

European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR JAMES HARRIS, LORD MALMSBURY. And, 2. A VIEW of OLD HOUSE, HACKNEY.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
An Account of Sir James Harris, Lord Malmsbury,	83	les Principes et les Tours de Phrase des deux Langues sont raisonnées d'une	
Marriage of the Rajah's Daughter,	84	Maniere très nouvelle, et prouvées par	
Description of Old House, Hackney,	86	des Exemples assez nombreux pour	
Account of the Method of supplying Artificial Noses, as practised by the Natives of the Malabar Coast,	87	éclaircir toutes les Difficultés qui pour-	
Inscriptions for Virgil's intended Monument,	88	roient se rencontrer,	ibid
Original Letter of Roger Ascham,	89	A Sermon preached before the Epping Troop of West Essex Yeomen Cavalry,	
Essay upon Gaming,	90	on Monday the 12th of June 1797,	ibid
Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke [Continued],	93	Lycophron's Cassandra, L. 799.	ibid
Observations and Experiments made to determine the poisonous Qualities of Azote,	97	Theatrical Journal; including Fable and Character of "The Italian Monk," by James Boaden, Esq.	114
An Account of Mr. Charles Macklin,	101	Poetry; including Lines on returning the Key of the Gardens at Ham House to the Earl of Dysart—Epistle from Brighton—Ode to Sleep—Lines by E. S. J.—Lines written by Anna Seward, after reading Southey's Joan of Arc—Three Sonnets, by Thomas Enort—To the Author of Lorenzino di Medici—From the Greek of Simonides—The Sorrowful Shepherd, a Pastoral, by I. Cobbin, jun.—Elegy on a Lapdog,	115
Anecdote of Princess Amelia and Lord Berkeley of Stratton,	103	Journal of the Proceedings of the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain [Continued]	121
LONDON REVIEW.		Mr. Burke's Last Will and Testament,	129
Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism. A Translation from the French of the Abbé Barruel,	104	Drossiana. Number XCV. Anecdotes, &c. [Continued]; including Dr. Darwin—Sir Walter Raleigh—Theodosius, Emperor of Rome—M. de Chamfort—Cardinal de Richelieu—Duke of Orleans, Citizen Egalite—Louis XVI. King of France—Count Wathenstern—Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	132
The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated, in Opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and Others,	108	Account of the late Mutiny in the Fleet [Continued],	135
Travels in Hungary, with a short Account of Vienna, in the Year 1793,	110	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	139
Poems by the late George Monck Berkeley, Esq.	112	Domestic Intelligence.	146
ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΒΑΤΡΑΧΟΜΟΧΙΑ.		Monthly Obituary.	148
La Guerre des Grenouilles et des Souris d'Homere,	ibid	Prices of Stocks.	
Valuable and Interesting Communications,	ibid		
Publicola. A Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions, from the Revolution in 1800 to the present Year 1810. Addressed to the People of England,	113		
Grammaire Angloise comparée avec La Grammaire Française; dans laquelle			

L O N D O N :

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

VOL. XXXII. AUGUST 1797.

M

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. Davies from Salisbury in our next.

The Poems by Crito are received, and are under consideration.

As is the Tour into Scotland. We apprehend this, in its present state, will be too long for our purpose.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from July 15, to August 19, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	52	2	23	0	22	8	18	8	21	3
											Kent	51	3	00	0	22	3	16	3	21	0
											Suffex	49	4	00	0	23	0	18	6	00	0
											Suffolk	49	1	20	0	21	7	14	8	19	0
											Cambrid.	46	10	20	10	00	0	12	1	19	6
											Norfolk	43	0	00	0	16	9	14	6	17	9
											Lincoln	46	2	00	0	21	0	12	0	20	0
											York	45	11	27	11	20	4	13	1	21	10
											Durham	48	0	00	0	28	0	16	0	00	0
											Northum.	42	5	26	0	19	8	14	0	09	0
											Cumberl.	48	4	32	4	24	10	17	6	00	0
											Westmor.	54	3	35	0	25	0	17	5	00	0
											Lancash.	51	5	00	0	25	4	17	9	37	4
											Cheshire	48	4	00	0	00	0	20	2	00	0
											Gloucest.	56	5	00	0	16	10	17	10	30	7
											Somerset	61	3	00	0	28	2	15	10	28	0
											Monmou.	60	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
											Devon	60	6	00	0	26	7	20	6	00	0
											Cornwall	63	6	00	0	32	5	19	3	00	0
											Dorset	60	2	00	0	25	0	18	6	32	0
											Hants	56	8	00	0	24	6	19	6	28	3
WALES.																					
											N. Wales	50	1	30	0	24	4	13	0	00	0
											S. Wales	53	10	00	0	32	0	11	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	29.80	29.86	29.87	29.90	29.92	29.89	29.83	29.60	29.75	29.81	29.94	30.12	30.21	30.30	30.12	30.10	29.95	29.92
27	30.08	69	W.	64	67	66	68	67	67	66	68	66	63	62	62	63	65	64	63	64	65
28	30.04	67	N.W.																		
29	30.00	70	S.W.																		
30	29.93	71	W.																		
31	29.70	67	W.																		
AUGUST.																					
1	29.86	66	N. W.																		
2	29.81	69	S.S.W.																		
3	29.85	67	S.W.																		
4	29.77	69	S.W.																		
5	29.69	65	W.																		
6	29.81	66	S.W.																		
7	30.12	68	S.W.																		
8	29.99	65	S.																		
9	30.00	64	W.																		
10	30.05	65	W.S.W.																		

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

SIR JAMES HARRIS, LORD MALMSBURY.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS accomplished Nobleman, on whose ability the Nation at this time reposes its interests in the most important Negotiation ever carried on, and whose conduct on former occasions affords expectation of a satisfactory conclusion, is the son of James Harris, Esq. * of Salisbury (a Gentleman whose merit in the literary world was not inferior to that of the Nobleman now under our consideration in the political) by Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Esq. He was born April 20, 1746, and early was destined to the diplomatic employment, in which he has been the greatest part of his life successfully engaged. After passing through the subordinate situation of Secretary at more than one Court, we

find him, in the year 1772, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and about the same period, he was chosen Member for Christ Church, Hampshire, along with his father. In 1779, he had the honour of Knighthood of the Bath conferred on him, and soon after was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia. After residing there some years, he was appointed Minister at the Hague, and was there during the memorable commotion in 1787, where his conduct was so acceptable to his Prussian Majesty and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, that they jointly granted to him the additional bearings in his arms, as marks of their high approbation of his abilities and services

* James Harris, Esq. was the son of a Gentleman of the same names by Elizabeth, daughter of the second, and sister of the third, Earl of Shaftesbury, Author of the *Characteristicks*. He was born in the Close of Sarum in 1708, and educated under the Rev. Mr. Hill, Master of the Public Grammar School there. From thence he went, in 1726, to Wadham College in Oxford, but left it without a degree. It does not appear that he took any active part in public life until the year 1763, when he was appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board, which on the 16th of April he exchanged for a place on the Treasury Bench. On the 12th of July 1765, he was removed from that post; but in 1774 accepted the office of Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, in possession of which he remained until the time of his death. He was F. R. S. Trustee of the British Museum, and Member for Christ Church Hants, which he represented in several Parliaments. He died the 21st of December 1780. He was the Author of 11. *THREE TREATISES*; (1) Concerning Art; (2) Concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; (3) Concerning Happiness; 8vo. 1745. 2d. *HERMES*; or, A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, 8vo. 1751. 3d. *PHILOSOPHICAL ARRANGEMENTS*, 8vo. 1775. 4th. *PHILOLOGICAL INQUIRIES*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. 5th. *CONCORD*; a Poem to Lord Radnor, 4to. 1751; also printed in *The Poetical Calendar*, Vol. XII. p. 53. 6th. *SPRING*, a Pastoral, acted at Drury Lane, 4to. 1762. Of *HERMES*, Bishop Lowth, in his Introduction to the English Grammar, speaks in the following terms: "Those who would enter more deeply into this subject will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of method in a Treatise entitled '*Hermes*,' by James Harris, Esq. the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle."

done those States. These were bearing the Prussian Eagle, and taking the motto allotted to him by the Stadtholder, the same as used by the House of Nassau, which honours were confirmed to him by his Majesty's permission, dated 9th May, 1789. On the 19th of September 1788, he was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Malmesbury, Baron of Malmesbury, in the county of Wiltshire. From this time until the late Negotiation, he has been unemployed.

The Revolution in France, and the aggression of the Powers which govern there, having involved Great Britain in a war which had been carried on with much violence, it became the wish of the Government and people of this country to endeavour to stop the effusion of blood, and restore peace to the world. Accordingly Lord Malmesbury was appointed to go to Paris, where he was unwillingly received, and treated with much hauteur and coldness. The proceedings of this embassy have been so lately presented to the public, that we shall only observe, that no disposition appeared in the enemy to accept any reasonable terms. Without proposing any thing themselves they rejected the offers of their adversaries in a manner that could not be justified even to an enemy at their feet, and the Ambassador was commanded, with Republican insolence, to quit their country. To the conduct of Lord Malmesbury, every praise is due; it was manly, firm, and proper: in short, the reverse of those with whom he had to negotiate.

But war is a state which, however suc-

cessfully carried on, cannot be long viewed without horror and regret: however determined the Governing Powers in France might be to reject reasonable offers of accommodation, yet the voice of the people was too audibly heard, not to compel them to assume the appearance of a desire to terminate the calamities which overwhelmed their country. Accordingly a congress at Lille was agreed to, and Lord Malmesbury once more was deputed to endeavour to settle the differences of the two countries. At that place he now resides, and that he may be successful is certainly the wish of the majority of the people, both of Great Britain and France; but that their hopes and expectations will be gratified, we are far from placing much confidence. A power made formidable by rapine and plunder will not readily reduce itself within the pale of moderation and rectitude. Before the Public are in possession of the present Magazine, the die may be again cast, and the decision of the existing differences may depend on the force to be spread over the sea, or to cover the land. To avert the continuance of such evils we do not doubt the moderation or firmness of the Ministry, which will be ably supported by the wisdom, experience, and powers of conciliation, possessed by Lord Malmesbury; or, if necessary, by the valour and intrepidity of our forces both by sea and land.

Lord Malmesbury, on the 28th of July 1777, married Harriet Mary, daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart. by a sister of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. by whom he has several children.

MARRIAGE OF THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

(THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE COAST OF MALABAR, DATED DEC. 5, 1795.)

"ON the 16th of last month I went to Mauncherry, to be present at the marriage of the Rajah's daughter to the son of the Peypenard Rajah: I had a Havildar's party with me. About two miles from Mauncherry, at the intreaty of a Bramin and some Nairs, who accompanied us, we halted under a large Banyan tree. In a little while a principal Nair, with fifty or sixty followers, surrounded the tree, and commenced a firing, which continued, as fast as they could load, for some minutes: certain circumstances made me desire them to desist, but without effect; and they only

stopped when their ammunition failed. We again pursued our journey, and my attention was quickly engaged by the appearance of the most wretched race of men in the world: these are the Poliers, who observing the cavalcade, or having intelligence of the approaching ceremony and feast, were attracted from their hills and trees, in hopes, no doubt, of sharing in the general festivity. These creatures, at a distance, solicited our charity; I was desirous of bringing them nearer, but I was given to understand, that any attempt to pass certain limits would be at the expence of their lives. The

Poliers,

Poliers, in the mean time, urged their demands in short abrupt sentences, uttered roughly and not in a pleasing strain, which made me at first imagine they were abusing us; a privilege or indulgence allowed to mendicants in many parts of India. I was however mistaken, and my interpreter informed me, they were asking our charity in the usual stile of humility. When the Nairs perceived me interested for these miserable objects, they procured some plantains and pieces of old aags, which they left on a particular spot, calling out to them to observe the place, and depart in peace. They rejected this advice, and insisted that they ought to receive *fanams* from the red Rajah on horseback, meaning myself. They followed us clamorously during the rest of the journey, and at night took post in the fields adjacent to the Rajah's house, when they persevered in their importunities.

"This unfortunate tribe have their residence amongst the hills or jungles, where they live in nests on trees, or in dens like wild beasts, to which they are a common prey. They are not suffered to enter a village, or even to approach an inhabitant nearer than fifty or sixty yards; for this reason, they are obliged to look round on all sides with circumspection, and on the appearance of a man or a woman, especially if a Nair, they fly with speed to their proper distance. They build no houses, and wear no clothes, except a string or a rag about the middle, and they have no occupations whatever. Perhaps there exists in no other country an order of men so totally deprived of the benefits of society; and it is not easy to conceive how one part could have so completely succeeded in degrading the other, especially as from this system of slavery they derive no advantage. It is in vain to expect information from the natives concerning this original institution; but as these out-casts speak the language of the other inhabitants, their origin probably is not very ancient. The Poliers are not numerous, as their way of life is not favourable to population, and the tigers are said to kill a great many of them.

"Proceeding forwards, we reached another grove of trees, from whence we had a view of Mauncherry Pagoda, situated on a hill, at the bottom of which is the Rajah's house: here we were again requested to stop, as the Rajah was advancing to meet us; and in a few minutes a cavalcade of three hundred armed men appeared, shouting and beating ten

or twelve large tom toms. On approaching us the noise ceased, but this was only until they had completed their manoeuvre: they quickly surrounded our party; the tom toms struck up afresh, and the musquetry was discharged as before. Having finished, they requested my permission for the Sepoys to fire, which would make the Rajah, they said, think we had a cannon, as our pieces all went off together; a thing they could never contrive. Being answered that we never used our ammunition in this manner, they nevertheless continued to urge their request; and imagining, I believe, that we refused them from an unbecoming economy, they offered to replace whatever we expended; nor, in fine, did they cease their importunities till the Havildar luckily told them, it was contrary to our customs. After this they not only desisted, but seemed to applaud our obstinate adherence to custom. In a short time the Rajah, with some Bramins, and a crowd of attendants, appeared. The salutations, the firings, and the tom toms were repeated, and we walked to the Rajah's house, which was close by, myself leading the procession, as the Rajah insisted on walking behind me.

