. A PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS GROSE, ESQ. F. A. S.]

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L O N D O N :

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

VOL. XXXII. JULY 1797.

B



# THE FRONTISPIECE

represents the Cathedral of Burgos, a rich Town of Spain, the Capital of Old Castile, and an Archbishop's See. The City itself is a very pleasant one; having Squares, public Buildings, and Fountains, remarkably fine; and Walls of considerable Strength. It is seated partly on a Mountain, and partly on the River Aranzon, 95 Miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Party Politicks are inadmissible. The Eulogium, therefore, on Mr. Fox will be returned to the Writer.

A Variety of Poems have been received this Month; some of which will be hereafter inserted.

The Portrait recommended by G. H. cannot be procured.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 17, to July 15, 1797.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	Effex	50	0	22	0	18
										Kent	50	0	00	0	24
										Suffex	48	6	00	0	22
										Suffolk	46	0	18	6	21
										Cambrid.	43	3	18	0	20
										Norfolk	40	8	00	0	16
										Lincoln	45	5	00	0	20
										York	45	8	27	0	19
										Durham	44	11	00	0	24
										Northum.	40	0	28	0	18
										Cumberl.	49	7	33	0	24
										Westmor.	53	10	36	0	27
										Lancash.	50	10	00	0	30
										Cheshire	47	9	00	0	00
										Gloucest.	53	5	00	0	22
										Somerfet	58	4	00	0	28
										Monmou.	60	1	00	0	32
										Devon	57	5	00	0	25
										Cornwall	59	2	00	0	30
										Dorset	54	11	00	0	22
										Hants	53	2	00	0	23
										WALES.					
										N. Wales	52	0	34	0	22
										S. Wales	52	6	00	0	30

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.					9	30.15	66	W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		10	30.30	70	S.S.W.
24	20.45	61	S. W.		11	30.13	70	S.S.W.
25	29.50	60	W.		12	29.97	67	S.W.
26	29.62	62	S.S.W.		13	29.96	70	S.
27	29.70	60	N.W.		14	29.87	74	E.
28	29.79	59	N.		15	29.95	74	S.
29	29.84	61	W.		16	30.07	72	S.W.
30	30.02	60	N.E.		17	30.10	75	S.
JULY.					18	30.09	71	W.
1	29.92	59	N.		19	30.07	70	S.
2	29.93	61	S. W.		20	30.03	69	S.
3	30.01	60	S.W.		21	30.19	67	W.
4	29.93	59	N. W.		22	30.16	68	W.
5	29.80	58	S.		23	30.19	69	S.W.
6	29.55	60	S.		24	30.20	69	S.W.
7	29.76	60	N.W.		25	30.14	70	W.S.W.
8	29.82	60	N.		26	30.10	68	N.byW.



THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW;  
FOR JULY 1797.

FRANCIS GROSE, ESQ. F. A. S.

[ WITH A PORTRAIT. ]

OF this Gentleman, who, while he lived, promoted in a very eminent degree the entertainment of his friends, it may be said, in the words of Shakspeare :

— a merrier man,  
Within the limits of becoming mirth,  
I never spent an hour's talk withal :  
His eye begets occasion for his wit ;  
And every object that the one doth catch,  
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest.

He was born about the year 1731 \*, and was the son of Mr. Francis Grose, of Richmond, jeweller, who filled up the coronation crown of George the Second, and died 1769. By his father he was left an independent fortune, which he was not of a disposition to add to, or even to preserve. He early entered into the Surry Militia, of which he became Adjutant and Paymaster ; but so much had dissipation taken possession of him, that in a situation which above all others required attention, he was so careless as to have for some time (as he used pleasantly to tell) only two books of accounts, viz. his right and left hand pockets. In the one he received, and from the other paid ; and this too with a want of circumspection which may be readily supposed from such a mode of book-keeping. His losses on this occasion roused his latent talents : with a good classical education he united a fine taste for drawing ; and encouraged by his friends, as well as prompted by his situation, he undertook the work from which he derived both profit and repu-

tation : we mean, his Views of Antiquities in England and Wales, which he first began to publish in numbers in the year 1773, and finished in the year 1776. The next year he added two more volumes to his English Views, in which he included the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which were completed in 1787. This work answered his most sanguine expectations ; and, from the time he began it to the end of his life, he continued without intermission to publish various works (a list of which we subjoin), generally to the advantage of his literary reputation, and almost always to the benefit of his finances. His wit and good-humour were the abundant source of satisfaction to himself and entertainment to his friends. He visited almost every part of the kingdom, and was well received wherever he went. In the summer of 1789 he set out on a tour in Scotland ; the result of which he began to communicate to the public in 1790, in numbers. Before he had concluded this work, he proceeded to Ireland, intending to furnish that kingdom with views and descriptions of her Antiquities, in the same manner he had executed those of Great Britain ; but soon after his arrival in Dublin, being at the house of Mr. Hone there, he suddenly was seized at table with an apoplectic fit, on the 6th May 1791, and died immediately. He was interred in Dublin.

“ His literary history,” says a friend, “ respectable as it is, was exceeded by his good-humour, conviviality, and friendship. Living much abroad, and

\* In the year 1773, his friend Mr. Davies, of Wandsworth, speaks of him as then 42 years old. See the Sketch prefixed to the *Olio*. 8vo. 1793.

in the best company at home, he had the easiest habits of adapting himself to all tempers; and, being a man of general knowledge, perpetually drew out some conversation that was either useful to himself, or agreeable to the party. He could observe upon most things with precision and judgment; but his natural tendency was to humour, in which he excelled both by the selection of anecdotes and his manner of telling them: it may be said too, that his figure rather assisted him, which was in fact the very title page to a joke. He had neither the pride nor malignity of authorship: he felt the independency of his own talents, and was satisfied with them, without degrading others. His friendships were of the same cast; constant and sincere, overlooking some faults, and seeking out greater virtues. He had a good heart; and, abating those little indiscretions natural to most men, could do no wrong."

He married at Canterbury, and resided there some years, much beloved and respected for his wit and vivacity; "which," another friend observes, "though he possessed in an extreme degree, was but little tinged with the caustic spirit so prevalent among spirits of that class. His humour was of that nature which exhilarates and enlivens, without leaving behind it a sting; and though perhaps none possessed more than himself the faculty of 'setting the table in a roar,' it was never at the expence of virtue or good manners. Of the most careless, open, and artless disposition, he was often (particularly in the early part of his life) the prey of the designing; and has more than once (it is believed) embarrassed himself by a too implicit confidence in the probity of others. A

tale of distress never failed to draw commiseration from his heart; and often has the tear been discovered gliding down that cheek which a moment before was flushed with jocularly."

He was father of Daniel Grose, Esq. Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery (who, after several campaigns in America, was appointed in 1790 Deputy-Governor of the New Settlement at Botany Bay), and some other children.

His works are as follow:

(1) The Antiquities of England and Wales, 8 vols. 4to. and 8vo.

(2) The Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo.

(3) The Antiquities of Ireland, 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo.

(4) A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. 1785.

(5) A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo. 1785.

(6) Military Antiquities; being a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the present Time, 2 vols. 4to. 1786, 1788.

(7) The History of Dover Castle, by the Rev. William Danell, 4to. 1786.

(8). A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions, 8vo. 1788.

(9) Rules for drawing Caricatures, 8vo. 1788.

(10) Supplement to the Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. 1789.

(11) A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches; being a Collection of humorous Advertisements, pointing out the Means to obtain those Blessings; with a suitable introductory Preface, 8vo.

(12) The Olio; being a Collection of Essays in 8vo. 1793.

## MEMOIRS

OF THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

THE Public have a claim to the history of great men, for the benefit of their example; and few, very few of modern times, have had such a claim to this character as Edmund Burke—"clarum et venerabile nomen!"—a name not only long known to his own country, but to all Europe, for the brilliancy of his political talents; and, in our opinion, still lifted higher in the annals of literature, by his amazing eloquence as a speaker, and the uncommon strength and harmony of his powers as a writer.

A little town in the county of Cork in Ireland had the honour of giving this great Character to the world on the first day of January, in the year 1730. His father married into the family of the Nagles in that county; a family of very antient descent and respectable consideration; he followed the profession of an attorney, and with his profession enjoyed a little estate from about one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a-year.

Edmund was his second son, who, at a very



a very early age, was sent to Balytore school; a seminary in the North of Ireland of very great repute, and well known for furnishing the bar and the pulpit of Ireland with many respectable and eminent characters. This school has been kept by Quakers for near a century; and the son of the man to whom Mr. Burke was a pupil has been for these many years past the head-master. It has been creditable to both parties (viz. the present preceptor and the quondam pupil of his father), that the strictest friendship has always subsisted between them; not only by a constant correspondence, but by occasional visits; in which the reiteration of boyish adventures, compared with the chain of successive events, must have formed such conversations as most feel to a degree, though none but minds of a refined and congenial temper can enjoy the true relish.

At this school young Burke soon distinguished himself by an ardent attachment to study, a prompt command of words, and a good taste. His memory too unfolded itself very early, and he soon became distinguished as (what was called) the best *capper* of verses in the school; but as this phrase is not so generally known in England as in Ireland, it may be necessary to explain it:—What is called *capping of verse* is repeating any one line out of the Classics, and following it up by another, beginning with the *same letter* at which the former line ended; for instance,

*Æquum memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis.*

This was carried on, in the way of literary contest, between two boys, which begat an emulation for reading above the ordinary line of duty, and at the same time called out and strengthened the powers of memory. Burke not only took the lead in this, but in all general exercises: he was considered as the first Greek and Latin scholar; to these he added the study of poetry and *belles lettres*; and, before he left the school, produced a play in three acts, founded on some incidents in the early part of the History of England.

Concerning this play we have made many inquiries to little purpose; the probability is, that a work of this kind, after it was read amongst his school-fellows, or perhaps acted, lost its novelty and was forgotten; or perhaps the Author, as he grew up to be a man, and “forward to put off his boyish days,”

voluntarily destroyed it. All that we know of it, to any degree of certainty, is, that *Alfred* formed the principal character; and we have been told, on the credit of a co-temporary school-boy, that this part breathed a spirit of freedom and sublimity that was wonderful, considering the age of the author.

The report, however, which one school-fellow makes of another, influenced by the subsequent reputation of such a man as Burke, cannot be much depended on. If we did not know the early productions of *Dryden*, judging of them by the merits of his maturer day, what should not we imagine we had lost? but, knowing what they are, how trifling they appear by comparison! The early works of ingenious men, however, are far from being incurious: *Dryden's* Poem to the Memory of Henry Lord Hastings, with all its false metaphors, gross images, and hobbling rhymes, shews an excursive fancy, and some latent traits of genius bursting to come forward; but above all, it shews what the powers of application and experience in the aid of genius will do, when the same author, even in his old age, could produce such a sublime poem as the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Before Edmund left Balytore school, his elder brother died, which determined his father to change his plan of designation in regard to his family: and here it is curious to reflect how a single incident opens a way to great and considerable events: had the elder son lived, he would have been educated to all the advantages of primogeniture, whilst this, his second, would in all probability have been either consigned to his father's profession as an attorney, or bred to some trade; and thus have ended his days in the inglorious bustle of a country town, unknown to fame and to posterity. But fate decided it otherwise: Edmund, soon after this event, was entered a fellow-commoner at the University of Dublin, where he pursued his studies with the same unceasing application as at school; and where he was no less esteemed as a scholar, than beloved for his agreeable manners and the integrity of his friendships: indeed this last feature of his character was his peculiar praise through life, as he not only retained his political connections with fidelity, but all those of an earlier date; and some of these, to the still higher praise of his *generosity*, as his purse, his table, and his influence, were constantly at their service: nor did he



he "ever meet an old friend with a new face," but those who by their subsequent conduct had forfeited his protection.

After staying the usual time at the University of Dublin, he came over to London, and entered himself as a student of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. Here, though neither the duties of the Inns of Courts, or the example of "his fellow-practisers in the law," demanded or stimulated his attention, such

was his natural inclination for knowledge, that he studied here as in every other situation, with unremitting diligence; many of his habits and conversations were some years past well remembered at the Grecian coffee-house (then the great rendezvous of the students of the Middle Temple), and they were such as were highly creditable to his morals and his talents.

(*To be continued.*)

## ORIGINAL LETTER FROM EDMUND BURKE, ESQ.

*Beaconsfield, April 5, 1796.*

SIR,

I HAVE read the manuscript which you have had the goodness to send for my entertainment and instruction. You have not failed in your humane and honourable purpose: I was very much entertained; and, if I were treated with less partiality, I should have received more instruction. I have seldom seen so much wit in so small a compass as there is in your piece: as to the prudence of publishing it, I have nothing at all to say; I have never given advice to an author on that subject, that I recollect, in the whole course of my life. If you should follow the advice you have received (except that a very pleasant performance would be denied to the public), I see nothing ill that can happen by confining it to the entertainment of your particular friends. I am almost ashamed to say, that I have been so much out of the literary world as not so much as to have heard of Mr. Wakefield's name until yesterday, except what I found about him in your manuscript, and in the printed book of another Gentleman; but I find he is a man of considerable literary reputation. Of the other I had heard sometime, I believe two years since, as the author of something very scandalous and absurd against myself and the Gentlemen of France: I did not read more than a page or two of it; and that as it was shewn to me, for I never was in possession of the pamphlet. What I see from your piece, and from the extracts made in Mr. Townsend's, he appears to be just the same illiterate, stupid, and impudent railer that I thought him at that time. As to the rest, whether this sort of stuff pleases the public is a matter unknown to me, but not wholly indifferent; because, if it did, I should be sorry for the bad taste of my countrymen with regard to morals and

to composition. As to myself, personally, if I were so weak as much to attend to this foolish sort of scurrility, it can never affect my tranquillity. I am under no obligation to read the works of those who revile me; and in fact I never do; and I assure you, that if it were not for the respectful attention I owe to the men of talents who are generous enough to take an interest in me, I should live in the most profound ignorance of the existence of what this sort of authors write against me. Their pieces, when they are sent to me, I read; and by what I perceive, they are engaged in a kind of conflict which indeed does honour to their humanity; but which gives, to some at least amongst their antagonists, an importance which they could no otherwise obtain.

I am rather surprised at your speaking of such a person as Hastings with any degree of respect; at present I say nothing of those who chose to take his guilt upon themselves: I do not say I am not deeply concerned; God forbid I should speak any other language. Others may be content to prevaricate in judgment; it is not my taste; but they who attack me for my fourteen years' labours on this subject, ought not to forget, that I always acted under public authority, and not of my own fancy; and that, in condemning me, they asperse the whole House of Commons for their conduct continued for the greater part of three Parliaments. I beg leave once more to return you my best acknowledgments. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,  
and obliged humble servant,  
EDM. BURKE.

*Joseph Moser, Esq. Little  
Smith-street, Dean's-  
yard, London.*

HAMBURG

## HAMBURGH DESCRIBED,

IN AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM GERMANY TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND. BY HERBERT CROFT, LL. B. PRINTED AT HAMBURGH.

“ ——— I WRITE, Madam, from a city where the well-fortified ramparts are of use only for walking, and the ill-paved streets for any thing but walking; where the outside of the houses is often all windows, and the inside all entrance; where it is not reckoned unmercantile to play at billiards in the 'Change time; and to pass from making a hazard for nothing to making a bargain for many thousands; where the circulation of commerce on their universal 'Change is in an inverse ratio to the circulation of air in their stove-heated apartments; where families are forbidden by law to feed their servants with salmon more than twice a week; and where they are obliged, by custom, to give them carp for supper on Christmas-eve; where a common long waggon, with two or three stools, makes a usual carriage for country excursions; and where a short wooden box without a lid, and with nothing but two large bags of feathers, makes a common bed; where the bells at all the doors tell of an arrival or a departure before either can take place, and all the clocks of the churches tell the time half an hour before it arrives; where life seems to be counted by the number of pipes (whence King James, who wrote against the *sin* of tobacco, would have been whiffled away in an hour); but where the beef is improved by smoking, whatever the men may be; where they have more than eighty physicians to keep them from or guide to Charon's ferry in the next world, and almost as many bridges to save them the trouble of ferrying over their unhealthy and baneful canals in this world; where they who wish for hospitable and tempting suppers, as much as Johnson liked Scottish breakfasts, may be well content to live; and they, who after a full meat of life wish to be pompously and temptingly carried to their last home, should contrive to die; where a female when abroad goes in all weathers without any thing on her head, or with a Danish hat, put on as if she were carrying it to some one else; where the gates of the city are shut every evening, and the windows of many of the houses are not opened for weeks together; where, in private apartments, one tastes along with the sparkling, high-flavoured politeness of modern life the

full-bodied unadulterated manners of the last century; and where, in the public cellar of the city, one drinks genuine hock, solemnly dated almost two centuries ago (1620); where all the inhabitants are wakened with the beating of cottons on the canals for female dresses, and where I wake for no better purpose, perhaps, than to lay all my male and female readers to sleep; where, every two steps, one meets travellers from all the four quarters of the world, and from almost all their different parts; and where in a week one confuses one's own language and does not acquire another, both which I fear this letter may prove.

“ But I write, Madam, also in a city which has many more things to boast of than to be smiled at: in a city which, though now perhaps the second in the world for commerce, exhibits a public library, little known even in Germany, containing more than 80,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, a city, in which I know already more liberal, valuable, amiable, informed, and even learned characters, than I ever found any where else during the same space of time: which has such a connection with the rest of Europe at present, that one of its newspapers (The Correspondenten), published four days in the seven, prints 96,000 copies every week: a city, in which the French Revolution has enabled the Resident at Geneva, under the old Government, of the first talents and education, to shew his good sense by becoming a bookseller; and where the literary traveller may find a regular bookseller, of whom I should say more in this letter from Hamburg, if he were not the printer and publisher of it; a city where the late Empress of Russia was in part educated, and where Gustavus Vasa spent part of his retirement: which, with its sister Altona, affords a refuge just now to much worth and many talents, not often seen in a city which justly boasts that it has given birth, among its casks, its bales, and its packages, to such men as Hagedorn, Brockas, Gisecke, Fabricius, Ehert, and Eschenburg: which Klopstock has chosen to dignify by making it his abode for the last twenty-five years: and where a merchant, though an extensive one (Caspar Voght) displays the mind of a prince,



prince, in trying every means to introduce into his country the various improvements he has found, or hears of in Europe; and by studying the happiness of the poor, as if they were all his relations: a city, in short, which does not perhaps yield to the capital of any empire, in the general character of its in-

habitants of every description; in the use generally made of its immense riches; in the number or nature of its public charities; or in any thing which at all regards Government. Long may it flourish, and ever may its ramparts remain as useless as they happily are at present."

LETTER FROM DR. YOUNG, AUTHOR OF NIGHT THOUGHTS, &c.  
TO MONSIEUR KLOPSTOCK, AUTHOR OF THE MESSIAH, &c.

A MONSIEUR MONSIEUR KLOPSTOCK.

April 2, 1761.

My much valued and dear Sir,

*(The beginning speaks of EBERT, who so well translated YOUNG, and of the family of STOLLBERG, to which Germany is at present indebted for its fraternal Poets, who prove that we may be brothers by affection and by genius, as well as by nature.)*

AS for yourself, dear Sir, I thank you for the melancholy yet pleasing sight of your dear wife's monument. I read in it the Christian character of her husband. Its last word was the common salutation of the primitive Christians when they met each other, RESURREXIT. Should not our hearts burn within us

at the blessed sound? That word carries in it all our hope and joy. We shall soon bury all our other hope and joy, never to rise again. And shall beings that have no end, prize any thing that has? Christ is indeed the Truth, and the World a Lie. Infidels believe it, and are undone.

I love your faith and virtue, I admire your genius, I deplore your loss, I pity your distress, I pray for your prosperity, and shall be ever proud of your commands; being most cordially, as is my and your good friend Mr. Richardson,

My dear Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

LETTER FROM LORD LYTTTELTON TO BUBB DODDINGTON, ESQ.

Hagley, November 24, 1731.

DEAR SIR,

THE approbation you express of my verses, and the praise you so kindly bestow upon me, cannot but be extremely pleasing to me; as they are the effects of a friendship upon which I set so high a value. When I sent my Pastorals to Mr. Pope, I desired him to make any corrections in them that he should judge proper; and accordingly he has favoured me with some alterations, which I beg you will give yourself the trouble to insert in your Copy.

At the end of the first S. after this line, When now the setting Sun less fiercely burn'd, be pleased to add the following:

Blue vapours rose along the mazy rills,  
And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills.

In the second, read the following lines thus:

Auspicious Pan! the Monarch of the Plain,  
Shall come a suitor for his fav'rite swain;  
For him, their lov'd Musician, every fawn;  
For him, each blooming sister of the lawn,

In the third, instead of  
And fills with frantic pain,  
And blackens each fair image in our breast.

Again, instead of the  
He pleas'd you by not studying, &c.  
He pleas'd, because he studied not to please.

Perhaps too the verse would run better, if, instead of  
A Town with spiry towers is crown'd,  
you were to put  
——— with spiry turrets crown'd;  
but then the word is, is understood.

I don't know whether you won't have reason to think I am too much concerned about these trifles, by my giving you the trouble to alter them; but I would have them appear in as good a dress as possible, for fear of their being a disgrace to the persons I have address'd them to. My father and mother desire their compliments. I am, with great respect and truth,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
G. LYTTTELTON.



# AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE VOLUNTARY BURNING OF SOME MARATTA WOMEN, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATHS OF THEIR HUSBANDS;

AS THE SAME ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE AT POONAH, IN JULY 1787.

IT escaped me to mention, in a former Address (as I intended), having seen two Maratta women, one about 20, and the other not 30 years old, perform the astonishing ceremony of *Suttee*, or devoting themselves to the flames, on receiving the news of the deaths of their husbands, who died in the army of the disorder then raging in it, and who were in very humble stations; so that the powerful impression of grief for the loss of a dear friend present to the senses, or the powerful impulse of family pride, cannot have precipitated them to so inconceivable a pitch of enthusiasm.

This horrid and astonishing act is performed by the Maratta women by throwing themselves headlong into a pit about fourteen feet deep, about four of which are filled up with the burning remains of a large quantity of wood, previously put in, and reduced to a fierce fire of embers, for the reception of the victims; and, on her precipitating herself into it, after going through various preparatory ceremonies of bathing, circumambulating the pit, &c. large quantities of straw, oil, wood, and other inflammable materials, are thrown on her. At the same instant, a great clamour is raised by the populace; which, joined to the sound of trumpets, drums, and the barbarous music which accompanied the procession to the fatal spot, effectually drowns the shrieks of the expiring devotee.

The two in question, who seem to have been closely connected in the bonds of private friendship, threw themselves at the same moment into two pits dug for them close to each other.

The method observed by the Bramin women is different: an apartment is made in the funeral pile, in which the body of the deceased is deposited, and into which the victim enters (after performing the requisite ceremonies of ablution, &c.) through a small aperture left for the purpose. The beams which support the upper part of the pile are then let down, and at the same moment the combustible materials, with which the cellar is fitted, are set fire to.

Several of these melancholy and inconceivable instances of the strength and

weakness of the human mind have happened during my residence here and in other places; but the one above described is the first I ever saw, which happened on the 26th of March last, close to my tents, where I am sorry to find I am likely to be an involuntary spectator of many more; being at the conflux of two rivers, a circumstance grateful to the prejudices of these people, in performing the purifications requisite to such acts, and their funeral rites.

This evening, about five, I was hastily called to be a spectator of the shocking ceremony of self-devotion, sometimes practised among the Bramin females on the death of their husbands.

Soon after I and my conductor had quitted the House, we were informed the *Suttee* (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the Goolol and Beetle leaf which she had scattered as she went along. She had reached the Moolah, which runs close under town, before we arrived; and, having performed her last ablutions, was sitting at the water's edge. Over her head was held a punker; an attendant fanned her with a waving handkerchief; and she was surrounded by her relations, a few friends, and some chosen Bramins; the populace being kept aloof by a guard from Government. In this situation, I learn from good authority, she distributed among the Bramins two thousand rupees, and the jewels with which she came decorated; reserving only, as is usual on these occasions, a small ornament in her nose, called *mootee* (perhaps from a pearl or two on it), and a bracelet of plain gold on each wrist. From her posture, I could see only her hands; which, with the palms joined, rose above her head in an attitude of invocation. Quitting therefore this post, I removed to an eminence that gave me an opportunity of observing the construction of the funeral pile, and commanded the path-way, by which I understood she would approach it.

The spot chosen for its erection was about forty paces from the river, and directly fronting the *Suttee*. When I

came up, the frame only was fixed: it consisted of four uprights, each about ten feet high; they stood rather more than nine feet asunder lengthwise, and under six in breadth. Soon after, by ropes fastened near the top of the uprights, was suspended a roof of rafters; and on it again, heaped as many billets as it would bear. Beneath arose a pile of more substantial timbers, to the height of about four feet, which was covered over with dry straw and bushes of a fragrant and sacred shrub, called *tootsee*: the sides and one end being then filled up with the same materials, the other extremity was left open as an entrance. The melancholy bower completed, the Lady got up and walked forward unsupported amidst her friends: she approached the door-way; and then, having paid certain devotions, retired a few yards aside, and was encircled as before. The dead body was brought from the Bank (where it had hitherto remained, close to the place the *Suttee* lately sat on), was laid upon the pile, and with it several sweetmeats, and a paper bag containing either flour or dust of sandal. The widow arose, and walked three times slowly round the pile; then seating herself opposite the entrance, on a small square stone constantly used in such cases, on which two feet were rudely stretched, she received and returned the endearments of her companions with great serenity. This over, she again stood up; and having stroked her right hand, in the fondest manner, over the heads of a favoured few, gently inclining her person towards them, she let her arms fall round their necks in a faint embrace, and turned from them. Now with her hands, indeed, upheld to Heaven, but with her poor eyes cast in a glare of total abstraction deep into the den of anguish that awaited her, she stopped awhile a piteous statue! At length, without altering a feature, or the least agitation of her frame, she ascended the door-way unassisted; and, laying down beside her husband's corpse, gave herself, in the meridian of health and beauty, a victim to a barbarous and cruelly consecrated error of misguided faith. As soon as she entered, she was hid from view by bundles of straw, with which the aperture was closed up, and all the actors in

this tragic scene seemed to vie with each other who should be most forward in hurrying it to a conclusion. At once, some darkened the air with a cloud of *Goolol*; some, darting their hatchets at the suspending cords, felled the laden roof upon her; and others rushed eagerly forward to apply the fatal torch! Happily, in this moment of insupportable agony, when the mind must have lost her dominion, and the ear expected to be pierced by the unavailing cries of nature, the welcome din of the trumpet broke forth from every quarter.

When the conflagration took place, and not till then, it was fed for a time with large quantities of *ghee*, thrown by the nearest akin; but, except the *tootsee* and straw before mentioned, no combustible whatever, that I either saw or could learn, was used in preparing the pile. It is said to be the custom, that as the *Suttee* ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper, to set fire to it herself; and my companion, who was a Bramin, asserted that in this instance it was the case: but I traced the whole progress of the ceremonies with so close and eager an attention, that I think I may safely contradict him.

As curiosity may be excited to know something of the subject of this terrible, though here not uncommon immolation, I have collected the following particulars:

The Lady's name was Toolseboy, her husband's Razaboy Taantee. He was about thirty years old, and nephew to Junaboy Daddah, a person of distinction in this place: a little girl about four years of age, the fruit of their union, survives them. Toolseboy was nineteen, her stature above the middle standard, her form elegant, and her features interesting and expressive; her eyes, in particular, large, bold, and commanding. At the solemn moment in which alone I saw her, these beauties were eminently conspicuous; notwithstanding her face was discoloured with *turmeric*, her hair dishevelled and wildly ornamented with flowers, and her looks, as they forcibly struck me throughout the ceremony, like those of one whose senses wandered; or, to come nearer the impression, whose soul was already fleeing, and in a state of half separation from the body.



## TWO LETTERS FROM THOMAS SHERIDAN, ESQ. TO MR. WHYTE.

DEAR SAM!

**Y**OUR long expected letter has at length arrived without date. You mention in it that it was writ the post after Mr. Sheen's, but by some strange fatality it has been six weeks longer in its passage. I own your long silence astonished me, and raised in me many mortifying reflections. The general neglect which I experienced from all quarters in my distressed situation, created in me such an apathy for all the affairs of this life, that I was almost brought to wish to pass the rest of my days

*Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis.*

But your last has shewn me that friendship is not wholly banished from the earth. I find that it is to your care solely I am indebted for the turn my affairs have taken, and it pleased me the more, as you are the only person living to whom I would wish to owe such an obligation. Your silence during the transaction carries its excuse with it. It was better on every account that the attempt should be made without my privacy. And to deal ingenuously with you, had you consulted me, I should never have consented to it. But as the thing has passed with so much credit to me, the whole honour and merit of it is yours. What I mentioned in a former, relative to an act of Parliament, had no reference to any such act to be made in Ireland, of which I had not the least idea, but to an English act passed the sessions before for the relief of insolvent debtors, with the nature of which I desired to be made acquainted. . . . You have not made me acquainted with the circumstances of the act, in which, through your friendly and disinterested exertions, I am concerned; nor mentioned the time that it will be proper for me to go to Ireland. I should be glad you would take the first opportunity of conveying a copy of the act to Mr. Chamberlaine, because there are some points on which I would take advice in London, before my setting out for Dublin. And now, my dear SAM! I must tell you, that without your farther assistance it will be impossible for me to reap the benefit of what you have done for me. From the perpetual fluctuation in the Ministry, the payments are no longer punctual at the Treasury. There is now due to me a year of my pension; and at the moment I am writing to you

I am reduced to my last Louis. I had relied upon receiving about fifty pound from Sheen for the books, and a year's rent of a certain farm at Quilca. But this I find, without any notice given me, has been foretalled, and Sheen writes me word that he has not a shilling to spare. I had before applied to some friends in England, who had made large professions to me; but I find, by an obdurate silence on their part, that nothing is to be expected from them. My sole reliance at present is upon you; nor should I have the least doubt on me, if your abilities were equal to your good will. But I must conjure you, by all that is sacred in friendship, to raise a hundred pounds for me, as speedily as you can, and convey it to William Whately, Esq. Banker in London, for my use; on the receipt of which I will immediately set out for England in my way to Dublin. Mrs. Sheridan and the Children will continue in France, till my affairs are settled; and after that you may rely upon it that this is the first debt I shall think myself bound to discharge. I need not say more upon this head; I am sure your utmost endeavours will not be wanting to serve me in this exigence, and to complete what you have so well begun.

And now I must give you some account of what we have been doing since our arrival at Blois. I have long since finished the Dictionary, and have got together the greatest part of the materials for the Grammar, which only want being reduced into order. I have likewise almost finished a volume of Dialogues on the English Language, to serve as a preparative for the other work. The more I reflect on the general use which must be made of this work wherever English is taught, the more I am convinced that the profits of it will be considerable; and that if I keep the right of the Copy to myself (which is my design) it will be an estate to my family. I have finished a Grammar too in English and French, for the use of all foreigners who understand French, that are desirous of attaining a knowledge of the English tongue by an easy and short method. I have also drawn up a Grammar in English to facilitate the attainment of the French tongue to all who speak English. A work much wanted, and which I began at first for the use of my children, upon finding the great imperfection of all



hitherto published with that view. Mrs. Sheridan has writ a Comedy called a *Trip to Bath*, in which some good judges in England find a great deal of merit. She has also made two additional volumes to the *Memoirs of Sidney*, and has begun a Tragedy in prose upon part of the story contained in this latter part. Thus you see, that, together with the time employed in the instruction of the children, we have not been idle since our arrival here. Our coming to Blois has been attended with the happy circumstance of restoring Mrs. Sheridan to a perfect good state of health, a blessing which she had not known for ten years before; and this alone would make me think it a fortunate event which drove us hither. But I have other reasons to bless this event: it has afforded me an opportunity of acquiring two of the most useful kinds of knowledge which one can be possessed of in this life; I mean a knowledge of the world, and a knowledge of myself. To know the world well, one must cease to be an actor in the busy scene of life, and be contented to be an humble spectator; and to know one's self well, long uninterrupted leisure for self-examination, at a distance from the turbulence and seductions of the world, is essentially necessary. The result of my reflections with regard to the world has been the same with that of the wise man, that it is Vanity of Vanities. But I have not like him ended my enquiries there. My mind could never rest in so dispiriting a conclusion; it naturally led me to the consideration of another life, where all that is amiss here will be rectified. And after the most unprejudiced enquiries, I remained in the full conviction, that it is from RELIGION alone that we can hope for contentment in this life, or happiness in a future one: and the result of my self-examination was, a determined resolution to make her sacred dictates the guide of all my future actions. Don't think, SAM! that either superstition or melancholy have had the least influence on this occasion, for I have not a grain of either in my composition; it has been the effect of a long, cool, deliberate train of reflection. I am sorry I was not before made acquainted with the very kind part which Mr. Boyle took in my affairs. I fear a letter, after so great a distance of time, would appear with but an ill grace: I must therefore beg you will take it upon yourself to make

him my most grateful acknowledgements, and at the same time the apology for my silence. You do not say a word about Mrs. Whyte, nor your boy. Do you think we are indifferent with regard to what concerns you? Assure Mr. and Mrs. Guinness of my warmest regards, and best wishes. I did intend to return a few lines in answer to the obliging ones which she added to yours, but you see the paper is finished.

I am ever sincerely and affectionately

Yours,

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

*Blois, August 1st, 1766.*

*Paris, October 13th, 1766.*

OFTEN have I sat down to write to you an account of the most fatal event that could befall me in this life, and as often have thrown aside the pen. Oh, my dear SAM! the most excellent of women is no more. Her apparent malady was an intermitting fever, attended with no one bad symptom till the day before her death, when she was suddenly deprived of her senses, and all the fatal prognostics of a speedy dissolution appeared. She died the death of the righteous, without one pang, without a groan. The extraordinary circumstances attending her case made me resolve to have her opened: when it was found that the whole art of medicine could not have prolonged her days, as all the noble parts were attacked, and any one of four internal maladies must have proved mortal. If the news of this event has not yet reached Dublin, break it to my sister as gently as you can. I set out from this in a few days for St. Quintin, a town about half way between this and Calais, where I purpose to leave my children, in the hands of Protestants, to whom they are strongly recommended. As soon as I have settled them, I shall set out for London, and thence proceed to Dublin as speedily as possible. I thank you for your last letter and the remittance, without which I should not have been able to have made this arrangement. — SAM! you have lost a friend who valued you much. I have lost what the world cannot repair, a bosom friend, another self. My children have lost—Oh! their loss is neither to be expressed nor repaired. But the will of God be done.

I am ever sincerely and affectionately

Yours,

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

## VOLCANOES.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

WRITTEN IN JUNE 1797.

IT is not, I believe, very unusual for writers (especially those who turn their attention to that fashionable and consequently profitable branch of the profession, Voyages and Travels) to hazard bold assertions; and when they have mounted their readers in their literary cars, to drive them to the very edge of truth, or, indeed, of probability. Of this amusing class, as I apprehend, is the Author now before me, Mons. de Non: who, in his excursion to Sicily and Malta (page 23), speaking of that celebrated Volcano Mount *Ætna*, observes: "That round its stupendous base, every thing seems to grow with luxuriance. It is," he continues, "the picture of the Golden Age; and I was now persuaded, more firmly than ever, that a Volcano is necessary to the happiness of a Country."

Another philosopher of whom I have heard, who had likewise a good opinion of Burning Mountains, wished, some years since, to raise a subscription for the propagation of them in every country of Europe. How a project so useful happened to fail, although I have not leisure for the enquiry, may, I think, furnish a subject for disquisition, not unworthy of the attention of the learned. Leaving, therefore, this speculation to those that have more time and ingenuity, I shall only observe, that what has been said of a trio of celebrated Poets has, in the instance of those Sages, been also verified: a third genius hath arisen, who hath united the abilities of the former two; and actually carried into execution a plan of which they had only a crude idea.

My readers will by this time probably guess, that by this third ingenious personage I mean the mechanical Manager of Ranelagh, to whose laudable exertions for the benefit of the public it is owing, that Mount *Ætna* has been transplanted to Chelsea, whether in the way that the *Santa Casa* travelled from Nazareth to Dalmatia, and thence to Recanati in Italy, is best known to himself; but be that as it may, to this genius it is owing, that we have for several seasons been entertained with an exhibition, consisting of torrents of liquid fire bursting from

a crater of several inches diameter, while the mountain, of a magnitude far more considerable than a mole-hill, now emitting volumes of smoke, black as that from its neighbouring steam engine: now discharging showers of squibs and crackers, and then perfuming the atmosphere with the delectable odour of sulphur and nitre, is certainly an object which ought to be contemplated with awe and amazement; an object, the sublimity of which must carry the imagination far above the little paltry concerns of "this vile spot;" an object which must give to us the most elevated idea of the philosopher who transported, or rather translated, into this favoured Island a spectacle, which (as Mons. de Non well observes) "was the only thing wanting to complete the happiness of the Nation!"

*Sum Solus!*

I am the only one! was the motto of Powell the famous fire-eater\*; from whom, I am informed, the present projector is descended: and so struck am I with contemplating the immense advantage that must accrue to the public from the importation of Volcanoes, that I could almost wish to behold one smoking in the vicinity of every town in England. Yet, such a respect have I for ingenuity, such a regard have I for literary, mental, or indeed any other property, that I would have this celebrated artist, like his great predecessor, able to say, *Sum Solus!*—I am the only one that shall derive any profit from their fabrication for, at least, fourteen years: therefore, I would advise him, with all convenient speed, to apply for a patent; and, by this means, draw a legal line around the base of his Burning Mountain. *Entre nous*, I am the more anxious in this business, because I know that there are persons, who shall be nameless, but who are neither *truffy* nor *well-beloved*, that, unauthorised by Royal authority, are projecting some volcanic explosions; which, although probably not so amusing as this which we are observing upon, may put our author out of a condition to derive any advantage from his invention.

\* I would preserve from oblivion the circumstance, that this ingenious Gentleman was the brother of Powell, the no less famous pedestrian.



I am led to publish these serious reflections upon a subject which I have long contemplated with veneration and admiration, by being informed that the former exertions of the artists concerned in this splendid exhibition, were far surpassed upon the late celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day; an anniversary dear to every true Briton! Upon that happy occasion, the very Cyclops rejoiced; and, as I am instructed, the Mountain itself had a double allowance of combustibles; the forges an extra peck of coals each; and further, that such was the noise and bellowing of the said Mountain, that you "might defy poppy or mandragora, or all the drowsy syrups in the world," to administer repose at even three miles distance.

Upon an occasion so truly patriotic, I am sincerely disposed to praise the manager for the part he has taken in the general joy; but must, at the same time observe, that his loyalty is not confined to birth-nights, nor, indeed, to night at all; for although he might begin in the dark, he has frequently been known to continue his exertions till sun-rising, and to have ushered in the day with explosions that have frightened the neighbourhood "from its propriety!" which have acted like the repetition of an electrical shock, and perhaps in some cases might be medicinally useful; especially to the sick, convalescents, and lying-in-women; as while they served to brace the nerves of the two former, they might inform the latter, who were confined to their beds, of what was doing in the world.

I have therefore no doubt but that all the parties I have last mentioned, and a number of other inhabitants of the vicinity of the Volcano, who would rather hear a noise than make one, would readily join in a petition for a patent, by which so great a blessing might be secured to themselves and their posterity, at least thrice a week.

I am the more strenuous in urging the manager to this step to secure his valuable property, as, besides the innovation which I have mentioned before, I understand that the proprietors of Vauxhall intend to turn their *Cascade* into a *Burning Mountain*, which will probably be as exact a resemblance of Vesuvius, as the Chelsea production is of *Ætna*. In this representation, a great improvement will, as I am informed, be made in the emission of the fire and smoke, in the flowing of the lava, and

the explosion of pumice stones, &c. all which operations are, as has been stated to me, to be regulated by a concert of martial music, performed by the *black band*, and accompanied by a grand chorus of infernals in their gala dresses, which, it is well known, are of sable trimmed with gold lace, and red stockings: who mean to join their exertions to those of the corps of fire-workers, in order to make this one of the *loudest* exhibitions ever heard in this country.

Notoriety, both *within* and *without* doors, has in this age been frequently obtained by making a noise. We have seen, or rather heard, many men, in stations far more elevated than those of either the proprietors of Vauxhall or Ranelagh, attain a well-earned popularity by a proper explosion of rhetorical fire; by knowing when to let off a *squib*; when to launch a *rocket*; and when to spring a *mine*. Upon this fertile topic, I could descant with great ingenuity, did not matter of more importance attract my present attention.

A friend, who has a far more retrospective memory than I would be thought to possess, has ventured to attack the originality of this Volcanic invention. He asserts, "that somewhat above thirty years ago, when Marybone Gardens were in fashion, a Burning Mountain was there exhibited by a Signior Torri; from which, while the lava flowed in copious streams down its outside, a burst of thunder issued, and its body opening, discovered the furnace of Vulcan, with his attendants busily employed." He further states, "that under the direction of 'the limping God,' the armour of *Æneus* was forged and delivered to Venus; who, in favouring the said God with a kiss, as a reward for his ingenuity, had her nose smutted, a circumstance which greatly increased the *rational* delight of the company. After which, the Goddess joined in a song, amidst a shower of fire; which, perhaps owing to her marine birth, had no visible effect upon her."

If this, my friend's information, be true (and I have no reason to doubt his veracity), I fear that the originality of this invention must be given up; and that we in this age, consoling ourselves with an observation made both by Solomon and Cicero, "that there is nothing new under the Sun," can only congratulate the public upon its revival. Though indeed I think, that the future proprietors of Volcanoes may avail themselves

selves of the ingenuity of Signior Torri; and, like him, open a cavern in their sides, "within whose vast abyss," some ancient *mystery* or *morality* might be represented; such as Orpheus and Euridice; the descent of Æneas into the Elysian fields; the interview betwixt Hercules and Cerberus, in the course of which an excellent opportunity would be afforded for the three canine heads to bark a *trio*.

Milton's Pandæmonium has, I believe, been thought of, as has also some other pieces of less gravity; but I fear it would have too comic an effect in an entertainment of such dignity and sublimity, to perform the farce of Lethe: besides that, I am against mingling elements, and think the river finding its way into the bowels of the mountain, might be attended with those bad consequences which Naturalists so frequently describe.

Some of the other scenes which I have mentioned might certainly be introduced with great advantage to the rising generation, and be particularly useful to youths of fashion, as it would prevent

their taking a journey to Rome and Naples, which we know is very often to little purpose, and at the same time give them a spice of classical erudition, which it is not probable that they would by any other means attain.

Thus blending the useful with the agreeable, and instructing while they elevate, surprise, and enchant the mental faculties, I have no doubt but that Volcanoes will become a favourite summer amusement; and that the patent, if he obtains it, will prove a profitable speculation to my Ranelagh friend: and I also, as was observed in the beginning of this paper, have great hope that we shall, in every town in England, have the pleasure of seeing a Burning Mountain arise, although it should be no bigger than a sugar loaf.

When that happy period arrives, all those who have the good of their country at heart may, with Monsieur de Non, exclaim: "Every thing," within which circle he must certainly comprehend follies and vices, "seems to thrive with the greatest luxuriance, and ours is a picture of the Golden Age!"

#### ON POPE'S HOMER.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 166.)

MY DEAR P.

I SHALL not, you think, feel myself less disposed to mistrust my own taste, when I am told that it runs counter to the taste, not only of the ingenious Essayist, but to that also of an elegant writer; whose authority on these subjects is very generally and very justly acknowledged. Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, I have myself fallen on the letter in Fitzosbourne, where the admired passage, which I was then considering, is spoken of in high terms of commendation. He must be more tenacious of his purpose than I profess myself to be, who is not biased by the opinion of this able and judicious critic: and yet, to confess the truth, on perusing the observations I sent you, I do not find any thing in them which I can persuade myself to retract. The wings with which Pope has equipped Notus, though not found in Homer, I have always thought a beautiful addition to the figure. Has not the view of this great improvement, which at once catches the eye, in this case, without further enquiry, determined also the judgment of

these consenting admirers? All which follows appears to me, in strength of thought, propriety of manner, and nice arrangement of the parts, very far indeed inferior to the original; to which, you will observe, in these essential points, it bears little or no resemblance. What then is taste? Are its principles fixed by any sure criterion? Is it subject to the controul of reason and judgment? Or does it wander at large—under no confinement of rule—with no certain designation—varying, as it may chance, with the temper, the feelings, or the fancy of each individual?

In the same letter is adduced another admired passage from Pope; to which the original, though celebrated by ancient authors as transcendently beautiful, is decidedly pronounced to be inferior. I will give you the approving paragraph in Fitzosbourne's own words:

"There is a description in the eighth book which Eustathius, it seems, esteemed the most beautiful night-piece that could be found in poetry. If I am not greatly mistaken, however, I can produce a finer; and, I am persuaded, even the warmest admirer



admirer of Homer will allow the following lines are inferior to the corresponding ones in the translation."

LETT. 20.

Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν ἑρῶνι ἀστὲρ φαεινὴν ἀμφι  
σελήνην

φαίνεται ἀριπρεπέα· ὅτε τ' ἐπλετο νημεὺς  
αἰθῆρ'

Ἐκ τ' ἐφάνον πασαι ἐσκοπιαί, καὶ πρόωνες  
ἀκροί,

Καὶ ναπαὶ ἑβρῶθεν δ' ἀρ' ὑπερραγὴ ἀσ-  
πετος αἰθῆρ,

Πάντα δὲ τ' εἶδεται ἀστρά: γέγηθε δὲ τε  
φρένα παίμην.

II. VIII. 551.

As when the Moon, resplendent lamp of  
night,

O'er Heav'n's clear azure spreads her sacred  
light;

When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,  
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;  
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,  
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;  
O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,  
And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head.

Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect  
rise,

A flood of glory bursts from all the skies.

The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,  
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful  
light.

I approach this hallowed ground with  
reverence; and am fearful of violating a  
performance so applauded, and so perfect,  
by any thing of doubt or objection,  
which, I am inclined to believe, will be  
considered by your readers of professed  
taste as little short of profanation.

The translation is, we are told, a great  
improvement on the original. This im-  
provement must be effected either by the  
omission of ideas, judiciously left out,  
or skillfully exchanged for others more  
apt and beautiful; or, by the addition  
of ideas entirely new; or, by a different  
arrangement of those used in common.  
Now, where any of these have taken  
place, the alteration produced, in my  
opinion (such is the obstinacy of early  
prejudice), serves only, so far as it goes,  
to weaken the effect and obscure the  
beauty of the painting. It is by the last  
of the modes above-mentioned, that the  
first great difference between the original  
and the copy is effected. In the trans-  
lation the moon is made the principal  
object, exhibited in great pomp, and  
enthroned in state; while the stars, the  
principal object, and first named in Ho-  
mer, are introduced at a distance, as at-

tendant only. When you contemplate  
the description simply as a night-piece,  
independently of the concomitant cir-  
cumstances, this disposition of the parts  
will be considered as correct, and con-  
formable to the appearances of nature.  
My objection to it is, that in this place  
it destroys the aptitude of the compa-  
rison, and withdraws too much from the  
eye of the spectator that prominent fea-  
ture of resemblance, by which chiefly  
the poet illustrates his subject—the nu-  
merous fires in the Trojan camp.

I remark on this striking deviation  
from the original form with the greater  
freedom, when I observe that the poet  
has been particularly studious of holding  
up this prominent feature to the reader's  
notice; which he does, on the opening  
of his description, in a very pointed  
manner, by the word ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ;  
where the moon is mentioned with only  
a general epithet, of no particular force  
or import; like those applied merely as  
titular, on all occasions indiscriminately,  
to the different Gods and heroes of the  
poem.

ΝΕΦΕΛΗΓΕΡΕΤΑ Ζεύς

ΠΟΔΑΣ ΩΚΤΕ ΑΧΧΟΛΛΕΥΣ, &c.

Ἀστὲρ ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ ἀμφι σελήνην

Φαίνεται ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ.

Οὐ τὴν ἸΟΤΕ φαεινὴν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ΚΑΘΟ-

ΛΟΤ φαεινὴν.

VILL.

There is another note in the same  
scholia, edited by Villosin, so much to  
my purpose, that I am sure you will  
allow me the liberty of transcribing it.

Πορφύριον. Ἐκ τῶν ἀδυνατῶν καὶ τῶτο.  
Πῶς γὰρ δυνατὸν περὶ τὴν ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ  
σελήνην ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΗ εἶναι τὰ ἀστρά; λυ-  
ταὶ δὲ ἐκ τῆς λέξεως, τὸ ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ ἢ ἐπὶ  
τῆς ΤΟΤΕ, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ τῆς ΦΥΣΕΙ.

All the old scholiasts agree in explain-  
ing the passage in the same manner. How  
happens it then, that we find Eustathius  
quoted in Pope's notes? It would in-  
deed be passing strange to find him there,  
were Pope the annotator; for his version  
is altogether irreconcilable with the  
commentary alluded to.

Ἀστὲρ ΦΑΕΙΝΗΝ ἀμφι σελήνην  
Φαίνεται ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ

Οὐ τὴν πλησιθάῃ, ἰσητέον, καὶ πληροτε-  
λῆστοι· εὐ αὕτη γὰρ ΑΜΑΤΡΑ τὰ ἀστρά,  
ὡς ὑπερανὰζομένα.

ΑΡΙΠΡΕΠΕΑ δὲ ἀστρά, τὰ λιαν ἐκ-  
πρεπῆ τῇ λαμπροτητί.

But

But enough of these dry quotations, collected (you will think perhaps with sufficient parade) from the volumes of antiquity. You will not wonder, however, if, engaged as I am in so perilous an enterprise, I am willing to shelter myself under the authority of great names. I return with pleasure to Homer himself, on whose protection I depend with far greater confidence, than I should do on a whole host of learned commentators.

He not only introduces the stars with great solemnity at the opening of his description; but, to mark more strongly his design, calls them again into notice at the conclusion, with an emphatic accompaniment.

ΠΑΝΤΑ δὲ τ' εἶδεται ἀστρα.

These words, whether from delicacy, as fearing to disgust his readers by tedious repetitions, or from his *wonderful judgment, which taught him to avoid every defect and impropriety in his author*, or rather not understanding their drift, and the peculiar force which they carry with them in this place, thus repeated, Pope, in the translation, has chosen to omit.

After this the poet again brings for-

ward his primary object, which suggested the simile to his imagination, and places it in formal comparison with the subject assumed for the sake of illustration.

Ὡς τὰ μεσηγνὴ νῆον ἢδ' Ἐανθοιο ροαὺν  
Τρωῶν καίοντων ΠΥΡΑ φαίνεται Ἰλίου προ.

And now seeing the pains which the great matter himself has taken to set this, his principal object, in the most conspicuous light, may I not be pardoned if I rather regret to see its lustre eclipsed by the dazzling splendour of another object, which he certainly meant to represent in a subordinate character? Let me urge in my own behalf, that I have not presumed to under-rate the merits of Pope's extraordinary performance. The utmost which can be deduced from what I have said amounts to no more than this; That the copy varies from the original, and does not so appositely answer the purpose, for which solely the simile is introduced. Allow me but thus much, and I will leave you to admire, with Fitzosbourne, the beautiful night-piece, so much *finer* than the painting of Homer. Adieu.

O.P.C.

## TABLE TALK;

OR

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 379.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

(Some domestic information relative to his Life and Character.)

AMONGST the many Loyalists who attached themselves to the cause of Charles the Second, during his banishment and afterwards, there are few who stand so conspicuous for their zeal, integrity, and good services, as this celebrated Nobleman.

His Grace was the twelfth Earl of the family; in the title of Ormond, first Duke; and the seventh of the name of James. The antient name of the family was Fitzwalter, and the name of Butler (as History relates) came first from the office of being Chief Butler of Ireland to King Henry the Second.

He was born on the 19th of October 1610, at Clerkenwell in London, in the

house afterwards occupied by a Duke of Newcastle, and then inhabited by Sir John Poyntz his grandfather. He received the early parts of his education under one Conyers, a Roman Catholic at Finchley, near Barnet; and afterwards, by order of King James the First, placed under the tuition of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, where he was but very indifferently maintained by his Grace, very little schooling bestowed upon him, and no sort of allowance from the King, or from home, the family estate being then under sequestration. It was therefore from his Chaplain, some years afterwards, that he learned all the Latin he had; and it was whilst he lived in London, and conversed with the Irish, that he acquired the most he had of that language; which, though he understood tolerably well, and could readily speak



it on familiar subjects, yet he never understood it to that degree as to venture upon business in it; for in the following wars of Ireland, when the Irish Bishop of Clogher came in to serve the King as General of the Ulster forces, his Lordship always spoke in English, and the Bishop in Irish, so as perfectly to understand each other.

In 1628, when the Duke of Buckingham was going upon his expedition to the relief of Rochelle, his Lordship, though scarcely eighteen, was resolved to have a share in that action, and had gotten as far as Portsmouth to embark with the rest; but the Duke asking him if he had his grandfather's consent, and finding he had not, forbade him to go. Even this, perhaps, would not have persuaded him; but the next day the Duke being stabbed by Felton, he posted back to London.

Soon after this, he fell in love with his kinswoman the Lady Elizabeth Preston, whom he saw at the Court of Charles the First; and who, being a ward to the King, was designed for a son of the Earl of Denbigh. This love-match being buzzed about at Court, the King admonished the Duke (then Lord Thurles), "not to meddle with his ward." My Lord replied, "That he never saw her any where but in his Majesty's Court, where all paid respect unto her; and he, having the honour to be her kinsman, thought he might do the same as well as others: but if his Majesty would forbid him his Court, he would refrain it."—"No, no!" said his Majesty; "I do not command that."

In Christmas 1629, however, they were married; but his Lordship was constrained to pay no less than *fifteen thousand pounds* to the Earl of Holland, in consideration of her wardship.

On the first parliament of Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, when Deputy of Ireland in 1633, he issued a proclamation, that none of the members, either Peers or Commons, should enter with their swords on; and the Black Rod accordingly stood at the door of the Lords' House to take away their swords. As my Lord of Ormond came in, he demanded his; but being refused, Black Rod shewed the proclamation, and made some rough reply. To this his Lordship answered, "That if he needs must have his sword, it must be in his guts;" and so marched on to his seat, where he sat as the only Peer with a sword that day.

The Lord Deputy being informed of

this, took fire, and called his Lordship at night to answer for it. His Lordship shewed him his writ which called him to Parliament, "*Cinthus cum Gladio.*" Upon this answer, the Deputy and his two friends, Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr. Wandesford, consulted whether to suppress or oblige so daring a spirit: but Sir George advising the latter, it was resolved on: and this begot such an intimacy through life between Lord Ormond and Strafford, that the latter made it one of his dying requests to the King, "That his garter might be given to the Earl of Ormond." His Majesty accordingly did offer it; and his Lordship's refusal of it was very honourable to his character:—"That at such a time of danger, such a mark of Royal favour might tie some other Nobleman to the Crown, who by principles was less resolved than himself: he begged his Majesty, therefore, to bestow this garter as his service required, and to reserve his bounty for him till all the dangers were over." He therefore had no garter till 1649, when it was given him by Charles the Second, who soon after created him a Marquis.

Whilst the Marquis of Ormond was attending the fortunes of Charles the Second, residing a few days at Lyons, he called at a barber's shop to have his peruke mended. The master was decrepid both in hands and feet, but said he could direct his sister to mend it as it ought to be; so the Marquis, taking another peruke from him, went to saunter in the streets. By chance he stepped into an adjoining church, where he saw a chapel therein, which was hung with the presents of several votaries who had received cures from our Lady. Amongst the rest, he found an inscription as well as an offering made by the very man (the peruke-maker) whom he had just left. Seeing him the next day, he asked him about it; wondering why, being still a cripple, he should do so; but the man answered, "He thought he was better than he had been, and hoped that by doing honour to the Lady before hand, he might the sooner enjoy the rest of her favours."

(To be continued occasionally.)

SIR JOHN HOLT.

It is related of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who had been very wild in his youth, that being once at the Bench at the Old Bailey, a fellow was tried for a highway robbery, and very narrowly

acquitted, whom his Lordship recollected to have been one of his early dissipated companions. After the trial was over, curiosity induced him to send for the man in private, in order to inquire the fortune of the contemporaries with whom he was once associated: he therefore asked the fellow what was become of Tom such-a-one, and Will such-a-one, and the rest of the party to which they belonged? when the fellow, fetching a deep sigh, and making a low bow, replied:—"Ah! my Lord, they are all hanged, except your Lordship and myself."

The *Society for the Reformation of Manners* which was set up in the latter end of King William's time and continued to the present day, though instituted upon good principles, yet in many instances acted upon refinements as unserviceable to the cause of real morality as to that of common sense. This was exemplified in the case of *Leveridge*, the well-known popular vocal performer of that time, whom they prosecuted merely for singing an ode of Dryden's, the subject of which was, *the praise of Love and Wine*. The public, in a degree, caught the spirit of the Reformers, as the Grand Jury found a bill against him.

When the trial came on before Sir John Holt, he at once saw the narrow spirit of the prosecution; and finding the fact of the singing, &c. fully proved, he thought of the following stratagem to get poor Leveridge out of the scrape: He accordingly called for the printed song; and, after reading it over very attentively, he observed, that as he saw nothing in the words very culpable, he imagined the offence must lie in the manner of singing it: he therefore desired Leveridge might sing it before the Court. The performer readily took the hint, and sung it with so much power of voice and taste, that the Jury, without ever going out of the box, acquitted him, and he was carried home on the shoulders of the mob, in triumph.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR COOPER

used to say of Lord Chief Justice Holt, when at the bar, that though he had not a great deal of wit, what he had he always carried about him.

#### REV. WILLIAM WHISTON.

This very extraordinary character, though occasionally so much the butt of the wits, had both learning and integrity

of mind to recommend him to the first characters of his time.

The late Queen walking with him one day in Hampton Court Gardens, her Majesty observed, "that however right he might be in his notions on some subjects, it would be perhaps better if he kept them to himself."—"Is your Majesty really serious in your advice?" said the old Man. "I really am," replied the Queen. "Why then," says Whiston, not the least abashed in the presence of her he stood before, "had Martin Luther been of your way of thinking, where would your Majesty have been at this time?"

Whiston being in a conversation with Sir Robert Walpole, the discourse happened to turn on politics, when Whiston laid it down as a postulation, "that there could be no true policy without being bottomed by morality." Sir Robert replied, "he had heard a great deal of those theories in his time; but as men were constituted, it would be impossible to put them into practice." Whiston still continued in his opinion, whilst Sir Robert took the contrary side; at last, seeing no end of the argument, Whiston drily observed, "Suppose, Sir, you try my advice for once, and then give me your opinion afterwards."

Whiston was a short time Rector of Lowestoft, where he was visited by his friend Dr. Clarke: they went one evening together on board one of the small trading ships belonging to that town, where they observed two seamen jointly lifting up a vessel out of the hold, when another who stood by swore at one of them who was looking down, for not turning his head another way; which he instantly complied with, still continuing to assist in lifting up the vessel as before.

This conduct for a while puzzled the philosophers, till they got home, when they were informed, that the meaning of the sailor turning his face another way was to qualify him for swearing, "that he saw nothing taken out of the hold, or that he took nothing out of it himself."

"This," says Mr. Whiston, "is a seaman's salvo for such errant perjury; and this is the consequence of our multiplying oaths on every trifling occasion."

#### DR. JOHNSON

sitting one evening at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, in company with a number of ladies



ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance, the former, by way of heightening the good-humour of the company, agreed to toast *ordinary women*, and to have them matched with *ordinary men*. In this round, one of the ladies gave Mrs. Williams (the well-known innmate of Dr. Johnson, who was both very plain in her person and nearly blind), when another instantly paired her with Dr. Goldsmith. This whimsical union set the company laughing, and in particular so pleased the lady who gave the first toast, that though she had some pique with the lady who gave Dr. Goldsmith, she ran round the table, kissed her, and said she forgave her every thing past for the *apropos* of her last toast. Johnson, who saw and heard all this, and who did not like to have two of his most intimate friends thus made the butt of ridicule, growled out, "Aye, this puts me in mind of an observation of Swift's, who says, that the quarrels of women are made up like those of antient kings: *there is always an animal sacrificed on the occasion.*"

#### CAPABILITY BROWNE.

This celebrated Layer out of Ground, whose Christian name was Launcelot, but who was commonly called *Capability Browne*, from his favourite phrase (when he approved of the ground) of saying, "it had its capability," was no less distinguished in his profession than for the plainness and integrity of his mind in all transactions. Being one day consulted by a Baronet, of an antient family but no very large estate, about improving his grounds; and the Baronet having suggested a number of very expensive

alterations, Browne heard him with great attention, and thus replied: "Why, Sir John, I grant the ground has its capabilities, and all of what you propose may be done, and even more, and what is still better, I must get a great deal of money by the job, which will take up several years; but I have one question to ask you, previous to our commencement on this business,—Have you provided for your younger children?" This blunt question had its proper effect. The Baronet shook him by the hand, and led him back to the dining parlour, where they drank another bottle, and the improvements were totally laid aside.

Being for some time at a Nobleman's house, laying out his grounds, as he was passing through the hall one day after dinner, he saw a number of servants in handsome liveries, in the act of almost stretching out their hands for vails: upon this he turned round to the master of the house who was at his heels:—"Pray, my Lord, was not you thinking of reducing some part of the back ground of the house? Now, suppose we begin by *clumping some of these rows here to the front.*"

#### GEORGE, LORD LYTTLETON.

This venerable and virtuous Nobleman being asked by a lady, why he did not insert in his History of Henry the Second the popular anecdote of Henry being the offspring of Stephen (her competitor) and the Empress Matilda? he replied, "Because, Madam, my book shall never be the vehicle even of antiquated scandal against a lady of rank and character."