"On the morning of the 17th, the celebration of the marriage took place: the bridegroom appeared about eighteen years of age, and the *future* wife between six and seven. The following parts of this ceremony I had an opportunity of observing: The Rajah, with several neighbouring Rajahs, or their deputies, and all his own family, a little after the sun rose, went in procession to the Pagoda; the intended husband also attended, but the bride remained at home. About two hours were spent here in praying, or religious ceremonies, which I could not witness; but being at last admitted to the threshold of the door, a Bramin took three measures successively of rice, and poured them on the old Rajah's head, and three in the same manner over that of the young man. This sign of plenty and generation was followed by a petition, or blessing, in behalf of the parties. Thus ended this ceremony, and I escorted the Rajah home, accompanied by two thousand Moplas and Nairs, who capered and fired all the way. The fear of a dispute between these hostile tribes was, indeed, the occasion of my attendance. The young man did not return to the Rajah's house, but retired to that of his mother-in-law, which was at a little distance. The Rajah and the Bramins

Bramins again retired to their religious ceremonies.

"After this a feast was prepared; and the remainder of the day was spent in mutual presents and congratulations.

"19th. — The morning began with firing, and I was introduced to the married pair. About nine o'clock the Nair women, to the number of forty or fifty, proceeded to the Pagoda, with some offerings of flowers and rice. These women are much fairer than the men, well made, with agreeable features, and of the most alluring appearance.

"In the evening the Mopillas retired to their homes, and the Rajah entertained his Nairs with a Malabar play. At this exhibition there were present, besides my people, five or six hundred Nair women, men, and children. It commenced at nine o'clock, and continued until six the next morning. The actors were brought from a neighbouring country, and were judged excellent. They were dressed in the most fantastic Merry-Andrew-like manner. The story, or moral, is represented by action, screams, and gestures, which did not appear to me very impressive. A Bramin inter-reted to me. Different characters of both sexes were introduced, and the intention of the piece was to exalt the character of the Bramins, making many allusions to the unfortunate condition of their country, and the infernal disposition of their late persecutors, who are exhibited in the form of Devils. These internals swear to destroy the world, and to put to death, in the first place, all the Bramins; they sally forth on this design, and commit many murders, and at last meet a Bramin, against whom they advance quite furious. The Bramin, in deep meditation, continues his devotion without regarding them, which strikes them with reverence, and they prostrate them-

selves on the ground. The Bramin, full of benignity, dismisses them with an exhortation, and his blessing. The furies soon return to their former courses, and are repeatedly forgiven; but the Bramin, perceiving the insincerity of their repentance, obtains their destruction from Bramah.

"The representation consists of a variety of separate stories; one of them particularly engaged my attention:

"A God marries two young and beautiful wives; they appear on each side of him full of modesty and reserve; he pays them the most assiduous love, which they return with affection, and without any appearance of jealousy or uneasiness. He dances with them night and day; but at last a little repose becomes necessary, and he retires, leaving his wives embracing each other. This apparent cordiality does not last long, and the God is hardly asleep before the rivals begin a fierce battle. The combatants awaken the God, and his presence restores order; but he is soon sensible that it is impossible to preserve peace between *two wives*. In his distress he applies to his Superior, Bramah, who advises him to keep one always *asleep*, which would give him the variety of two without the anxiety. This experiment does not succeed: the *waking* Goddess torments him with her jealousy, and he is obliged to watch that she may not strangle her sleeping rival. In short, convinced that he is unable to manage *two wives*, he surrenders them both to a greater God.

"The Nair women appeared at this entertainment, and mingled with their male friends or relations with an agreeable freedom.

"The performance was accompanied by the country music, vocal and instrumental."

ADNEY.

OLD HOUSE, HACKNEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS ancient Building, situate in Well-street, was the country residence of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who, to use the words of a celebrated Historian, "*was reckoned the first Baron of the Kingdom; and who, for state and grandeur, vied with the King;*" and now, to shew the change of human affairs, the principal apartment is inhabited by a chimney-sweeper. The original name of the Church of Hackney was St. Augustine; but, on a grant being made of certain possessions in this parish to the Prior and Knights Hospitallers of St. John, the

Church was dedicated to St. John. The above Building is now let in apartments, and forms a small quadrangle. The form of a cross, with mitres at each end, is in brickwork of a different colour; and the front is composed of tessellated bricks; it is vulgarly called King John's Palace, as are many buildings that Prince never knew. It is worthy to rescue from oblivion those remains of ancient grandeur, which shew the striking contrast between the former and present mode of architecture.

T. P.

AC-

ACCOUNT OF THE METHOD OF SUPPLYING ARTIFICIAL NOSES;

AS PRACTISED BY THE NATIVES OF THE MALABAR COAST.

MOST of our readers have no doubt heard of the formation and adaptation of artificial Noses. In Europe this operation has been generally considered as visionary, and has afforded a fine theme for the ridicule of some of our wits of the first order. For example, Addison, Steele, and Pope have not overlooked the art of famed Taliacotius. This art, it appears, is actually practised, and with great success, in the Western parts of India, by a cast of Hindoos, called Kamoos. An account of their method of performing this operation appears in a paper published in the Bombay Courier of the 4th April 1795, which we have extracted for the information of the curious :

"It is much to be lamented that the Europeans, whose talents have been devoted to the literature of India, have applied themselves rather to the speculative than to the practical parts of knowledge; and that their discoveries, however meritorious, have been more curious than useful.

"Although we cannot agree with those who look to India as the source from whence Europe has derived every thing that is valuable in science, yet we must allow that it has been the fountain of much of our knowledge; and that the common practice of the necessary arts of life among an ancient people would yet afford us not a little instruction.

"The progress that has been made in surgery for several centuries past in Europe makes it little probable that any improvement could be expected from the natives of this country; but we think, that in two operations we may still receive instruction. The first of these is the depression of the Chryselline lens, when it becomes opaque; and the second, the formation of Noses. We may also remark, that with instruments far more imperfect than ours, they perform the operation of Lithotomy in the very place which, by the consent of modern surgeons, is esteemed the best.

"The Hindoos certainly deserve the praise of making artificial Noses in a superior way to any people in the world; an art, unfortunately for them, the more necessary, as in no part of the world is the practice of cutting off noses so com-

mon. The process of repairing them was recommended in Europe about three hundred years ago, and was said to have originated with the Calabrians, from whom it was received by the surgeons of Bologna.

"The celebrated Taliacotius, so unjustly exposed by some of our wits to ridicule, wrote a volume on those unions of living matter, under the title of "*Chirurgia earum per Infectionem Membrorum*." We have never had access to this work; but we have reason to think, from the following extract from *Fabricius ab aquapendente*, that the operation in Europe was much inferior to the one in use in this country.

"Si verò portio nasæ cartilaginea ex toto amputetur, insanabile hujusmodi est vulnus. Ne tamen tanta ex abscisso naso in facie apparet deformitas ars excogitavit reparare amissum nasum, et primi, qui modum reparandi nasum calluæ fuerunt Calabri, deinde devenit ad Medicos Bonopienles. Est tamen modus adeo laboriosus, difficilis et longus, ut ii qui huic se submiserunt si rursus indigerent nasi reparatione, non amplius se submitterent. Fit scarificata portione pinnee nasi, deinde incisa cute brachii respondentis majori portioni nasi deperditæ, et applicata cute atque censata cum parte scarificata nasi; brachium postea capiti alligatur, ita ut neque hinc neque inde unquam dimoveatur, quia si moveretur, non fieret agglutinatio. Facta agglutinatione, iterum scarificatur nasus alis scarificationibus, et frequentibus, adeo ut Caro rubea appareat, et cicatricis reliquia non appareant tum vicina brachii portio inciditur et apponitur, naso et consuitur, atque hoc toties repetitur et afficitur, quousque totus nasus fuerit scarificatus, et cutis brachii ex toto fuerit brachio ablata, et naso agglutinata. Multas animadversiones in hujusmodi curatione proponerem nisi seirem hujus rei professorem magnum volumen in lucem dedisse."

"From the above curious passage it will be observed, that the object could not be effected until an adhesion had taken place between the arm and the mutilated nose; and we may readily conceive, that an operation so long and painful would soon fall into disuse.

"We

"We have seen a letter from Mr. Lucas, an ingenious surgeon of Madras, describing very particularly the operation of putting on Noses, which in one case he himself performed with success. This differs but little from the Indian method practised by the Koomas, a cast of Hindoos; with which, as it has been ably described by a Gentleman who witnessed the process, we shall conclude these observations.

"Some religious ceremonies are first performed: beeter and arrack put into the patient's hands, he is then laid upon his back, his arms stretched along his sides on the ground, he is ordered, on no pretence whatever, to raise his arms during the operation; and they impress him with the idea, that it cannot be successful unless he complies strictly with these injunctions. A plate of wax being previously formed into the shape of the defective nose, it is flattened and laid obliquely upon the forehead, so as to avoid the hairy scalp. The *alæ* and septum of the artificial nose being placed upwards, the other extremity of it terminating at the indentation of the *ossa nasi* with the *os frontis*, the operator marks out a portion of integuments equal to the size of the flattened wax, and then dissects it from the pericranium, leaving a small slip undivided between the eye-brows, to preserve the circulation in the detached piece until an adhesion takes place between it and the stump of the nose. He then cuts or pares off the cicatrix from the stump of the nose; and immediately behind the excision he makes an incision, into which the edge of the integuments are to be grafted or inserted.

"As there remains a slip of teguments between the eye-brows undivided; the detached portion, when turned down, is twisted half round; so that its recent surface may be applied to the face of the scarified stump, and the edge grafted into the above-described incision, which extends along both *alæ* to the superior part of the upper lip; a transverse incision is also made in the superior part of the upper lip, into which the septum is inserted. Thus carefully grafting or inserting the scalp, it is kept exactly in this situation by a cement, called in this country *Kitta*, which is softened with a little water, and spread on long narrow bits of cotton cloth; five or six of which are applied over each other upon the junction which forms an irregular triangle. The dressing for the wound on the forehead is pieces of cloth dipped in ghee; the patient is desired to lie on his back five or six days. Four days after the operation the cement is removed, and the junction only covered with cloth moistened in ghee or oil, which is renewed every day: neither stitches, sticking plaster, compress, nor bandages, are required. About ten days after the operation, round dossils, made of soft old cloth, are introduced into the nostrils to prevent them from contracting too much, which would happen if this precaution were neglected.

"The connecting slip of integuments is generally divided about the 25th day; and on this occasion some more dissection is necessary, to effect an exact union, and to leave as little seam as possible on the superior part of the arch of the nose."

INSCRIPTIONS FOR VIRGIL'S INTENDED MONUMENT.

GENERAL Miolis, who now commands in Mantua (whence Virgil has been called "The Mantuan Bard") lately sent a letter to the Magistrates of that place, in which he expressed his surprise at not being able to find, in the native city of Virgil, a single Monument erected to the memory of that *illustrious Poet*; and suggested to them the propriety of raising a Pyramid, however plain it might be, that should point out the place which had been honoured by the birth and residence of the immortal Author of the *Æneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Eclogue*.

The Magistrates, on the receipt of this letter, entering into the views of the writer, immediately published an invitation to the Artists to present plans of a Pyramid to stand upon a majestic pedestal, and which they intend to erect in the *villæ* of Pietole, near the spot in which tradition

says Virgil was born. An area about it is to be planted with oaks, myrtle, and laurel. On the four sides of the Pyramid are to be Inscriptions taken from Virgil's own works.

ON ONE SIDE THE FOLLOWING VERSES:
Frimus ego in patriam mecum (modo vita
superstit)

Aonio rediens, deducam vertite musas:
Primus Idumeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas.

ON THE SECOND:

—————Olim
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura pecuni.

ON THE THIRD:

O Meliboe, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

ON THE FOURTH:

Natal. Pub. Virgilio Maronis sacrum.

The second and third Inscriptions evidently bear an allusion to the present state of Mantua, and the third pays a high compliment to Buonaparte.

ROGER ASCHAM's LETTERS.

(The following Three Letters, which connect with the Correspondence of this Writer printed in his Works &c. are now first published from the Originals in the Bodleian Library.)

LETTER I.