#### ACCOUNT OF GEORGE KEATE, ESQ.

THIS amiable man and agreeable writer was of a good family, which has for a long series of years been possessed of considerable property. By one of his works it appears that he was descended from Sir George Hungerford, his great grandfather, by Lady Frances Ducie, only daughter of Francis Lord Seymour, Baron of Trowbridge\*. He was born, as may be conjectured, about the year 1729 or 1730, and received his education at Kingston school, under the Rev. Mr. Woodeson. From thence he went to Geneva, where he resided some years;

and, during his stay there, became acquainted with Voltaire, with whom he continued to correspond many years after he returned to England. After finishing the tour of Europe, he settled as a student in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and sometimes attended Westminster-hall; though he did not meet with encouragement enough to induce his perseverance in his profession, nor indeed does it seem probable that he had sufficient application for it. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem, written at Rome in the

\* See "Short Account of Netley Abbey."

year 1755, printed in the year 1760, and received with considerable applause. The next year he published "A Short Account of the Ancient History, present Government, and Laws of the Republic of Geneva," 8vo. This work was compiled during the Author's residence at Geneva; is a very useful one; and is dedicated to Monsieur de Voltaire; to whom he says, "When I reflect that it was in this Republic, whose government I have attempted to describe, that I was first introduced to your acquaintance; when memory renews the hours of social mirth and refined entertainment which your hospitality and conversation afforded me; I cannot but rejoice in this occasion of expressing my gratitude: proud that as your friendship distinguished the author of these pages in a foreign country, your name may at home adorn his labour." It was at one time the intention of Voltaire to translate this account into French, though he afterwards relinquished the design.

The next year, 1762, he produced an "Epistle from Lady Jane Gray to Lord Guildford Dudley;" and in 1763, "The Alps," a poem; the subject of which comprehends all that chain of mountains, known under the general name of the Alps, extending from Italy to Germany, and from France to Tyrol, by whatever denomination they are particularly distinguished. Of all the poetical works of Mr. Keate, this is entitled to the highest praise for truth of description, elegance of versification, and vigour of imagination.

Continuing to employ the press, he in 1764 published "Netley Abbey," which he afterwards, in 1769, enlarged and reprinted; and, in 1765, produced "The Temple Student, an Epistle to a Friend;" humourously rallying his own want of application in the study of the law, his preference to the belles lettres, and his consequent want of success in the pursuit of it. The death of Mrs. Cibber in 1766, whose merits as an actress he entertained the highest opinion of, gave occasion to a poem to her memory, which celebrates her excellent performances on the stage, and laments the loss the Theatre would sustain by her death.

In February 1769, he married Miss Hudson; and about the same time published "Ferne; an Epistle to Monsieur de Voltaire." In this poem, after praising with energy the various beauties of his friend's poetical works, he in-

troduced the following panegyric on Shakspeare:

Yes! jealous wits may still for Empire strive,  
Still keep the flames of critic rage alive:  
Our SHAKSPEARE yet shall all his rights maintain,

And crown the triumphs of Eliza's reign.  
Above controul, above each classic rule,  
His tut'refs Nature, and the world his school,  
On soaring pinions borne, to him was giv'n  
Th' aerial range of Fancy's brightest Heav'n;  
To bid wrapt thought o'er noblest heights aspire,

And wake each passion with a muse of fire.  
Revere his genius. To the dead be just,  
And spare the laurels that o'ershade the dust.

Low sleeps the Bard, in cold obscurity laid,  
Nor asks the chaplet from a rival's head.  
O'er the drear vault, ambition's utmost bound.  
Unheard shall Fame her airy trumpet sound!  
Unheard alike; nor grief nor transport raise,  
The blast of censure, or the note of praise!  
As Raphael's own creation grac'd his hearse,  
And sham'd the pomp of ostentatious verse,  
Shall Shakspeare's honours by himself be paid,  
And Nature perish ere his pictures fade.

It is imagined, that in consequence of this eulogium, Mr. Keate, in June this year, was complimented by the Mayor and Burgesses of Stratford with a standish, mounted with silver, made out of the famous Mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare. In 1773, he published "The Monument in Arcadia," a dramatic poem, built on the picture of Poussin, mentioned by Abbé du Bos, in his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting."

In 1779, Mr. Keate produced one of his most successful works, entitled, "Sketches from Nature; taken and coloured in a Journey to Margate;" 2 vols. 12mo. This performance, allowing it to be, as it really is, an imitation of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey;" yet contains so many pleasing delineations of life, so many strokes of humour, and so much elegance of composition, that few will hesitate to give it the preference to any other of Sterne's imitators.

In 1781, he collected his poetical works in 2 vols. 12mo. and added several new pieces not before printed. The principal of these was "The Helvetiad," a fragment, written at Geneva in the year 1756. In the preface to this performance, he gives the following account of it: "During a long stay I many years since made at Geneva, I visited most



most of the principal places in Switzerland. The many sublime scenes with which Nature hath enriched this romantic country; the tranquillity and content with which every individual enjoys his property; and, above all, that independence of mind which is ever the result of liberty, animated me with such veneration for the first authors of that freedom, whose figures are recorded to posterity either by sculpture or painting in the public parts of the towns through those little states, that my enthusiasm betrayed me into a design of writing a poem on this singular revolution; the argument of which I had divided into *ten cantos*, beginning the work with the oppressions of the House of Austria, and closing it with the battle of **MON-GARTEN**; by which those injured people finally renounced its usurpation, and formed among themselves those various confederacies that ended in the great union and alliance of the present *thirteen Cantons*. When I had settled the whole plan of this work, I occasionally, as I found a disposition in myself, took up any part of the poem which at the moment most invited my thoughts: and enjoying at this time such an intercourse with Monsieur de Voltaire as afforded me a constant access to him, I acquainted him with my intention; shewing him the argument I had drawn out for the conduct of the whole design. He kept it a few days; and, in returning it, told me that he thought the great object of the piece, the episodes connected with the history, together with the scenery of the country, presented subject matter whereon to form a fine poem; but the time (added he) which such an undertaking will require, I would rather counsel you to employ on subjects that might more engage the public attention; for should you devote yourself to the completion of your present design, the Swiss would be much obliged to you, without being able to read you, and the rest of the world care little about the matter." Feeling the force and justness of the remark, Mr. Keate laid aside his plan, and probably never resumed it. In the same year, 1781, he published "An Epistle to Angelica Kauffman."

A few years after he became engaged in a long and vexatious lawsuit, in consequence of the neglect (to say the least of it) of an architect who professed himself to be his friend; the particulars of which it is of no importance to detail. At the conclusion of the business he

shewed that his good humour had not forsaken him: and in 1787 he gave to the public the principal circumstances of his case in a performance, entitled, "The Distressed Poet, a serio-comic Poem, in three Cantos," 4to. with some pleasantry, and without any acrimony.

In the next year, 1788, the last of his productions appeared; and the composition was very honourable to his talents and his liberality. In 1782, the *Antelope* packet was shipwrecked on the Pelew Islands, where the Commander, Captain Wilson and his crew lived some time before they could get off. The circumstances attending this extraordinary deliverance having been communicated to Mr. Keate, he offered to draw up the narrative of them for the advantage of his friend Captain Wilson. This he executed in "An Account of the Pelew Islands, situated in the Western Part of the Pacific Ocean: composed from the Journals and Communications of Captain Henry Wilson and some of his Officers, who in August 1783 were there shipwrecked, in the *Antelope*, a Packet belonging to the Honourable East India Company," 4to. a work written with great elegance, compiled with much care, and which, if embellished (as it has been insinuated) with facts better calculated to have found a place in a novel than a genuine narrative, must be ascribed to the mis-information of those who were actors in the scene, and must first have deceived before they obtained credit. We mention this report as it has come to us, without any attempt either to establish or refute it. We shall only add, that if the charge is well-founded, Mr. Keate (who undertook the task on the most disinterested principle, and derived no advantage whatever from the work) was too sturdy a moralist to have had any hand in the imposition.

Besides the pieces already mentioned, Mr. Keate was the author of many Prologues and Epilogues, spoken at Mr. Newcomb's school at Hackney; and some complimentary verses by him are to be found in the preceding Volumes of our Magazine: these, however, are not of sufficient importance to be enumerated. He had also adapted his friend Voltaire's "*Seniramis*" to the stage; but this was superseded in 1777, at Drury Lane, by a worthless translation of as worthless an author, one Captain Ayscough; but neither this nor the author are deserving of any further notice.

We shall conclude by observing, that Mr.

Mr. Keate's life passed without any vicissitudes of fortune: he inherited an ample estate, which he did not attempt to increase otherwise than by those attentions which prudence dictated in the management of it. He was hospitable and beneficent, and possessed the good will of mankind in a very eminent degree. For the last year or two, his health visibly declined; but on the day

he died, he appeared to be somewhat mended. His death was sudden, on the 27th of June 1797. He left one daughter, married in 1796 to John Henderson, Esq. of the Adelphi. At the time of his death, Mr. Keate was a Benchor of the Temple, and a very old Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, of both which he had been frequently elected one of the Council.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LOOKING over some old papers lately, I found the inclosed Letter, written by a Gentleman to his Godson, an Ensign in the Army, on his commencing that profession. It appears to me too valuable to lie buried in obscurity; and therefore, to rescue it from oblivion, I send it to be inserted in your Magazine. As the parties are probably yet living, I beg you will insert only the initials of the names and place from which it is dated.

I am, &c.

I. C.

F——, 14 May, 1776.

MY DEAR GODSON,

THOUGH the duty I engaged in at your font would not suffer me to let you go into the world at large, and more especially into that dangerous path of it on which you are now entering, unaccompanied with the best advice which my judgment and experience could suggest to me, yet I must entreat you to consider these lines in the light in which they truly come to you; not as the formal precepts of my office; but as the free effusions of real and affectionate friendship: perhaps too, I may be able to speak with greater freedom upon some points, than the relation a father bears, and the nature of Mr. A——'s office would permit him to do; particularly with regard to those allurements that are most likely to seduce a young man. I know well, that in your situation you must daily fall into temptations of this kind; nor shall I be the man to question you severely, whether you have upon all occasions resisted them; but remember this, my friend, that though a man may fall under them through weakness, he cannot boast of them but through wickedness. Let me intreat you therefore, never to suffer the recollection of your own transgressions to sit light upon your mind, or the frequent and familiar view of them in others to harden you against the *principles* of religion. The law of Christianity must ever remain perfect, how imperfectly soever we are able to follow it: but above all, my dear James, avoid, detest, and abhor

common swearers: it has often been matter of surprise to me, that Gentlemen of that profession, who are in general remarkable for the gracefulness of their address and politeness of their behaviour, should ever be guilty of that vice, equally offensive to good manners as to good morals. Be not afraid to tell those wretches who would presume to laugh you out of your fears of it, that damnation is too tremendous a plague for a man who believes in God and a day of judgment to call down upon himself or others; and it is a folly for a man who does not, to talk of it.

Examine these men well, watch them, dive into them, but never give them your hand, or take them to your heart; for depend upon it, that he who daily defies his God, will one day or other deceive his friend. If ever you are tempted to exceed in wine, have at least the excuse of good company and incidental mirth to plead for it; let it never be with you the cause, but the effect of occasional jollity.

With regard to women, you want not to be informed what is your first duty in this as well as other articles of morality; but let me add to it, that you should have especial care to avoid all connections that may distress your own family, or dishonour another. Remember too, nay I have it continually in your thoughts, that chastity is as beautiful a flower in a woman's breast, aye, and as tender too, as courage, truth, or honour, in that of a man; and when once blasted, more irretrievably destroyed; since death itself cannot wipe away the stain.

- Another



Another point I would earnestly press upon you, which your father's noble behaviour toward you makes me think he cannot bring himself to insist much upon; that is economy. I doubt not but you have *at present* a warm and thankful impression of the generous manner in which he anticipated your request, upon hearing only from another quarter that your wishes led you to the army; and though this was far from being the walk of life that he meant to mark out for you, he voluntarily sacrificed his own feelings to your inclinations; advanced a large sum of money for your commission and equipment; and the nature of your profession will annually demand his assistance. Keep this, therefore, in *constant* remembrance; and consider, that not only the liberality with which he has gratified your desires demands a return of prudence; but that your five brothers and sisters have a natural claim to an equal share of his fortune and attention: so that, was he to exceed in the overflowing of his kindness to you, he would

be guilty of injustice to them. Therefore take courage *at first* to say "No" to proposals of entertainment, or other expences, that are beyond the reach of your income: even those who are angry at your refusal will respect you for it afterward; or if they do not, be assured, their good opinion is not worthy of your ambition. Above all, be open, ingenuous, sincere: let no fear of consequences ever tempt you to deviate from the truth, or throw your veracity into question; as this is the soul of society in general, so is it more especially of the military character—it is the throne of honour.

And now, my dear young friend, I have taken the liberty of speaking thus freely to you, may I flatter myself that you will not throw this letter aside; but condescend to keep it by you, and sometimes look kindly upon it, at least as a well intended token of that true affection I bear you, and the impulse of a heart anxious for your welfare; and believe me to be, with perfect sincerity, your faithful friend,  
W. D.

## THE WIDOW;

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

**H**AIL! thou fostering nurse of the wretched; the divine accents of whose tongue pour balm into the bleeding wounds of misery!—Thou, whom Poets have defined to be clad in bright ethereal robes, and with eyes whose lustre resembles the dew drop when brightened by the ray of Phœbus!—Thou, who leadest Charity to the spot where Poverty, pinched by hunger, "bides the pelting of the pitiless storm" of adversity!—To thee, O Pity! I call; and may thy soft vibrations never be wanting to infuse in my breast the emotions of Philanthropy! "Pity the misfortunes of a poor distressed Widow!" exclaimed a feeble voice to the busy crowds as they passed her: I turned round, and fixed my eyes on the supplicant, who was clothed in rags, and lay stretched on the cold pavement. Her languid head was supported on the palm of her right hand, while her left held out the remains of a hat, to receive the bounty of some generous stranger; a few grey hairs, scattered around her temples, bespoke her fast advancing towards the last stage of life; and a tear that trickled down her furrowed cheek told me, in silent though expressive language, that the journey had been a wearisome one:

yet, though on her countenance was visibly portrayed the traces of heavy care, never did the pallet of the graceful Corregio give to sorrow a more resigned aspect than I traced in the features of this poor outcast of society: she was, to use the language of the Poet of Nature, "Patience smiling at grief." Of the many who passed her, few, very few, seemed to feel the impulse of pity, and deign to bestow the fostering boon of charity; and wilt thou too, Yorick (said a something in my bosom as I surveyed the miserable object before me)—wilt thou, who hast so oft felt for the wants of thy fellow-creatures more than thy own, refuse now thy scanty pittance? No! a nobler sentiment than avarice now animates my feelings. I took out my purse, and threw the little it contained into the lap of the poor widow: her eyes, as she raised them to me, seemed to beam with gratitude; but the inward tumults of her heart denied her utterance. "Never," said I, resuming my walk, "may I think the purchase dear; if, by bestowing a few pence on the unfortunate, it enables me to place a smile in their dejected features!"

T. ENORT.

Borough, 2 May 1797.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR JULY 1797.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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Supplement to the Anecdotes of Some Distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries. Cadell and Davies. 1797.

TO the labours of the Compiler of this Work we have been indebted for much amusement. From latent sources he has drawn interesting facts, which will aid not only the future biographer but the general historian. The industry and perseverance that must have been exerted to have produced a collection so multifarious excite our admiration, and the judgment shewn in the choice of materials has great claims to our respect.

The present Volume is announced as the boundary of the Compiler's plan \*. Like the four which had been previously published, it exhibits traits of the most distinguished Characters in the polished Nations of Europe: and with such success has the selection been made, that the reader is in a manner impelled (at least we found it so) from article to article, till he reaches the end of the Volume, with scarcely the power to lay down the Book.

Light reading, indeed, it is; but clearly distinguishable from that species usually so denominated. Here, while the mind is recreated, the heart is improved, and the understanding informed. Whatever be the reader's disposition or talent, he will here meet with a congenial companion. Politics, Ethics, and the Arts are occasionally the subjects of his page: if indeed we were allowed, from the features of the Work, to conjecture at the leading propensity of the Writer, we should suppose the arts of Painting and Sculpture to occupy a high place in

his esteem. The enthusiasm, the *verbum ardens*, with which he speaks of *Michael Angelo*, of *Raphael*, of *Reynolds*, and of *Fuseli* †, are undeniable testimonies of a finely-formed taste: and that the Compiler's heart is impressible by those amiable sensations which best adorn our nature, let the reader judge after perusing the articles *Mompesson*, *Fanshawe*, *Montmorenci*, &c. &c.

This, however, is rather speaking of the general conduct of the Work, than of the Volume more particularly under consideration.

Far from the usual complaint of *falling off* being applicable to our Writer's Continuation or Supplement, the present Volume appeared to us even better calculated to afford entertainment to general readers (to those, we mean, whose literary taste is rather the gift of nature than the effect of culture), than were the Volumes which preceded it.

The *Original Papers* too are many and curious. Among these may be mentioned some Letters addressed, toward the end of the last and beginning of the present century, to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford, by Dr. Hickes, &c.; two from the excellent Dr. Hartley to his Sister; three from Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester; two from Mr. Addison; a correspondence between the late Lord Chatham and his illustrious colleague Mr. Charles Townshend; another between Voltaire and Sir William Chambers; a letter from Wil-

\* "*Extremum concede laborem*" is the Motto.

† To this Gentleman he has addressed some very elegant Verses on his intended plan of a Miltonian Gallery. These first appeared in our Magazine for January 1795; but are printed with some little improvement in the Fourth Volume of the "*Anecdotes*," Art. MILTON.



liam Penn, the legislator of Pennsylvania, and others from Thomson the poet to Lord Melcombe.

We have also, in this Supplement, a very curious paper, illustrative of the unshaken integrity of Judge Hales, in the reign of Queen Mary. This article we should have extracted; but it is of too great length for our purpose.

Our readers are not, from any thing we have said of selection, to consider the labour of the Compiler as having been that of selection merely: he has the merit of much originality. Most of the Anecdotes which he introduces are accompanied with appropriate remarks, either explanatory of the facts he relates, or illustrative of the sentiments of the person under consideration.

The following reflections are well-timed. They occur under the article

“ J. J. ROUSSEAU.

“ THIS eloquent Writer, was very much chagrined when he was not permitted by Voltaire's friends to add his Louis-d'or to those that had been collected for raising a statue to him whilst living at the Comedie Francaise at Paris. When his friends represented to him as a Philosopher their surprise at this, he replied, ‘*Mais, Messieurs, je meurs de gloire.*’ This passion for glory and distinction seems to have been the leading principle of his conduct. His literary career began in paradox; he took the wrong side of a question long since settled, and, flattered by the success of his efforts, he proceeded to his too famous ‘Contrat Social,’ the political creed of a neighbouring Nation, who wish, like Mahomet, to propagate it with arms in their hands throughout Europe. Yet, as if conscious that what was merely a display of pernicious ingenuity in him might be taken as a serious truth by others, he says, in another place, ‘In the misery attendant upon human affairs, what thing is valuable enough to be purchased at the expence of the blood of our brethren? Liberty itself costs too dear at that price. It is vain,’ continues he, ‘to attempt to confound liberty and independence: they are things so different in themselves, that it is impossible to unite them. When

every one acts as he pleases, he must often do what is unpleasant to others; and who can call that situation a state of freedom. Liberty consists less in having our own way, than in not being subject to the will of others. It consists, likewise, in being unable to submit the will of another person to that of one's own. Whoever has continually his own way cannot be free; and, in reality, to command is to obey.’

“ He says, in his ‘*Lettres ecrites de la Montagne* :—‘After having, during the whole course of my life, been the panegyrist of a Republican form of Government; must I, towards the end of it, be obliged to confess, that of all the Governments that exist, Monarchy is that in which there is the greatest regard paid to the true liberty of man?’

“ Had Rousseau, who was rather capricious than malignant, rather a man of no fixed principles than of bad principles, lived to have seen the pernicious effects of his paradoxes upon the happiness of mankind in our time, he would have been the first to have execrated his own seductive talents, and to have broken that magical wand, which, though like that of Prospero it could ‘set the waters in a wild roar,’ yet did not, like his, possess its more salutary power of allaying them.”

On a subject which nearly concerns the public health in populous cities, some judicious remarks are adduced from the writings of

“ CARDINAL DE BRIENNE,  
“ ARCHBISHOP OF SENS \*.

“ THIS Prelate was of a Ministerial family, had some talents, was an elegant writer, and, like Vespasian, he would have ever appeared *dignus regnandi si non regnasset*—capable of the office of Prime Minister of a great kingdom had he never been placed in that arduous situation.

“ When Archbishop of Thoulouse, he distinguished himself by his polished manners and elegant hospitality. His Pastoral Letter against Burying in Churches is well written, and forcibly exposes that abuse, which, like the torment of Mezentius, conjoins the living with the

“ \* M. de Bienne's great grandfather was Secretary of State to Anne of Austria. He published his Memoirs in three volumes 12mo. for the use of his son. They are very entertaining. The elder brother of the Cardinal de Bienne, the Marquis, had his arm shot off in the fatal attack of Fort L'Assiette, in Savoy, in 1746. He was requested to retire to his tent. ‘No, no,’ replied he, ‘I have another arm left for the service of my King.’ He persisted, and was soon afterwards killed by a cannon-ball.”

dead.

dead, and is productive of many mischievous effects on the healths of mankind.

‘O ye,’ says he in his Pastoral Letter, ‘my dear Brethren, who continue to think our regulations too severe (although we have been as little rigorous as possible), what complaints can you make, what objections can you oppose to them? Churches, in the early times of our holy religion, were never made use of as the sepulchres of Christians. They seem to have been so little intended for that purpose, that in the office for the consecration of them, according to a learned Canon Lawyer, there is not a single prayer that relates to it, though there are some expressly destined for the consecration of church-yards; and can you suppose that pretensions, against which their abuse will ever protest, can prevail against the dignity of our sacred fabrics, the holiness of our altars, and the conservation of the human race?’

‘Will you then have recourse to your situation, your consequence, the rank which you hold in society?’

‘Our grounds of confidence are so great, that we are inclined to think those persons who have the greatest claims to distinction will be the last to exert those claims. Exceptions always cause jealousy and multiply pretensions. Who will dare to complain when the prohibition becomes a general law? and surely in the grave at least there ought to be no exception made for any one.’

“M. Hecquet says, in his ‘Collection of Tracts relative to the Exhumation of the great Church of Dunkirk,’ that the

town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. The house of the God of Mercy,” says he, “then ceased to be the cavern of Pestilence, and the Sanctuary of Religion was no longer the grave of pollution.” Similar effects produce similar causes; and when the exhalations from putrid animal matter are added to the smoke, the filth, and the closeness, of great towns, the philosopher will behold them no less as the destroyers than the corrupters of the human race \*.”

With the following sketch of the late Sovereign of France, we shall conclude our extracts from this interesting Work:

#### “LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

“THE situation of this excellent Prince is thus emphatically described by that great Politician, Frederic, the last King of Prussia, in one of his letters to Voltaire:

‘June 18, 1776.

‘I HAVE lately learned that the King of France has displaced some of his Ministers. I am not astonished at it. I look upon Louis the Sixteenth as a young lamb in the midst of wolves. He will be in great luck if he gets out of their claws. A person who should chance to have been in the habits of Government would be at present much puzzled in France;—watched and surrounded with artifices of every kind, he would be forced to be guilty of mistakes. How much more likely then is it, that a young Prince, without experience, should be hurried along by the torrent of intrigue and cabal.

“\* See ‘*Pieces concernant les Exhumations faites dans l’Eglise de St. Eloy en Dunkerque imprimées et publiées par l’Ordre du Gouvernement, Paris, 1785.*’ The ancien regime of France was in general very careful of the lives and healths of its subjects, within the kingdom at least. Were they threatened with any epidemical disease, or did any particular complaint appear, the best Physicians were appointed by the Government to examine into the nature and causes of them; and their reports were printed at the expence of the King. It did not wait for the slow and uncertain exertions of benevolence in the individual, it considered itself as the ‘nursing father and the nursing mother of its people.’ The same remarks may be extended to any improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, Navigation, &c. The ablest Chemists, the best Mechanics, &c. were employed and paid by Government to make experiments, to furnish models, &c. a paternal care well worthy the notice of other Governments, who, though blessed with more freedom, are but too apt to have less attention and use a less degree of exertion respecting these objects. The merit indeed of a chemical process to arrest the baleful power of contagion, discovered by a learned, polished, and benevolent Physician, has lately attracted the notice of our Board of Admiralty, and induced it to make use of a method so simple and so certain to preserve the healths and the lives of those persons committed to their care. No remuneration nor no distinctions have as yet attended the discoverer, who in this, as in some other benevolent exertions, has merely been gratified with the applauses of his own virtuous mind; those applauses which the whole course of his liberal and intelligent practice has ever secured to him.—See ‘A Letter addressed by James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. F. R. S. to Lord Spencer.’”



‘Those persons who have talked of the French Government to you, have doubtless, my dear Voltaire, exaggerated many things. I have had an opportunity of getting at the true state of the revenues and of the debts of that kingdom. Its debts are enormous, its resources exhausted, and its taxes multiplied beyond bounds. The only method to diminish in time the load of these debts, would be to put its expences within certain limits, and to retrench every superfluity. But, alas! this I fear will never be done; for, instead of saying, I have such an income, and I can afford to spend so much of it, we are but too apt to say, I must have so much money, find out expedients to procure it for me.

‘Those rogues of Monks should be made to bleed pretty freely. This, however, would not be sufficient (though it would undoubtedly afford some resources) to pay off the debts in a short time, and to procure for the people of France all that assistance for which they have at present so great an occasion. This distressful situation took its rise in the preceding reigns, which contracted debts for the payment of which they had made no provision.

‘It is this derangement of its finances which so materially influences every part of its Government. It has put a stop to the wise projects of M. de St. Germain. It has prevented its Administration from having that ascendancy in the affairs of Europe, which France has been ever used to take since the reign of Henry the Fourth. With respect to your Parliaments, as a thinking man, I have constantly condemned the revocation of that of Paris, as contrary to every principle of logic and of good sense.’

‘Is it then any wonder, that when M. de Malherbes came to request his dismissal from Administration, the King exclaimed, ‘I can, indeed, grant you your dismissal. I wish I were able to procure my own!’

‘His short-sighted Ministers, in these distressful circumstances, engaged him to

assist the Colonies of a great Nation that were at war with the parent Country\*; and not only to add to the immense debt already incurred in France, but to effect the propagation of that spirit of revolt which has ended so fatally for that kingdom.

“On an application made to him by Tippoo Saib, not long before he suffered, to assist him in taking possession of some Provinces in India from the English, and annexing them to the Crown of France, Louis nobly refused his assent, and said, ‘In the American War, my Ministers took advantage of my youth and inexperience. Every calamity that we have suffered in France took its rise from that event.’

“During his infamous mock trial, this Prince was asked, What he had done with a certain sum of money—a few thousand pounds. His voice failed him, and the tears came into his eyes at this question; at last he replied, ‘*J’aimais à faire des heureux*.—I had a pleasure in making other people happy.’ He had given the money away in charity.

“On the night preceding his execution he said to M. Edgeworth, ‘I do not know what I have done to my cousin the Duke of Orleans, to induce him to behave to me in the way in which he has done; but he is to be pitied; he is still more wretched than I am; I would not change situations with him.’

“A few hours before he died, he said to the same Gentleman, ‘How happy I am to have retained my faith in religion. In what a terrible state of mind should I have been at this moment, had not the grace of God preserved this blessing to me. Yes, I shall now be able to shew my enemies that I do not fear them.’

“As this Monarch, the most benevolent, the best intentioned Prince, and the most affectionate lover of his people† that Time has ever produced, was ascending the scaffold to suffer the sentence inflicted upon him by his unprincipled and infamous Judges, his virtuous and intrepid Counsellor exclaimed, with all the energy

“\* That Minister of routine, M. de Vergennes, grown old in intrigue and cabal, used to exclaim with rapture after the American War, ‘I have cut off one arm from the proud Islanders, I will soon cut off the other.’ The direction of that arm, however, like the teeth of the serpent of Cadmus, has produced armed legions, which have not only destroyed each other and the Country by whose folly and treachery they were produced, but threaten the destruction of Europe itself, and all that has been held sacred for ages by the inhabitants of it.”

“† ‘*Il n’y a que moi & M. Turgot qui aimons le peuple*,’ said this unfortunate Prince; who, during the Revolution, was continually saying, ‘I cannot bear to have a drop of my people’s blood shed on my account.’”

of Corneille himself, '*Digne Enfant de Saint Louis, monte au Ciel.*'

"O true descendant of a Sainted King,  
"Let this sad scene to thee no terrors bring;  
"Ascend the scaffold then with dauntless pace,  
"It leads to join in Heaven thy sacred race."

The documents to which the Compiler has had recourse for the materials of the

present Work, must have been very various, and in some cases rare. The Bodleian MSS. have been explored with diligence and effect.

We sincerely thank this Gentleman for the entertainment he has afforded us, and shall be heartily glad to greet him on some future occasion.

J.

Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various Parts of Europe, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. Johnson. 387 pages. 8vo.

THE Tour before us was made from Harwich through Holland, Cleves, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Frankfort, Leipsick, Mayence, and Dusseldorf: from thence, by Presburg and Wesel, to Brussels and other Towns in the Low Countries: from thence, our Traveller returns to Germany; and, passing through Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, arrives at Triest; hires a Venetian Galley, lands at Färina, beautifully situated on the shore of Dalmatia; and where, at a Convent of St. Francis, he was made acquainted with the following interesting story of a young Monk:

"The bell having done tolling, the Monks retired into the chapel, and I bid adieu to those who had attended me. I then continued my walk along the Convent wall, till I reached an eminence that commanded a beautiful but confined view of the Adriatic, not unlike (as Giovanni informed me) the lake of Geneva. It was a spot which the lovers of solitude would have highly prized, and I was in a fit mood to enjoy it; so resolving to indulge my inclination, I desired Giovanni to go and amuse himself on the sea-shore. A thousand delightful ideas presently rushed on my mind; the thoughts of what I had passed, and the prospect of what I was going to enjoy. The enchanting coast of Italy lay before me, and my imagination was fully disposed to paint the scene in the fairest colours. I sat more than an hour in this reverie; when having Goldsmith's Traveller in my pocket, I took it out to read, thinking it remarkably suited my situation. I had just got to these lines:

'E'en now—where Alpine solitudes extend,  
'I sit me down, a pensive hour to spend;  
'And plac'd on high, above the storm's career,  
'Look downward where an hundred realms appear:  
'Lakes, forests, cities, plains, extended wide;  
'The pomp of Kings, the shepherd's humbler pride.'

"I had scarcely finished reading them, when I heard some one behind me; it was the young Monk from the Convent. 'Pardon,' cried he, 'this intrusion of a stranger!'—I started at hearing him address me in my native language.—'As you, Sir, are the first of my countrymen whom I have ever seen on this sequestered shore, and as you certainly will be the last, I cannot help asking of you a confidence, which my situation and misfortunes claim. This, however, I should not have done, if I had not thought (for in the chapel, Sir, I watched you narrowly, and perhaps rudely)—if I had not thought, from some things which dropped from your lips, that your heart was not wholly a stranger to the sympathies and sufferings of humanity.' I thanked him for the compliment paid me; he said he did not intend it as such: he then took from his pocket a little cross, which he begged me to kiss; not, as he said, to evince a want of confidence, but to give a greater sacredness to what he was going to reveal to me. He then proceeded nearly as follows:

'The opportunity which now presents itself of disclosing my unfortunate history, I have the highest reason to rejoice in; and, as I find that my end is very fast approaching, I shall do it without the least reserve; only requesting, that it may remain faithfully deposited in your breast till six months are past, by which time the voice that now addresses you will be for ever silent.

'I am of an ancient and respectable family in the North of England; my parents dying during my infancy, the charge of myself and an only sister devolved on an uncle, whose residence is on the banks of one of the Lakes.

'After being some years at Eton, I was sent to College, where I contracted an intimacy with a young fellow, who, though not of equal birth or expectations with myself, yet possessed qualities so  
dear



dear to my heart, that we became constant and inseparable companions: his name is Harry T——. After having passed some years together at College, in the most perfect friendship, I solicited and procured of my uncle the living of P——dale for my friend; his natural pensiveness, as well as his want of fortune, having inclined him to the church. We retired from College together; Harry to his living at P——dale, and myself to the beautiful mansion of my uncle, situated about four miles on the opposite shore of the lake. Harry's household consisted of himself, a widowed mother, and a lovely sister, whose name was Harriet (here the stranger sighed): our family was composed of my uncle, my sister Amelia, and myself.

“Our time was principally passed in each other's society; either in parties upon the lake, or among the delightful scenery which surrounded the mansion of my uncle. In a situation so favourable to the nurture of the tender passion, and with a heart by no means a stranger to the sensibilities of life, it is not surprising that I became enamoured of the lovely sister of my friend; or that Harry should not be insensible to the attractions of Amelia. As we concealed nothing from each other, our mutual feelings, on a subject which so much interested us both, were most freely communicated. The communication, if possible, cemented our friendship still closer, and rendered our parties on the lake, and our rambles in the woods, still more interesting. On mentioning to my uncle my attachment to Harriet, he, with a nobleness natural to his character, applauded my choice; but, as he declined me to be the heir to his great estate, he, previous to my settling in life, wished me to make the tour of Europe; that I might enrich my mind with every thing worthy the pursuit of a Gentleman and a scholar, so as to qualify me to enjoy, with elegant delight, the retirement of which I was so fond.

“Won by the generosity of his motives, and inspired with an ardent desire of visiting those remains of ancient art which Italy presents to the enquiring mind, I prepared for my tour. I scarcely dared, however, to communicate my intentions to Harriet; and the last evening we passed together was too convincing a proof of the extreme sensibility with which it impressed her heart: it was on the lake, with Harry and my sister Amelia.

“The last words of Harriet still vibrate in my ear, at this distant moment. When I handed her from the boat to the shore, she pressed my hand with tenderness; and, with the emphatic solemnity of a departing spirit, faintly articulated, “Remember me!” The looks which accompanied these words are scarcely ever absent from my imagination.

“I left Amelia to pass the evening with Harriet, and rowed back again across the lake alone, with a heart almost broken by the painful situation in which I had left the object of all my hopes. On the morrow I took leave of C——park; and in the following week embarked for Calais. I crossed France, and made the complete tour of Switzerland; the wild and romantic scenery of which greatly interested me. Having passed Mount Cenis, I hastened with the most ardent curiosity towards Italy. My winter was divided betwixt Florence, Rome, and Naples. My route home I purposed to make across the Tyrol, and down the Rhine. During the course of my tour, I had received the most pleasing accounts from Amelia; and every day which brought me nearer to the close of my travels, illumined my imagination with the idea of the bright prospect which awaited me at home. However, on my arrival at Venice, every hope was blasted for ever!—I found the following letter from the brother of my Harriet:

“Dear Charles, I am distracted! I am about to communicate to you a scene, which will give the darkest colouring to every hour of my future life! and how shall I unfold it to my friend?—Oh, Charles! now summon all your philosophy, all your fortitude, all your religion. But, alas! if I find these so feeble to my own support, how inefficacious will they be to you!—How shall I write it?—How can I bear to tell the dismal tale?—Harriet is dead!”

The circumstances of the death of this lady are related, and the consequent resolution of Charles to pass the remainder of his days in a Convent.

Our Traveller passes on to Venice, of which he relates many singularities; goes up the Brentia to Padua; visits Ferrara and Bologna; crosses the Apennines to Florence; and from thence proceeds, by Montefiescone, Bolsano, and Vitabo, to Rome. “As he was waiting in his carriage at the gate of the Farnese, a little circumstance occurred that diverted us greatly:—A child about seven years old, who happened to be passing, had

had occasion to stop at the gate to tie up her garter. Her hair was full dressed and powdered; she had on a deep veil, and a fan in her hand. Her womanly appearance induced Mr. S. to remark to me the early maturity of females in this country, compared with those in a more northerly climate. As soon as the little gipsy turned round and observed us to notice her, she reclined her head on one shoulder, and with a look of wickedness that could not have been surpassed by the most hackneyed of the Cyprian tribe, ran off, exclaiming, '*Non c'è niente di vedere la fig. noi!*' As the little creature was too much of a child, for our attention to have been at all attracted towards her garter, my friend, at this speech, exprest the utmost astonishment; and, as he is a great enquirer into causes and effects, he declared he would spend

another month in Rome, to investigate the cause, why both vegetable and animal nature should ripen earlier in Italy than in most other countries in Europe."

From Rome our Traveller made excursions to Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeija, Puzzuoli, Bajæ, and other places. He returned to Florence; passed from thence to Pisa; and, embarking on board a Spanish vessel bound for Gibraltar, visited Cadiz and Lisbon.

Though there be very little novelty in these sketches, yet they are written in a pleasing, good-humoured manner; and with good sense and just observation. The Tour is very extensive; and though there is not much in it that is not quite familiar to readers of such books, there is an interest kept up by the frequency of the transitions, and the rapidity of the narration.

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs: being a Classcal and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that celebrated City. Illustrated with Engravings. By Andrew Lumisden, Esq. Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies of Edinburgh. 504 pages. 4to. Fine Paper. Nicol. 1797.

THE Author of this Work, who resided many years at Rome, committed his Remarks to writing for his own private amusement. But having shewn them to several of his friends, in whose taste of learning he has much confidence, he now ventures to present them to the public. He has corrected many mistakes that various Authors have fallen into, and carefully cited his authorities. The Work might have admitted of an extensive number of Engravings; but these would have greatly increased its price, and thereby rendered it, though more splendid, less universally useful.

This is the substance of the Author's apology for this publication. What he says of Engravings is perfectly satisfactory. As to the utility of the book, it is confined within a very narrow circle: a few enthusiasts, who carry their curiosity to an extreme degree of minuteness; and, in the true spirit of Antiquarianism, almost to ridicule. To such minute enquirers this Work may be of some advantage; for Mr. Lumisden is the most minute in his enquiries, on several points, of all the writers on the Antiquities of Rome that have yet fallen into our hands. He appears to be a man of tolerable erudition, of plain good sense, and great sincerity and candour of disposition. Rome awakens in such men

as Thomson the Poet, and Gibbon the Historian, the fire and the fancy of genius, which calls forth various images by various associations of ideas: the mere Antiquarian applies his microscope to the least as well as to the greatest objects, and creeps, like a purblind mole, through ruins, without ever glancing at others with which they may be in different ways related. This constitutes the difference between the Philosopher and the Poet, and the man of true industry. It is in the latter class that we rank Mr. Lumisden: his Work is, however, far from doing him discredit. Perhaps books of this kind may be thought to derive new importance from the present devastations of Italy, not yet terminated; for books so flimsy in their texture, yet form the most durable monuments of fame.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Andrew Lumisden, the Author of this Work, is the eldest son of the late William Lumisden, of Inner Gully, Fifeshire; to whom we find him addressing a letter on the Ruins of Herculaneum, published in an Appendix. Our Author joined the Pretender in Scotland, in 1745; he afterwards accompanied him to Rome, where he lived at his Court, such as it was, in the character of his private Secretary.



Travels in Hungary, with a Short Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793. By Robert Townson, LL.D. F.R.S. Edin. &c. Illustrated with a Map and Sixteen other Copper-plates. 506 pages. 4to. Robinsons. 1797.

IN these Travels the Author is chiefly attentive to subjects of Natural History, particularly to Minerology and Botany, but without neglecting the state of the Arts and of Society. He appears, from different tenets and allusions in this Work, to have received his physiological education at the University of Edinburgh; and to have imbibed not a little of the ardour of investigation which has for half a century distinguished \* that seminary. It is dedicated to Mr. Dundas; through whom he aspires to an appointment, for exploring the Natural History of India.

Dr. Townson sets out from Vienna, after describing its libraries, public institutions, amusements, and other objects, described by every traveller. Having crossed the Leitha, he entered Hungary at Wimpassing, where is an Hungarian Custom house. "As an order had a short time before been published by the Austrian Government, prohibiting any Frenchman from residing in the distant provinces, or going indeed beyond a certain distance from the capital, I expected to have been examined; but I passed on unquestioned. The Austrian Government was very careful to prevent French principles and opinions from being disseminated in the provinces: in the capital the French emissaries were more easily watched; and there, to judge from the general indignation of all ranks (a few pseudo-philosophers excepted) on the news of the murder of Louis the Sixteenth, they had little hopes of success. On this atrocious act being made known, many of the French residing here (some probably of quite different principles) were ill-treated; they hardly dared to shew themselves; some of the *traiteurs* and innkeepers would not receive a Frenchman into their houses; the French language, so general here, was laid aside. These expressions of disapprobation were indeed only momentary, though the

disapprobation still remained, and I hope ever will."

Hungary is described as an uneven country:—"It is well cultivated; chiefly corn land, and some pasture. Its gentle elevations fit it for the Vine, which is planted on the banks exposed to the Sun."

Dr. Townson came to an old town, "called Edinburg, which serves for the winter residence of many of the neighbouring Nobility. Its population is given at about 12,000; and it must carry on a considerable trade in hogs and cattle. Mr. Korabinsky says, that in 1781, there was 2,300 weight of honey sold; and the sale, in 1782, of its own wine, which is chiefly sent into Silesia, amounted to 28,000*l.* sterling. The celebrity of this wine, which, according to my taste, is but indifferent, led to a singular mistake: In travelling through Bohemia, I saw, in a list which was hung out at a wine cellar of the wines which were on sale, Edinburg (in which manner the name of this city is sometimes written) as the place of growth of one of them. This surprised me much; for, though I knew that Scotland was noted for its cakes, I had never yet heard of its wine. I therefore conjectured it was whisky; but, to prevent an error, I got off my horse and enquired, and then learned that it was an Hungarian wine."

The following will convey to our readers an idea of the present condition of the peasants or country people in Hungary; which has also been, at one period, that of every Nation in Europe:

"The management of an estate in a country where the *glebe adscriptio* exists, and where the rents of lands are paid in personal services and the produce of the soil, is very different from, and far more troublesome than the management of one where the cultivators are free, and where money is the substitute for both. This is not the case, here; and the management of an Hungarian estate is

\* The salaries of the Professors are but trifling, and they depended chiefly on the fees of their pupils, and consequently on their own reputation. and the fame of their University. This being, great numbers crowded to it from all parts of the world; the annual income of a Professor became very considerable; and the nomination of Professors, which belonged to no other body than the Town Council of Edinburgh, became of course a great political privilege. They have of late begun accordingly, in their choice of Professors, to be more guided by political motives than a regard to the interests of the University. Hence, it is evident that the tide of its celebrity is on the turn.

hardly less troublesome than the carrying on of a manufactory: for the former state renders a number of stewards, bailiffs, &c. necessary, and a great authority must by the laws be invested in the hands of the land-holders over their peasants; from whence arise, and often not ill-grounded, complaints of the peasantry against the oppression and extortion of their lords; and the complaints of these of sloth, laziness, and dishonesty of the peasantry; yet this is the state in which I think almost every part of Europe has been in, or is in at present: it is the infant state of society."

But we are informed by our Author, in other parts of his book, that the condition of the peasants has been gradually ameliorated by an increase of privileges; and that, in fact, the *ascriptio glebæ* has ceased; though he does not speak with precision, nor, apparently, with perfect consistency, on this subject:—compare the passage just quoted with pages 102, 108, 109, &c. and 134, 140.

Our Traveller visits *Gran*, and gives an account of its hot springs, which keep alive a large tribe of frogs in winter as well as summer, and various hills and rocks, with their contents, in that neighbourhood. He passes on to Buda, the capital of Hungary, and gives an account of what appears most remarkable in that city. Here, as at Vienna, is a theatre for combats of wild beasts.

The population of Hungary our Traveller estimates at upwards of seven millions. The whole Austrian revenue is about nine millions sterling and a half, of which Hungary furnishes only about one fifth; though its population amounts to near one third of that of the whole dominions of Austria. Hungary, even in its present state of feudal rudeness,

might furnish a great deal more, were there a greater cordiality between the Emperor and his people. "But the Nation will not, and by its law cannot, grant any kind of supplies, except in public Diet; and the Sovereign unwillingly assembles the States."

"The soil of Hungary, the possessors of it say, is *allodial* [independent]. When its produce is taxed when in the hands of the peasants, it is not the soil that is taxed, but the labour of the peasants; but as soon as the lands of the peasants fall, by the failure of heirs, &c. to his Lord, the taxes cease to be paid. On the military frontiers there are no nobility, and the King is the only allodial possessor of the soil: as such, he has divided this district into parcels, which he has granted as fiefs, on the condition of the occupier rendering military services."

From Buda, Dr. Townson passes on to Gyonges, at the foot of the mountains of Matra, which are described, with their fossils, alum-works, pseudo-volcanic crater, curious pitch-stone and volcanic Tala. He proceeded on his route to Eolan, and investigated the volcanic appearances which he had observed on entering this city. He gives an account of the immense wealth, caprices, and inconsistencies of the Bishop of Eolan, and of the Inns and University of that city. Journeying from Eolan, by the route of Porfelo, towards Delmetran, the widest part of the kingdom, and inhabited by the most uncontaminated part of the Nation, he takes an opportunity of making several observations on the rural economy of the people, and the natural, particularly the mineralogical, productions of the kingdoms.

[To be continued.]

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*History of Great Britain, from the Death of Henry the Eighth to the Accession of James the Sixth of Scotland to the Crown of England. Being a Continuation of Dr. Henry's History of Great Britain, and written on the same Plan. By James Petit Andrews, F. S. A. 2 Vols. 2vo. Cadell and Davies.*

MOST of our readers, we presume, are acquainted with the plan of Dr. Henry's History, which is calculated to afford information which the generality of Histories do not supply; and which is, at the same time, not the least useful or entertaining part of the Historian's labour. The progress of

learning, the improvement of the arts, the increase or decrease of commerce, the virtues, vices, customs, caprices, petty habits, or diversions of the people, at different periods of time, we consider as important as the details of battles, the intrigues of Kings or Statesmen for power, or the violence of contending parties. The Volumes now before us continue the History of England through three reigns each big with events of the greatest importance; through many storms leading to that state of constitutional sober liberty, which the people of this country, if they consult their own happiness, will cherish and support in defiance of the open exertions



or the secret influence of all its enemies, whether foreign or domestic. Mr. Andrews has executed his task with diligence, taste, and fidelity; free from any party or other prejudices. This Work exhibits proofs of care, of extensive reading, of impartiality, and of a mind free from every bias to any crooked system of politics, or fanatic system of religion. We hope to see this Work continued to the present time. In the octavo edition, we observe great inattention in the compositor respecting the dates.

*A Layman's Protest against the profane Blasphemy, false Charges, and illiberal Invektive, of Thos. Paine, Author of a Book, entitled "The Age of Reason," Part I. and II.: being an Investigation of true and fabulous Theology. By I. Padman, jun. 12mo. Hughes and Walfh. 3s. 1797.*

So contemptible an attack on Religion as that which the arch-traitor to his country, Thomas Paine, has thrown on the public, though intitled only to neglect, we are not sorry to see answered. In the present superficial age, miscalled the Age of Reason, silence might have been considered as acquiescence; and a profligate and blasphemous sarrago of ten times answered objections might have been esteemed irrefragable. Bishop Watson's confutation, therefore, was not unseasonable; and the present Protest will not be without its use. Mr. Padman professes his observations to be merely the result of a careful perusal of a few of those passages in Mr. Paine's book which the Bishop has passed unnoticed. "They were first penned in the margin of a borrowed copy, and the Author claims no further merit from them than that of the under officer, who, when his commander has routed the army of an enemy, pursues and makes prisoners of the straggling fugitives."

*Remarks on Boswell's Life of Johnson; including the real History of the Gold Medal given to the Author of the Tragedy of Douglas. By Edward Atterbury Whyte. 8vo. Dublin. 1797.*

A vindication of the late Mr. Sheridan from the censures of Dr. Johnson, and a justification of the resentment he shewed at the treatment he had received from that Author. In both these particulars we think Mr. Whyte has been successful. He has shewn that Mr. Sheridan did not deserve the contempt his name was attempted to be disgraced with by Dr. Johnson, and he has shewn that he was (as we can ourselves testify from our own knowledge) a man deserving of every respect; with many virtues and few foibles. Two of his letters

we have printed in our present Magazine, and they do credit to their author. Mr. Whyte has also corrected our account [see Vol. xiv. p. 210.] of the birth-place of Mr. Sheridan and his family. Of this circumstance we were informed by one much connected with the family, who, we admit, from the evidence produced, must have been mistaken. The narrative of the Gold Medal is perfectly satisfactory, and entirely clears Mr. Sheridan's memory from the charge of vanity in that business.

*A History, or Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia in the Year 1762. Translated from the French of M. de Rulhiere. 8vo. Debrett. 1797.*

Monsieur Rulhiere was at Petersburg during the events which form the subject of this History, and wrote the present account at the solicitation of the Countess d'Egmont, daughter to the Marechal de Richlieu, whom he had accompanied into his Government, in quality of Gentleman-attendant. It contains a narrative of very extraordinary events, interperfed with curious and apparently authentic anecdotes of those persons who were active in the deposition of the Emperor, and the elevation of his Consort, a stranger to the country, to his throne. It details the causes which led to the overthrow of the Russian Monarch; the steps which were taken by the actors in the Revolution to the final catastrophe, the death of the Emperor. We have no reason to doubt the truth of the narrative, which appears to have given so much uneasiness to some of the persons mentioned in it, that measures were taken to suppress the publication of it.

*Thoughts on the Defence of Property. Addressed to the County of Hereford. By Uvedale Price, Esq. 12mo. Debrett. 1797.*

In this small but sensible and well-written Pamphlet, Mr. Price recommends a plan similar to one already proposed by Mr. Arthur Young, of an Association of Property, in defence of itself. His scheme is, that each man of property should be armed, trained, and always ready to rise and meet at the first summons to repel insurrection, before it can be organized sufficiently to be formidable. His plan, we think, might be easily carried into execution; and therefore is entitled to the notice of those for whose security it is intended.

*A Fair Statement of the Real Grievances experienced by the Officers and Sailors in the Navy of Great Britain; with a Plan of Reform, which is calculated to benefit and satisfy all these Parties: at the same Time it would oc-*

*caſon a conſiderable Saving to the Country, and obviate the Neceſſity of the Impreſs Service in future. By a Naval Officer. 8vo. Bell. 1797.*

This Naval Officer addreſſes himſelf very properly to Mr. Dundas, and points out many errors and abuſes which have crept

into the ſervice much to its detriment. The particulars we ſhall not enumerate, as we think the Pamphlet itſelf ſhould be peruſed and conſidered by thoſe who have the means of remedying the grievances complained of; ſome of which are of a very pernicious nature.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 9.

**THE FOLLY OF AGE**; or, **THE ACCOMPLISHED LADY**; a Pantomimic Extravaganza; was performed at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Delpini. This piece of grimace was calculated for the performer only, and deſerves no other notice.

12. The Haymarket Theatre opened for the ſeaſon with **THE AUTHOR, A MOGUL TALE**, and **PEEPING TOM**.

13. Covent Garden Theatre cloſed with **LOVE FOR LOVE** and **THE DEVIL TO PAY**; in both which Pieces Mrs. Jordan performed for the benefit of Mr. Haymes.

On the ſame evening Miſs Andrews, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at the Haymarket, in **Laura**, in **The Agreeable Surpriſe**.

14. At Covent Garden, **THE COUNTRY GIRL**, **PEGGY'S LOVE**, **NO SONG NO SUPPER**, and the grand Ballet of **CUPID AND PSYCHE**, were performed for the benefit of the widows and orphans of thoſe who perished in the glorious action of Feb. 14. 1797, under Lord St. Vincent. On this occaſion, Mrs. Jordan, Storace, and other performers of both theatres, came forward to aſſiſt the charity; as did Mrs. Abington in an epilogue, and the whole troop of dancers from the King's Theatre. The houſe was much crouded, to the great advantage of the charity.

16. Drury Lane cloſed.

21. Covent Garden Theatre was opened for a ſingle night, for the benefit of the Lying-in-Hoſpital at Bayſwater; when **THE DUENNA**, **PEGGY'S LOVE**, and **CUPID AND PSYCHE**, were performed; in which Kelly, Dignum, Braham, Storace, and others, as well as the Opera troop, again voluntarily gave their aſſiſtance for the benefit of the charity.

26. **THE IRISH LEGACY**, a Muſical Farce, by Mr. Arnold, was acted the firſt time at the Haymarket; the muſic by his father, Dr. Arnold. This piece

met with ſo little approbation from the audience, that it was immediately withdrawn for alteration, and has ſince been entirely laid aſide.

JULY 4. Mr. Phillips, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, appeared the firſt time at the Haymarket, in **Cheerly**, in the **Lock and Key**. This Gentleman is ſmall and rather effeminate in his appearance, has a tolerable voice, which by care and attention may certainly improve. His manner awkward and embarrassed, and which will demand all his exertions to get rid of.

6. Mrs. Upſdell, a daughter of the elder Palmer, made another eſſay on the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of **Cecilia** in **The Chapter of Accidents**. This lady, who has already appeared on the Stage, is tall and genteel; has a family likeneſs; and may be eſteemed a good ſtage figure. She performed the part with great delicacy, appeared to underſtand the character, and was received with much applauſe. On her firſt appearance ſhe was much embarrassed; but in the progreſs of the part ſhe exerted herſelf with ſome effect. Her voice was rather weak; but on the whole, ſhe gave ſome expectation of future improvement.

15. **THE HEIR AT LAW**, a Comedy, by Mr. Colman, was acted the firſt time at the Haymarket. The characters are follow:

Lord Duberly,	Mr. Suett.
Dick Dowlas,	Mr. Palmer.
Henry Moreland,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Dr. Pangloſs,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Steadfaſt,	Mr. Aickin.
Ezekiel Homeſpun,	Mr. Munden.
Kendrick,	Mr. Johnſtone.
Lady Duberly,	Mrs. Davenport.
Caroline Dormer,	Miſs De Camp.
Cicely Homeſpun,	Mrs. Gibbs.

### FABLE.

The Play opens with a ſcene at breakfaſt between Lord Duberly and Lady Duberly. Lord Duberly was plain  
F 2 Daniel



Daniel Dowlas, a chandler at Gosport, in the Isle of Wight, and was unexpectedly raised to the dignity of the Peerage while he was retailing all his ludicrous miscellany of articles, which he is often inclined to describe, amidst the splendor of his exaltation. His wife, as vulgar as himself, is constantly reproaching him for alluding to his shop, and not endeavouring to assume the habits suitable to his rank. In order to improve himself, he employs Dr. Pangloss, a needy pedant, to mend his diction. The frequent mistakes of the Peer constitute a chief source of entertainment in the Piece. It appears that the late Lord Duberly had sent his son, Henry Moreland, to Quebec, in a military station; and that he died under a belief that his son was drowned, as the vessel was lost in its passage to this country. Old Dowlas, though very distantly related to Lord Duberly, was the next heir, if that Nobleman had died without issue. Having kept up no connection with the Duberly family, Daniel Dowlas was discovered by a public advertisement, inserted by an attorney, from motives of malice towards the Duberly family. Soon after this chandler is invested with his title, it appears that Henry Moreland had been saved, when near expiring after the wreck, by Mr. Steadfast, a fellow passenger, and they both arrived safely in this country. Henry Moreland does not know of the death of his father, and hearing of Lord Duberly, he naturally supposes that the elevated chandler is that father. Fearful, however, of agitating an affectionate parent, who supposed him dead, by the sudden surprise of an unexpected return, he begs his friend, Mr. Steadfast, will wait upon his father, and reveal the agreeable event. Henry Moreland first pronounces an high eulogium on the talents, knowledge, and dignified character of his father, and prepares his friend Steadfast for certain marks of Aristocratic importance, and perhaps too flourishing a parade of language, the result of parliamentary speaking. Steadfast readily undertakes the office, and much diversion arises from his disappointment in finding Old Dowlas so different from what he expected, according to Henry Moreland's account of his father. The interview produces no explanation, for Steadfast concludes that he had been misled by filial regard, and Old Dowlas supposes, when Steadfast informs him that his son was safe, that he meant Dick Dowlas, his own offspring, whom he had

articled to an attorney in Derbyshire, and whom he sent for to town, that he might participate in the new-obtained honours of the family. When Steadfast rejoins Henry Moreland, a quarrel is likely to ensue, on account of the different opinions they entertain respecting the late and present Lord Duberly. Before Henry Moreland quitted England, he had formed an attachment to Caroline Dormer, the daughter of a respectable Merchant, who dies, however, in embarrassed circumstances. She comes to London, and applies to a man who had been raised to affluence by her father; but meets with nothing but a cold profession of pity, and the Banker, who possessed the wreck of her fortune, two hundred pounds, failing, she is brought to great distress. Dick Dowlas, who has arrived in town at his father's desire, is accompanied on his journey by a country friend, named Ezekiel Homespun, and his sister, Cicely Homespun, to whom Dick Dowlas is attached, and intends to marry, before he hears of the prosperous turn in the affairs of his father. The sudden elevation intoxicates him; and, after some struggles between his old honest feelings and the new-born pride of rank, he proposes to Ezekiel to take his sister into keeping. The honest rustic feels the utmost indignation, and renounces all connection with Dick Dowlas. The latter, however, is in reality a good lad; and sensible of his misconduct, and of the merit of Cicely, he waits on her, avows his penitence, and offers her his hand. Caroline Dormer, before she knew of the loss of her money at the Banker's, and while she expected protection from the friend of her father, had advertised for a maid-servant, and had taken Cicely into her service. Ezekiel Homespun, having found a lottery ticket purchased by his late father, applies to know the event; and has the good fortune to get a prize of twenty thousand pounds. As Miss Dormer had behaved with great kindness to his sister, he lays his Bank Notes upon the table, and bids her take what she likes. At this time, however, Kendrick, her old faithful Irish servant, meets Henry Moreland in the street, and leads him to Caroline, whose happiness in finding a lover she supposed dead, is exquisite. At length, Old Daniel Dowlas finds that he has possessed a title and estate to which he has no right, and he quietly resigns it to *The Heir at Law*, who promises him a liberal provision. The real Lord Duberly marries Miss Dormer,

Dormer, Dick Dowlas is united to Cicely, and all the parties are finally happy, except poor Dr. Pangloss, who having been promised an annuity of three hundred pounds a year by the pretended Lord Duberly, his lady, and their son, if he pursues the mode of education which each recommends, is, by their degradation to their original state, reduced from his supposed *nine hundred a year* to the hopeless prospect of living *by his wits*.

In this Piece, Mr. Colman has not attempted to entertain the Public by any

intricacy of plot. Character seems to have been his object, though there is no original one in the Piece, except Dr. Pangloss, which has been successfully hit off. The rest are such as we have already seen. They are, however, well contrasted; the scenes are skilfully varied, and the pathetic and the ludicrous very happily mingled. On the whole, Mr. Colman's reputation will suffer no diminution from this performance.

It was well received, and the performers did justice to their several characters.

## POETRY.

ON THE BIRTH OF A POSTHUMOUS CHILD,  
BORN IN PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF FAMILY DISTRESS:

BY THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

(*Not in his Works.*)

SWEET flow'ret pledge o'mickle love  
And ward o'mony a pray'r,  
What heart o' stane wad thou na move,  
Sae helpless, sweet, and fair!  
November hirls o'er the lea,  
Chill on thy lovely form;  
And gane, alas! the shelt'ring tree  
Should shield thee frae the storm!  
May he who gives the rain to pour,  
And wings the blast to blaw;  
Protect thee frae the driving show'r,  
The bitter frost and snaw!  
May he, the friend of woe and want,  
Who heals life's various soundings;  
Protect and guard the mother plant,  
And heal her cruel wounds!  
But late she flourish'd, rooted fast,  
Fair on the summer morn;  
Now feebly bends she in the blast,  
Unshelter'd and forlorn!  
Blest be thy bloom, thou lovely gem,  
Unfeather'd by ruffian hand;  
And frae the many a parent stem,  
Arise, to deck our land!

MRS. ROWE'S FIFTEENTH LETTER FROM  
THE DEAD TO THE LIVING  
PARAPHRASED.

BY G. WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THEODORE CYPHON.

THIS past! the voyage of this life is o'er!  
Ere while, I touch'd upon Hindostan's shore  
To happier climes I safely found the way,  
Where furling tempests never cloud the day.

How sad our parting, when your burning  
tears

Wept for my danger, and encreas'd my fears  
When love at once restrain'd; and bade me  
go,

To gain those riches so much priz'd below.

Sad were my thoughts, when winds with  
cruel haste,

Pore me relentless o'er the wat'ry wast;

When ev'ry surge, recoiling from the stern,  
Seem'd a new barrier to my wish'd return:  
And ling'ring lancy round thyself, and home,  
Reproach'd the silly pride that made me  
roam;

And seem'd to say—How short is life at best?  
Then why for future ease change present  
rest?

Why quit the social joys of lover, friend?

Why in a sultry clime thy vigour spend?

What joys can wealth bestow on wrinkled  
age?

What lux'ry charm, or what fair form en-  
gage?

Such were my thoughts, but soon new  
scenes arose:

Scenes that our plans, and aerial hopes op-  
pose.—

The black'ning clouds with more than mid-  
night gloom,

Come hurrying on, the heralds of our doom.

The timid day with trembling seems to fly,  
While clouds on clouds embattle thro' the  
sky:

The howling winds tear up the stubborn  
deep,

And o'er the Ocean's surface wildly sweep:

The ruffling sails at once are split to shreds,  
The yards come tumbling on our fated  
heads:

On liquid mountains now we seem to rise,  
Now touch the sea bed, and now grasp the  
skies.

Em-



Embath'd in briny waves, the sailor clings,  
As thro' the shrouds the hissing tempest  
flings.

The pliant masts recoil like tighten'd bows,  
And in the whirling gulph the seaman throws.  
The mighty waves, with unresisting dash,  
Heave o'er the sides, and ev'ry timber crash:  
The winds remorseless down the rigging tear,  
And gust on gust augments our *still* despair:  
Till the mad deep rear'd up a pond'rous  
wave,

And clos'd the vessel in a briny grave.

O'erwhelm'd with billows, in confusion  
toft,

Life hung suspended; ev'ry thought was  
lost:

I breath'd no more, in mortal chains confin'd,

Each sense with some new pleasure was  
combin'd.

The storm loud thund'ring rag'd above my  
head,

While calm I mov'd, all sense of terror fled:  
The pervious Ocean open'd to my way,  
And fishes sportive round me seem'd to play;  
The shapeless *Polypus*, the Divers dread,  
In vain its ligamentous tendons spread;  
The monstrous Shark came crouching to my  
side,

Torpedos harmless thro' the waters glide.