SIR,

SO greate thanks for so litle a token must needes proceed both of much gentleness in you, and of great good will toward me. There is a charte, preparatie for *Mirandula*, yet so conteyninge the confines about it, that ye may se the hole platte of *Lumbardie*, from *Piemonte* to *Venice*, even as a man wold wilthe. *Rome* is stamped so likewise, with the left parte of *Tuscane* about it. Thies two chartes I wold have had to send them to your Mastership; but Master *George Throkmarton* hath both these and other mo, as he told me, which I know ye may both see and use at your pleasure. And I am glad your judgement to have particulare charter doth confirme myne opinion in the same. Sir, I wold be very glad to know of your Mastership, if I, in place where I am abroad, may, without shenting* at home, somtyme, as occasion servith, taulke with the Popes Nuncios men, as I do with other agents and *Italians* here. Hitherto I have not, nor wold not do it; for skill, I knew not wether I might do it or no, nor hereafter will not attempt it, except your wisdom from hence wold warrant me thereunto. I belive you have better advices from *Rome* of the hole state and sturris of *Italie* than all the rest of Ambassadors have. And I wold trust so to arme my taulke, as I shold gette more of some of them than any of those shold wyne of me, and I wold also do it so, as neyther any at home shold have cause to mistruste, nor those those here, occasion to hope that I therby shold become papisticall. We were at *Argentine*, and fory I was that wee saw not *Joan St.* there. *Weteri fratres*, to whom *Nobilitas literata*, and very gently shew unto me diverse things of his writings, and amongst the rest, the two first *Contraria Orati*; ones excellentlye, as I think, translated, and at large, as I saw, commented by *Sturmus*. I had no leisure to peruse it much, but even then I did remember and wiithe, that I had known the hard places in *Demosthenes*, which your Mastership ons at *Sbeene* did shew unto me, and I wold the gladlier know the lesse and line

thereof in some certayne printe, because wen I red that pece of *Demosthenes* not long fithens, I did as a blinde horse doth, which hath cause to stagger in every playn, and yet somtyme doth not stumble in the roughest way, bicause he doth not se the perill of his passage, as I myself did not feele myne ignorance when I am sure I understood not the sentence.

Sir, I taulkes and trouble your Master-ship to boldlie; but impute this to your owne and old gentleness, which maketh me to misuse thus your leyser from bettere busineses. I can not expresse how much I take myself bound unto you for that that ye utter, both in my Lord Ambassadors lettres and myne, how ready and bent you be to do me a pleasure, when any occasion shall serve thereunto; and seeyng ye will needs have me bold surelie for this ons, ye must beare with me, beyng although in deed far to bold. It is your pleasure to do me good, I besech you hear my kind advise how ye may do it most easilie, and where I wold injoye it most gladlie, and yet deserve it, or serve for it, as I trust, somewhat fittlye.

Many tymes, by myne especiall Master Mr. *Cbecke's* means, I have been caulled to teache the King to write in his privie chambre, at which tymes his Grace wold oft most gentle promise me one day to do me good, and I wold say nay, your Majestie not sone forgette me when I shall be absent from you, which thing he said he wold never do. Sir, I do not mistrust thies wordes, because theis were spoken of a child, but rather I have layd up my sure hope in them, because thei were uttered by a Kynge. Next this promise of the King's Majestie, my trust is in my Ladies Grace my Mistres; and the rather I trust so, because I am assured in my conscience, that I did her faithfull and good service, in so that Maistres *Astley* this last yeare sent me word from her Grace by Mr. *Lever*, that her Grace wold eyther speeke or write to the King for me, in any reasonable sute; and surely I have reason whie I shold desire, that if I have a benefit done, I might have some cause to thank her Grace for it, after this, you and Mr. *Cbecke* be

* Shenting, blanding, censuring.—EDITOR.

onlie the stayes, to whom I do lean; and these wayes there be, in one of the which I wold be glad to lead the residew of my life: the first, as it is most easie for you to obtain, so is it most my my wishe to injoye, and that is, that I may, setting out the *Greke* tong in *Sant Jobns*, be bound to no other statutes nor actes in the Universitie. Secondarelie, to have some corner in that office in the Corte, of the which my Lord Ambassador made mention to your Mastership not long sithens; and in place perchance, being ondre your Mastership's correction, I cold do some good, and besides help forward with some peeces of *learning* in the Corte, as my Lord Ambassador hath oft told me I might. If neyther of thies two wayes may bestead, than I wold wishe I were able to serve my contry abroad, in this Corte or in *Venice*, or in *Maximilian's* Corte in *Hungarie*, or in some other place, and I wold not doubt but marke as warelie, and write home as diligently such occurrents as do happen, as some of theis strangers do, which have so good stipends out of the realme, and in this poynt I am sure I cold do your Mastership some pleasure, in spedilie making you partaker of the affairs abroad. I blusse, Sir, in wryting thus boldlie for myself, and I promise you I wil not greatly use it here after: and in very deed, if I had never come from *Cambridge* into the world abroad, I wold not much labor, cyther to change the state of my living in *Cambridge*, or else to increase it other waie abroad; many saying thies fower yerres, I have served in good plafe, a King's dawghter at home or a King's Ambassador a brode, men might think strangelic of my behaviour, if need shold compell me styll to ryn to myne old hole, where I must be subject to the pleasure of men's taulk concerning my returning thither. At good tymes in *Englana*, the poorest man commonly hath eyther a

new cote, or else his old cote turned, and in very deed I love myne old living so well, that I had rather have it turned than any new provided. And I know it to be so fitt for myne use, that I am assured I cold do good service to the common welthe, and if it were not so streite, but that I might sturre myselfe in it as I wold, surelie it shold last me as long as I shold live, yet it shold be a greate deale the warmer, if your Mastership wold help to line it a litle better, and especially against this wyntree, which draweth towards me very fast. In somertyme, I know light and unlyned garments be fittest for men's use; but if it shall be myne ill lucke still to weare myne old *Bendall* cote in wyntree, I must with much shame; pardon me, Sir, that I make not end of my sentences; Mr. *Tbrokmartyn* caullith so fast for my letter that I must make an end. Sir, I pray to think that—that which I write is concerning to taulk with every man here in generallitee doth onlie proceed of a good will to dodiligent servicees abroad; if your Mastership think otherwise, then I pray you let this be writtin onely to you. I am most glad that ye somewhat commend my service here; in very dede, if my habilitie were able to matche with my good will, diligence, and trothe, I shold do some good there in. I am ashamed to trouble your Mastership with soch ragged and il ordered lettres; but my hope is, ye will pardon all. The Lord kep you and my good Lady Cissell from Spires the

the 27 of Sept. 1552.

Your Mastership to command,

R. ASCHAM.

*Superscribed To the most
Honorabie Sir William Cessell,
Knight, one of the principall
Secretaries of the King's Majestie.
Endorsed Roger Ascham ad G. Cecills,
[Letter II. in our next.]*

ESSAY UPON GAMING.

BY CHARLES CRAWFORD, ESQ.

THERE may be some use in expatiating upon Gaming even to those who are not guilty of it, that their aversion may be continued: there may be also some pleasure in reflecting upon the evils and troubles which those suffer who practise this vice, from which troubles we escape through our virtue. It is agreeable, says a Latin Poet, upon the sea-shore, to see others who are vexed in a tempest;

not that it is pleasing our fellow-creatures should be afflicted, but that we should escape from the evils before our eyes.

Suave Mari magno, turbantibus aquera ventis,
E Terrâ, magnum alterius spectare laborem;
Non quia vexari quemquam est jucunda voluptas,
Sed quibus ipse malis careas, quia cernere
suave est.

It is observed, that Gaming is seldom pursued with moderation: it is a fascinating and domineering passion: as the serpent of Aaron swallowed up every other serpent, so does this extirpate every other passion. The Gamester neglects the calls of love and friendship: the desire of fame and of knowledge, health, time, honour, and all that is valuable to men, are sacrificed to his love of play. It is mentioned by Historians, that some of the Germans were formerly so addicted to this vice, that they would even venture their personal freedom, when they were bereft of every thing else; and, upon losing, would quietly suffer themselves to be bound and sold as slaves. There are two causes of the injury of health from the pursuit of this passion, continual anxiety, and late hours. It is not unusual for Gamesters to continue whole nights as well as days at play. It is remarkable that Gamesters are the worst paymasters in the world, except in gaming debts, which they call debts of honour: men who risk hundreds upon the throw of a die are often arrested for trivial sums. This reluctance to pay their honest creditors arises from the desire of having ready money always at hand, which is a necessary passport to the gaming table. Here, therefore, true honour is set aside for that which is in a great measure imaginary. It appears to me, that a Gamester is unworthy of public or private trust; that he should not be an attorney, or a trustee, or an officer of Government: those who know mankind, know there are frequent instances of Gamesters losing the money that has been entrusted to their hands by others for various purposes. A man addicted to Gaming can be regular to no appointment, can give the necessary attention to no business whatever. The temptation alledged to Gaming by many persons of fortune is that it kills time: it is well said by Dr. Young,

Ah! how unjust to Nature and himself
Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent Man!
Like children, babbling nonsense in their sports,

We censure Nature for a span too short;
That span too short we tax as tedious too;
Torture invention, all expedients tire,
To lash the ling'ring moments into speed,
And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves.

There is one very bad effect of Gaming which has never found observed by any writer on the subject, which is, that

it has a tendency to harden the heart. I remember once to have heard a great Gamester say (he was a man who chiefly supported himself by the profits arising from play), that his foolish pity to his friends had made him forbear many advantages which he could have reaped, and that he was determined in future to spare no man. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that it is our duty to keep the heart tender and susceptible of the afflictions of others. It is the language of inspiration, that when the Almighty is willing to work a reformation, he is represented saying, "I will take away the heart of *stone*, and give you a heart of *flesh*." A feeling mind may be esteemed in many respects a great blessing: it contains a great inclination to virtue; for if we feel for the misery of others, we shall unwillingly cause that misery. It is incumbent upon us, however, to guard against what is really a foolish pity, and to keep our sensibility always under the direction of reason.

Another evil attendant upon Gaming is that it introduces us into the worst company. The gaming table, like the grave, has been well said to level all distinctions. Bad company makes us unhappy; it makes us infamous; and if we do not take care it will soon make us wicked. There is a fine print upon the subject of Gaming by the ingenious Mr. Hogarth: the Prince of the Blood and the Nobleman are there represented (and perhaps this part of the picture is taken from real life) with highwaymen and sharpers. Some of the miseries which Gaming produces are there imitatively described, and, above all, the insensibility to the duties and the proper cares of life; for the watchmen are thundering out that the house is on fire, and no Gamester will attend to remove the danger: he is fastened to the object of his wishes, and perhaps in one instance may resemble the man of integrity whom Horace describes as unmoved amid the dissolution of all things.

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum serient ruinae.

It appears foolish in a man who is not thoroughly versed in the games at which he plays, and who is not always cool and sober, to frequent Gaming Societies; for the loss of his property must in a little time be the consequence of such conduct; but fair skill in play, with a possession of temper and constant sobriety, will not always avail to keep a man from ruin;

for it is well known, that sleight-of-hand men, such as Jonas, Breslaw, and Falconi, can give such lessons as to enable any man of dexterity to deceive even good players. A person who has received instructions from such men can with ease always secure to himself Pam, when he deals at Loo; which, to those acquainted with the game, is known to be of vast advantage. When he plays at All-Fours, he can turn up a knave every time he deals. When he throws the dice, by taking one die secretly in his hand and rattling the other in the box, he can make one die appear upon the table what he pleases, and this is half-way towards gaining the throw. In short, if he be well instructed by these people, a scoundrel can gain numberless advantages at various games, and elude all detection. I have seen Breslaw perform his tricks in a public room, and was highly astonished at his dexterity: an ignorant and superstitious person might have conceived that he dealt with an invisible power. I suppose that the Egyptian Magicians must have been persons of this character, and that fortune-telling, conjuring, sleight-of-hand, and magic, all arose from these crafty and imposing people.

A Gaming Table has a great tendency to produce the most dangerous quarrels, even among friends. It is certainly expected in polite circles, that the greatest temper should be observed in winning and losing; and there are some who part with their money in gaming with the greatest apparent calmness, like the Spartan boy who said nothing though the concealed fox was eating into his flesh; but still we find, among Gamesters of all conditions, disputes or duels. In short, Gaming has filled the world with tragedies; for not only duelling but suicide in high life, and robbery in lower life, are often the consequences of this fatal passion. Among the numberless victims to this vice, we may mention Miss Braddock, the daughter of the brave but unfortunate General Braddock, who lost his life near Fort Pitt in America. She was bequeathed by her father, as well as one other sister, 5,000 pounds, with the benefit of survivorship to either child. Miss Braddock, the object of our consideration, became possessed of ten thousand pounds sterling, upon the death of her sister: she was handsome, accomplished, had a pleasing turn for poetry, was full of sensibility and humanity: she possessed, as every young lady should

possess, an elegance and a sanctity of manners: her chastity had not met with the least suspicion: she was strong in that department of character where human nature is most liable to fail, and feeble in another. Ruin attacked her, in the words of the Poet,

—As a thief, bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich Burgher, whose substantial
doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.

Thus favoured, thus admired, thus qualified to give some honest man the lasting and delicious comforts of matrimony, Miss Braddock was introduced into the first circles. It was among some ladies of high rank at Bath, that she contracted, through a false prepossession, a habit of Gaming. I say through a false prepossession, though I am no Democrat. I am an advocate for Nobility being respected, but not being servilely imitated in what is wrong. Miss Braddock being ignorant of play, and being confused from bashfulness as well as inexperience, here soon lost her fortune: being pestered, in consequence, continually, wherever she went, with a Dun (whom Dr. Johnson emphatically defines “a clamorous and importunate creditor”), she became unhappy, impatient, desperate. One fatal night, after she had retired to her chamber and dismissed her maid, she took the girdle that she often wore round her waist, and mounting a chair, she fastened the girdle round her neck, and fixed it at the top of the door before she shut it close: she in this manner contrived a gallows for herself, by kicking away the chair. This evidently appeared to be the case to those who first broke into her chamber the succeeding morning. O ignominious, horrible, and accursed end of beauty, elegance, talents, and humanity! It is *painful* to think of this end, yet it is *useful*, that the young and undesigning may be warned.

It seems to be our duty to resist the least inclination to Gaming; as a prudent man would not wish to lose his own money, and an honest man should not wish to gain improperly the money of others. A religious man should consider that Gaming is a direct violation of the Commandment which says, “Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbour’s.”

MEMOIRS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

THOUGH Mr. Burke, by the death of his elder brother, was to have succeeded to a very comfortable patrimony, yet, as his father was living, and had other children, it could not be supposed that his allowance was very ample. This urged him to draw upon his genius for the deficiency of fortune; and lucky it was for himself, and useful to the world, that he was placed in those circumstances; as otherwise we should, in all likelihood, be deprived of his literary efforts, and consequently of some of the best models of writing in our language.

What was his first production we cannot exactly state; we have been informed, and on respectable authority, that it was a Poem, and that it was unsuccessful. This may seem paradoxical to some, considering the extent and variety of his talents, and above all the copious imagery with which his subsequent works and speeches abound; but history, and a closer observation on mankind, will furnish us with many cases in point: Cicero, amongst a crowd of others, stands prominent in this predicament, who, though by far the finest orator of his time, as well as one of the finest writers, yet, in ambitioning to be a poet, departed from the truth of his great abilities; and, on this ground *only*, subjected himself to the ridicule of his contemporaries and posterity.

But Mr. Burke's first known publication was a work of much greater consequence, not only when we consider it as a work of fancy, but as an imitation of an original of whom even hope despaired of seeing so well paralleled; what we allude to is the well known pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society," for some time supposed to be a posthumous work of the late Henry Lord Bolingbroke. To assume the style and character of such a writer, who had passed through all the high gradations of official knowledge for near half a century; a fine scholar, a most ready and eloquent speaker, as well as the sublimest and most nervous writer of his time; was perhaps one of the boldest attempts ever undertaken; particularly, when it is considered by whom?—By a young man, a stranger to the manners, habits, and col-

lege connexions of the *literati* of this country; who could have no near view of the great character he imitated, and whose time of life would not permit of those long and gradual experiments by which excellence of any kind is to be obtained: but great and extraordinary minds have a consciousness of their own strength, which is their best and truest adviser. Burke felt himself equal to the task, and like the present Minister who, very nearly at the same age, said "he would accept of no subordinate situation in Government," they both proclaimed to the world that "they were no vain boasters; but that they each had that witness within them," which were to be the heralds of their future fame.

When this publication first appeared, almost every body received it as the posthumous work of Lord Bolingbroke; and so far from being looked upon as one of those hasty sketches of his youth, or the gleanings of old age, it was praised up to the standard of his best writing. The critics knew the turn of his periods; his style; his phrases; and, above all, the matchless dexterity of his metaphysical pen: and, amongst these, nobody distinguished himself more than the lately-departed Veteran of the Stage, Charles Macklin; who, with the pamphlet in his hand, used frequently to exclaim at the Grecian Coffee-house (where he gave a kind of literary law to the young Templars at that time), "Oh! by G--d, Sir, this must be Harry Bolingbroke; I know him by his cloven foot!"

In short, such was the general turn (even amongst the best critics) for thinking it a production of Lord Bolingbroke's, that the late Earl of Chesterfield, who so intimately knew the noble Lord, and has drawn such a masterly and resembling portrait of him in his letters, confessed that he was for some time deceived on this point: and a still better judge, Bishop Warburton, was at first so much deceived as to exclaim to a friend, "You see, Sir, the fellow's principles; they now come out in a full blaze."

"A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas on the Sublime and Beautiful," was the next production of his pen, which soon engaged all readers

who

who had the least pretensions to taste or science. Beside possessing novelty of opinion in many particulars, this book attracted by its style and ingenuity of reasoning: every body read it; and even those who could not assent to many of the general principles, concurred in praising the Author for talents of a very extraordinary kind. A criticism on it, ascribed to Johnson, but really written by Mr. Murphy, concludes in the following manner:

"Upon the whole, though we think the Author of this piece mistaken in many of his fundamental principles, and also in his deductions from them, yet we must say, we have read his book with pleasure. He has certainly employed much thinking: there are many ingenious and elegant remarks which, though they do not enforce or improve his first position, yet, considering them detached from his system, they are new and just. And we cannot dismiss this article without recommending a perusal of the book to all our readers, as we think they will be recompensed by a great deal of sentiment, perspicuous, elegant, and harmonious style, in many passages both *sublime and beautiful*."

The celebrity of such works soon made Burke known to the literati; amongst whom were the late George Lord Lyttelton, the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, the present Archbishop of York, and many other respectable characters, who were proud to patronize a young man of such good private character, and such very distinguished talents. It was in consequence of these connections that we soon after find Mr. Burke in the suite of the Earl of Halifax, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, October 1761. Here, by his talents, as well as by his convivial and agreeable manners, he made himself not only useful at the Castle, but renewed and formed several other respectable acquaintances.

Before he left Ireland he had a pension settled on him, on that establishment, of *two hundred pounds* per year, which was said to be obtained through the interest of the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, the official Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Report said at the same time, that Mr. Burke had obliged Mr. Hamilton in turn, by writing that celebrated speech for him, which (as he had never afterwards spoken another of such consequence) dubbed him through life with the name of "Single

Speech Hamilton." This, however, we only give as a report, talked of in the better circles of that day; though never, we believe, either formally or impliedly contradicted, by Mr. Hamilton's subsequent speeches or writings.

The connection between these Gentlemen did not last very long; for a few years afterwards, on some political contest, Mr. Hamilton telling Mr. Burke, as coarsely as 'twas unfounded, "that he took him from a garret," the latter very neatly and spiritedly replied, "Then, Sir, by your own confession, 'twas I that *descended* to know you."—He at the same time flung up his pension; and a coolness, we believe, ever after subsisted between them.

Previously to Mr. Burke's setting out for Ireland, he married, a Miss Nugent, daughter of Dr. Christopher Nugent, a very respectable Physician settled at Bath; and no less eminent for skill in his profession than for his general learning, great integrity, and amiable manners. As affection was the foundation of this union, so it was the happy cement of it to the end of his life; as none, even in the most retired and humble stations, could give greater instances of conjugal happiness; and let this be a proof, amongst many others, as well as an example, that nothing is so likely to sweeten the cup of human misery as a pure and well regulated affection: it is the finest sensation of passion; the highest order of friendship; and the only permanent property in marriage, which neither sickness nor poverty can depress; and which, perhaps, death only can interrupt, not finally to do away. But let us hear this great man himself on the subject, who has often declared to his intimate friends, "That in all the anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof!"

Mr. Burke's fame as a writer was now established; and what added another wreath to this character were some pamphlets written before the Peace of 1763. These introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Mr. Fitzherbert, father of the present Lord St. Helens; a Gentleman who esteemed and protected men of letters; and who possessed, with a considerable share of elegant knowledge, talents for conversation which were very rarely equalled. Through the medium of Mr. Fitzherbert he became acquainted with the late Marquis of Rockingham and

and the late Lord Verney; events which opened the first great dawn of Mr. Burke's political life.

Soon after his acquaintance with Lord Rockingham, a circumstance took place which gave this Nobleman an opportunity to draw forth as well as reward the talents of his Protégé:—The Administration formed in 1763, under the Honourable George Grenville (or rather under the private influence of Lord Bute) being in a tottering situation, in consequence of some disagreements about the *Regency Bill*, and the unpopularity they acquired in the commotions caused by the conduct of the journeymen silk-weavers, his Majesty, through the recommendation of his uncle, William Duke of Cumberland, thought proper to appoint a new Ministry, of which the following were the principal arrangements:—His Grace the Duke of Grafton and the late Field-Marshal Conway, Secretaries of State; Charles Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c.: almost all the other great offices of state were filled with new men; except that of Lord Privy Seal, which was conferred on the old Duke of Newcastle, as a place of ease suitable to his years, and yet of honour and confidence (the things of which his Grace ever appeared most ambitious), sufficient to reward his early and constant services to the Royal Family, and in them to the British Dominions.

In this arrangement, which took place in 1765, Mr. Burke was appointed private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham; and soon after, through the interest of Lord Verney, returned as one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire.

* The introduction of so fine a writer as Mr. Burke into Parliament, for the purposes of giving his aid to Ministry, was not altogether a prospect so sure of succeeding as the world generally imagines: the eloquence of the *pen and tongue* are very different talents; nay, even the elocution of the Bar and the Senate diverge so widely, that many examples could be given of persons much celebrated in the former who have shrunk from their celebrity in the Senate: nor is this, when properly considered, much to be wondered at; the species of elocution in both are different; and that laborious study which is necessary to acquire the detail and minutiae of statutes and law cases in the

Courts below, is much better supplied in the Senate by a general constitutional knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the rules and orders of the House. Burke, however, had the singular felicity of joining to the character of an elegant writer that of an eloquent speaker; nor did his talents wait for the slow progressive hand of time to unfold them, as the very first speech he made, "on the impolicy of taxing the Colonies," was so much admired for its spirit, observation, and oratory, that the late Lord Chatham, who immediately followed him in the debate, said, "he should not go any further into the detail of the business, as that young Member (alluding to Burke) had so forcibly and eloquently anticipated every thing he had to offer on the subject."

This eulogium, with the respectable situation he held in a Ministry beginning to be very popular, together with the confidence and friendship of the First Lord of the Treasury, were flattering prefaces of his rising greatness in the State; but the sea of politics is a very uncertain ocean, which often allures the young adventurer with the prospect of a happy and prosperous voyage, merely to shew him the rashness of all anticipated pleasures.

The Rockingham Administration (as it has been called) being formed under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, caught its first symptom of decay on the death of that Prince. On the 31st of October 1765, whilst his Royal Highness was preparing to assist at one of those Councils frequently held, to arrange matters in a way of being more speedily dispatched by the Privy Council, he was seized with a sudden disorder, of which he had some symptoms the evening before, and in a fit of shivering sunk senseless, almost instantaneously, in the arms of the Earl of Albemarle. This was a great blow to the Administration, as it not only deprived them of his Royal Highness's abilities (which were greater than the world generally gave him credit for), but as it likewise deprived them of an advocate, who, from his near connection with the throne, could check the influence of Lord Bute, who was supposed to take a private lead in all the great affairs of state.

The Parliament, however, opened in December 1765, under their auspices, with tolerable eclat, when they introduced many salutary and popular acts; but what rendered this Administration still

more distinguished was the Bill for the total repeal of the Stamp Act, brought in during the spring of the ensuing year. The discussion on this Bill drew out the whole abilities of the country; and the universal joy its passing spread through the majority of the Nation is so well expressed by Mr. Burke himself, that we shall make no apology for transcribing his sublime and powerful description:

"I remember, Sir (addressing himself to the Speaker), with a melancholy pleasure the situation of the Honourable Gentleman (the late Field-Marshal Conway) who made the motion for the repeal of the Stamp Act. In that crisis, when the whole trading interest of this Empire, crammed into your lobbies with a trembling and anxious expectation, waited, almost to a winter's return of light, their fate from your resolutions. When at length you had determined in their favour, and your doors thrown open shewed them the figure of their deliverer in the well-earned triumph of his important victory, from the whole of that grave multitude there arose an involuntary burst of gratitude and transport. They jumped upon him like children on a long absent father: they clung about him as captives about their redeemer: all England, all America joined in his applause: nor did he seem insensible to the best of all earthly rewards, the love and admiration of his fellow-citizens; *hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest*: I stood near him, and his face, to use the expression of the scripture of the first Martyr, 'his face was as if it had been the face of an angel.' I do not know how others feel; but if I had stood in that situation, I never would have exchanged it for all that Kings in their profusion could bestow."—*Vide Mr. Burke's Speech, 19th April 1774, 410. Ed. p. 36.*

But notwithstanding the eclat which this act gave the new Ministry, followed up by some other acts and resolutions* which tended in some degree either to render the burdens of the people easier to be borne, or to secure the liberty of their persons; a sudden and unexpected change took place immediately after the close of this session; for on the 30th July, the same year, the following arrangements were announced: The Duke of Grafton First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earl of Shelburne (since Marquis of Lansdowne) Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of Richmond; Lord

Camden Lord High Chancellor, in the room of Lord Northington; the Right Honourable Charles Townshend Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Right Honourable William Dowdeswell; and the Right Honourable William Pitt (created some days before Earl of Chatham) Lord Privy Seal, &c. This change created a considerable deal of political commotion; and the public papers and pamphlets of that day turned their satire against the newly-created Earl of Chatham: they charged him with weakening and dividing an interest which the public wished to be supported; and lending his great name and authority to persons who were supposed to be of a party which had been long held to be obnoxious to the whig interest of the country.

Though these charges were afterwards fully refuted by the subsequent conduct of the noble Earl, the late Ministry were entitled to their share of praise, not only for being very active in promoting the general interests of the State by several popular acts and resolutions, but by their *uncommon disinterestedness*; as they shewed, upon quitting their places, that they retired without a place, pension, or reversion, secured to themselves or their friends. This was a stroke which the private fortune of Mr. Burke could ill bear; but he had the honour of being a Member of a virtuous Administration; he had the opportunity of opening his great political talents to the public; and, above all, of shewing to a number of illustrious friends (and in particular the Marquis of Buckingham) his many private virtues and amiable qualities, joined to a reach of mind scarcely equalled by any of his contemporaries.

In July 1766, Mr. Burke, finding himself disengaged from political business, visited Ireland after an absence of many years; and here he renewed many of those pleasing friendships and connexions which engaged the attention of his younger days, always rendered still more pleasing by the prospect of a rising fortune, and a capacity of doing good to those we love and esteem. He returned to England towards the close of the year; and, finding a strong opposition formed against the Duke of Grafton, who was sapling the spirit and force of those resolutions passed under the late Administration, he threw himself into the foremost ranks, and there soon shewed what a formidable adversary he was likely to be.