An aerial form, array'd in softest green,  
With sweetest aspect and benignant mien,  
Advanc'd thro' floods, translucent to my  
sight;

Around him beam'd effulgent rays of light.  
The mighty Regent of the waves was he,  
Whose voice could charm to peace the angry  
sea;

He smiling led me thro' those still domains,  
Where more than midnight darkness ever  
reigns.

Beneath the ancient hills, what wonders lie  
Hid thro' all ages from the mortal eye:  
Alcoves of amber, breathing rich perfumes,  
With crystal pannels and transparent domes.  
O'er beds of pearl, midst coral groves I  
stray'd,

Charm'd by the Syren and the gay Mermaid.  
While thus I gaz'd, insatiate with the sight,  
An Heav'nly spirit, clad in radiant white,  
Beckon'd the way; and from the ocean borne,  
Uncheck'd we rose above the star of morn  
On wings ethereal; as we tower'd away,  
Ten thousand suns rose on the blazing day.  
From star to star we cours'd our rapid flight,  
Each sense was drown'd and ravish'd with  
delight:

From Heav'n to Heav'n the milky way we  
trod.

Th' imperial palace of th' eternal God  
Shed brightness thro' the vast expanse of sky  
In beams impervious to Creation's eye.

But here I cease: no words, no thoughts can  
trace

A faint idea of this wond'rous place;  
Where fairs, where angels, loud hosannas  
sing,

And Heav'n's high domes with praises ever  
ring;

The ravish'd senses lost, consum'd in joy,  
Make praise their pleasure, praise their sole  
employ.

Then, Harriet, come; the world demands  
no care:

Come, and with me immortal pleasures share.

## THE DEATH OF LAURA.

### I.

WINTER o'er all the dreary scene,  
Had spread his hoary vest;  
And dusky-mantled Coe had call'd,  
The village nymphs to rest:

### II.

Save Laura—most afflicted maid  
Of Sorrow's pensive train;  
Her, the departed beams of day  
Had warn'd to rest in vain.

### III.

Desponding, near a willow stretch'd,  
O'erhanging Deva's wave,  
Her thoughts were borne on frenzy's wings,  
To Henry's wat'ry grave.

### IV.

Her woe the Moon alone beheld,  
Fair Regent of the night;  
Then darting, 'mid the snow-clad boughs,  
Her glimmering rays of light.

### V.

"Now, ye once smiling groves!" she cry'd,  
"Divested of your bloom;  
"Bemoan with me my Henry's fate,  
"In sympathetic gloom!"

### VI.

"Oft thro' yon wild romantic maze,  
"Mine eager feet have rovd;  
"To gain this lonely dear retreat,  
"And hail the youth I lov'd.

### VII.

"Alas! the youth I lov'd no more  
"This dear retreat can share:—  
"The haunt of joy whilst Henry liv'd,  
"Now, that of dark despair.

### VIII.

"My humble lot hath been the source,  
"Th' unhappy source of woe;  
"For which this heart must ceaseless heave,  
"These eyes must ceaseless flow.

### IX.

"His sordid parent from mine arms,  
"The gen'rous youth withdrew;  
"And why?—all love his av'rice spurn'd,  
"Where Fortune's gifts were few.

"To

## X.

- " To Libyan shores, paternal rage  
 " His offspring hence remov'd ;  
 " Like him, with brutal hand to seize  
 " That liberty he lov'd.

## XI.

- " Ill could thy hands, my Henry, drag  
 " From huts they priz'd before,  
 " The following Afric and his mate,  
 " To glad a fertile shore :

## XII.

- " Thyself to faithful love a slave,  
 " With sanction'd force to part  
 " The lover from his lover's arms,  
 " Must wound thy gentle heart.

## XIII.

- " O Servitude ! thy galling scourge,  
 " We view with proud disdain ;  
 " How can those men who freedom prize,  
 " Their fellow-men enchain ?

## XIV.

- " Shall Christians, who in tenderness  
 " Should rival e'en the dove,  
 " In other ties the *guiltless* bind  
 " Than those of Christian love ?

## XV.

- " Yes, wretched Negroes ! whom the fangs  
 " Of prowling Panthers spare \*,  
 " For you, enlighten'd Christians lay  
 " Their greedy blood-stain'd snare !"—

## XVI.

Here Laura paus'd ; and, as a cloud  
 Obscures the lamp of night,  
 A mania o'er her senses stole,  
 And darken'd reason's light.

## XVII.

From the cold bank, with feeble limbs,  
 The poor lymphatic rose,  
 And cried—" Ah ! circling waters, now  
 " My Henry's corse enclose.

## XVIII.

- " Why of my love this bow'r bereave ?  
 " No bow'r he valu'd more.  
 " Why tear from Laura's arms the youth,  
 " Her heart must e'er deplore ?

## XIX.

- " Hush, hush ! thou chilling wintry blast !  
 " His well-known voice I hear !  
 " No more is life of bliss forlorn !  
 " My Henry, lo ! is near.

## XX.

- " He calls ! and now his manly shape  
 " Appears in yonder glade !"—  
 With haste she seeks that airy form,  
 Her trantick mind pourtray'd.

## XXI.

Awhile her wand'ring feet in vain,  
 The pathless maze explore ;  
 Till with unguarded steps she falls  
 Adown the craggy shore.

## XXII.

Ill-fated Maid ! thy peerless limbs  
 Divide the pitying wave ;  
 And now thy clay-cold relics seek,  
 In Deva's flood, their grave.

D. W. D.

## To EDWIN,

ON READING HIS ODE WRITTEN ON THE  
 BANKS OF THE WANDLE, AND HIS  
 OTHER LYRICAL COMPOSITIONS, PUB-  
 LISHED IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

To Edwin, *his kindest friend*, who, when  
 Orestes was without a home, received him  
 under his hospitable roof, and by every  
 generous attention poured oil and wine  
 into the wounds of his forrowing spirit,  
 the following Lines from *the heart* are  
 addressed.

" *Which now of these, thinkest thou, was  
 neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves ?*"

JESUS.

" *A friend is worth all bazards we can run ;  
 " Poor is the friendless master of a world ;  
 " A world in purchase for a friend is gain !*"

YOUNG.

NIGH Wandle's stream, when pensive  
 Edwin strays,  
 The Muse propitious tends the favour'd  
 youth ;  
 To classic themes attunes his plaintive lays,  
 And leads her votary to the fane of truth.  
 Graceful as Hammond *now* he strokes the  
 lyre,  
 To his soft touch the chords complacent  
 prove ;  
 Thrills his mild breast with elegant desire,  
 And all his raptur'd soul dissolves in love.  
 Anon with bolder sweep he wakes the wires,  
 The chords arous'd, confess a master's  
 skill ;  
 With Virtue's love the Muse his bosom fires,  
 The trembling wires her high behests ful-  
 fill.  
 Hence his pure heart with gen'rous friend-  
 ship glows,  
 And scowling envy droops beneath *his* eye ;  
 Her shafts with salt'ring hand fell malice  
 throws,  
 Wide of their mark they broke and scat-  
 ter'd lie.

\* The reader is referred to Shenstone, Elegy 20.



Thro' rural scenes she still conducts her boy,  
From factious folly and tumultuous strife;  
In fancy's mirror bids her bard enjoy,  
The simple blessings of a cottage life.

This dear delusion, had Orestes pow'r,  
From Edwin's dazzled view he'd not re-  
move;

Pleas'd e'en in thought with him to pass each  
hour,

Sacred to friendship and inspiring love.

To Emma's praise, while Edwin builds the  
rhime,

I'll sing alternate *much-wrong'd* Mary's  
worth;

In learned ease forget the lapse of time,  
And laugh at wealthy fools, mere clods of  
earth!

Alas! a different lot the Fates decree  
For *lost Orestes*, from his Edwin far;  
Minds that harmonious on all themes agree,  
Divided, feel one sad malignant star.  
*Devon, June 1, 1797.* ORESTES.

#### LINES,

WRITTEN AFTER VISITING COREY.

YE few who court the sylvan shade,  
The moss-clad hill or deep cascade;  
The hanging wood, th' enamell'd grove,  
The hollow rock, sweet scene of love!  
Where echo, many a rustic's tale  
Bears soft upon the balmy gale:  
Around—the birds are heard to sing;  
Around—the flow'rs are seen to spring;  
Around—the damask roses bloom,  
Whose sweets th' ambient air perfume;  
The fragrant woodbine hangs its head,  
The ivy'd oaks their branches spread;  
The pine-trees wear their evergreen,  
And beautify the vernal scene;  
The bubbling rill in fadd'ning sound,  
Steals o'er the bank with poplars crown'd;  
The peaceful vales and verdant hills,  
Each pensive breast with transport fills.

Here silver Eden glides along,  
And murmur'ing joins the woodlark's song;  
As near the rugged rocky steep,  
The Naiads sport along the deep;  
Here rev'ling Mab, the fairy queen,  
In harmle's gambols oft is seen;  
Attended by her sportive train,  
As Cynthia gilds the dewy plain;  
Or tripping round the spangl'd thorn,  
Till banish'd by th' approach of morn:—

Whilst some pursue the pomp of Courts,  
Or vainly seek gay Pleasure's sports;  
In wand'ring o'er her mazy round,  
Content, alas! is seldom found;  
But oft her paths the feet betray,  
That venture on her thorny way!  
Here far from busy scenes of strife  
True joys attend the rural life;

Then you who would these pleasures share,  
To Corby's lone retreats repair,  
For Peace and Virtue waits you there.

Let others praise the Leasowe's plains,  
Where Shenstone tun'd his lovelorn strains;  
What tho' he sung of groves and bow'rs,  
Of winding paths bestrewn with flow'rs;  
His lambkins wand'ring near the brook,  
His garland, pipe, and shepherd's crook;  
'Twas art and fancy brought to view,  
What Nature here presents to you.

*Carlisle.*

R. ANDERSON.

#### SONNET TO THE SKY-LARK.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

MINSTREL of morn, whose wild mel-  
lissuous strains,

As blithe Aurora paints the opening day,  
Now sweetly echo o'er the rural plains,

Ere yet bright Phoebus lifts his golden ray,  
Ere yet each songster from the leafy spray,

Pours his "wild carol" on the rustic's ear,  
Thou hailest Nature with thy grateful lay,

As fleet thy pinions cleave the azure air.  
To me, whose bosom love hath fill'd with  
care,

Now as alone I shape my pensive way,  
Wrapp'd in deep thoughts of her deluding  
fair,

Whose treach'rous wiles first led my heart  
astray:

Thy notes, sweet warbler, ease my bosom's  
throes,

And give awhile kind respite to my woes.

*Borough, July 2, 1797.*

#### SONNET,

WRITTEN AFTER RETURNING FROM A  
TOUR IN THE COUNTRY.

WHEN last yon radiant Sun's enliv'ning  
sray

Had charm'd the mists and frantic storms away,  
And the young blossoms of the strength'ning  
year,

Blushing and weak, as now, began t'appear;  
Then, as the town's unceasing crowds I flew,  
Successive op'd the fertile plains to view,  
Till solemn rose each tow'ring mountain scene,  
Reflected by the lake that scarcely wav'd be-  
tween.

Nurs'd by the Graces, breathing purest air,  
Lovely, all lovely bloom'd the gentle fair;  
Thrice blest in their and Freedom's magic  
smiles,

Exult thy youths, O Britain! first of Isles!  
Faithful! when danger frowns, I hear them  
cry,

These—these will we defend, or, failing,  
gladly die.

E. HOLT.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[ *Continued from Vol. XXXI Page 426.* ]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

**T**HE Duke of Bedford acquainted the House, that he should bring forward the Motion he had originally fixed for this day, on Monday next; and he moved, "That the House be summoned for that day," which was ordered accordingly.

Several Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

After the ordinary business of the day was disposed of, the Order for summoning their Lordships, pursuant to the Motion of the Duke of Bedford, was read.

The Duke of Bedford said, that in pursuance of the notice he had recently given, he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of their Lordships to a very difficult, important, and delicate subject, the Report lately made by their Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes that produced the important Order of Council of the 26th of February last.

It had been alledged on the part of Ministers, when the Order had first issued, that the almost incredible drain upon the Bank was the result of ill-founded alarms in the Country. Of these assertions he had his doubts at the time; but these were confirmed, when Committees of both Houses of Parliament were nominated by Ministers, to inquire into the embarrassments and situation of the Bank; which Committee, in one House, consisted, in the one-third of it, of persons actually in Administration. That the causes which produced the Order were not those alledged on the part of Ministers, was evident from the first view of the correspondence and papers which detailed the intercourse between the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. From the repeated remonstrances made by the Bank Directors to the Minister on the subject of their advances, it clearly appeared to be their apprehension, that these must, if not liquidated to a

considerable extent, eventually involve the ruin of the Bank. His Grace having referred to a variety of evidence which had appeared in some shape before the Committee, or before the House, drew conclusions from the whole, materially different from those stated in the Report, and contended that the Order of Council was produced by causes which were to be attributed to the misconduct and incapacity of Ministers, founded on the Report of the Secret Committee of Finance, and the causes which produced the Order of Council of the 26th of February. His Grace spoke with much warmth; and, in an animated peroration, conjured the House to accede to his propositions, as it appreciated its own dignity and independence, and the safety and welfare, of the Nation at large. He concluded by moving the first of a string of Resolutions, which were founded on the different statements and conclusions of his speech.

On the Resolution being read from the Woolsack, and the question put,

The Earl of Liverpool went into some counter statements against those brought forward by the noble Duke, from which he drew entirely opposite conclusions; he referred to particular parts of the account of the intercourse between the Bank Directors and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were read by the clerk; he also commented upon those parts of the same papers which referred to the affair of the Emperor's Loan; and contended, that the whole of the Minister's conduct was unobjectionable.

The Duke of Leeds declared himself no party man; but thought it was a gloomy day, when in that House they were to come to something like special pleading to understand the Report of their Committee. Very strange indeed was it, that a noble Duke, with what would be called an Opposition Motion, should defend it from the same sources which were adduced to defeat its reasoning.



Lord Grenville said, that at that late hour of the night he should not trespass much upon the attention of their Lordships, particularly after the very full and satisfactory reply that had been given to the arguments of the noble Duke. With respect to the arguments which the noble Duke had drawn from the evidence, they appeared to him wholly inconclusive. This, his Lordship observed, was the first time that a Peer had accused a Committee of their Lordships of making a wilful mis-statement in a Report; and when such a charge was made without the least support in fact, the noble Duke should recollect, that these expressions must recoil upon himself.

Lord Guildford said a few words; after which the previous question was put, and carried without a division.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges on the subject of the Earl of Lauderdale's Petition, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

Mr. Adam was heard on behalf of the noble Petitioner; and the Attorney General (in the absence of the Lord Advocate) addressed their Lordships on the part of the Crown; after which, their Lordships ordered that the subject be taken into consideration on Friday next.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, in order to take into consideration the allegations of the petition of James, Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of an undue Election and Return of the Sixteen Scots Peers, in the instance of the person assuming the title of the Earl of Errol, who had no legal right to such Peerage, &c.

The Lord Chancellor, in a speech of very considerable length, took a copious view of the question on all sides, and concluded by moving their Lordships to resolve, "That the Earl of Errol is duly elected."

The question being put, passed the Committee *nem. diss.*

On the Motion of Lord Grenville, the House voted Addresses of Congratulation to their Majesties, on the occasion of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; which were ordered to be presented in the usual form.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

The Emperor's Loan Guarantee Bill was presented by Mr. Hobart from the House of Commons, and the Merchant

Seamens' Bill by Col. Gascoyne, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

Lord Auckland moved for the production of a variety of State Papers, preparatory to the business of Tuesday next; which were ordered to be laid before the House.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Emperor's Loan Bill for 1,600,000*l.* the new Stamp Duties Bill, the Bill for amending the Promissory Note Act, the Scots Small Bank Note Bill, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Middlesex County Rates Bill, and 29 Bills of a local or private description. The various Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages; after which a few private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. Hobart presented the Tower Hamlets Militia Bill from the House of Commons, as did Mr. Ryder the Trinidad Free Port Bill.

The Duke of Bedford stated, that he deemed it incumbent on him to acquaint their Lordships with the nature of his proposed Motion on Tuesday next, which was, to move an Address to his Majesty relative to the present situation and circumstances of the Country, in which he should suggest the measures which seemed to him the most necessary and expedient to be adopted thereupon.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

The Order of the Day being read, the Duke of Bedford rose to move an Address to his Majesty, setting forth the distresses brought upon the Country by the present unfortunate and calamitous War; the inability of Ministers to carry it on; the loss of our Allies upon the Continent; the alarming situation and the danger which seemed to threaten this Country; concluding with praying his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers for ever, as a necessary preliminary to the salvation of the Country; which he introduced by a long speech, wherein he took a review of the commencement and progress of the War, and insisted, that if it was ever just and necessary, the House had never been in possession of its object; but that Ministers had totally and invariably disappointed the confidence which had been reposed in them; and that, in every instance, they had demonstrated their incapacity for negotiation. He next adverted to the situation of Ireland, and prayed

prayed his Majesty to allay the discontents of that Country by speedily ordering a radical change of system for its Government.

The Address was read from the Woolfack; and, on the question being put, Earl Strange (the Duke of Athol in Scotland) rose to express his disapprobation of the Motion. He would agree with the noble Duke, that the crisis called for the united exertions of all parties; but he differed from him as to his proposed application of these—as he also differed respecting many of his arguments and inferences.

The Duke of Grafton observed, that the more he had considered the arguments advanced by the noble Duke in favour of the Address, the more he was convinced that they were right and unanswerable. He was not in the habits of frequently trespassing upon the patience of their Lordships; but if they refused to concur in the salutary proposition of the noble Duke, he would no longer trouble them even with his attendance, but retire into the bosom of his family, and prepare his mind and theirs against the calamitous events which he considered were fast approaching. In urging these suggestions, he did no more than his duty, and he hoped the House would give him full credit with respect to his sincerity.

Lord Romney spoke in disapprobation of the Address.

Lord Grenville said, the object of the present Motion was to drive him and the other Ministers from his Majesty's presence. He could not but feel it as a severe punishment to be driven from the presence of a master, who was served not only with zeal, but with affection. It was not to be supposed that, under the present circumstances, those who composed his Majesty's Councils enjoyed a state of ease; but they were zealous for the welfare of the Country, and would, he hoped, be able to defeat the attempts both of our foreign and domestic enemies. The question which their Lordships were to determine upon, was of the most important nature; the happiness of millions depended upon it. For his own part he should never shrink from the contest, but would be ready to give his services in whatever situation he might be employed. He had the firmest reliance upon the justice of the House, and he was satisfied that if it appeared that Ministers had in no one instance abandoned those grounds upon which they had hitherto acted, and which had so repeatedly received their Lordships' sanction, that their Lordships would not now desert them.

After a few words in explanation from the Duke of Bedford, the House divided. Contents 12, Proxies 2; in all 14: Non-Contents 65, Proxies 26; in all 91.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

**M**R. Manning brought up the Report of the Middlesex County Rate Bill.

The Bill for enabling the East-India Company to pay the two Regiments raised for defence of their Warehouses, was read a second time. Several amendments made by the Lords upon the Bill for allowing the issue of small Promissory Notes for a limited time, were agreed to by the House.

Mr. Abbot brought up a Report from the Select Committee of Finance, which, with the Appendix, was laid upon the Table, and ordered to be printed.

The Merchant Seamen's Bill went through a Committee, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Debtors' Increased Rate Bill went through a Committee, in which the allowance was raised from 4d. to 6d. and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had been in the House of Lords, where the Royal Assent was given to the new Loan Bill.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Canterbury Election reported to the House, that the former Committee upon the said Election had decided against J. Baker, Esq. and Samuel E. Sawbridge, Esq. on the grounds of Bribery and Corruption only; that G. Gipps, Esq. and Sir John Honeywood ought to have been returned; that the defence of J. Baker and S. E. Sawbridge, Esqrs. was not frivolous or vexatious; and that the Petition of the persons subscribing themselves Electors of the City of Canterbury was frivolous and vexatious. The Chairman of the Committee at the same time moved, that the latter Petition do lie upon the Table,

G 2

in



in order that some further notice might be taken of it. Agreed to.

The Clerk of the Crown amended the return for Canterbury, by inserting the names of Mr. Gipps and Sir John Honeywood, in the room of Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Baker.

Mr. Alderman Combe, in obedience to the instructions of his Constituents, gave notice, that on Friday next he should move an Address to the King, praying that he would remove for ever from his presence and councils his present Ministers.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

The Report of the Debtors' Relief Bill was brought up.

Mr. Alderman Lushington obtained leave to bring up a Petition from the different Lecturers in London and Westminster, stating the difficulty of collecting their stipends; and that the mode of doing it was degrading to their sacred functions, and praying for general relief; and moved, "That the Petition be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. Baker wished to know, whether the measure to be founded on the Petition was to be of a general operation? If it was intended to increase the parochial assessments he should certainly oppose it.

Mr. Alderman Lushington replied, that the Petition was from Gentlemen within the bills of mortality, and the measure would either have a general or local operation, according to the pleasure of Parliament. With respect to increasing the parochial assessments, he was not aware that it would have that effect.

Mr. Wilberforce thought, that the stipend of a Minister ought to be certain and ascertained, and upon this general principle he should support the measure. The Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

The Bill for enabling persons intitled to Common-right to divide and allot the same, where they agreed, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; as was the Bill for enabling persons intitled to Waste Lands to divide and hold the same in *severalty*, where they did not agree.

Mr. Wilberforce prefaced his Motion on the Abolition of the Slave Trade by remarking, that the question had already so often engaged the attention of the House, and had undergone such ample discussion, that it would only be wasting their time to enter upon a recapitulation of the arguments, in order to induce the

House to agree to his proposition. He called on the House, as they valued their character and respected their proceedings, to act consistently with their former Resolutions; and having taken a rapid review of the principal incidents, since the first agitation of the subject to the Resolution of the present Session, for an Address to his Majesty, praying him "to recommend it to the Colonial Assemblies to make regulations for the amelioration of the state of the Negroes;" and contended that the proposition he now intended to make was consistent with that Resolution.

He concluded by moving for "leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade at a time to be limited;" and next, "That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the said Motion."

Mr. Ellis entered upon a general defence of the Slave Trade; recapitulated the former arguments against the Abolition; vindicated the conduct of the Planters from the charge of inhumanity; asserted the consistency of the House in voting the recent Address to the King, as calculated to effect a *gradual* Abolition; and contended, with much warmth, that the proposition for an immediate Abolition was unjust in its principle, and would be nugatory in its operation. He concluded by giving his most decided negative to the Motion.

Mr. Hobhouse thought the traffic in human blood so repugnant to justice and humanity, as to admit of no modification.

Mr. W. Smith made an animated speech in favour of the Motion, and remarked, that in a century and a half only the lands in Jamaica had been cultivated, and according to this mode of reasoning, we must wait 150 years for this *gradual* Abolition.

Colonel Gascoyne deprecated the present Motion.

Mr. Pitt said, the subject had been so often under discussion, that he should only advert to a few of the most prominent points. So far were the last and present questions from being incompatible, he contended the ends were precisely the same; and the only distinction was in the means for accomplishing those ends. The advocates for the late Resolution were for a *gradual*, while those with whom he acted were for an immediate Abolition. So far from impeding the effect of that Resolution, the present proposition would essentially facilitate the internal regulations, and would operate

as an incentive to the Colonial Legislatures. After touching on a variety of topics, he concluded by giving the Motion his most cordial support.

Mr. Fox, in a most animated and energetic speech, supported the Motion.

Mr. Wilberforce made a general reply.

A division ensued, when there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's Motion: Ayes, 74; Noes, 82; Majority against the Motion, 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. Ryder gave notice, that to-morrow he should move the House to resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making the Island of Trinidad a free port, with a view to the introduction of a Bill to that effect.

Sir G. Langton moved for leave to bring up a Petition from Mr. Palmer, Surveyor-General of the Post-Office, setting forth a variety of grievances, and praying the interference of the House in his behalf.

The Speaker informed the House, that no Petition for the payment of public money could be received, without a previous recommendation from the Crown.

Mr. Pitt said, from what he had collected respecting the Petitioner's case, it certainly was of a nature not to warrant him in giving his Majesty's recommendation; at the same time he wished it to be understood, that he had no desire to preclude future investigation.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the production of the warrant of Mr. Palmer's appointment to the office of Comptroller of the Post-office. This Motion was agreed to, and that for the bringing up of the Petition withdrawn.

Sir W. Pulteney gave notice, that on Thursday se'nnight he should bring forward a Motion for the establishment of a new Bank.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on Monday next he should bring forward a Motion for the augmentation of the pay of the Army and Militia.

Mr. Fox signified his intention to bring forward, on Tuesday next, a Motion for the repeal of the two obnoxious Acts of the last Session.

Mr. Grey, in conformity to notice, rose to submit several Resolutions to the House, founded on the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Finance, with a view to criminate the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He proceeded to consider

the Report under two heads: 1. The necessity of the Order of Council of the 26th of February; and 2. The causes which produced that Order. In order to lay the foundation for the Resolutions which he intended to submit to the House, he read the substance of the Reports of the Finance Committee, commented on the evidence, as he proceeded, with great ingenuity and strength of argument, and applied his reasoning to the effect produced upon the Bank and Public Credit. He took a review of that Company from its establishment, and pointed out the mischievous consequences of the Bank Directors not acting as Merchants, but as Politicians and Statesmen. Though the Motion he intended to submit was directed chiefly against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet it was not his intention to exempt his co-adjutors from the resentment of an injured and almost ruined Nation. He concluded a speech of three hours, by moving a string of Resolutions, of which the following only was read from the Chair: "That the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank did, at various times, represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the danger to the Bank, from the diminution of its specie, &c."

Mr. Pitt said, he did not conceive it necessary to go into any great length upon this subject, he should therefore confine himself to the most prominent points of Mr. Grey's speech. The question, in his view of the subject, was, whether the necessity of the occurrence, prior to the 26th of February 1797, justified the proceedings of Government. He argued at considerable length in support of the affirmative of the proposition, and then entered into a vindication of his conduct in the issue of Treasury Bills to an enormous extent, and the various Loans from the Bank, which were absolutely necessary, on account of the very extensive and complicated transactions of the Empire.

Mr. Fox spoke at great length in support of the Resolution, as did Mr. W. Smith, and

Mr. Thornton opposed them.

A division took place on the first Resolution: For it, 66; Against it, 206; Majority, 140.

The previous question was then moved on the remaining Resolutions; on the last of which another division took place: For the previous question, 206; against it, 60. Majority, 146.

WEDNES-



WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that on Friday *se'n*night he, or some friend of his, would bring forward a Motion for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

The Bill for permitting, for a time to be limited, the Importation of Foreign Cambrics and French Lawns, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to several public and private Acts. The public Acts were, the Scots Small Note Bill, the West-India Governors' Indemnity Bill, the Attorneys' Certificate Stamp Bill, &c.

In the Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the sum of 1,620,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, in order to pay Bills drawn and accepted by the Treasury; also, that 835,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty towards the farther payment of Exchequer Bills. Agreed to.

In the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Pitt also moved, that the said sum of 1,620,000*l.* be paid out of the Loan of 14,500,000*l.* Agreed to; and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder moved, that a Free Port be established in the Island of Trinidad; which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

The Bill for establishing a Free Port in the Island of Trinidad was brought in, and read the first time.

The Levant and Mediterranean Trade Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. St. John said, he should not have brought on his Motion in so thin a House, unless he had already repeatedly postponed it. The afflicting scenes which St. Domingo exhibited of the scourge of war and pestilence, excited in him the most ardent wish to rescue from that land of death the small remains of our gallant army. He entered into a history of the proceedings in St. Domingo from 1791, and detailed with much precision the various events that have been officially announced in the London Gazette from the commencement of the war, remarking upon each as he proceeded. The general result of this investigation was, that after the loss of nearly nine thousand valuable lives, and an expenditure of nearly four millions and a half, we possessed nothing in the Island, except Port-au-Prince, that we did not conquer in a few days after the first embarkation.

He should therefore move an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give directions that the British troops should be forthwith withdrawn from the Island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Secretary Dundas reprobated the proposition; represented the importance of the island, either as an accession to our colonial possessions, or an object of negotiation; and declared, that he had no hesitation in asserting, that it were better that the island should pass into the hands of the French, than be subject to the controul of barbarism.

Mr. Fox thought it advisable to surrender Domingo by capitulation, and suffer the French to take care of it themselves. It was absurd to employ British lives and treasure out of kindness to the enemy, and therefore he should vote for the Motion.

Mr. St. John replied; after which a division took place: For the Motion, 31; against it, 116.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The Bill for the prevention of regrating and forestalling live cattle was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Private Committee.

Mr. Pitt moved, that Addresses of Congratulation should be presented to their Majesties on the happy nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Wirtemberg; and to her Royal Highness and his Serene Highness, on the same happy occasion. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. Alderman Combe, in conformity to the notice he had given, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would dismiss from his presence and councils his Ministers, as the most likely means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace."

Sir W. Milner seconded the Motion.

After a long debate, which was a mere repetition of the facts and reasonings which are already before the Public, a division ensued, when there appeared, For the Motion, 59; against it, 242.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

The Weights and Measures Bill was read a third time and sent to the Lords.

The Inclosure Agreement Bill went through the Committee.

A Bill was brought in for enabling his Majesty to call out and embody the Tower Hamlet Militia.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a Bill for allowing persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion to serve as Officers in the Supplementary Militia

Militia and Provisional Cavalry. Leave given, and Bill ordered.

Mr. Rose, in consequence of some points not yet finally adjusted in one of the articles in the Additional Stamp Duty Bill, moved, "That the Order for the commitment of the Bill should be postponed to Thursday next." Agreed to.

The Secretary at War brought up an estimate of the increased pay and allowance to his Majesty's land forces, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday.

All the other Orders of the Day were postponed.

#### TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Read the third time and passed the Imperial Loan Guarantee Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, and the Cambrick and French Lawn Importation Bill.

The Trinidad Free Port Bill went through the Committee.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of Mr. Palmer's claims upon Government, for his exertions in reforming and improving the revenue of the Post-office, and to report their opinion thereon.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that it might be necessary, for the information of the Committee, to have an account of the sums already advanced to the Petitioner, and other particulars. After the appointment of the Committee, which was done by nomination, Mr. Pitt moved, "That the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records."

Mr. Fox, in conformity to notice, rose to move for a direct repeal of the Sedition and Treason Acts of the last Session. His reasons for wishing them not to remain on our Statute Books were, first, because they extended our Treason Laws, which the wisdom of our ancestors had narrowed by the 25th Edw. III. and thereby destroyed that reverence which their simplicity impressed on the minds of the people; and so far from giving additional protection to the life of his Majesty, they were calculated to produce a contrary effect. They also enabled the Judges, on the second conviction under the Act, to go far beyond the letter and spirit of the ancient law. It enabled them to inflict the ignominious punishment of transportation to Botany Bay on persons who might discover more zeal than prudence in supporting the principles of the Constitution. To shew the readiness with which Ministers would act upon a law of so barbarous a tendency,

he instanced the execution of the sentence of the Court of Judiciary in Scotland, whereby persons had been doomed to end their days in degradation and misery, for expressing a love of the British Constitution.