(To be continued.)

* For further particulars, see a Short Account of a Short Administration in the Annual Register, 1766; supposed to be written by Mr. Burke.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS MADE TO DETERMINE THE POISONOUS QUALITIES OF AZOTE.

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c.

FROM the fatal consequences which ensue to animals that breathe atmospheric air deprived of its oxygenous principle, or that receive into their stomachs those substances which contain it either as their base or as a principal ingredient (under some particular modification), it appears to me to be the destroying principle in all those poisons which kill the animal by throwing it into convulsions; and that it is the cause of the phenomena which take place in many of those diseases to which mankind are subject, or that it is the cause of the disease itself. The following Experiments will in some measure illustrate the foregoing hypothesis. It is known, that many substances taken into the cavity of the stomach (except in a very considerable quantity) are not noxious, which when thrown into the circulating system, even in the very smallest quantities, cause the animal to expire in violent convulsions. The atmospheric air taken into the stomach of man or other animals causes violent vomiting (See Goffe's Experiments on himself and other animals); but its base, when injected into the circulating system, is instantaneous death.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

I took two mice; one I caused to be stung by a wasp, which was immediately thrown into convulsions, and expired in two minutes: into an incision made into the muscular substance of the other, I injected two drops of the nitrous acid; it seemed to operate exactly in the same manner as the sting of the wasp, and the animal expired immediately. On opening them, and endeavouring to stimulate the muscular substance of their hearts, I found it had in a great measure lost its irritability. Fontana observes, in his Book upon Poisons, that the nitrous acid applied to the muscular substance of a pigeon killed it immediately: Cavendish and Lavoisier have proved by experiments, that the azote is the radical principle of the nitrous acid.

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

Having taken four frogs, I made incisions into the muscular substance of three of them: into one I injected two

drops of a strong decoction of tobacco; into the second, I injected half a grain of the solution of ammoniac; into the third, I injected the tenth part of a grain of opium in solution; the fourth I caused to be stung by an enraged wasp: the three first expired in the course of four minutes; the last in less than seven minutes. On opening them, I found the blood in the ventricles of the heart less florid than usual; and the muscular substance, on the application of zinc and silver, in a great measure to have lost its irritability. Barthollet has shewn, in a Memoir of the Academy at Paris, that 1000 parts of ammoniac, by decomposition, contains 807 parts of azote, and 193 of hydrogen. The salt of tartar thrown into the circulating system of a cat, in the small quantity of a quarter of a grain, kills like the stroke of lightning. Mr. Hassenfratz has shewn by experiments, that azote enters largely into the composition of that substance.

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took four young puppies: into the jugular vein of one, I injected four drops of the decoction of white hellebore; into the second, I injected four drops of the digitalis; into the third, I injected one grain of the salt of urine dissolved in water; the fourth I caused to be stung by two wasps: the first died almost instantaneously; the second and third in less than five minutes; the fourth recovered with great difficulty, and seemed to throw off the disease by foaming at the mouth.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I caused a number of earth-worms to be stung by bees, ants, and other insects, which always killed them immediately; and seemed to act on them in the same manner as the decoction of the poisonous plants, the laurel, tobacco, opium, &c. This effect is astonishing in these animals, which, when cut into pieces with the knife, still retain their irritability for many hours, or even days.

All poisonous plants with which we are acquainted seem to act in the same manner when injected into the circulating system of animals; yet, from the nature

and construction of the stomach of some animals, they are eaten with impunity: goats will grow fat upon euphorbium, and swine upon henbane, &c. The Abbé Fontana has shewn by his experiments, that the poison of the Ticunas, supposed to be a vegetable substance, may be taken into the stomach, to the quantity of some grains, without hurt; yet the smallest quantity taken into the circulating system is instantaneous death. With this poison, the inhabitants of the banks of the river Amazons are said to poison their arrows. Not only the inspissated juice of poisonous plants is used by savage nations to poison their arrows and darts, but it is known that *putrid flesh* is used for the same purpose, and from the same principle, even to this day. The Athenians used the water hemlock to poison their state criminals: the executioner desired Socrates not to talk so much to his friends, as it would prevent the poison from operating as it should do. (See Petit's Miscellaneous Observations.) Phocion, finding that the executioner had not enough of poison, gave him money to buy more, observing facetiously, that the Athenians were obliged even to pay for their death. (See Plutarch's Lives.) The celebrated poisonous tree of Java, called in the Malayan tongue "Bohun Upas," by giving out this destructive principle in the gaseous state, may prove fatal to vegetation, or to animals which come too near it. Although I believe the terrible accounts of this tree have been much exaggerated by travellers (See a Paper in the Batavian Society at Rotterdam, by Dr. Holst; wherein he endeavours to confute a very curious account of the Bohun Upas, by Foerch); yet this is in some degree the effect of poisonous plants with which we are better acquainted; not only preventing vegetation, but proving fatal to animals which happen to fall asleep under their shade. The sensitive plant seems evidently affected when brought near some of these plants, as also with the fumes of tobacco, and the volatil alkali. The juice of the Upas serves, when inspissated, to poison the arrows of the natives where it grows; but it is a most melancholy instrument in the hands of their tyrannic Princes.

That some vegetables do not contain azote in their composition is certain; but it is very evident in others, as in many of the genus of *Tyrodinamia* of Linnaeus. This may be felt by their very pungent quality, as well as from their

entering so easily into a state of putrefactive fermentation, and giving out large quantities of azote, either by itself or united with hydrogen in the gaseous form, as may be felt by eyes and nose. In the vegetable form we use azote daily, either through pleasure or from necessity. In cold climates, tobacco is now universal, either taken into the stomach or applied to the olfactory nerves. Opium is very general in the warm countries of the East: the Turks take it, to the quantity of two drams at a time, without any inconvenience: the porters at Surat (See Grose) take it to the quantity of an ounce at a time, and they find it increases their strength, and assists them in going through more labour: it is allowed plentifully to the soldiery, and is said to inspire them with a furious and undaunted courage. But to those who accustom themselves to take it (first perhaps through pleasure; for, as it by some heavenly magic, it is found to lull the senses into a most pleasing forgetfulness of all our cares, and to assuage the most excruciating pains which affect the human body, and here it is a blessing to mankind) for any length of time, they are sure to experience its baneful effects: from time to time they are seized with a most dejected languor both of body and mind, until the usual and welcome dose is repeated: their constitutions become emaciated, and have every appearance of a premature and decrepid old age, and too often sink under the first shock of disease. We see the azote daily used as a stimulus in cases of suspended animation: it is applied in a concrete form to the nose, in the form of smoke to the intestines, and sinapisms to the soles of the feet, &c. It is found to act differently on different constitutions; and, in the same constitution, when in health and when under disease: I have seen a child thrown into most violent convulsions by taking only two drops of laudanum; and a man, after one grain of digitalis, has scarcely recovered. This difference in the operation of poisons may depend on the different degrees of irritability in the different constitutions. From the difficulty of discovering the constituent principles of animal and vegetable poisons by chemical decomposition, the foregoing hypothesis may be found erroneous; yet, from the uniformity of nature, from the analogy in the action of these substances on the human body when taken into the circulating system, and from the analogy the action of these substances bear with

the azote in the purest and most simple state the Chemist can prepare it, we may venture to conclude that it is the destroying principle in all those poisons which destroy the animal life by throwing it into convulsions; and that the existence of this principle in substances where it cannot be ascertained by chemical analysis, may in a great measure be determined by their operation on the animal constitution. From the violent elevation and depression of the ribs in persons who are just hung, and from the same taking place in the diaphragm in dogs, as if Nature was struggling to throw off something which is noxious to the constitution, it seems by its stimulus to be the remote cause of respiration. That the atmospheric air is a stimulus itself, even when taken into the stomach, is proved by Mr. Goffe's Experiments above quoted. *Quere*, May not this be the cause of the difference which is found in the recovery of persons after drowning, whether their lungs were inflated during the time they were under water? or if they had a sense of their danger?

When the atmospheric air enters the lungs, it is soon deprived of its oxygene or vital principle, and is rendered thereby noxious to animals, and unfit to support flame; it not only becomes a stimulus, but puts on the form of a most deadly poison: melancholy proofs of this have happened where numbers have been crowded into the holds of ships, and closed from the circulation of fresh air: in the Black Hole at Calcutta, there was a striking instance of this. The effects of the wind called the *Sirroco* seems to be owing to a diminution of the empyreal air in the atmosphere. In some parts of Sicily the inhabitants are confined to their houses for four or five days together, to avoid a contact with this wind. Those Europeans who have felt it describe it as bringing on such a languor and dejection of spirits as is almost insupportable (See Brydone's Tour).

The fatal effects which daily occur to persons from going into vaults, caverns, wells, &c. which have been long shut up, proceeds from the same principle. The famous *Lago del Cani*, so often described by travellers, is surely no more than throwing the animal into it; which, by the sudden shock it gives, rouses Nature to throw off the effects of this air which it had taken into its constitution in the cave; and I make no doubt but one of

our English lakes would do as well, had we an equal opportunity of applying it.

The violent pains which take place in the beginning of fever, the spasmodic contraction over the whole body, and the great sensation of cold succeeded by a burning heat, seems to indicate this substance for a primary cause: we find the plague too often arising in those warm countries, and where the rivers, after subsiding, leave vast quantities of animal and vegetable substances to putrify, and give out this *mephitic*, which, not being dispersed by the winds, fits the atmosphere to continue this disease whenever it begins, or perhaps begets the disease itself. Growing vegetables are, during the day-time, found to purify the atmosphere, especially in the sun (See Ingenhauzen's Experiments); by giving out empyreal air in great quantities during the night-time, perhaps they absorb it, as many tender people cannot sleep with them in their bed-rooms. We have had instances of whole islands becoming uninhabitable, from the cutting down of the wood: the Dutch, who wanted to enhance the price of cloves in the East Indies, cut down all the clove trees in the island of Ternati, and the place became almost uninhabitable from its unhealthiness. From the same principle, plagues have followed after great battles, and where the slain have remained unburied: the plague is never known to continue long, but under some particular constitution of the atmosphere; and this must have been the case when it rose in the kingdom of Cathay as from the ground, in the form of a mineral exhalation, and continued its horrible desolation through all Europe. The porters who were employed in opening the bale goods in the Lazaretta at Marseilles were killed by the infection of the plague as from a stroke of lightning. The plague terminates like the small-pox, the matter being thrown out upon the skin; while in other fevers it is thrown out in large phlegmons in various parts of the body. We have no way of accounting for why the small-pox should often be endemic, and of a more malignant nature at one time than at other times; unless by supposing the constitution of the air to have the power of altering the habit of body, so as to render it more liable to receive the infection, and consequently less able to throw it off; therefore, children should be inoculated on the first appearance of the disease, or before their

their constitutions have suffered from the state of the atmosphere.

The azote, under some particular modification, may be the cause of hydrophobia in dogs: they are ever fond of eating, and haunting about places where there are animal substances in a state of putrefaction. Dogs are found to perspire little or not at all by the skin; therefore the disease, not being able to terminate itself that way, is carried to the salivary glands, and inflames them to such a degree of irritability, that when the animal, parched up with thirst, attempts to drink, by the irritation of the water it is thrown into violent convulsions; and, from the remembrance of the acute pain, it ever after turns from it with horror: *hence the disease takes its name.* The animal, as if actuated by nature, sets out a-running, and generally continues till it drops down dead, before the disease is thrown off by the glands or other evacuation.

If the sting of the tarantula was ever cured by music, it was certainly by the music exciting the person to get up and dance till he was covered with sweat. Under the same principle, some modification of this substance may constitute the *venereal virus*.

This subject being sufficiently known might assist us in finding out by experiment some remedy in nature, which, by combining with or decomposing this substance in whatever state or combination it should find it in; and thereby render it less destructive to life. We know that vinegar, taken into the stomach after opium, in a great measure destroys its effects: the vitriolic acid mixed with the poison of serpents renders it much less dangerous (See Fontana): the thieves' vinegar was found infallible in preventing the plague to certain persons who used it at Marseilles, and thereby were enabled to go about and plunder the houses of the inhabitants; but were pardoned on discovering by what means they avoided the infection; it was therefore called thieves' vinegar.

Vinegar is found a preventive to the infection in all fevers; and is much used in hospitals and the holds of ships, where there is danger of the infection spreading. When the habit is emaciated after long voyages, bad food, or breathing confined air, vegetable acids are found the only certain remedy we know of; and a very few days on shore, after a long voyage, never fails to restore the ship's crew to their pristine vigour. Acids themselves,

as a topical application, may be employed where persons have been stung by venomous animals: it is common in the country for persons who have been stung by bees, wasps, or even nettles, to rub the parts immediately with the leaves of sorrel or other acid vegetable; and I have known vinegar applied to gonorrhœa and chancres with good effect. In the hot countries, where people are daily bit by serpents and other poisonous insects, they rub the part immediately with some acid vegetable; but the most effectual remedy seems to be sucking the part with their mouths, as the poison only is dangerous when carried into the circulating system: the *Marii* and *Psylli*, brought to Rome from Africa, were famous for this kind of remedy.