He next proceeded to remark upon the operation of the Bill of Rights, and contended that it went to circumscribe, in a very extraordinary degree, the inherent fundamental Right of the Subject to petition the King. He might be told that the Act did not prohibit meetings to petition; that it only prevented improper meetings. If there be a distinction, he contended that it ought to be the other way; if any one could forego that right, it ought to be the man who was represented; but he who was only virtually represented in the mails was without influence, and ought to enjoy the free exercise of the right to petition. It was obvious, that in proportion to the difficulties put in the way of free discussion, the people were driven to the expedient of traitorous correspondence and treasonable practices, and in that proportion the national energies were weakened, because Liberty was the safeguard of order and tranquillity. The constitutional spirit of Englishmen was not to be annihilated; if it was checked, it would deviate into other channels; every attempt to abridge the Rights of the People would increase the danger in a hundred-fold degree. He concluded by moving, that the Acts alluded to should be read; and this being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Acts.

Mr. Serjeant Adair opposed the Motion, and contended that as the necessity which gave birth to the measures had not subsided, their continuance was essential to the security and general interests of the Country. He entered upon a detailed vindication of the Acts. The penalties alluded to were not, he asserted, confined to libels, but annexed to writings, which, if acted upon, would constitute High Treason; and who, he asked, would say that the punishment of transportation was too severe for an offence of that aggravated nature? That the Scotch Judges had banished persons to a distant country, which terminated in death, for expressing their love for the British Constitution, was a circumstance which he had never heard stated before. That the Acts repealed the Bill of Rights he positively denied, neither were they liable to the objections that had been urged



urged against them. It had been said, that Liberty was the safeguard of order and Government; it would also be conceded to him, that Liberty could not long exist in any State, where it was not cherished and protected by good Government. The learned Serjeant concluded by remarking, that he was for the continuance of the A&Ts until the necessity that produced them had subsided.

Sir R. C. Glynn and Major Elford severally spoke at some length against the Motion.

Colonel Fullarton considered this Motion as a tissue of the web that Mr. Fox had been weaving for the last four years, which had tended to degrade this Country in the eyes of Foreign Powers. But for these A&Ts, he believed that the French National flag would have been hoisted on the Tower of London; and, till we were assured of our internal security, he hoped they would be continued in force.

Mr. Pierrepont declared that he should exert all his energies for continuing the A&Ts.

Mr. Escourt spoke on the same side.

Lord Morpeth said, he considered the measures at first as necessary for the preservation and security of the Country; and being still of opinion that the same necessity existed, he should give his decided negative to the Motion.

Mr. Ellison spoke on the same side.

Mr. Fox made a general reply to all the arguments against his Motion; after which a division took place: For the Motion, 52; against it, 260; Majority, 208.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means voted an additional Stamp Duty of 2d. on Promissory Notes payable on demand, which may be re-issuable at the same place, between 40s. and five guineas.

2d. between 5 gs. and 30l.

3d. 30l. 50l.

4d. 50l. 100l.

6d. 100l. 200l.

A Stamp Duty of 2d. on ditto, re-issuable at the same or any other place, between 40s. and five guineas: and between five guineas and 30l. 4d.; a Stamp Duty of 8d. on Promissory Notes on demand above 200l. a Stamp Duty of 6l. upon any Grant of Office, or employment above 100l. per annum. Ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Secretary at War stated the in-

tended distribution of pay and allowance to the Military to be as follows:

The first was 6d. a day subsistence, paid in money.

Second—2½d. consolidated allowance.

Third and fourth—each 2d. extra allowance for bread, the other for meat.

The fifth was an allowance for beer-money; when in barracks it was supplied by Government, and in inns, was found by inn-keepers.

In lieu of the above articles of pay and allowance, the soldier would, by the proposed regulation, receive 1s. instead of 8¼d. which was his present receipt.

On the same principle, an allowance would be granted to all descriptions of infantry and cavalry; then a proportionate correspondent advance to non-commissioned officers—to corporals, instead of 2d. an increase of 2½d. per day, and to sergeants 3d.

The Secretary at War then moved, "That a sum not exceeding 224,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the additional allowance to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, from the 25th May 1797, to the 27th December following." Agreed to.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 25.

The Catholic Militia Bill was presented and read a first time.

Sir William Pulteney postponed his Motion, for the erection of a new Bank, to Tuesday next.

Mr. Rose moved to put off the Committee on the additional Stamp Duty Bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Sheridan wished that that part which related to Newspapers had been a distinct Bill, and had not been wrapped up in this manner among other Stamp Duties. If it had been in a separate Bill, he should certainly have opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He did not consider this a Bill of Revenue, which he should prove would not be benefited by it, but as a Bill of pains and penalties against the Liberty of the Press, and tending to stop the circulation of Papers. It would be very unpleasant for him, in consequence of his objection to this part of it, to oppose the whole of the Bill. He should therefore move, "That it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill."

Mr. Rose said, that the part relative to the Newspapers was very properly arranged with the other Stamp Duties, and the Hon. Gentleman might easily have informed himself upon the subject. The Honourable Gentleman might, if he thought

thought proper, oppose any part of the Bill when it was in the Committee; he therefore saw no reason for dividing the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan said, as he had given notice of his intention to oppose the Bill, he thought some intimation might have been given to him of the mode in which it was brought in. When the proper time came for discussion, he should certainly propose that the increase of Duty should only be a Penny, and that Proprietors of Papers should be allowed a discount of 4 per cent.

Sir W. Pulteney said, he did not now mean to give an opinion upon this tax; but as it was one to which great objections had been made, he thought the Honourable Gentleman ought to wave the point of form, and consent to the Bill's being divided. The Bill had created much anxiety, and he thought the House ought not to shew an unwillingness to deliberate upon it fully.

The House divided upon Mr. Sheridan's Motion: Ayes 19; Noes 45.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, after having previously obtained leave, presented a Petition from several Owners and Masters of Ships, praying for leave that a Bill might be brought in to relieve them from the consequences of a decision lately made in the Court of King's Bench, that they were to be answerable for all damages sustained by the cargoes in their ships. Ordered to lie on the Table.

#### FRIDAY, MAY 26.

The commitment of the Additional Stamp Duty Bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. Grey, in conformity to the notice given by Mr. Fox, rose to submit to the House a Motion for a Reform in the Representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. He then proceeded to investigate the state of the representation, and contended, that the only remedy for the evils arising from the present system, was to give the people a voice in their own House of Commons. He then disclosed the outlines of his plan. His object, he said, was to obtain for the People of England a full, fair, and free Representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. For the happiness of the people he wished the Constitution to remain in King, Lords, and Commons. Proceeding upon this principle, it was his wish to leave nearly on the present footing the county representation. The alteration he should propose would be to

increase it from 92 to 113 Members. For instance, instead of only two Members for the County of York, he wished each of the Ridings to send two, to make up for the inequality of representation. To prevent jobbing and bribery in the mode of election, each county should be divided into two districts, each of which should return one Member. To the Freeholders he meant to add the Copyholders, and even the Leaseholders, under certain qualifications.

The next alteration was of a more extensive nature; the right of voting in towns, &c. for the remaining 400, he meant to extend to Householders paying taxes all over England. He proposed likewise to make Parliaments triennial. To carry this plan into effect, he stated a variety of subordinate means. To prevent expence, he proposed that the votes should be taken as nearly as possible at the same time, in presence of the candidates, in parochial or similar subdivisions. By this means the landed Gentleman would be elected with greater facility by his connections in the country, and the Merchant by his in town; and many would be excluded who occupied their seats not for the interest of the people, but for their own private emolument. This plan, the House would perceive, was not founded on Universal Suffrage, but on Universal Representation. It was his intention to move for a Bill to the above effect; not, however, with a view to its passing this Session, but that the people might have an opportunity of knowing the details, and expressing their sentiments on the measure at the next meeting of Parliament.

He then stated, that notwithstanding the intulity of the resolution, he still considered it his duty to continue his seat; but when his best exertions had been treated with obloquy and insult, he should not, after this night, unless his proposition was adopted, take any share in the discussion, though he should still continue to vote for the good of the Constitution and his Country. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill in conformity to the above plan.

Mr. Erskine seconded the Motion.

Mr. Pitt entered at great length on the subject, and affirmed that the Motion, instead of invigorating the Constitution, would debilitate and impair it; and concluded by giving it his most decided negative.

Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Milbanke, Mr. She-



Sheridan, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pollen, and Mr. Fox, spoke in favour of the Motion; and Lord Hawkesbury, Sir W. Young, Mr. Barham, Sir G. P. Turner, and Mr. R. Thornton, against it. At three o'clock a division took place, when there appeared for the Motion, 91; against it, 240. Majority, 149.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition from certain Freeholders, Householders, and others, in and near Boston, attributing the grievances under which they labour to the defective state of the Representation; urging the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, and stating it to be their opinion, that at the present conjuncture every Householder ought to be furnished with arms. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir W. Pulteney rose to submit a Motion for the erection of a rival Bank. Of the event of his proposition he was not anxious; he performed his duty, by giving the House an opportunity to adopt a measure of precaution for the security of the public, and the Bank itself. He entered into a detailed statement of transactions, and enumerated a variety of facts, to convince the House that the Bank had forfeited their charter, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of another Bank, in case the Bank of England did not pay in specie on the 24th of June 1797.

Sir F. Baring contended, that the erection of a New Bank would be highly injurious to the interests of the Country.

Mr. Thornton (the Director) entered into a general defence of the Bank Directors, and deprecated the idea of a rival Bank.

The Solicitor General considered the question in two points of view; whether the public credit was most likely to be restored by the erection of a new Bank, or by continuing the monopoly to the existing Bank. Convinced that the continuance of the monopoly was best calculated for that purpose, he opposed the Motion.

Mr. Sheridan wished for a Bank that would adhere strictly to its engagements with the public, and withhold accommodation to Government, which had produced the late failure. He pressed the Gentlemen connected with the Bank to state, whether it was in their power to resume their operations on the 24th of June. If they did not, he should prefer a rival Bank.

Mr. Pitt saw no reason to suppose that the Bank would not resume their operations at the time proposed, and entered into a long argument to prove the superiority of practical experience over theoretical speculations.

After which a division took place: For the Motion, 15; against it, 50.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

In a Committee of the whole House, on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and America, several Resolutions were read and agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, on the indemnity to be granted to the Subscribers to the Loan of 18 million,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his reluctance to submit any proposition that had a tendency to increase the public burthens; at the same time he hoped that the Committee, feeling that the Subscribers were more actuated by zeal for the public interest than personal emolument, would consider theirs as a fit case for indemnification, on the grounds of equity and policy. He then entered into a statement of the Funds at the time the Loan was made, and observed upon the various circumstances that had depreciated them, to shew that it was negotiated at a better price than the state of the Funds warranted. The relief he meant to propose was in the shape of a Long Annuity of 7s. 6d. for every rool. subscribed, which would be between 60 and 70,000l. a year. He then moved accordingly.

Mr. Dent argued against the policy and justice of the proposition, pointed out the mischievous effects of establishing a precedent of indemnifying persons who embarked in mercantile speculations with a view to personal emolument, and concluded by moving the Order of the Day.

Mr. Tierney considered the proposition pregnant with mischief, and urged a variety of arguments to prevail upon the Committee not to acquiesce in it.

The Amendment was supported by Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Bastard, Mr. Nicholls, General Tarleton, Lord W. Russell, and Mr. Hussey.

A division took place: For the Amendment, 26; against it, 40.

The Resolution was agreed to; and, on the resumption of the House, the Report was ordered to be received tomorrow.

Adjourned.

## STATE PAPERS.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CONGRESS, ON OPENING THE SESSION.

May 16.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

THE personal inconveniencies to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion which had rendered the convention of Congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquillity—but we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories, for civil, political, and religious liberty; while other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in the attachment to a system of Government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation—the affection of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us that some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures

as appear to me to be expedient or necessary, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary Session will be explained.

After the President of the United States received information that the French Government had expressed serious discontents at some proceedings of the Government of these States, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new Minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French Government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens a character whose integrity, talents, experience, and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was expressed in his Letter of Credence to the French Republic, being “to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union.” And his instructions were to the same effect, “faithfully to represent the disposition of the Government and People of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence, which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of his own.”

A Minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two Republics: the first step of the French Government corresponded with that expectation; a few days before his arrival at Paris, the French Minister of Foreign Relations informed the American Minister, the President at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception.



These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December presented officially to the Minister of Foreign Relations, the one a copy of his letters of Recall, the other a copy of his letters of Credence. These were laid before the Executive Directory; two days afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Relations, informed the recalled American Minister, That the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American Government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American Minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French Republic, and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer; but obtained none until towards the last of January, when receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this Government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Police—but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations, due to him as the known Minister of a foreign Power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by Ministers, the right of Embassy is well known and established by the law and usage of Nations; the refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our Minister is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands without discussion, and without investigation, is to treat us neither as Allies, nor as Friends, nor as a sovereign State.

With this conduct of the French Government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late Minister of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive

Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a Minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the Government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the Government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests, from those of their fellow Citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a Colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

I should have been happy to, have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast; it is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed; it is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all Nations, and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States, absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of the Nation;—if we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other Nation. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; never-  
theless

theless there is reason to believe, that the Executive Directory passed a Decree on the 2d of March last, contravening in part the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our Citizens.—A copy of this Decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation, and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize to these objects; any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of Government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence, of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to shew that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have

baffled many formidable transportations of troops, from one State to another, which were then practised; our sea-coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively as the present crisis demands. Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to render the permission proper, yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusion with the powers at war, contravening the Act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of Nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the Powers at War. In addition to this voluntary provisions for defence by individual citizens, it appears to be necessary to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers whose depredations have been most injurious have been built, and some of them partly equipped, in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of Congress to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention, that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the



commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But, besides protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well-known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the People, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal seaports demands your consideration; and, as our country is vulnerable in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure which even in time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country efficacious. Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparation against them; however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial power of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale; it is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits; at the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and

Sweden, one of which is expired, might be renewed.

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

It is particularly your province to consider the state of our public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies shall be found to require; the preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expences will, of course, call for your serious attention, although the imposition of new burthens cannot be in itself agreeable, yet there is not ground to doubt that the American People will expect from you such measures as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interest demand.

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

THE present situation of our country imposes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the Government and People of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel by decided and united councils and insinuations so derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the People of the United States will support the Government established by their voluntary consent and appointed by their free choice; or whether by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own Government, they will forfeit the honourable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance of my fellow citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to  
hesitate

hesitate or abandon a cause in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

ANSWER OF CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

May 27.

THE Senate of the United States request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your Speech to both Houses of Congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the Legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct, in convening it on this momentous occasion.

The superintendence of our National Faith, Honour, and Dignity, being in a great measure constitutionally deposited with the Executive Authority, we observe with singular satisfaction the firmness and promptitude exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your Administration—And we are sensible it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the Government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous with you to preserve peace and friendship with all Nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interest of the United States forbid advances for securing these desirable objects, by an amicable Negotiation with the French Republic.

This method of adjusting National differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with a Government disposed to be just, can

seldom fail of success, when fairly, candidly, and sincerely exercised. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate for the injuries which may have been consequent thereon; and we trust the French Republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of National policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that Republic by Negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our Nation; and you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation, so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all Nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that Nations will not always reciprocate peaceful dispositions, it is our firm belief, that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that National self-defence and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression, and repel war.

Whilst we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French Republic by amicable Negotiation, the progress of the War in Europe, the depredations on our Commerce, the personal injuries to our fellow-citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to us effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys; or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of Artillery and Cavalry, by forming a Provisional Army, by revising the Militia Laws, and fortifying more completely our Ports and Harbours, will meet our consideration under the same just regard for the security, honour, and interest of our Country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous as those you state, of our Citizens converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade and injuring their fellow-subjects, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe, that the prosperity and happiness of our Country does



does not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European Nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety, as well as necessity, of enabling the Executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain and even extend our foreign intercourse as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the Executive, in whom the Constitution has placed the powers of Negotiation.

We learn, with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow citizens from their Government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A Government chosen by the People for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its Administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all Nations, a sacred regard to our National engagements, and not to impair the rights of our Government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your Administration the support of the National Legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our Government, and your Administration of it, cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good Citizen. And the Senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the Constitution and Government of their Country; and as they hold themselves responsible to their Constituents, their Consciences, and their God, it is their determination, by all their exertions, to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the People from the Government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety, and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, to declare, that we believe the conduct of the Government has been just and impartial to Foreign Nations, and that those internal regulations, which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain untarnished the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country, to acquire and establish which, in connection with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To aid you in the arduous and honourable exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present Session of Congress will manifest to the world, that although the United States love Peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French, and all other Nations, and expect the same in return.

If a sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace shall influence their Councils—which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect that Peace and Amity between the United States and all Nations will be preserved.

But if we are so unfortunate as to experience injuries from any Foreign Power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between Nations shall be rejected, the determination, “*Not to surrender in any manner the rights of the Government,*” being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our Country, shall, by us, be steadily and inviolably supported.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

*Mr. Vice-President,*

*And Gentlemen of the Senate,*

IT would be an affectation in me to dissemble the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind Address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the Senate of the United States, enhances, in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in unison, that I cannot but believe them to be the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the state of the Nation. While such principles and affection prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge that our Country has no essential injury to apprehend from any appearances abroad.

In a humane reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate with sincerity our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our Country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any Nation, or combination of Nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

## TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I SEND you an ingenious Tract on the Analogy of the High German and English Languages. It is written by a great Linguist, and is not sold. If you chuse to insert it in your Magazine, the Copy is much at your service for that purpose. I remain, Sir,

Your's and the Magazine's faithful servant,

CURIOSUS.

## ANALOGY OF HIGH GERMAN AND ENGLISH;

EXHIBITING THE CHANGES OF LETTERS AND SYLLABLES IN THE TRANSITION FROM ONE TO THE OTHER.

IN shewing the changes of letters and syllables from High German into English, I must premise, that the sound only is to be attended to, not the spelling.

On this principle, in German, *ä*, or *a''*, *ee*, and *o''\**, are one sound, answering to the *a* in *make*, English. *A''u*, *ei*, *eu*, are one sound, answering to the *i*, in *shine*, as pronounced in the north of England; *i*, *ie*, and *u''*, are one sound, as in *kēēp*, *schēēp*, in English. In English, *ea*, and *ee*, are one sound, as *see*, *pēa*—*i*, is the same sound short, as *ship*.

*Ew*, and *ue*, have the same sound as *dew*, *blue*.

*I*, pronounced long, and *y*, are the same as *shine*, *fly*.

*I*, short, is the same as in German.

*Gh*, English, in *laugh*, *cough*, *enough*, &c. has the sound of *f*.

## CHANGES.

*A*, *aa*, or *ah*, in German, into *ēā*, or *ēē* English: as *schaft*, *sheep*; *schlaf*, *sleep*; *aal*, *eel*; *stahl*, *steel*; *mahl*, *meal*, &c.

*A*, before *cht*, into *i* English: as *macht*, *might*; *nacht*, *night*.

*A*, before *lt*, into *o* English: as *alt*, *old*; *halten*, *hold*; *kalt*, *cold*.

*Au*, German, sometimes into *oo* English: as *raum*, *room*; *baum*, *boom*, &c.

— often keeps its sound: as *haus*, *house*; *maus*, *mouse*, &c.

— oftenest into *cā*, or *i*: as *hauffen*, *heap*; *kauffen*, *cheapen*; *tauffen*, *dip*; *sauffen*, *sip*; *auch*, *cke*.

— sometimes into *ū* English, pronounced as in the word *cūp*; as *tauchen*, *duck*; *rauch*, *rough*; *daum*, *thumb*; *auf*, *up*.

— sometimes into *ew*: as *thau*, *dew*; *blau*, *blue*; *kauen*, *chew*; *brauen*, *brew*.

*B*, in the middle of a word, into *v*: as *haben*, *have*; *geben*, *give*; *leben*, *live*.

*B*, final, oftenest into *f*: as *stab*, *staff*; *dieb*, *thief*.

— sometimes into *v*: as *grab*, *grave*; *sieb*, *sieve*.

*B*, or *be*, final, after *l*, into *ow*: as *schwalbe*, *swallow*; *falbe*, *fallow*; *gelb*, *yellow*.

*Ch*, medial, into *g* or *k*: as *drache*, *dragon*; *rechen*, *rake*.

— sometimes into *f*: as *lachen*, *laugh*; *facht*, *soft*.

*Che*, after *l*, or *r*, final, into *o*: as *talch*, *tallow*; *furche*, *furrow*.

*Ck*, into *tch*, or *dg*: as *strecken*, *stretch*; *hecke*, *hedge*; *bru'cke*, *bridge*.

*D*, generally into *th*: as *dafs*, *that*; *daum*, *thumb*; *faden*, *fathom*.

— sometimes keeps the sound: as *doppel*, *double*; *decke*, *deck*.

*E*, before *b*, into *i*: as *geben*, *give*; *leben*, *live*.

*Echt*, into *ight*: as *fechten*, *fight*; *recht*, *right*.

*Ee*, and *eh*, into *o*: as *schnee*, *snow*; *gehen*, *go*; *zehe*, *toe*.

*Ei*, into *o*: as *heim*, *house*; *stein*, *stone*; *pfeil*, *pole*.

*En*, final, generally dropped: as *helffen*, *to help*; *schlafen*, *to sleep*; *hauffen*, *heap*.

*F*, initial, keeps the sound: as *fallen*, *fall*; *fufs*, *foot*.

— medial and final, into *p*: as *helffen*, *help*; *schlafen*, *sleep*; *tief*, *deep*.

— sometimes into *v*: as *ofen*, *oven*; *hafen*, *haven*.

*G*, beginning, keeps the sound: as *geben*, *give*; *gold*, *gold*.

— medial, between vowels dropped, and the syllables contracted into one: as *segel*, *sail*; *regen*, *rain*; *cragen*, *craw*; *magen*, *maw*; *hagel*, *hail*.

*G* and *ge*, after *l* and *r*, turned into *ow*: as *folgen*, *follow*; *morgen*, *mor-row*; *for-gen*, *sorrow*.

*K* into *ch*: as *kauen*, *chew*; *kauffen*, *cheapen*.

\* *O''*, and *u''*, in the lower dialects of German, are pronounced as the French *ou*, *u*.



K sometimes keeps its sound : as kalt, cold, &c.

O, into ea, and ee : as ohr, ear ; ohm, eam ; (old English for uncle) oft, east ; woche, week.

— oftener keeps its sound : as kohl, coal ; dohm, dome, &c.

— sometimes into ü : as ober, upper ; ofen, oven.

— sometimes into i : as hoch, high.

Pf, into p : as pfeffer, pepper ; pfeil, pole, &c.

S, and ff, medial and final, into t : as wasser, water ; fufs, foot ; das, that.

Schl, schm, sch, drop the ch in pronunciation : as schlaf, sleep ; schmal, small ; schnee, snow.

T sometimes keeps the sound of t : as treten, tread.

T, and th, sometimes into d : as tief, deep ; thau, dew ; thal, dale.

Z, or tz, into t : as zoll, toll ; fältz, falt.

## DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCIV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,  
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 417.)

RICHARD WARREN, M.D.

**THIS** celebrated Physician, being asked one day what was the best School of Physic, replied, "The best School of Physic that I know is a large London Hospital\*." Lord Mansfield said of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, that Wisdom herself would have chosen to speak by his mouth: Sagacity itself would have chosen that of Dr. Warren to record its observations; his expressions were so neat and forcible, and plainly evinced that they arose from a mind pregnant with information and acuteness. On every subject on which he conversed he always went to the leading feature, the discriminating trait; and left every hearer convinced, that, had he pursued the Law, had he studied Theology, had he taken to Politics, he would have been as distinguished in them as he was in his own particular science.

MR. GAINSBOROUGH.

This ingenious and self-taught Painter used to say of the Gothic architecture, that it was a pudding made of plumbs only. Sir Joshua Reynolds said of him, that he could copy Vandyke so exquisitely, that at a certain distance he could not distinguish the difference between the copy and the original. His manner of painting was his own, and produced great force of effect. Sir Joshua was one day examining with attention a picture of his for a great while together, and at last exclaimed, "I cannot make out how he produces his effect." On pronouncing the eulogium on him in

the Royal Academy, his praises of Mr. Gainsborough were interrupted only by his tears. With his landscapes this great Painter was enamoured to a degree of enthusiasm.

DENZEL, LORD HOLLES.

This excellent man, a true lover of his country, thus addresses his brother-in-law, Lord Strafford (then Sir Thomas Walworth) in the year 1627, during the war which this country had then the unhappiness to be carrying on with France.

"You say that to us Western lads the prizes make amends for all. No: the prizes now a-days are the prizes *du corps* of you rebellious Gentlemen, who will not open your purse-strings and supply his Majesty's wants for the maintenance of the wars, and my Lord Duke's (Buckingham's) expences by sea and land, in war and peace. I hear there are more of you sent for; fourteen out of Yorkshire, eight out of Cornwall—*cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longum est*, or rather *quos non proscribere longum est*, for this is the English of it—It will not be long before many of you are banished your own homes. I hope now you see we play fighting in earnest, take towns and countries, whole islands, scare our enemies, beggar ourselves, for the end of our victories (I am afraid) will be, as the good wife said to my Lord Bishop by her medicine, we shall be never the better, nor they much the worse. In the mean time we have lost many good

\* This, however, like every other aphorism, must be understood with allowance. The great Physician who made it supposed that a certain portion of medical reading and lectures had been gone through before the student observed the practice of that useful and arduous science.

men, yet let us make the best of it; and I hope it will make our wives, instead of bearing wenches, which of late you say they have been much given to, fall to bringing of boys, young foldiers, for the recruiting of our army."

#### PETER THE GREAT.

Malignity, and that spirit of leveling the human character which but too often takes place in little and vicious minds, endeavoured to blast the memory of this honour to humanity with the stain of indulgence in spirituous liquors. Mr. Bell, who made many enquiries respecting the truth of this aspersions upon so illustrious a character as that of Czar, tells us, that those persons who by their offices about the person of Peter the Great might be supposed to be the best acquainted with his disposition, always disavowed his drinking to excess, and insisted on his being a sober Prince. "I can myself aver," adds this intelligent Traveller, "that during the campaign of the expedition to Derbent, in Persia, the Czar was not once guilty of the least excess, but rather lived abstemiously. Peter occasionally suffered his anger to prevail over his reason: in one of his paroxysms of fury he without cause struck the conductor of his gardens at Peterhoff over the back with his cane; the man, indignant at this violent treatment, which he was conscious he had not deserved, took to his bed, and died soon afterwards. During his illness Peter visited him, and made every apology in his power to his offended servant; but it was too late. On this, as on some other occasions of too similar a kind, the Czar was heard with an afflicting sigh to exclaim, "I have civilized my nation, I have conquered other nations, yet I have not been able to humanize myself, or to subdue my passions."

This Prince was at Paris in 1717, and was treated with every mark of respect that so distinguished a character deserved.

The Regent sent the Royal carriages to take him to the capital, and ordered that all his expences upon the road should be paid, and that he should be treated as King of France in every place through which he passed. On his arrival at Paris he was conducted to the Louvre, where the Queen's apartment was fitted up for him. He said the apartment was too magnificent, and desired to be taken to a private room, and got immediately into his carriage. He was conducted to the Hotel de Lesdi-

guieres, near the Arsenal, with which for the same reason he found equal fault; and seeing that it was in vain to remonstrate any more, he ordered a smith, who waited upon him in his suite, to get him a tent bed, and to put it up in a closet. A table was kept for him of forty covers a day, and he was continually attended by a detachment of the King's life-guard.

However careless he might be of etiquette, there were certain occasions on which he was attentive to it. Whatever impatience on his arrival at Paris he shewed to go into and see the city, he would not quit his Hotel till the King had paid him the first visit.

The Czar's dress while he was at Paris was extremely simple; he wore a suit of plain cloth, a large belt to which hung a sabre, a round wig without powder, and a shirt without ruffles. He had ordered a new wig; the wig maker brought him one of those full-bottomed ones then in vogue. The Czar took it coolly up in one hand, and with the other took a pair of scissors and cut it round. In no respect whatever could he bear the least restraint. When he was tired of the company that was with him, he either abruptly quitted the room, or dismissed them with a nod; and when his carriages were not ready at the moment he wanted them, he would get into the carriage of the first person that was waiting, and take it to the place to which he wanted to go. On receiving the visit of the King (who was then a child), the Czar went out of his room to receive him, conducted him into it, and gave him the elbow chair; then took him in his arms, and conversed patiently with him by means of an interpreter. Matters of mere taste and pleasure affected the Czar very slightly; every thing that had an object of utility, whatever related to commerce, to trade, to the mechanical arts, arrested his attention. The Regent made him a present of some fine Gobelin tapestry, and a sword enriched with diamonds: he accepted the first, and refused the latter. He was much pleased when, being at the Mint, he saw a coin struck before him, which he took up, and found his own portrait on one side of it, and on the other a figure of Fame, thus inscribed, "*Vires acquirit eundo.*" According to Duclos, from whom the preceding account is taken, he was much affected at quitting France, and said that he saw with grief that it was hastening to ruin itself by its luxury.



ACCOUNT  
OF  
*THE LATE MUTINY IN THE FLEET.*

[Continued from Vol. XXXI. Page 430.]

"I NOW come to that part of my narrative on which you will be most desirous to obtain information, I mean the arrest of Parker, and the surrender of the Sandwich. On this subject various false stories are in circulation even here, and no doubt the most absurd of them have found their way into the London Papers. The following facts may be depended on. I have been at particular pains to ascertain them.

"The falling to pieces of the mutiny, as I have already stated, made Parker as well as others despair of their object; and since Sunday he seems to have refrained both from harsh conduct and intemperate language. On Tuesday morning the crews of all the ships were extremely desirous of submitting, provided a general pardon was granted. The crew of the Sandwich was particularly desirous, and Parker did not oppose this spirit; a spirit which was rendered extremely strong by the arrival on board of Lieutenant Mott, with the Proclamations, Acts of Parliament, &c. of which the men complained they had been kept in ignorance till that time, Tuesday forenoon. In the course of the evening, the men resolved to submit to the King's mercy, conceiving that it would, no doubt, be extended to them, who had not known to what extent they had offended. In the state I have already described, the Sandwich came up under the guns of the fort about three o'clock on Wednesday morning; and about half past six, Admiral Buckner's boat, commanded by the Cockswain, and containing a piquet guard of the West York Militia, went on board to bring him on shore. The service was regarded as pregnant with danger. Several of the Officers of the Sandwich were on deck, and but very few of the men appeared. As soon as Parker heard a boat was come for him, he surrendered himself to four of the ship's crew, to protect him against the outrages of the other seamen, whose vengeance he feared. Admiral Buckner's cockswain told the Officers on deck his business, and claimed their assistance. The Lieutenant drew his sword, and the party, consisting of eight or ten,

went down below, where Parker was surrendered into their hands. They tied his hands together behind, and the Officers, in a very quiet manner, conducted him into the boat, which had eight or ten rowers, and a party of the West York Militia, seated in the head, with their faces towards the stern, and their muskets held upright in their hands ready charged. Parker was seated in the stern part, with his face towards the head; behind him was the Cockswain, with his knees upon Parker's shoulders, so that Parker seemed to be laying back between his legs; and before Parker was seated the Lieutenant of the Sandwich, holding a drawn sword over him. In this situation the boat left the ship, and the rowers pulled with such vigour that perhaps never boat skimmed over the water more swiftly. The top of the stairs and the surrounding parts were crowded with spectators, principally soldiers. Parker being landed, as he passed, was much hissed by those around him.—He appeared a little disconcerted, but not so much abashed as might have been expected; and he said aloud, "Do not hoot me. It is not my fault. I will clear myself!" or words to that effect. He was then marched through the Dock-yard by a party of the West York, and imprisoned in one of the cells under the chapel of the garrison. These cells, in which the other prisoners are since lodged, lay three on each side as you pass through the gateway; and overhead, forming the roof of the gateway, is the chapel of the garrison. The cells appear to be about ten feet square each, with thick doors covered with plates of iron. Not the slightest ray of light can enter them. In one of these Parker was lodged for several hours, after which he was conducted to the Commissioner's house to be examined, and committed to Maidstone goal. The acting Magistrates here, sent down by Government, are Mr. Graham, of the Police-office, Hatton-garden, and Mr. Williams, of the Police-office, White-chapel. No questions were put to Parker, nor did he say a single word respecting the examination.