It is a curious remark, that serpents *inspire*, but are not seen to *expire*; perhaps the phlogisticated air, which should be thrown out by the trachea, serves in them to form the poison in those which are mortal from the bite; and may serve to form that horrible factor in those which are not poisonous by the bite: and to this we may ascribe that fascinating power so curiously described by travellers, and which serves the animal to take its prey, or to defend itself: the devoted animal, as affected by some convulsive stupor, unable to extricate itself, grows weaker and weaker, till it at last drops into the extended jaws of its destroyer. Putrefaction is the immediate and common effect of the bite of the more dreadful serpents: the person dies in most violent convulsions, succeeded by a total loss of irritability. Mr. Williams, in a very ingenious paper in the *Asiatic Researches*, recommends (as in cases of suspended animation before-mentioned) every stimulus that can rouse nature to struggle with the disease, and that vol. alk. was a most efficacious application: according to Wolfe and Mead, it helps to throw off the effects of laurel water, and is efficacious even in hydrophobia.

Mr. Bruce and Savary, in their accounts of Egypt, describe a common practice of charming serpents, which is by rubbing their naked arms and bosoms with some sort of vegetable; and, to the astonishment of travellers, they apply them to their skin in every manner with impunity, and make a living by the practice (See account of the *Ceraistes* of Linnæus, Edinb. Encyclopedia, the bite of which is attended with immediate putrefaction). The poisonous wind, called *Samiel* by Chardin, which is instantaneous death,

immediately produces putrefaction in the animal; and much resembles some symptoms of the yellow fever, which evidently shewed the effect of this substance when taken into the system.

From the expence, the tediousness, and difficulties arising from the great nicety required in chemical experiments, and from the present infancy of that science, this subject would take much labour and patience fairly to investigate: from the collateral inferences, from the difficulties in working against old and popular pre-

judices, few people would undertake so great a labour: but it certainly would be a great step towards the classing diseases, and rendering the cure more simple; for no science will ever make any great progress in the world, but in proportion as it is rendered less intricate. A few years ago, chemistry was scarce known; but by the labour of the late ingenious French chemists, in forming a basis for the study of that science, it is now become easy, fashionable, and delightful.

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

THIS person, the acknowledged Father of the Stage, has at last submitted to fate; after a long life, passed in much turbulence, with many vicissitudes of fortune, amidst good and evil report, neither wholly blameless, nor yet entirely without faults. To a man who has contributed so much to the public amusement, some attention is due; and, in the present case, it is more particularly necessary, as innumerable mistakes, both as to dates and facts, have already deceived the reader of the present day; and, if not corrected, must very much perplex and embarrass the future Biographer.

The early part of Mr. Macklin's life is involved in obscurity: the time and place of his birth are equally unknown. If his own account, as he sometimes gave it (for he was not uniform in his relation), may be depended on, he was born in the North of Ireland; and, in the latter part of his life, he generally asserted that he was a man of the last century. His name was originally Macclachlin; his parents, it may be presumed, poor; and his education, if it ever deserved such a name, very scanty and neglected. It has been confidently reported, that he was unable to read *

until he arrived at the age of forty years; but to this calumny little credit is due: it is certain that he derived no assistance from his family, and was entirely the architect of his own fortune. A late Irish Judge frequently was heard to declare, that he remembered him a very inferior servant in Trinity College, Dublin; where he went of errands for the fellows and students, and where the reward of his services barely procured him the necessaries of life. To those who were acquainted with the activity of his mind, it will not appear probable that he long continued in such a degrading situation: when he left it, how he afterwards employed himself, or what circumstances led him to the Stage, are all equally unknown, and at this time impossible to recover by any enquiry.

Leaving therefore this obscure interval in the uncertainty in which it is involved, we shall hasten to that period of his life in which we are enabled to speak of him with more precision. Between the age of twenty and thirty years he left Ireland, and travelled in various parts of England in strolling parties, where little could be learnt, and a bare and sometimes precarious subsistence only could be obtained.

* This was the story often told by Foote, who used to add that he had been the marker at a billiard table; and sometimes, to raise a laugh at Macklin, that he used to be employed in calling numbers at a distance, and out of sight, to serve as chances at backgammon; at which game some Irishmen had agreed to play, though without either tables or dice, in a piece of ground marked out for the purpose. At length, in 1766, this aspersions on his literary character got into print in a poem by D. Hayes, Esq. entitled "The Authors." It is unnecessary to say any more on this subject than that Mr. Macklin, at the age of forty years, had been more than five years established at Drury Lane, in a respectable line of characters, and was then performing Shylock with unbounded applause. It has been said that Joe Miller could not read, but was obliged to learn his parts by hearing his wife read them to him; and that his principal motive for marrying was to obtain a woman capable of assisting him in this manner.

He experienced all the miseries incident to that neglected and despised situation; but being young, with a great share of animal spirits, he frequently some time ago declared, that the years he had spent in this low state were not those in which he had experienced the most unhappiness.

About the year 1725 he came to London, and was engaged by Mr. Rich, at Lincoln's-inn-fields playhouse, where he performed one season. The part he appeared first in (as he used to declare himself) was that of Alcander in *Œdipus*; in which he spoke with so little of the then tragic tone, that the Manager was not satisfied with him, and they soon parted. He then returned again to the country, and the first notice we meet with of him afterwards is on the 18th Sept. 1730, when he performed at Lee and Harper's Great Booth, the Bowling Green, Southwark, for the benefit of Mr. Ray, the part of Sir Charles Freeman in *The Stratagem*; the part of Archer being represented by Mr. Chapman: from the triflingness of the character he performed, it may be concluded, as an actor, he was not held in much estimation. In the winter of this year he was again engaged at Lincoln's-inn-fields; and, as he used to relate at a time his memory was not impaired, received the first marks of applause from the public, in the small part of an Irish evidence * in Fielding's *Comedy of The Coffee house Politician*, acted in December. From this time an acquaintance commenced between him and Fielding, which afterwards ripened into intimacy.

He did not, however, long continue under Mr. Rich, but again returned into the country, where he remained until the year 1733, when the revolt of the actors from Drury Lane Theatre, under Mr. Highmore, made it necessary for the deserted Manager to call in the aid of a new set of performers. Several were made trial of, but none with any success except Mr. Macklin, whose first appearance was on the 31st of October; when, according to the play-bill of the day, he only attempted the part of Captain Brazen in *The Recruiting Officer*. He afterwards performed *Teague in The Committee*, the drunken Colonel in *The Intriguing Chambermaid*, and other characters; and on the day preceding the

return of the revolvers (11th March 1734) he performed *Brals and Jack Stocks* in *The Confederacy and The Lottery*, for the benefit of Mrs. Clive. On the restoration of the old performers to their former master at Drury Lane, they were re-established in their characters, and Mr. Macklin became no longer useful; he therefore immediately joined a company hastily collected by Henry Fielding, who took the vacant Haymarket Theatre, and performed in it *Don Quixote* in England, in which Mr. Macklin represented the English Squire; but Fielding's success was but small, and his Theatre therefore was soon shut up.

The season which commenced at Drury Lane in 1734 began under the auspices of a new Manager, Mr. Fleetwood, and Mr. Macklin was engaged as a performer. His first appearance was on the 23d of September, in the character of Poins in *Henry IV.* and from this time his estimation with the public and his Manager continued gradually to rise. Griffin and Johnson were then old, and he became successor to each of them in such characters as he chose to select; and the irregularity of young Cibber gave him the opportunity of performing some parts, as Lord Foppington, and which he must have been very unfit for †: a list of these has been already printed in our Magazine for December 1791, to which we shall refer the reader. But besides his exertions as an actor, he was called upon to advise and assist the Manager, who had little knowledge of theatrical business.

"The return of the capital actors," says Victor ‡, "to their old well-accustomed Theatre, made a very visible difference in the audiences, to the advantage of the new Manager, whose unskilfulness in the business of the stage was by that means the longer concealed; but though he was an entire stranger to the art of theatrical navigation, he had cunning enough to look out for a pilot. Theophilus Cibber set out with him, his favourite and first Minister, but did not long continue in that high office; the Manager had sense enough to find that he was an improper and dangerous man. This Cibber (in the late disputes) had written against Gentlemen Managers;

* In the printed copy of this play his name stands against the character of Porer; but that being over in the first act, he appeared again in the fifth in the other part of Captain Brazenecourt. He used to say he had been peculiarly happy in dressing the character.

† In this character he was the first who played it out of the full-bottom wig, fashionable in the last century.

‡ Victor's *History of the Theatres*, Vol. i. p. 30.

and had told the public he looked upon Mr. Highmore as the purchaser of his birthright. Cibber was therefore displaced for Macklin; a man at that time of seeming humble pretensions, but of capabilities to raise himself to the office of Lord High Cardinal. This Minister continued long in the highest favour with the Manager, and the business of the Theatre was conducted some years under his influence and direction."

He had not been settled long as an actor at Drury Lane, when an accident happened which might have been attended with fatal consequences to him; and which certainly impressed an unfavourable opinion of him on the mind of the public during the rest of his life. On the 10th of May 1735, a new Farce was to be performed, called *Trick for Trick*, written by Mr. Fabian, in which Mr. Macklin and Mr. Hallam both performed. In dressing for the performance, the latter had got possession of a wig belonging to the house, which Mr. Macklin had performed in the preceding evening, and which he conceived he had a right to demand the restoration of.

With this demand Hallam did not readily comply, and much foul language passed between them. At length Macklin, irritated at Hallam's non-compliance, and inflamed by the language which passed between them, pushed at him with a stick which he had in his hand, without any aim, as it was supposed, but unhappily with fatal effect, as it penetrated his eye, and he lived only until the next day. On his death Macklin absconded, and did not take his trial until the 12th of December, when he surrendered himself at the Old Bailey, and was found guilty of manslaughter. It appeared by the evidence to be the result of a hasty fit of passion, unpremeditated, and repented of as soon as done. On this occasion, Mr. Rich, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Quin, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mills, and several others, appeared to his character; and testified that he was a man of a quiet and peaceable disposition. It was not until the 31st of January 1736, that he resumed his station in the Theatre, by the performance of *Ramillie* in *The Miser* *.

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTE OF PRINCESS AMELIA AND LORD BERKELEY OF STRATTON.

(FROM MRS. BERKELEY'S PREFACE TO THE POEMS OF GEO. MONCK BERKELEY, ESQ.)

MRS. Berkeley being at Lambeth Palace, visiting Archbishop Secker, was present when Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, said, "I cannot conceive what is come to Princess Emily lately: people don't usually grow better tempered as they grow old; but, from having been all her life the ——— (the blanks must be filled up by those who read), she is become so humble, so affable, so condescending, so kind and charitable, that it delights one to hear it; every body wonders, but nobody can tell what has caused this astonishing change." Every one at the table professed themselves glad, and contrasted it with her Royal Highness's conduct when Ranger of Richmond Park, and the odious stile erected to deter people from crossing it. The Archbishop, in his usual deliberate manner, and in his wonted deliberate tone of voice, said, "I can inform your Lordship, what it is that has wrought this wonderful, this very happy change in her Royal Highness's manners and conduct. You know that my Lord Berkeley of Stratton is always

one of her Royal Highness's select party: one day she told him, she found that she grew old, and she wished his Lordship would recommend some good book to her to read, to make her better. His Lordship bowed and said, he would endeavour to find one to suit her Royal Highness: accordingly, the next time he went to Gunnersbury House, he took a large folio in his coach; and, carrying it in under his arm, presented it to her Royal Highness, saying, that he had obeyed her Royal Highness's commands, and had brought her a book (and that book was *Bishop Hall's Works*) that he hoped and believed she would like. Her Royal Highness did like it, has read it, and studied it; and that my good Lord is the cause of this happy change in her Royal Highness that every body is so wondering at. Mrs. Berkeley also says, that the Princess used frequently to send Dr. Berkeley ten guineas, with a request that he would distribute it as he thought best amongst the poor of his parish of Aston."

* He represented this character often; but had entirely forgot it: a person who sat next him on the first night of Ryder's appearance in *The Miser*, at Covent Garden, mentioned to him his having performed the above character in Cibber's absence; but notwithstanding this extraordinary circumstance, which might be supposed to have impressed it on his memory, he had entirely lost every recollection of it, and asserted he had never performed any other character in that play than the *Miser*.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR AUGUST 1797.

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

Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism. A Translation from the French of the Abbé Barruel. Vol. I. Booker, Bond-street. 1797.

THIS Work, as we are given to understand, is designed to be published in three divisions. It professes to disclose the very source of that intrigue by which the Revolution in France has been effected.

From the records of the Jacobins the Author has deduced what he considers as proofs, that that sect, with its conspiracies, is but the coalition of a triple sect, of a triple conspiracy, in which, long before the Revolution, the overthrow of the altar and of the throne, and the dissolution of all civil society, had been discussed and determined.

"Many years before the French Revolution (says he), men who styled themselves Philosophers conspired against the God of the Gospel; against Christianity, without distinction of worship, whether Protestant or Catholic, Anglican or Presbyterian. The grand object of this conspiracy was to overturn every altar where Christ was adored. It was the

conspiracy of the *Sophisters of Impiety*, or the Antichristian Conspiracy.

"This school of impiety soon formed the *Sophisters of Rebellion*: these latter, combining their conspiracy against Kings with that of the Sophisters of Impiety, coalesce with that ancient sect whose tenets constituted the whole secret of the Occult * Lodges of Freemasonry, which long since, imposing on the credulity of its most distinguished adepts, only initiated the chosen of the elect into the secret of their unrelenting hatred of Christ and Kings.

"From the Sophisters of Impiety and Rebellion, arose the *Sophisters of Impiety and Anarchy*. These latter conspire not only against Christ and his altars, but against every religion natural or revealed: not only against Kings, but against every Government, against all civil society, even against all property whatsoever.

"This third sect, known by the name of *Illuminées*, coalesced with the Sophisters

* In his Preface the Translator, with becoming candour, has given a note, exculpatory of a most numerous, loyal, and respectable body of men from the censure that is implied in such passages as these. His words are:—"The *Freemasons in general* were far from being acquainted with the conspiracies of the *Occult Lodges*; and indeed many were not people to be tampered with. It might be objected, that all lodges were occult: with regard to the public they were so; but beside the common lodges, there existed others which were hidden from the generality of the Freemasons. It is those which the Author styles *ARRIERE LOGES*, and that we have translated by *Occult Lodges*."

It is indeed sufficiently in proof, that the founders of different conspiracies, aware of the secrecy permitted to the proceedings of the Fraternity of Masons, have assumed that character, and availed themselves of the credit given to that institution, in order to render unsuspected the secrecy, and undetected the progress, of their own abominable machinations. From what we have heard and read, we are persuaded, that the fundamental principles and general practices of Freemasonry are as opposite to those of the *Illuminées*, of the *Propaganda*, or of any other sect in hostility to good Order and Government, as light to darkness, or good to evil.—REV.

conspiring against Christ, coalesced with the Sophisters who, with the *Occult* Masons, conspired against both Christ and Kings. It was the coalition of the adepts of *impiety*, of the adepts of *rebellion*, and the adepts of *anarchy*, which formed the CLUB of the JACOBINS. Under this name, common to the triple sect (originating from the name of the order, whose convent they had seized upon to hold their sittings), we shall see the adepts following up their triple conspiracy against God, the King, and Society. Such was the origin, such the progress of that sect, since become so dreadfully famous under the name of JACOBIN."

The Memoirs before us treat in successive order of these three conspiracies, and develop the authors, their objects, their means, and the whole course of their operations. We have rarely seen a work more judiciously methodized, and by which the attention is more anxiously excited, or the understanding better informed. The style is spirited, the reasoning powerful, the proofs (all extracted from the records and avowals of the conspirators themselves) irrefragable. To give credibility to enormities which stagger the human mind, the Author has very properly accompanied every quotation with a direct reference to some printed letter, or other production of the party concerned.

In a preliminary discourse the Author declares the chiefs of the conspiracy to have been Voltaire, D'Alembert, Frederic II. King of Prussia, and Diderot: the first of these, he tells us, hated religion because he was jealous of its Author; the second, because his cold heart was incapable of affection; the third, because he had never seen it, but through the medium of its enemies; the fourth, because, doating on nature, and enthusiastically wedded to the chaos of his own ideas, he chose rather to build his system on chimeras, and form mysteries of his own, than submit to the light of the Gospel.

The characters of these four personages are depicted in most striking colours to the contemplation of mankind, and to the detestation of all who wish well to the dearest interests of human life. D'Alembert and Frederic do not appear to have committed themselves so much in their public writings, as in their literary correspondence; to a very considerable part of which correspondence our Author must have had access.

VOL. XXXII. AUG. 1797.

In a sketch of the progress of Voltaire through life, M. Barruel has given us one of the most able exposures of that man's inveterate and blasphemous spirit we ever met with. His book is on this account particularly to be recommended to the attention of persons at that time of life when principles are about to take root in the mind; as it proves, that the virulence of Voltaire against Our Blessed Saviour (of whom he seldom writes or speaks but as *the wretch*, *L'Infame*) and our Holy Religion, was not the effect of any serious and misguided investigation, but a wanton, useless blasphemy, supported by the most detestable hypocrisy. Indeed so early did Voltaire begin to exhibit signs of what was to be expected from him, that while a student in rhetoric in the College of Louis le Grand, he drew from the Jesuit Le Jay, who was his tutor, this rebuke: "Unfortunate young man, you will one day come to be the standard-bearer of Infidelity." And surely never was oracle more completely fulfilled.

It was the policy of the conspirators to proceed by degrees to sap the foundations of religion.

"Convinced (says our Author) of the necessity of this gradation, D'Alembert bethought himself of the Encyclopedia, as the grand means of philosophizing mankind, and *crushing the wretch*. His project is no sooner conceived, than enthusiastically embraced by Diderot; and Voltaire animated their drooping courage more than once, by his constant attention to the undertaking.

"To judge of what amazing importance the success of this famous dictionary was to the conspiring chiefs, we must be acquainted with the plan, the method of its execution, and how it was to become the infallible agent of incredulity, and its most powerful weapon in perverting the public opinion, or overturning all the principles of Christianity.

"The Encyclopedia is at first ushered into the world as the aggregate, as the complete treasure of all human arts and sciences, of Religion, Divinity, Physics, History, Geography, Astronomy, or Commerce; in a word, of whatever may constitute a Science: of Poetry, Oratory, Grammar, Painting, Architecture, Manufactures, or of whatever can be the object of useful or pleasing arts. This great work was to comprehend the very minutiae of different trades, from the manufacturer to the labourer; it was of itself to be an immense library, and sup-

ply the place of one. It was to be the work of men the most scientific and the most profound in every branch, that France could produce. The discourse in which it was announced by D'Alembert to all Europe, was written with so much art; had been so profoundly meditated and nicely weighed; the concatenation of the sciences and the progress of the human mind appeared so properly delineated; whatever he had borrowed from Bacon or Chambers on the filiation of ideas so perfectly disguised; in fine, the plagiarist had so perfectly decked himself in the riches of others, that the prospectus of the *Encyclopedia* was looked upon as a masterpiece, and its author as the most proper person to preside over so stupendous a work.

"Such were their mighty promises, but promises never intended to be fulfilled; while, on the other side, they had their secret object, and that they were determined to accomplish. This was to convert the *Encyclopedia* into a vast emporium of all the sophisms, errors, or calumnies, which ever had been invented against religion, from the first schools of impiety until the day of their enterprise; and these were to be so artfully concealed, that the reader should insensibly imbibe the poison without the least suspicion. To prevent discovery, the error was never to be found where it might be supposed; religion was not only to be respected but even supported in all direct discussions, though sometimes the discussion is so handled, that the objection they seem to refute is more forcibly impressed on the mind of the reader. The more to impose on the unthinking, D'Alembert and Diderot artfully engaged several men of unblemished character to partake in this vast undertaking. Such was Mr. de Jeaucourt, a man of great learning and probity, who has furnished a number of articles to the *Encyclopedia*: his name alone could have been thought a sufficient guarantee against all the art and perfidy of its principles; in short, it was declared that all points of religion were to be discussed by divines, well known for their learning and orthodoxy.

"All this might have been true, and the work only prove the more perfidious, D'Alembert and Diderot reserving to themselves a three-fold resource to forward their Antichristian Conspiracy.

"Their first resource was that of insinuating error and infidelity into those articles deemed the least susceptible of them; such, for example, as History or

Natural Philosophy, even into Chemistry and Geography, where such danger could not even have been furnished. The second was that of references, an art so precious, by which after having placed some religious truths under the reader's eye, he is tempted to seek further information in articles of a quite different cast. Sometimes the mere reference was an epigram or a sarcasm. They would, after having treated a religious subject with all possible respect, simply add, *See the art. PREJUDICE, or SUPERSTITION, or FANATICISM*; lastly, when our referring Sophists feared this shift could not avail them, they would not hesitate at falsifying and altering the discussion of a virtuous co-operator, or at adding an article of their own, whose apparent object was to defend, while the real was to refute, what had already been written on the subject. In fine, impiety was to be sufficiently veiled to make it attractive, while it left place for excuse and subterfuge. This was the peculiar art of our barking sophist D'Alembert. Diderot, more daring, was at first countenanced in the mad flights of his impiety, but in cooler moments, his articles were to be revised; he was then to add some apparent restriction in favour of religion, some of those high-sounding and reverential words, but which left the whole of the impiety to subsist. If he was above that care, D'Alembert, as supervisor-general, took it upon himself.

"Peculiar care was to be taken in the redaction of the first volumes, lest the clergy, or those men of prejudice, as they were called, should take the alarm. As they proceeded in the work they were to grow more bold; and if circumstances did not favor them, nor allow them to say all they wished to say, they were to resort to supplements, and to foreign editions, which would at the same time render this dangerous work more common, and less costly to the generality of readers.

"The *Encyclopedia*, perpetually recommended and cried up by the adepts, was to be a standing book in all libraries, and insensibly the learned was to be converted into the Antichristian world. If the project was well conceived, it was impossible to see one more faithfully executed.

"It is now our duty to lay before the reader proofs, first as to the fact, secondly as to the intention. For the first, it will be sufficient to cast the eye on divers articles of this immense collection, especially where the principal tenets of Christianity,

Christianity, or even of natural religion, are treated, and to follow them through the divers references the Sophisters have prepared for the reader. We shall find the existence of God, free agency, the spirituality of the soul, treated in the style of a Christian philosopher, but a *wide* DEMONSTRATION, or a *wide* CORRUPTION, will be added, to pervert all that had been said; and those articles to which D'Alembert and Diderot more particularly refer the reader, are exactly those where the doctrine of the sceptic or the Spinosis, of the Fatalist or the Materialist, is chiefly inculcated.

"This cunning could not escape those authors who wrote in the defence of religion*. But Voltaire, resorting to calumny in order to defend their Encyclopedia, will represent these authors as enemies of the state, as bad citizens†. Such, indeed, were his usual weapons; and had he perfectly succeeded in deceiving people, it would have been sufficient to have examined his confidential correspondence with the very authors of the work, to be convinced of the wickedness of their intentions.

"At a hundred leagues from Paris, and not thwarted by the obstacles D'Alembert had to combat, he often complains, that the attacks are not sufficiently direct. He is often ruffled by certain restrictions familiar to D'Alembert, and at length he breaks out on those put to the article BAYLE. D'Alembert answers, 'This is an idle quarrel indeed on Bayle's Dictionary. In the first place, I did not say, *happy would it have been had he shown more reverence to religion and morality*. My phrase is much more modest: and besides, in a cursed country like this where we are writing, who does not know that such sentences are of mere form and only a cloak to the truths additionally conveyed. Every one is aware of that‡.'

"During the time that Voltaire was so much busied with the articles he so frequently sent to D'Alembert for the Encyclopedia, he often complains of his shackles, and is unable to dissemble how much he desires to attack religion openly, and writes, 'All that I am told about the articles of Divinity and Metaphysics, grieves me to the heart; *oh, how cruel it is to print the very reverse of what one*

thinks §.' But D'Alembert, more adroit, sensible of the necessity of these palliatives, '*lest he should be looked upon as a madman by those he wished to convert*,' foresaw the day when he could triumphantly answer, 'If mankind is so much enlightened to-day, it is only because we have had the precaution, or good fortune, *to enlighten them by degrees* ¶.'

"When Voltaire had sent certain violent articles, under the name of the Priest of Lausanne, D'Alembert would immediately write, 'We shall always receive with gratitude whatever comes from the same hand. We only pray our heretic to draw in his claw a little, as in certain places he has shown his fangs a little too much. *This is the time for stepping back to make the better leap* ¶.' And to show that he never lost sight of this maxim, he answers Voltaire's animadversions on the article HELL: 'Without doubt we have several wretched articles in our divinity and metaphysics, *but with divines for censors and a privilege, I defy you to make them better*. There are articles *less exposed* where *all is set to rights again* **.'

"Can there be a doubt left of the precise and determined intention of the Encyclopedists, when Voltaire exhorts D'Alembert to snatch the moment, whilst the attention of Government is drawn off by other concerns. 'During this war with the parliament and the bishops, the philosophers will have fine play. *You have a fair opportunity of filling the Encyclopedia with those truths, that we should not have dared utter twenty years ago* ††.' Or when he writes to Damienville, 'I can be concerned for a good dramatic performance, but could be far more pleased with a good philosophical work that should for ever CRUSH THE WRETCH. *I place all my hopes in the Encyclopedia* ‡‡.' After such an avowal, it would be useless to seek further proof of this immense compilation being no other than the grand arsenal for all their sophisticated arms against religion.

"Diderot, more open, even in his ambushes reluctantly employed cunning. He does not hide how much he wished boldly to insert his principles, and his principles are explained when he writes, 'The age of Louis XIV. only produced two men worthy of co-operating to the

* See *Religion Vindicated*, the writings of Gauchat, of Bergier, in our Helvian Letters.

† 13th Letter to D'Alembert. — ‡ 10th Oct. 1764. — § Let. of the 9th of Oct. 1755. — || 16th July 1762. — ¶ 21st July 1757. — ** Ibid. — †† Let. to D'Alembert, 13th Nov. 1756. — ‡‡ 23d May 1764.

Encyclopedia,* and these two men were Perault and Boindin. The merits of the latter are more conspicuous than those of the former. Boindin, born in 1676, had lately died a reputed Atheist, and had been refused Christian burial. The notoriety of his principles had shut the French academy against him, and with such titles he could not have failed being a worthy co-operator.

"Such then was the object, such the intention of the conspiring authors. We see by their own confession, that they did not wish to compile for science, but to compile for incredulity; that it was not the advancement of arts they sought, but to seize the moment, when the attention of the ruling authorities were drawn off, to propagate their impious calumnies against religion. They hypocritically utter some few religious truths; they *print the contrary of what they believed* on Christianity, but only the better to cover the sophisms they printed against it.

"At length the Encyclopedia was brought to a conclusion, and it made its appearance under the sanction of a public privilege. Triumphant in their first step, the conspirators saw in it but the forerunner of their future successes against religion."

Of the celebrated Abbé Raynal, a man to whose name the world has been long accustomed to pay respect, an anecdote is related, not very creditable to his honour or honesty.