"His person was merely identified as  
the

the person of him who had been the principal in the mutiny; after which a warrant was made out to commit him to Maidstone Gaol. About twelve o'clock he was sent off for that prison. He was seated in a post-chaise between two constables of this town. A rope tied his elbows together behind his back, and twenty-four soldiers of the West York guarded the chaise, part of whom were before, and part behind. They were headed by a Lieutenant; and as they all walked, the chaise of course proceeded very slowly. In this way they marched to Maidstone Gaol.

"The Chief Constable who conducted him to Maidstone says, Parker appeared to be in very good spirits, calm and collected, and rather cheerful. When asked what he thought of his fate, he appeared to entertain no fear of punishment; said, that what he had done was not his fault; he was persuaded to it, and forced to it; he should clear himself when the day of trial came, &c, &c.

"Having now dismissed Delegate Parker, I shall relate a few other facts that have come to my knowledge. All the ships, as they have come in and surrendered, have been immediately cleared of their gunpowder, for fear some desperate mutineers would blow them up. It is a certain fact, that after the *Repulse* had surrendered, an Irishman attempted to blow up the vessel. He had reached the door of the powder room with a lighted match in his hand, and had knocked down the centinel, when he was seized, and stopped from executing his infernal purpose. Fears were entertained that the same desperate attempt would be successfully made in the *Monmouth*, and even in the *Sandwich*. Those ships, and all the mutineers, were therefore deprived of their powder; and, as an old Irish invalid said to me, they might throw their bullets as far as they pleased.

"Since Parker was sent off, a great many more of the Delegates and Committee-men have been brought on shore. Ten have been brought from the *Brilliant*, and sent to *Queenborough* gaol. I guess that about twenty more have been brought on shore besides those I have seen landed. Among that twenty, whom I have not seen, is Davis. I have been at the stairs from five till eight o'clock, and in that time there have been landed three boats full of prisoners; two of them containing six each, and one of them two. The principal part of them have been brought from the *Sandwich*.

Of these the most notorious are Joseph Hughes, Brooks, a Serjeant of Marines, and Oakless, a Quarter-master of the *Sandwich*. The spectators did not insult them. They were all guarded in much the same manner as Parker, and lodged in the cells I have already described.

"The three ships of the line, the *Montague*, *Inflexible*, and *Belliqueux*, still hold out. They are at the Great Nore, about four or five miles hence, but have no red flags flying. The Union Jack is hoisted on all of them. Two of them are lying close together, and the other is about a mile distant. They all have their sails unfurled, for the purpose of drying them. This has given rise to a report of their being on their way to surrender to the Fort, but the fact is otherwise. I can see them very plainly; their sterns are towards this place, and they are not moving. A very large ship looked up to the Nore this morning about four o'clock. She is certainly a line of battle ship, and it is supposed came to join the mutineers; for on her seeing only three ships at the Nore, and those without red flags, she tacked about and stood down the Swin towards Harwich. She appeared to come from the Downs.

"The *Sandwich*, that theatre of abominable scenes, is no longer to have existence. She is very old and very leaky, and is to be broken up. There are now 1400 men on board her; she, as a receiving ship, contained 2200.

"Lord Keith and some Magistrates are now on board the *Sandwich*, inspecting who are most guilty. Those who are to be tried for their lives are to be given over to the Civil Power. Those on whom punishment of an inferior nature will be inflicted, are to be tried by a Court Martial.

"The Captains and other officers of the various ships are now going through them, beating up for volunteers to man the gun-boats, for the purpose of attacking the three ships still refractory at the Nore. You may rely on this fact: they will be attacked to-morrow or the next day, unless they surrender. I think they will surrender.

"Two boats with ten prisoners from the Director are come to the stairs in the dock-yard. The first boat contains six oars, six marines at the head, with their muskets upright in their hands, and they themselves facing the stern, where in the middle a Lieutenant of the Director is sitting,



sitting, with three prisoners on each side of him. They are no way bound. One of them is a Serjeant of Marines, another a private, and four seamen. They do not appear much dejected, excepting one. The second boat contains four seamen, but no Lieutenant, and in other respects like the other boat. They are landed on the stairs, and there ranged two and two. Six Marines are drawn up on each side of them. The Lieutenant calls them over by name, and they each walk up into the middle of a party of the West York Militia, stationed at the top of the stairs, who conduct them in this manner to the prison. The attention has been drawn from the prisoners to a very afflicting circumstance:—A respectable looking woman, about fifty, who has been here a fortnight enquiring for her husband without obtaining any account of him, has just seen him pass as one of the prisoners, and has fallen down in a fit. She is now recovering. Several women are round her. She weeps bitterly. Her husband appears to be about fifty, and is the most respectable looking man of the party."

Order and subordination being thus restored, it became the painful task on Government to inflict punishment on those who had, by their atrocious conduct, dishonoured their country and the British navy. Accordingly, the trial of Parker commenced the 22d of June. At eight o'clock a gun was fired from the Neptune of 98 guns, Captain Stanhope, at anchor off Greenhithe, when the Union Jack was hoisted at the mizen-peak, as a signal for the trial. It was near ten before the Court was formally assembled, and the doors were thrown open; when Richard Parker, late a supernumerary seaman on board the Sandwich guardship lying at the Nore, was brought into Court, in custody of a Deputy Marshal Provost of the Admiralty, and placed at the left hand of the Judge Advocate—the Provost standing by his side with a drawn sword. The charge was now read by the Judge Advocate, Mr. Benfield. It accused the prisoner of various acts of mutiny committed on board his Majesty's Fleet at the Nore, of disobedience of orders, and of contempt of the authority of his Officers.

President Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.; Commodore Sir Erasmus Gower, Neptune, 98; Capt. Stanhope, Ditto; Capt. Markham, Centaur, 74;

Capt. Williamson, Agincourt, 64; Capt. Wells, Lancaster, 64; Capt. Lane, Acasto, 44; Capt. Sir Tho. Williams, Endymion, 36; Capt. King, Syrius, 36; Capt. Pierrepont, Naiad, 36; and Capt. Riou, Mary Yacht; were now sworn, and the list of evidences was called over on both sides. Captain Moss, of the Sandwich, attended as prosecutor on the part of the Crown. Robert Sims, Gunner of the Sandwich, a witness for the prisoner, was excused from attending on account of severe indisposition. Captain Moss then called Vice-Admiral Buckner, who being sworn, his testimony was to the following effect:—That on or about the 20th ult. he had seen the prisoner parading about the town of Sheerness, with a red flag displayed;—that on his going on board the Sandwich for the purpose of announcing to the Mutineers his Majesty's Proclamation of pardon, provided they immediately returned to their duty, he was not received with the respect due to his rank—the Officers of the ship had been deprived of their side-arms and of all command; after waiting for a considerable time on board, Parker and others went on the quarter-deck, and said, "that none but themselves should be present there." The prisoner then tendered the Admiral a paper, containing what he and others called a *list of grievances*, saying, at the same time, that "until they were redressed, they would not give up the power they held in their hands;" and that "they must have the attendance of the Board of Admiralty to ratify the same."

Admiral Buckner continued thus:—"On or about the 22d of May, certain troops arrived at Sheerness, when the mutiny began to assume a still more formidable appearance. On the 23d my flag was struck on board the Sandwich, without any orders from me. About that time, or in the evening of that day, while I was examining the complaints alleged against two marines who had been brought in by a party of the military, the prisoner and a man named Davis, with, I believe, three or four others, came abruptly into the Commisliener's house at Sheerness, and demanded, 'why those men (the marines) were in custody?' informing me, at the same time, that 'my flag was struck, that I had no longer any authority, and that the power was in their hands!' They then, Parker being their spokesman, took the men away, as they said,

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‘to try them for being on shore;’ Parker telling me, on my remonstrating with him on the outrageous nature of his conduct, ‘that he was not to be intimidated.’ About the 4th of June, I received a letter from the prisoner Parker, in which he styled himself *President of the Committee of Delegates*, stating, ‘that the Administration had acted improperly in stopping the provisions for the men, and that their foolish Proclamation was calculated to inflame the minds of honest men.’ The Admiral stated other instances of disrespect on the part of the prisoner, who always acted as the spokesman of the other delegates. Admiral Buckner, in his cross-examination by Parker, admitted, that Parker was not in the Sandwich at the time of his going on board; that he knew not whether he was the cause of the disrespect with which he had been treated, and that the prisoner had apologised for the same, and imputed it to error. The prisoner, to a question from the Court, answered, that he had no observations to make which might invalidate that part of the Admiral’s evidence relating to taking away the Marines, and his assertion to the Admiral, that his authority was at an end.

Lieutenant Justice, of the Sandwich, proved a general mutiny, and that his orders, he then being the commanding officer, had been disobeyed. Captains O’Brien, of the Nassau; Fancourt, of the Agamemnon; Cobb, of the Clyde; Parr, of the Standard; and Harcourt, of the Leopard; were asked if they knew the prisoner, and if the prisoner had been on board their respective ships—their answers were in the negative. Mr. Snipe, the Surgeon of the Sandwich, proved having been ordered by the Delegates to attend the punishment of a man, sentenced to be flogged by them for drunkenness, and that Parker, standing on the gangway, told the ship’s company, “that whoever disapproved of the sentence, and did not obey the orders of the Committee, might expect to share the same fate.” He had afterwards occasion to attend the Committee respecting the sick, and on all such occasions Parker acted as spokesman and president, and had directed the witness to address himself to him.

Capt. Surridge, of the Iris, and Capt. Dixon, of l’Espion, the latter of whom accompanied Admiral Buckner on board the Sandwich, confirmed the Admiral’s testimony.

SECOND DAY,  
FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The Court met at ten o’clock; immediately after which the prisoner said he did not wish to give Lord Northesk or Capt. Knight the trouble of attending as witnesses for him. Their evidence would only go to prove his general good behaviour; and it was not so necessary to him but that he could *dispense* with it; but as he did not say the evidence could be of no use, the Court held that Lord Northesk and Capt. Knight should appear as witnesses.

Capt. John Wood, of the Hound sloop, sworn.—I know the prisoner perfectly; he was on board the Hound in April last, and was sent from the Hound to the Tender. I saw nothing of the prisoner till the 2d of June, when he came on board the Hound, on her arrival at the Nore: he then told me, “he had the honour of representing the whole fleet, an honour which he should never forget; that he had understood I had been very violent with some of the Delegates, and he advised me not to be so violent, or I must take the consequences.” He then told me, “he did not like the ship’s company; that he knew they were attached to me, for which reason he should put the ship in a safe birth, where she could not make her escape.” He ordered the pilot “to put the ship under weigh, and carry her as close to the Sandwich as possible.” The pilot told him, “it was an improper time of tide.” He replied, “that if the pilot did not choose to put her under weigh immediately, he would find means to make him,” and at the same time pointed to the yard-rope. The pilot got her under weigh, and laid her close to the Sandwich, when the prisoner ordered the anchor to be let go. We were then hailed from the Sandwich, and told that we were too near; the prisoner replied, “I think we are, Mr. Davis.” He immediately turned to the pilot with threatening language, “You have committed one mistake, take care you don’t commit another; if you do, I’ll make a *beef-steak* of you at the yard-arm.” He ordered him to get under weigh again, and moor the ship between the Sandwich and the Inflexible. This was done, and she was laid under the Sandwich’s quarter; when the prisoner had the hands turned up, and harangued them forward: he asked if they had any complaints

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against their Officers; that those that they disliked were to be turned on shore; and those they liked to be kept on board. After this, about ten o'clock, I was taken out of the ship; I asked by whose order it was done? a man, who called himself a Delegate from the Sandwich, said, by order of Parker the President. I afterwards saw the prisoner rowing about the fleet with a red flag and a band of music, with others sitting along with him in the stern sheets, going from ship to ship, and talking to their crews, who cheered him as he passed. There was a man on board the Hound put in irons by order of Parker. The prisoner did not confine me, nor any of my officers; but he told me I must have nothing to do with the ship. He also told me and the other officers, that he pitied our situation, but he must go on for the good of the cause they had embarked in.

Lieut. Flatt of the Sandwich sworn.—My first knowledge of the prisoner was upon Admiral Buckner's coming on board; I then saw him giving a paper to Admiral Buckner, stating the grievances of the fleet, and heard him say, that he was President of the Delegates of the fleet. On the 2d of June, he desired me to go over on the starboard side of the deck and receive orders, "You are ordered, Sir (said he), to receive 111 men from the tender, and to give a receipt for them as usual, and we are answerable for what we do." He mustered the men, and I gave the receipt. I was sent for again, and ordered to give a receipt for 15 men from the Lynn tender, which I complied with. I was told by Davis, that it was by order of the prisoner and the Committee. On or about the 9th of June I was a prisoner in the ward room; I saw the prisoner passing under the stern of the ship in a boat, and heard three cheers given him over head. The prisoner turned round, and said, "he was going on board the Director to bring a spring on her cable, and would send her and them (meaning, I believe, the Repulse) to the Devil." The Repulse was then a-ground. I saw the prisoner go on board the Director, and saw a spring on the cable. A very heavy fire then commenced on the Repulse from that ship. I did not see the prisoner return. On the 14th, Parker proposed that Lieutenant Mott should be sent on

shore for the King's Proclamation, which being received and read, the prisoner gave three cheers, gave me the keys of the magazine, and said, "I give up the charge of the ship to you." The prisoner afterwards came and desired me to confine him. I then told him, I would order him to the cabin, and put two sentinels over him: he refused going, and said he would leave at the capterm. This was on Tuesday evening. I consulted whether it was proper to confine the prisoner while we were under weigh, or wait till we got into the garrison of Sheerness; and it was agreed upon that he should be confined immediately. Lieutenant Mott and myself went and met the prisoner on the quarter-deck; Lieutenant Mott laid hold of him by the collar, and brought him down to the lower deck, put him in a Lieutenant's cabin, and placed two sentinels over him. The morning after, I went down at four o'clock, and by Admiral Buckner's orders put him in irons. The prisoner was afterwards carried on shore by Captain Moss's orders. In his cross-examination by the prisoner, Lieutenant Flatt observed, that Parker's conduct, subsequent to the reading the Proclamation, was submissive and respectful.

Mr. Levingston, boatswain, and Samuel Hillard, carpenter, of the Director, swore to the prisoner's having gone on board their ship, while the Repulse was a-ground: they severally deposed, that when the prisoner came on board, he came aft on the quarter deck, and requested a boat to go with a flag of truce on board the Repulse to save innocent blood; but then he ordered all hands to be called. The boat was denied. He then wanted to slip the ship's cable to go along-side of the Repulse, which was denied. He upon this ordered a spring to be got on the cable, to bring her broadside to bear on the Repulse at once. When the spring was on, he ordered it to be hove in, and to bear away the best bower. As the ship came round, he ordered them to point her guns at the Repulse. A gun was fired from the Repulse. Then the prisoner gave orders to fire at the Repulse from all the decks, as she had fired first; and the order was repeated by one of the Delegates of our ship, and was complied with.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1797.

Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, arrived at the Admiralty this morning, with a dispatch from Rear Admiral Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated off Port D'Espagne, in the Gulph of Paria, February 21, 1797, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy :

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that it having been determined an attack should be made on the Island of Trinidad, both with a view to that colony, and to the Spanish Squadron which had been there for some time past, the troops intended for this expedition from Martinico were accordingly embarked in the ships of war and transports, and I sailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th instant, with the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, as per margin \*. Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the Prince of Wales.

The Invincible had previously sailed for Barbadoes, with two transports, to embark a part of the 14th regiment, and the Thorn and Zebra were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago. The Favorite was sent to St. Vincent to collect some troops from that Island, and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the Island of Cariacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and on my arrival at that Island, the 14th, I found all the ships and transports were assembled.

On the 15th, in the morning, I sailed with the Squadron and transports, passing between Cariacou and Grenada; and, on the 16th, arrived off Trinidad, and stood toward the Gulph of Paria; when, having passed through the Great Bocas Channel at half past three in the afternoon, the Spanish Squadron were discovered at anchor in Shagaramus Bay, consisting of four sail of the line, under the flag of a Rear-Admiral, and one frigate.

As the day was well advanced before I approached the Bay, and the enemy

\* Prince of Wales, Bellona, Vengeance, Scipio, Favourite, Zephyr, Terror bomb.

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appeared in strength on the Gasparaux Island, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpose, I ordered the Arethusa, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the Gulph, and anchor with all the transports. The Alarm, Favorite, and Victorieuse, were ordered to keep under sail above the transports during the night, and prevent any vessels sailing from Port Espagne.

In the evening, just before dark, I anchored with the ships of the line in order of battle, opposite the enemy's Squadron, within random shot of their ships and batteries, and in constant readiness to prevent their escape during the night, which I suspected they might attempt, as all their sails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for sailing.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 17th we discovered one of their ships on fire, and soon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury until near day-light, when they were entirely consumed. One of them having escaped the conflagration, the boats were sent from the Squadron, and she was brought out without having received any damage.

I have great satisfaction of acquainting their Lordships, that this Squadron of the enemy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, were destroyed or captured according to the list I herewith inclose: and although this service was effected without any other act, on the part of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, than being placed in such a situation as to prevent their escape, I am fully convinced that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the Officers and men whom I have the honour to command, would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithstanding the advantage of their situation, under the cover of about twenty pieces of cannon and three mortars, which were mounted on Gasparaux Island, and had been placed there for the sole purpose of defending the ships in the bay: that Island, which, like the ships, had been abandoned during the night, was taken

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possession of soon after day-light by a party of the Queen's regiment.

General Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the *Arethusa*, and the troops were all landed in the course of the day, under the direction of Captain Wolley, covered by the *Favorite* sloop, about three miles from the town, without opposition: the General took possession of the town the same evening, and the 18th the Governor desired to capitulate for the whole Island, and the articles were agreed to, and signed the same day; a copy of which I herewith transmit\*.

Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's ship *Prince of Wales*, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, from whom I have always experienced the greatest zeal and attention to his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

List of Spanish ships of war burnt and captured in Shagaramus Bay, in the Gulph of Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

San Vincente, 84 guns, Rear-Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Geronimo Mendoza, burnt.

Grallardo, 74 guns, Don Gabriel Sorondo, burnt.

Arogante, 74 guns, Don Raphael Benasa, burnt.

San Damafo, 74 guns, Don Toref Jordan, captured.

Santa Cecilia, 36 guns, Don Manuel Urtefabel, burnt.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 27.

THE Letters, of which the following are Copies, were this day received by Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Barbadoes Leeward Islands.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, dated 23d Dec. 1796.*

YOU will please to inform their Lordships, that Captain Roberts, of his Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, has taken the French corvette, *La Cerf Volant*, and Captain Cooke of the *Quebec*, *L'Africaine*; the particulars are fully stated by their several letters, copies of which are inclosed.

*La Magicienne*, off Allavella, St. Domingo, Nov. 2, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I yesterday captured *La Cerf Volant* French corvette, *armé en Parlementaire*, and commanded by Mons. —, Enseigne de Vaisseaux, having on board Delegates from the Southern Department of St. Domingo to the French Legislative Body, and concealed dispatches for the Directory.

General Rigaud, the Commander in Chief of Aux Cayes, expedited her, and flattered himself that she would evade the scrutiny of the British cruisers. A Midshipman belonging to the Hindostan, who had been taken prisoner some months ago, and six seamen, were compelled to embark on board her, to carry the appearance of her being a flag of truce.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. RICKETTS.

*To Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Vice-Ad. of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c.*  
(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

*La Magicienne*, off Jacamel, St. Domingo, Dec. 4, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Cook, Commander of the King's ship *Quebec*, giving an account of his having captured yesterday *L'Africaine* French corvette, of 18 guns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

H. RICKETTS.

*To Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief, &c.*

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

*Quebec*, off Cape Jacamel, St. Domingo, Dec. 3, 1796.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday morning at day break, when, on firing a few chase guns, she struck her colours, and proved to be the *Magicienne*, but as it became lighter I was soon convinced, from her appearance, she was an enemy, and gave chase to her.

It being very light winds, we did not get within shot of her till near noon, when, on firing a few chase guns, she struck her colours, and proved to be *L'Africaine* French corvette, of 18 guns and 99 men, commanded by Mons. Scray, Enseigne de Vaisseaux; was

\* Vide Sir Ralph Abercromby's letter.

twenty-two days from Aux Cayes, but had only retaken one of our prizes.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,  
JOHN COOK.

To Henry Ricketts, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*.

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1796.*

ON the 10th instant, the *Resource* and *Mermaid* arrived from the Windward at Jamaica; in their passage down, off the East End of St. Domingo, they took the General Leveau French brig corvette, of sixteen guns and eighty men, which sailed from South Carolina sixteen days before; also off *Altavella*, the South side of Domingo, they took a Dutch brig and Spanish schooner, the former having on board several thousand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods, the latter laden with raw hides.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 18, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is an account of Spanish vessels detained, and an account of vessels recaptured by his Majesty's ships and vessels respectively expressed against their names.

I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*An Account of Spanish Vessels, detained (by Admiralty Order, being Spanish property) by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. Leeward Islands.*

Schooner *Pastora*, laden with oxen, hides, and cocoa, sent in by the *Bull-Dog*.

Sloop *Maria Manuel*, laden with cattle, sent in by the *George* armed sloop.

Launch *Delbarmen*, laden with mules, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Schooner *Flora*, laden with fundries, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Sloop *Prince of Asturias*, in ballast, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Launch *Rosaria*, laden with 900 dollars and some hogs, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Launch *San Joseph de Arminas*, laden with corn, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Launch *Del Carman*, laden with mules, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Sloop *San Nicholas*, in ballast, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Launch *Rosario*, laden with mules, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Launch *Del Carmen*, laden with corn, sent in by the *Alarm*.

Ship *Anna Maria*, laden with dry goods, sent in by the *Fury*.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

*An Account of Vessels recaptured by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief, &c. Leeward Island Station.*

Ship *Britannia*, in ballast, sent in by the *Bull-Dog*, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Brig *Lady Mary Fitzmaurice*, laden with merchandize, sent in by the *Lapwing*, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Sloop *Ferdinand*, laden with merchandize, sent in by the *Lapwing*, recaptured, having been taken by a French privateer.

Schooner *Syren*, laden with sugar and cotton, sent in by the *Ariadne*, part of the cargo condemned as a lawful prize.

Schooner *L'Alexandre*, laden with warlike stores, sent in by the *Ariadne*, condemned as a lawful prize.

Guinea ship *Helen*, laden with slaves, &c. sent in by the *Vengeance's* Tender, captured the 7th of December, 1796, by the *Scipion* French corvette.

Ship *Aspinall*, laden with slaves, sent in by *L'Aimable*, recaptured.

Ship *Thomas*, laden with sugar, coffee, and mahogany, sent in by the *Invincible*, recaptured.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, January 18, 1797.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, commanded by Captain Barton, on the 28th of last month, captured off *Montserrat* a French privateer, called the *Maria Topaze*, of ten guns (six of which she threw overboard when chased) and sixty-four men, belonging to *Guadaloupe*: She had sailed the day before from *St. Eustatia* on a cruise. I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, January 18, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that Captain *Fellowes*, in his Majesty's ship *Alarm*, being on a cruise off *Grenada*,



Grenada, fell in, on the 23d of November last, with a Spanish brigantine corvette, called the Galgo, carrying eighteen six-pounders, six swivels, and 124 men, commanded by Don Barber, from Porto Rico, bound to Trinidad, having on board 80,355 dollars and some provisions for the Government of that Island, which he captured, and carried into Grenada. I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay,  
Martinique, January 25, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Bellona, on the 7th inst. captured a French schooner privateer, called La Legere, of six guns and forty-eight men, to windward of Desceada, and on the 10th instant following, the Bellona and Babet drove a French schooner privateer on shore on that island, and, in attempting to get her off, by employing the former privateer, both the vessels were lost on the rocks and destroyed; in which service Lieutenant Hitt, of the Bellona, who had exerted himself with great gallantry and good conduct on the occasion, was much wounded by the fire of musquetry from the Island. The Babet on the same day chased a brig, prize to the latter schooner, which ran on shore off Desceada; and not being able to get her off, she was burnt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Prince of Wales, Trinidad,

SIR,

Feb. 21, 1797.

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships that very few vessels of the enemy have been taken possession of at the surrender of this Island: What have been captured are chiefly small craft of little or no value. Two merchant vessels and a French privateer were set fire to when the ships of war were destroyed. The other vessels at Port D'Espagne belong to Neutral Powers.

Some naval stores, consisting chiefly of small cables, cordage, and sail-cloth, were found in the magazines on shore, which I shall cause to be embarked, and sent to Martinique.

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

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cambridge, in Hamoaze, March 26, 1797.*

SIR,

INCLOSED I send you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Wittman, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Suffisante, whose enterprize and exertions I much approve of.

I am, &c.

J. ORDE.

La Suffisante, March 26, 1797.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders of the 22d inst. I proceeded, with his Majesty's sloop under my command, to cruize off the Start, and on the morning following gave chase to an armed brig, which led me to the Eastward as far as Peveral Point, with little prospect of coming up with her, which induced me to relinquish the pursuit. On my way back to the Westward on Saturday afternoon I chased and captured La Buonaparte, a small cutter privateer, of fourteen guns, three days from St. Maloes, and had not made any captures. I have the honour to be, with respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. WITTMAN.

*Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde,  
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Prince of Wales, Gulph of Paria, Trinidad, Feb. 21, 1797.*

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Lapwing on the 31st ultimo, captured off Barbuda, and sent into St. Christopher's, a French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, called L'Espoir, mounting four guns, and ten swivels, and having on board 48 men.

You will likewise be pleased to inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship Matilda, on the 13th inst. fell in with and captured, to windward of Barbadoes, a French National schooner, armed with two sixpounders and some swivels, and having on board thirty-eight men, which Captain Milford sent into that Island.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 1, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 29th of March 1797.*

SIR,

WE beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Kent, commanding the Dover armed transport, stating his having captured a Spanish brig, bound with dispatches to Buenos Ayres.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

A. SERLE.

J. SCHANCK.

J. MARSH.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Henry Kent, commanding the Dover Armed Transport, to the Commissioners for the Transport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27, 1797.*

AGREEABLE to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I sailed with the ship under my command from Lisbon on the 9th instant, with a fresh breeze from the Northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I discovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I instantly crowded all the sail I could carry, and having the advantage of squally weather, I gained on her fast. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few shot at her she hove to. I immediately boarded her, took possession, and put Mr. Isaac Garman, Master of the Dover, into her as Prize Master. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's brig, the Magallanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Machuea, a very fine copper-bottomed vessel, pierced for eighteen guns (had only four mounted), and navigated by thirty-six men; sails remarkably fast, and is well fitted for her voyage.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 4, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated at that Settlement on the 15th of January last.*

ON the 31st ult. his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their cruise off the Mauritius, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inst. Capt. Losack left that station on the 25th of Novem-

ber, having previously detached the Crescent, Braave, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th these last ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per inclosed List, and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar; the Articles of the Capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Captain Spranger's Letter to me on the subject.

*Inclosures referred to in the foregoing Letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle.*

*Crescent, Cape of Good Hope,  
Jan. 14, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded with his Majesty's ships Braave and Sphynx under my command to Foul Point, in the Island of Madagascar; and having landed the marines and small arms, men of the squadron, and summoned the French Resident to surrender, I took possession of the Fort and Factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment, agreeable to my directions.

The French had a considerable depôt of arms and ammunition, stores and merchandize for trading with the natives, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the Island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement.

I have also the honour to transmit you the Capitulation of M. Raffelin, the Resident, whom I sent, together with other prisoners, in a cartel to the Isle of France; and remain with great respect, Sir, &c.

J. W. SPRANGER.

Rear-Admiral Pringle, &c.

*Translation of a Letter from Mons. Raffelin, Resident at Foul Point, to Capt. Spranger, containing the Terms for the Surrender of that Settlement.*

SIR,

HAVING been summoned by you to surrender this Settlement, I am to acquaint you, that the superior force you have brought against it renders all resistance on my part useless: I have therefore to desire, before I lower the French colours, that you will cause a few guns, unshorted, to be fired at the place, which I will answer in the same manner, and then the three-coloured

flag



flag shall be hauled down; but I must repeat my desire that no shot may be fired by you, lest any mischief or alarm should be occasioned to the natives. Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, 12th Frimaire fifth year of the French Republic.

RASSELIN.

These Articles, proposed by Mons. Rasselins, Agent for the Republic of France at Foul Point, Island of Madagascar, are agreed to by

J. W. SPRANGER,

Captain of his Majesty's ship Crescent, and senior Officer of his Majesty's Forces at Foul Point.

Witness, D. WALKER.

*List of Enemy's Ships and Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Capt. Spranger, of his Majesty's Ship Crescent, viz.*

Ship La Reunion, 320 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle de Bourbon to Foul Point.

Ship Le Navigateur, 300 tons, in ballast, bound from the Isle de France to Foul Point.

Brig La Diane, 80 tons, cargo of slaves, pepper, salt, &c. bound from Mofambique to the Isle de France.

Cutter L'Euphrasie, 46 tons, in ballast, bound from Foul Point to the Isle de France.

Lug boat Le Tigre, 18 tons, cargo of slaves, bound from Quiloa to Foul Point.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 31, 1797.*

SIR,

ENCLOSED I send, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter just received from Lieutenant Elliott, Commander of the Plymouth armed lugger, of whose great activity and successful exertion I hope their Lordships will approve.

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

J. ORDE.

Plymouth Lugger, March 31, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 29th, after a chase of eight hours, and exchanging a few shot, I captured (the Gasket Light bearing E. by N. distant three leagues)

L'Amite, a French privateer of 14 guns (six of which they had thrown overboard) and 55 men, belonging to St. Malo, but last from Roscof, from which port they had been but three days; during that time they had made no captures; she is schooner rigged, sails fast, and about 60 or 70 tons burthen.

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

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir John Orde, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated April 3, 1797.*

HEREWITH I transmit an Extract of a Letter which I have received from Captain Seymour, of the Spitfire, acquainting me of his having brought in here a small French privateer called the Bons Amis, of six guns and 32 men, which he captured yesterday off the Edystone.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Seymour, commanding his Majesty's Sloop Spitfire, to Sir John Orde, Bart. dated April 2, 1797.*

THE Spitfire has this moment captured, after a five hours chase, Le Bons Amis, late Friends Endeavour, of Fowey, French privateer cutter, of six guns and 32 men, out three days; had not made a capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the Dover hired Cutter in his Majesty's Service, to Mr. Nepean, dated Falmouth, April 3, 1797.*

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, three leagues E. by S. off the Lizard, Le Prends Garde a Loup, French cutter privateer, carrying two three pounders besides swivels, with 28 men, out four days from Roscoufe, and had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
WILL. SHARP.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief*

*Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at and about Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2, 1797.*

SINCE my letter of the 12th of January, five National vessels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majesty's ships under my command, viz. one of six guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great mischief to our trade, and two others of 10 guns each; but not having received official report from Capt. Ricketts, am not yet informed of the particulars. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica.

The Swallow brig also captured a small schooner privateer (armed with swivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 8, 1797.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vippach, March 20, 1797.

IN my last dispatch from Udine, of the 14th instant, I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the Archduke's Head Quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in consequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional account of General Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated General Lufignan near Belerno; but it was still doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento, merely to cover General Massena's column, or to undertake offensive operations. On the 15th General Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvasone, and pushed some small parties of cavalry and infantry across the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the season, was every where fordable, but these were driven back with some loss. A distant cannonade was then

kept up during the rest of the day till four P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very strong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the river near the upper end of the extensive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior force. After this successful attack by the enemy's left, their right wing crossed the river without opposition; but the progress of their numerous cavalry was checked by the steady behaviour of the regiment of Puis, posted at the end of the plain next to Codroipo.

The rest of the infantry was under arms further back, near their cantonments, and was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after sunset.—The Head Quarters were that night at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a state of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the Head Quarters being removed to Corice.

On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Monzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a Tete-du-Pont over that river. Their left was repulsed in an attempt to storm Gradiska; but their right found little difficulty in crossing the river near Cassigliano, though in ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where fordable; and as they might there turn the left of the position of Gorice it became necessary to abandon it.

The Head Quarters came here this morning.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain George Fowke, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Swallow, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Nassau Harbour, the 24th of February 1797.*

I ARRIVED here on the 29th of January, having in my way up front Cape Nichola Mole captured La Molinette, a small French privateer, carrying two swivels only, with eighteen men; had fourteen on board when taken, four having been put on board an American schooner they had captured the day before. She had left Gonaives six days before I fell



fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpose of intercepting American vessels bound to and from the British ports.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cornwallis, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Sheerness, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 13th of January 1797.*

ON the 8th of January, in latitude 27 deg. 23 min. North, longitude 15 deg. 16 min. West, we discovered at day-light a strange brig a little to windward of the convoy. I permitted the Zephyr to chase her; and, from Captain Laurie's good management, I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships he took possession of and brought her into the convoy next morning. I have inclosed a copy of Capt. Laurie's Letter, giving me an account of the capture. The prisoners, all but nineteen, I have distributed among the merchantmen of the convoy, not thinking it prudent for them to remain on board the Zephyr. I have directed her to proceed with Captain Laurie to Barbadoes.

*Zephyr, at Sea, Jan. 9, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that at half past ten last night, I came up with and captured Le Reflexé privateer, of 12 guns, six and four-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Souffra, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, thirty-three days from Bayonne; has only taken the ship John and Thomas, James Johnston, Master, of Petersburg, Virginia, from London, bound to Madeira and Bengal. She is said to sail well, and is quite new, this being her first cruise; is victualled and watered for two months, and is completely equipped.

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

ROBERT LAURIE.

*James Cornwallis, Esq.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1797.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, Cork Harbour, April 3, 1797.*

SIR,

PLEASE to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on intelligence brought me of a cruizer of the enemy's having been seen off the Skellocks, I immediately dispatched Captain

Ruddach, in the Hazard, on the 28th ult. to scour that coast; and on the 1st instant he fortunately fell in with, and captured, Le Hardi brig privateer, of 18 guns, and 130 men, from Brest, a remarkably fast sailing vessel, with which he has just returned here. Inclosed is his Letter to me on the subject.

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

R. KINGSMILL.

*Copy of a Letter from Alexander Ruddach, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Hazard, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, dated April 2, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that in following your orders, we yesterday (close to the Skellocks) captured a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 nine-pounders and 130 men, after a chase of seven hours. She then carried away both top-masts; it was otherwise very doubtful whether we should have come up with her. I understand she was built at Cowes, about two years ago, for the Spaniards. She left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by two frigates, but escaped, after many of their shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull. She has only made one prize, a Portuguese of little value.

I am, &c. &c.

ALEX. RUDDACH.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 15.

BY accounts received from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27th, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place at Tarvis, between the French, under General Massena, and four battalions of Austrians, commanded by Major-General Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15,000 men.

The Archduke Charles having travelled post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a prisoner's horse, during the remainder of the day encouraged the troops by his example, displaying the most signal proofs of personal bravery and exertion. — In the afternoon the great superiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. General Gontreuil and Count Wratisslaw, his Royal Highness's first Aid-de-Camp, were severely wounded, and the loss of men was considerable.

By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1st,

21st, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles still were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter since the affair of Tarvis.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 15, 1797.  
*Extract of a Letter from Captain White, of his Majesty's Ship the Vestal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Whitebooth Roads, April 11, 1797.*

I HAVE the honour to request you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my return this day to the Humber, having brought in with me the Voltigeur French privateer schooner (formerly the Vengeur lugger), which I captured yesterday morning, Flamborough Head bearing about W. by S. seven leagues; she mounts eight three-pounders and as many swivels, and had 40 men when she left Calais, about 12 days since, 14 of whom she had put on board a brig and two sloops, which she had taken on the 2d and 3d inst. between St. Abb's Head and Flamborough.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 15, 1797.  
*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 12th of April 1797.*

SIR,

INCLOSED I send you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an Extract of a Letter, which I have received from Captain Boyle, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, whom I had sent out to look after a brig laden with provisions, that had separated from his convoy in their way from Ireland, acquainting me with the capture of La Sophie French cutter privateer, of fourteen four-pounders and forty men.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Boyle, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Kangaroo, to Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. dated in Mount's Bay, the 10th of April 1797.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of your orders of the 8th instant to proceed to sea, on the 9th, at eight P. M. the Lizard bearing N.W. two leagues, I fell in with and captured La Sophie French cutter privateer, pierced for fourteen four-pounders (eight of which she bore overboard), and having forty men.—She sailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th instant, being her first cruise, and had made no captures.

VOL. XXXII. JULY 1797.

[ FROM OTHER PAPERS. ]

Paris, June 7.

YESTERDAY the Members of the Directory received Citizen Barthelemy in great state, in the hall where the sittings are held. On this occasion the new Member addressed his Colleagues to the following effect:

"Citizens Directors,

"The first sentiment that occurred to my mind, on receiving from the National Representation the right of a seat among you, was a conviction of my incapacity. A distant spectator of the glory of the French Republic, and struck with admiration at her prosperity, I knew not to what cause I ought to ascribe this excess of kindness and confidence, which called me to the exercise of the first office in the State. But, soon forgetting my incapacity, I became sensible of my good fortune. To contribute, at the close of a glorious revolution, for the consolidation of its happy effects; to preside at the execution of the laws; to co-operate with you and the Legislative Body in repairing the mischief necessarily produced by a long and dreadful tempest, is to me a glorious and an enviable duty. Need I mention, that on entering upon my office, I cherish the sanguine hope of finding in the Directory the foundation of a general pacification? I did imagine, that after a grand display of power and energy, the French Republic would pursue a just and pacific line of conduct, and manifest a disposition to treat with her most inveterate enemies. The duration of Empires is guaranteed by their justice; and justice and moderation, after victory, will be the harbinger of that permanent peace, which ought for ever to confirm and consolidate the Constitution which France has acquired. Accept, Citizen Directors, the assurance of my inviolable attachment to that Constitution. Accept those sentiments of respect and esteem which are due to your characters. I derive the utmost gratification from reflecting, that our union, under the guidance of the law, will be cemented by reciprocal esteem, affection, and confidence."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"The Executive Directory receive with the most glowing sentiments of joy in their bosom, the man whom the confidence of the Representatives of the People has selected to participate in their labours. In times of danger and difficulty you succeeded, dear Colleague, in making the Republic respected abroad,

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in securing to her interest her old and faithful allies, and in neutralizing the malignity of those who attempted to incite new enemies against her. Your extensive knowledge and the spirit of moderation which influences your conduct, are the surest pledges of the success with which you will co-operate with us, in the accomplishment of our principal object—PEACE. The soundness of your principles is likewise a guarantee, that we shall establish that desirable event on a just basis, and on terms highly honourable. Remote from the scene of conflicting parties, who have so long kept

the Nation in a state of convulsion, you will be an impartial judge; and your efforts, united to ours, for the suppression of faction, will be a favourable omen of its utter extinction. We hope, on a review of the conduct of the Directory, and observing the unanimity that prevails among the Members, that you will return esteem for esteem, and will join with them in the sentiments they retain for the talents, the probity, and the civic virtues of their old colleague Letourneur, which were so conspicuous during the eighteen months that he remained in the eminent situation which you are about to fill."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 21.

**T**HOMAS Perry and Thomas Chester, for robbing Samuel Tingey on the King's highway near Barnet, and Thos. Bennett, for forgery, were executed opposite Debtor's door, Newgate. They behaved with great devotion, Bennet remarkably so; he was attended on the machine by a young clergyman of his acquaintance, and the Rev. Mr. Vilette. Chester and Perry made a solemn declaration, that they, in company with Lancaster (who was afterwards shot), were the persons who committed the robbery at Edmonton on Mr. Oldham and another Gentleman; for which, Marriott (lately executed) and Daniel Mackaway, a respite in Newgate, were tried and convicted.

24. This day, at a numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, Sir William Herne and Alderman Williams were chosen sheriffs for the year ensuing, by a vast majority. The popular party (as they are usually styled) were fortified by the appearance of the Earl of Lauderdale, who a few days since purchased his freedom, and became a member of the Needle-makers Company, in order to qualify him to become a candidate. Mr. Samuel Ferrand Waddington joined the noble Earl; and their pretensions were supported by the Aldermen Sir William Plomer, Skinner, Newman, and Combe; together with all those persons who led the late Resolutions of Censure against his Majesty's Ministers, and against the Lord-Mayor, at the late Common-Halls.

JULY 5. Crossley, the attorney, stood in the pillory, in Palace-yard, a full hour; towards the conclusion of which the populace treated him rather roughly,

by pelting him with rotten eggs and dirt.

18. This night and the next morning occurred one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, ever remembered. This very heavy storm appears to have taken a wide circuit, extending itself to Surry, Kent, Bucks, Berks, Hants, &c. The lightning commenced about nine in the evening, and continued till four in the morning; illuminating the heavens, with scarce an instant's intermission, with gleams of scarlet and blue fire; and the most awful bursts of thunder were heard in rapid succession. The following are among the effects of this storm: A man was killed by the lightning in Brick-lane, Old-street; a barn belonging to Mr. Anderlon, of Petersfield, burnt, and a stack-yard in the same neighbourhood consumed; two cows killed at Hilsæ, one at Hilsæ Green, and one at Bury, near Gosport; the sheer hulk drifted from her moorings at Spithead, but not damaged; the foremast of the ship Elizabeth, lying at Portsmouth, entirely shivered to pieces; and a large oak tree, nearly two feet in diameter, at Church Yatton, Wilts, literally shivered to pieces. About four o'clock, a large ball of fire fell in Fleet-street, opposite Fleet-market: the man who collects the city toll was standing near the spot at the time, and it considerably affected his sight, and left a strong sulphurous smell.

During the storm, a fire broke out at the house of Lord St. Helen's, in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, which it totally destroyed, and slightly damaged some others adjoining. The flames were so rapid that his Lordship could only save his jewels and cash. The servants had

barely time to save themselves, by running to the top of the house and getting to some of the neighbouring dwellings.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 24. Yesterday morning the Court Martial commenced on the Marines who have been so long in confinement in the cells at the Citadel here, on account of the mutiny at the Marine Barracks in Stonehouse, about a month ago. The Court was held in one of the rooms of the New Hospital, in the Garrison. Lee, the principal of the mutineers, was the first arraigned; and a great many evidences against him were examined; by whose depositions it appears, that a plan of the most diabolical and destructive nature was formed by Lee and his associates, and would have been productive of inconceivable mischief, had their designs not been early discovered: it appears, that as many as Lee won over to his purpose assembled on the hill at Stonehouse on the Sunday when the plot was intimated to the Commander of the Marine corps, and there took an oath of secrecy in the following curious manner: a book was placed on the grass, which the person about to swear was to take up, and after he had taken the oath, to replace it on the same spot, and the like ceremony was observed by all that were then and there assembled: after the whole were sworn, the nature of the plot was explained to them by Lee; the leading features of which were to fire the magazine at the Barracks, Keyham Point, &c. to liberate the French prisoners, and to do every thing in their power to overturn the established Government of the country, and to murder every person that might attempt the least opposition to their design. Lee also told them, that they were to be aided by the 58th regiment and the crews of two ships then in a state of mutiny: this seems to have been the outline of the plot.

Lee's trial ended, Coffy was immediately brought to the bar.

26. This day the Court Martial assembled on the trial of the Marines, when Coffy was again brought up, and the farther evidence against him examined, the nature of which was much to the same purport as that adduced on the trial of Lee; after Coffy was done with, McGinnis was put on his trial; and, after evidence was examined, the Court adjourned.

JULY 6. This morning, at ten o'clock, preparation was made for the execution of the sentence on Lee, Coffy,

Branhan, and McGinnis, and in consequence, the regiments quartered in this neighbourhood were drawn out and marched to the Hoe, to be eye witnesses of the execution, as also to prevent any disturbance. McGinnis was conducted to the Hoe by a party of Marines, and was immediately tied to the halberts, where he received 500 lashes, being one half of the number he is sentenced to receive: he was then put in a sedan, taken off the Hoe, and escorted to the barracks. About half after one o'clock, Lee, Coffy, and Branhan, were brought from their cells, and conducted through the Sally-port gate which leads to the Hoe: Lee was supported by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, vicar of Charles Church in this town, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Royal Hospital; Coffy and Branhan were each supported by a Romish Priest. As soon as they reached the place of execution, each joined in prayers with the Ministers who attended them, until half past two o'clock, when each of them had the cap drawn over his eyes, and knelt down on his coffin: the Ministers then shook hands with them and retired; and the Commanding Officer instantly, on all being ready, directed the execution of the fatal sentence. Coffy and Branhan fell at the first fire; but it did not appear that one shot out of 16 that were fired struck Lee, as he remained on his knees on the coffin, until a Marine discharged his musket through the front of his head: he then fell, and another musket being fired through the side of his head, he expired. The bodies were then put one in each coffin, and all the troops that were assembled marched in a circle round them. Lee and Branhan's firmness did not forsake them; but Coffy was very much agitated from the time the sentence was read until his execution.

A declaration made by Lee to Dr. Hawker ought to be as public as possible; to prevent, in some measure, the like prejudice from having a similar effect on the mind of any man, who may not be firmly fixed in the true faith of the Christian Religion; which was, that his first deviation from the path of rectitude was occasioned by too close attention to the pernicious doctrines in Paine's "Age of Reason." He left a letter for his brother, which he wrote this morning, full of pious exhortations.

Lee, Coffy, and Branhan, were all Irishmen, and neither exceeded the age of 30 years.



## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 9, 1797.

**A**T Islington, Paul Temple, esq.

13. At York, in consequence of a duel, Mr. George Crigan, surgeon of the 46th regiment of foot, and son of Dr. Claudius Crigan, bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Hay Martin, of the island of Santa Cruz, student of medicine.

14. The Rev. Archibald Arthur, professor of modern philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

Lately, in Gardiner-street, Dublin, Conolly Norman, esq. uncle to Lord Viscount Mountjoy.

15. Mr. Thomas Watson, many years a goldsmith in Aldersgate-street.

Lately, at Hinxworth, Hertfordshire, the Rev. John Sparhawk, rector of Hinxworth, and vicar of Great Hormead, both in that county, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

18. At Leicester, Lieutenant John Heyrick, of the 15th or King's own regiment of light dragoons, aged 35.

The Rev. James Salt, rector of Hildersham, in the county of Cambridge, in his 81st year.

At Redland, the Rev. William Embury Edwards, rector of Westbury, in the county of Gloucester.

At Stamford, John Neale, esq. in his 81st year.

At Ranceby, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Flavel, B. A. of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

19. Mr. Samuel Meriton, silversmith, opposite Goldsmith's-hall, Foster-lane.

William Kemp, esq. serjeant at law, at Malling, near Lewes, aged 76.

20. William Haggerston Maxwell Constable, esq. at Terregles-house, near Dumfries.

21. At Hereford, the Rev. Ralph Hopten, prebendary of Hereford, rector of Moccas, and vicar of Bishop Froome, both in the same county, in his 74th year.

Henry Walters, esq. of Bath Easton.

William Jenkin, esq. one of the exons of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

At Horn Dean, near Portsmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. David Macleish, surgeon of the 51st regiment.

22. On the road to Bath, Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, member for Plymouth, and alderman and recorder of that place.

In Dover-street, Dr. Richard Warren, physician to the King, Prince of Wales, &c. He was formerly fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1752, M. A. in 1755, and M. D. in 1762.

Dr. Warren died of spasms in his stomach, very unexpectedly, at a moment when Dr.

Pitcairn and Sir George Baker were most sanguine in their hopes of his recovery, and when the answers to enquiring friends were the most favourable. The Doctor's complaint had been a violent erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire in his head. The fortune he has deservedly amassed in the course of five and twenty years' successful practice, must be very considerable: it is well known, that he once received ninety odd guineas in one day, and wished to have completed the hundred. Dr. Warren took up the profession of physic on his connection with Dr. Shaw, whose daughter he married.

C. F. Mead, esq. one of the clerks in the Tellers' office, Exchequer.

24. Captain George Coote, of Ipswich, nephew of the late Sir Eyre Coote, late commander in chief in the East Indies. Captain C. accompanied General Burgoyne on the expedition in 1776 to Canada, Ticonderago, &c. and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. Having been marched several hundred miles through the different provinces, and experiencing various hardships and difficulties, he continued captive till the conclusion of the war, when he returned home, retiring upon half-pay, with the full enjoyment of his family; where he ended this life, in the 53d year of his age, esteemed by all who knew him as a kind husband, tender parent, and sincere friend. This Gentleman was the friend and confidant of Lady Harriet Ackland, and to whom she first imparted her design of going to the enemy's camp in search of her husband, who was there wounded and taken prisoner by General Gates; which she afterwards did in an open boat, procured by him, attended by a Rev. Mr. Brudenell, chaplain to the artillery, and two servants, rowing across Lake Champlaine, and arriving over against the enemy's post; but being night, were refused to go on shore by the sentinel, when she and her companions remained seven or eight dark and cold hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather. This circumstance is represented in an engraving, well known.

At Clapham, Surry, in his 73d year, the Rev. Henry Venn, rector of Yelling in Huntingdonshire. Mr. Venn was first of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1745; from whence he removed to Queen's College, and took the degree of M. A. in 1749. He was afterwards fellow of that College, and successively curate of Clapham, and vicar of Huddersfield in Yorkshire. He published

(1) The perfect Contrast; or, The entire Opposition of Popery to the Religion of Jesus the

the Son of God: a Sermon preached at Clapham, Nov. 5, 1758. 8vo. 1758 \*.

(2) Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo. 1759.

(3) The Variance between real and nominal Christians considered, and the Cause of it explained: a Sermon. 8vo. 1759.

(4) The Duty of a Parish Priest: a Sermon, preached at Wakefield July 2, 1760. 8vo. 1760.

(5) Christ the Joy of the Christian Life, and Death his Gain: a Sermon, preached at Haworth on the Death of William Grimshaw, Minister of that Parish. 8vo. 1763.

(6) The complete Duty of Man, or a System of doctrinal and practical Christianity. To which are added, Forms of Prayer and Offices of Devotion for the various Circumstances of Life. Designed for the Use of Families. 8vo. 1764.

(7) Man a condemned Prisoner, and Christ the strong Hold to save him. An Affize Sermon. 8vo. 1769.

(8) A full and free Examination of the Rev. Dr. Priestley's Free Address on the Lord's Supper, with some Strictures on the Treatise itself. 8vo. 1769.

(9) A Token of Respect to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, preached at the Countess of Huntingdon's, Bath. 8vo. 1770.

(10) Mistakes in Religion exposed in an Essay on the Prophecy of Zacharias. 8vo. 1774.

(11) The Conversion of Sinners the greatest Charity: A Sermon preached before the Society for promoting religious Knowledge. 8vo. 1779.

26. At Yarmouth, aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Boycath, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge. B. A. 1748. M. A. 1752.

27. Mr. James Gronna, attorney of Shrewsbury.

At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, aged 48, the Rev. Robert Forisfaith.

In Charlottetown, Bloomsbury, George Keate, esq. (see page 28.)

28. Felix Antonio Caltrioto, esq. by an accident in being thrown from a single horse chaise two days before at Barnes.

At Stevenstone, Devonshire, suddenly, Dennys Rolle, esq. late of East Titherley in Hampshire, and father to Lord Rolle.

Lately, in Dublin, in his 76th year, Robert Earl of Rouden, Viscount Joulyn, and Baron Newport, in the County of Tipperary; an auditor-general, and one of his Majesty's privy council.

Lately, John Milner, esq. of Morley, near Leeds.

30. Mr. Christopher Wood, of Warboys in Huntingdonshire, in his 94th year.

JULY 1. The Rev. Mr. Fancourt, of Luffenham, Rutlandshire, aged 90.

Lately, at Mount Plummer, in the county of Limerick, Richard Plummer, esq. justice of peace for that county.

2. Lady Erskine, sister to the Lord Chancellor.

At Buxton, Thos. Clarke, esq. of Stafford, in his 74th year.

3. At Upton, Mr. B. Ayrcrigg, surgeon of that town.

Captain Eaton. The circumstances of whose death are as follow:—He arrived in London in a post-chaise from Plymouth, in company with two other gentlemen. He ordered the postillion to drive to the New Exchange Coffee house in the Strand, where he took leave of his companions, and was shewn to a room. Instead, however, of going to bed, he said he would take a walk, and accordingly went out. In about an hour he returned dripping wet (as it rained) and expressed a great wish for a hair-dresser, saying, he was obliged to attend the Admiralty directly on particular business. At seven the hair-dresser came, to whom he appeared to be in a violent hurry, and expressed great impatience at being so long delayed from going to the Admiralty. The hair-dresser, after he left him, told the people of the house, that from the agitation he was in, he must be either out of his mind, or would soon be so.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety he shewed for the hair-dresser before he came, when his hair was dressed he remained two hours alone in his room. He then rang for the waiter, and desired him to bring breakfast, of which he partook and went out, but soon returned in considerable agitation; and, going into his room, tore two letters in the wash-hand-basin, and repeated the same eagerness to attend the Admiralty. He then ordered a hackney coach, and in passing the coffee-room to get in it, desired the landlady to keep his room for him. The coach proceeded according to his directions to the Admiralty; he there got out, and having discharged it, went in and inquired for the Board. He was told it was not then sitting, and desired to wait a little; and accordingly joined a friend of his, Capt. Houghton, and walked into the Lieutenants' waiting-room, near the hall. This was about half past eleven; when of a sudden, no particular conversation having taken place, he drew his dirk, and (after an ineffectual struggle or two on the part of Captain Houghton to prevent him) he stabbed himself nearly up to the hilt in the belly, and immediately after gave himself two slighter wounds on the breast.—He then staggered a little and fell, exclaiming,

\* This Sermon was republished with additions in 1778.

“ Lord



"Lord Spencer, justice!" Capt. Houghton directly called for assistance; and several gentlemen, among whom was Lord Hugh Seymour, came into the room.

In about ten minutes he recovered himself a little. On this he called for Captain Houghton, saying, he would speak to no one but him. Captain Houghton then approached, and he muttered something about *Traitors and Treason*, which being at first conceived to relate to himself, Capt. Houghton said, "My dear Sir, is it yourself you mean? Lord Hugh Seymour is here, and declares that the Lords of the Admiralty are perfectly satisfied with your conduct." He then exclaimed, "No, no! it is not me; I have been always true to my King and Country; there are traitors on board the Marlborough; — is a traitor; the country is ruined." This was all that could be distinctly heard; he soon after became faint, and expired in an hour and 20 minutes.

He was a young man, about 32 years of age, and appointed from an hospital ship to command the Marlborough, on Captain Nichol's being sent ashore during the late mutiny at Spithead. Though acting as Captain of the Marlborough, he was only a master and commander; his commission as Post-Captain is now lying at the Admiralty, but he did not live to receive it. This circumstance explains the reason of his being superseded in the command of the Marlborough, by Capt. Ellison.

He was married about six months ago, and left his unfortunate lady at Plymouth, when he set out for London.

Lately, at Rumgay, Fifeshire, Henry Seton, esq. late captain of Emerick's British Chasseurs.

4. At Brompton, Sir Richard Simmons, Bart. many years member for the city of Hereford.

At Pitsford, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas Ward, sen. attorney at law.

5. At Bonnington in Lanerkshire, John Rofs, esq. son of Sir Charles Rofs, of Balnagown, Bart.

6. The Rev. Thos. Stinton, D. D. rector of Exeter College, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, in his 50th year.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Chalmers, of the Marines.

7. Mr. William Ward, coal-merchant. He was taken suddenly ill at the Coal-Exchange, and died immediately.

Philip Perring, esq. of Membland, in the county of Devon.

8. At Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Mr. Schwieckhardt, landscape painter.

At his seat at Beaconsfield, Edmund

Burke, esq. (see page 4.) The following sketch of his character, said to be written by his friend Dr. Lawrence, appeared immediately in the public papers:

"His end was suited to the simple greatness of mind which he displayed through life: every way unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, full of natural grace and dignity. He appeared neither to wish nor to dread, but patiently and placidly to await the appointed hour of his dissolution. He had been listening to some essays of Addison's, in which he ever took delight: he had recommended himself in many affectionate messages to the remembrance of those absent friends whom he had never ceased to love; he had conversed some time with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the last beat; he had given with steady composure some private directions in contemplation of his approaching death; when, as his attendants were conveying him to his bed, he sunk down, and after a short struggle passed quietly and without a groan to eternal rest in that Mercy, which he had just declared he had long fought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked with a trembling hope.

"Of his talents and acquirements in general it is unnecessary to speak. They were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished Orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age; perhaps second to none in any age; he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected it from the wife of all times: but what he had so obtained, he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellect active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once through the surface into the essential forms of things.

"With a fancy singularly vivid, he, least of all men in his time, indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his contemporaries, he was the least in his own skill to innovate. A Statesman of the most enlarged views. — In all his policy he was strictly practical, and in his practice he always regarded with holy reverence the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendent powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony, in these days of rash presumption, how

how much the greatest mind is singly inferior to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries.

"His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and dignified it with philosophy, but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking, in the Senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius.

"To the Protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren belief without influence of his moral conduct. He was rigid in the system of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in construing those of all other men; warm but placable; resenting more the offences committed against those who were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he thought public justice insulted; compassionate to private distress; lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend, he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; over-rating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them; straining in their favour whatever influence he possessed; and for their sakes, more than his own, regretting that during so long a political life, he had so seldom bore any share in power; which he considered only as an instrument of more diffusive good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and on his part, he has been often heard to declare, that in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof.

"One who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man can be uninteresting or unimportant to the public, to whom he truly belonged. Few, indeed, whom the Divine goodness has largely gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of his genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues."

Mr. Bates, recorder of Winstler, Derbyshire. He fell down in a fit in Westminster-hall, and died in a few hours.

At Dublin. Robert Thornton, esq. chief clerk of the House of Commons; he put an

end to his life with a pistol, at his apartments in North Earl-street.

Lately, at Mile end, Christopher Biffon, esq.

10. At Bristol Hot Wells, Joseph Lawson, esq. of Southampton-street.

11. Mr. Charles Macklin, comedian. (An account of this veteran of the stage will be inserted in our next.)

12. Mr. Thos. Shirley, of Colman-street.

At Lackham, James Montague, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Wiltshire.

At Bath, Harry Hunt, esq. of Ladywood, near Birmingham.

Lately, at Killarney in Ireland, the Right Reverend Dr. Gerald Teahan, bishop of Ardfer and Aghadoe.

13. Mrs. Mary Mylne, wife of Robert Mylne, esq. architect, at Amwell, Hertfordshire.

Lately, Anthony Ormsby, esq. of Ballingmore, the oldest magistrate of the county of Mayo.

16. William Taylor, esq. This gentleman was drowned in coming to town from Richmond. He had lately returned to England from Vienna, where he had been with Mr. Hammond, to whom he acted as secretary.

17. At Hampstead, Ignatius Gahagan, esq. of Soho-square. This gentleman was the friend of Quin, of whom he used to entertain his friends with many curious anecdotes. He has also been said to be the person from whom Mr. Foote sketched the character of Aircastle in *The Cozeners*.

At Barnes, Dorothy Countess Dowager of Sandwich. She was one of the four daughters of Charles Viscount Fane, and in 1740 was married to the late Lord Sandwich.

Lately, at Clever-house, near Windfor, J. Marratt, esq.

At Dublin, John Clendinning, M. D.

19. At Cannon End, Oxfordshire, William Vanderstegen, esq. formerly high sheriff of that county.

Lately, at Islington, Mr. John Holl, late of Worcester, bookfeller.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 5. At Lisbon, Mr. Timothy Rogers, lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Victory*.

MAY 10. At Rochelle in France, Capt. William James, of the 1st battalion of the *Rothsay* and *Caithness* Fencible Regiment.

Near New York, Charles Ward Apthorpe, esq. many years a member of his Majesty's Council for that province.

MARCH. In the West Indies, Peter Stuart, esq. first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Madras*.





# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto 1778.	S. Sca Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$				14 $\frac{5}{8}$												
25	Sunday																		
26		53	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{3}{4}$		14 $\frac{5}{8}$												
27	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{3}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$		147-16												
28		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$											
29		52 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{8}$														
30	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 $\frac{1}{2}$								17 dif.				
1		52 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$											
2	Sunday																		
3		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{3}{4}$		147-16												
4	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$		149-16												
5	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{3}{8}$		149-16												
6		53	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 53		65 $\frac{1}{4}$		1411-16												
7	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{4}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	611-16											
8		53 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	15						160 $\frac{1}{4}$						
9	Sunday																		
10		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 53		65 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	15												
11	128 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{4}$		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	15												
12	130	53	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
13	131	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1415-16												
14	130	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1415-16	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
15		53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1415-16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$											
16	Sunday																		
17		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 53		65 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	15	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
18	130	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		65 $\frac{3}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	151-16												
19		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{2}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	1413-16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$											
20		52 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$											
21		52 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$												
22		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{8}$		66	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
23	Sunday																		
24		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	6 $\frac{7}{8}$					161						

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.