"Lest any one should doubt of the particular drift of this compilation [the Encyclopedia], the reader must be informed of the co-operators chosen by D'Alembert and Diderot, and that especially for the religious part. Their first divine was Raynal, a man just expelled from the order of the Jesuits on account of his impiety, his chief and strongest recommendation to D'Alembert. Every one, unfortunately, knows how much he verified the judgement of his former brethren, by his atrocious declamations against Christianity; but few are acquainted with the anecdote of his

expulsion from among the co-operators, and that connects his story with that of another divine, who, without being impious himself, had been unfortunately drawn into the company of the sophisters.

"This was the Abbé Yvon, an odd metaphysician, but an inoffensive and upright man; often in extreme indigence, and living by his pen, when he thought he could do it with decency. In the simplicity of his heart he had written *The Defence of the Abbé de Prades*. I have heard him assert that not a single error could be found in that work, and on the first argument give up the point. With the same simplicity I have heard him relate, by what means he had co-operated to the Encyclopedia. 'I was in want of money (said he); Raynal met me and persuaded me to write a few articles, promising me a good reward; I acceded, and, my work delivered at Raynal's study, I received twenty-five Louis-d'ors. Thinking myself very well paid, I imparted my good fortune to one of the booksellers employed for the Encyclopedia, who seemed much surprised that the articles furnished by Raynal should not be his own. He was furious at the trick he furnished. A few days after I was sent for to the office; and Raynal, who had received a thousand crowns for his pretended work, was obliged to refund me the hundred Louis-d'ors he had kept for himself.'

"This anecdote will not surprise those who are acquainted with Raynal's plagiarist talents. His impiety was not sufficient to prevent his dismissal, but it preserved him within the pale of the fraternal embrace."

Of the expulsion of the Jesuits much secret history is here brought to light. That expulsion appears clearly to have been the scheme of the conspirators; they threw imputations on that learned order, that by removing its members from the instruction of youth, the principles of the junto might find easier access with the rising generation.

(To be continued.)

The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated, in Opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and Others. 154 Pages, 8vo. 3s. sewed. Becket. 1797.

ABOUT forty years ago a number of ingenious men in France employed themselves in speculations respecting the ideal perfection of the social order, and

hence acquired the name of economists. It was in France that both Mr. Hume and Dr. Adam Smith were led, by the prevailing speculations of the times, to turn

turn their attention, and employ the powers of their minds on commercial, financial, and political subjects. It may be proper here to obviate a misconception respecting the œconomists, which we believe to be pretty general in this country. The object of the œconomical system ought not to be confounded with that of the Utopian plans of Government which have at different times been offered to the world; plans, of which the greater number take it for granted that the social order is entirely the effect of human art; and that wherever this order is imperfect, the evil may be traced to some want of foresight on the part of the legislator, or some neglect on that of the magistrate. The projects of reform, therefore, which such plans involve, are, in general, deserving of all the ridicule and contempt that have been poured upon them: inasmuch as they imply an arrogant and presumptuous belief, in their authors, of the superiority of their own political sagacity to the accumulated wisdom of former ages. The œconomists maintain, that the social order is, in the most essential respects, the result of the wisdom of nature, and not of human contrivance; and therefore, that the proper business of the politician is not to divide his attention among all the different parts of a machine, but by protecting the rights of individuals, and by allowing to each as complete a liberty as is compatible with the perfect security of the rights of his fellow-citizens, to remove every obstacle which the prejudices and vices of men have opposed to the establishment of that order which society has a tendency to assume: and they suppose, that in proportion to the progress and the diffusion of knowledge, those prejudices, on a skillful management of which all the old systems of policy proceeded, must gradually disappear. Though the Author of the Book under review does not subscribe to all the tenets of the Œconomists, but on the contrary points out some errors into which they have fallen, he maintains, in the most clear and convincing manner, one of their leading and most important doctrines, that "a State, possessing a large territory, has no other revenue than that arising from the produce of its lands (exclusive of some small income from foreign commerce); and as one third of that produce is, in Great Britain, given by those who raise it to a class of men who, if they were not to defend the State, would, in a political sense, have nothing to do, the defence of

the State, therefore, naturally and politically devolves upon that class of men, as every other class of men in a State has its respective employment. The sum of twenty-five millions sterling, making between one-third and one-fourth of the whole income of Britain, being paid by the cultivators to the proprietors of land, and being, as appears, an actual burthen upon the community, reason and sound policy point it out as the natural fund for the defence of the community. When thus applied by the Legislature, the possessors of those rents instantly become not only an essential class in society but an honourable class likewise: for honour will ever be freely allowed to those whose profession it is to be ready to risk their lives in defence of the community. Though the proprietors of land, therefore, are not, as œconomists maintain, a productive class in society, they are an essential class, and the most honourable class in society. From the fundamental principle above mentioned and explained, it follows, that since there ought to be no other tax for the defence of the State than a land-tax, that tax ought to be most carefully collected, in a just proportion, according to the exigencies of the State; and that it is highly criminal in any receiver of land-rents to withhold from Government its due proportion of those rents. A case of danger to this kingdom can hardly be supposed that would require the military exertions of every fourth person in it; that is, that would absorb the fourth part of its yearly income, or, in other words, the whole of the land-rents. A part of those rents may therefore, without the risk of any deficiency in point of defence, be appropriated to the annual maintenance of the fourth essential class in society, the essential and honourable class of instructors." The other two classes to which our Author alludes are the cultivators of the soil, and mechanics or manufacturers.

From the important truth, that the produce of the soil is the natural source of national income, our Author not only concludes, that in taxation we ought to apply directly to the source of public revenue, but points out the best means for rendering that source more abundant. He traces the origin and progress of public revenue; and, through the chaotic complexity of times and circumstances extremely artificial, brings it back to the simplicity of nature. To improve to the utmost, and to draw directly, for

the exigencies of the State, from that source, he shews, in a very pleasing as well as convincing manner, would eminently tend to promote the health, morals, happiness, and comfort of individuals, as well as the population and strength of the kingdom.

There has not any thing appeared, in our judgment, so worthy of attention, in the way of political œconomy, as this little Tract, since the publications of Turgot. The principles it contains, duly followed up by acts of the Legislature, might probably give strength and elasticity to Britain, under all her burthens. If some measures of the kind here recommended, of general and powerful efficacy, be not adopted; if we do not, in a situation unusually perilous, apply other remedies than the common routine of office, and arts of political intrigue, there seems to be great danger either of the torpor of senility on the one hand, or the violence of too rapid change on the other. It is useful and, we may say, vital plans of public œconomy and improvement, and not the effusions of eloquence, however brilliant, that claim the attention and the gratitude of the Nation. The Author of this work writes with much ease and liveliness. He is sprightly and engaging: but a little more attention to arrangement would have saved some unnecessary repetitions. It is not in many instances that the prying eye of the critic will find any offence against the propriety and purity of the English tongue, though such offences are so common at present among some of our most *dashing** writers. In the following he changes a neutral into an active verb: "The labour of the manufacturer, by *originating* subsistence, *originates* and supports population; and by originating more than his own subsistence, &c." p. 45.

The political writers whom our Author quotes, in maintaining the expediency

of a single tribute, are chiefly Dr. Smith and Mr. Arthur Young; the errors of the latter seem, indeed, to be numerous and palpable.

We Reviewers are well acquainted with the mutual complaisance of Authors to other *living* and industrious Authors. When they dissent from their judgment in some points, they endeavour to make up for their censure by great compliments on some other score. But they should attach themselves to some quality on which they may expatiate with some degree of plausibility. When they fix on a quality which the complimented party is generally known *not* to possess, the complimenter runs the risk of being suspected either of want of penetration or insincerity, if not of malignant irony.

This Treatise on the most important branches of political œconomy comes from the pen of John Gray, Esq. of Somerset-place, as we learn from the following paragraph, just published in a Newspaper: "The University of St. Andrew's have conferred the honour of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Gray, of Somerset-place, Author of *The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated*."

Mr. Gray has written various pieces, of which we recollect the following: some Pamphlets on the American Dispute, particularly an Essay entitled, *Dr. Price's Notions of Civil Liberty shewn to be contradictory to Reason and Scripture*; An Essay on the Abolition not only of the African Slave Trade, but of Slavery in the West Indies; A Plan for finally settling the Government of Ireland upon Constitutional Principles (in which we perceive the embryo of the present performance); and of some Remarks on the British Fisheries, published in conjunction with G. Dempster, Esq. M. P. for an account of which last, and of the Author, see the *EUROP. MAG.* for Jan. 1790, p. 17.

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

[Concluded from Page 33.]

OUR Traveller describes the gloom of Debretzin, containing 30,000 people, and perhaps the greatest village in Europe: "To what circumstance Debretzin

owes its existence I don't know; nor can I divine what can have induced thirty thousand people to select a country destitute of springs, rivers, building

* An instance of that *slang*, or provincial cant, that is here noted.

materials, fuel, and the heart-cheering vine, for their residence. The houses, with only a few exceptions, consist merely of the ground-floor: they are thatched, and have the gable end turned towards the street: these are not paved. By far the greatest part of the inhabitants are calvinists: their gloomy manners and dress, together with the gloomy weather that happened during my stay here, made this altogether a dismal place."

He visited the University of Debretzin: "The teachers receive a salary of about sixty pounds a-year. I was invited by, I think, the head professor to be present at the exercises of some of the Rogati. The one in which he chose they should exhibit before me was psalm-singing: they were fine stout fellows, and roared lustily.—Besides the College, Debretzin is famous for its soap manufactures, its bread, and pipes, and quarterly fairs."

From Debretzin our Traveller passed on to Grosß Wandain, one of the prettiest Towns in Hungary, and in every respect the reverse of Debretzin. Every thing here looked gay; music and dancing were heard in every house. This was Sunday, and the inhabitants are Catholics; and to them, therefore, a day of festivity. Here he attended a county meeting, where he was received with every mark of civility, and invited to a hospitable dinner by the Deputy Lieutenant. "German cookery, and German manners and customs, prevailed here as they do in the rest of Hungary. Before we sat down we all stood round the table, and each for himself prayed, or pretended to pray: this was what we call grace. Towards the conclusion of the dinner, which lasted a long time, a few glasses of good wine went round; and then we all rose up, stood behind our chairs, prayed again for about a minute, and then withdrew for our coffee."

As Dr. Townson pushed on to Tokay, he passed through the district of the Haydukes: six or seven towns, with two-and-twenty thousand inhabitants, form this district. They are the descendants of some troops which, in the beginning of the last century, at the termination of a war, were settled here, and received lands on condition of rendering military service. They have their own magistrates, and are not under the government of the country: judging from externals, they are not more opulent than their neighbours. From Debretzin to Tokay the country is quite flat, being part of the great plain: it grows a good

deal of corn and Indian wheat; but it is chiefly pasture land. "By the roadside, I found a large party of Zigueners. Hungary may be considered as the seat of this people: they are here very numerous, and lead the same vagabond life they do in other countries. Several of the later Hungarian Sovereigns have endeavoured to render them sedentary, but with not much success; they still stroll about the country as tinkers and musicians, but are not seen in such hordes as formerly. It is but a few years ago (I think under Joseph the Second), that about a score of them were condemned, and executed in Great Hontor county, for being *Anthropophagists*; but when it was too late, it was *suspected* that their Judges had been too hasty in their condemnation. They were not seen in Hungary before 1418: what their numbers are, I could not learn; but when the neighbouring country of the Bucovine was lately ceded to Austria, of seventy thousand inhabitants *one thousand were gipsies*.

"The *Citillus*, earless Marmot, had begun its depredations on the corn, though it was still green; at the mouths of their holes lay heaps of *aristal* and chaff.

"In every country the vintage is a time of mirth and gaiety; but particularly so about Tokay. Many of the great Nobility, though they have no estate here, and live in distant parts of Hungary, have a vineyard here, and business as well as pleasure brings many of them at this season; and the dealers in this article come likewise to make their contracts; and the friends of all concerned, from a tacit invitation, come to join in the general festivity: the vintage is preceded by fairs, so that during this season all is life and bustle.

"To the *Troken-beers*, or half-dried luscious grapes, Tokay, that is, the Tokay *Aufbruche*, is indebted for all its richness; but these depend greatly on the weather; every year does not produce them either in the same quantity or quality; in some years they fail all together. If the frosty mornings set in too soon, and, before the grapes are ripe, destroy the connexion between them and the vines, the *Aufbruche* is harsh and sour; yet frosty mornings, when not too soon, are of advantage to them. If wet weather sets in at the time they ought, by the influence of the sun, to lose their watery parts, and to be turned to syrup, it may easily be conceived what will be the

consequence. These *Troken-beers* are always trifling in quantity compared with the other grapes; and in some years, as I have just said, there are none at all."

It is not permitted, by our bounds, to accompany him for the remainder of his journey to Coschan, with its banks, mines, and caverns; to Rosenan and Schmoluire, with their mines; or in his excursion to the Alps; much less to enter into the account he gives of insects and vegetable productions in his Appendix*; though his description of these, which appears to be sufficiently accurate, will no doubt be acceptable to Zoologists and Botanists.

Dr. Townson is a diligent enquirer

and an accurate observer; guided in his enquiries, however, not by any extraordinary genius, or new and profound views, but the studies and theories prevalent at the University where he received his physiological education. He is good-humoured and lively; although by no means free from levity, or, in some instances, puerile and vulgar jokes. There is nothing in which authors more commonly mistake their talents, than when they take themselves to be men of wit and humour; even his long account of the seduction of a young lady (p. 442), intended to be pathetic, is intermixed with traits of levity, if not of licentiousness.

Poems by the late George Monck Berkeley, Esq. L.L.B. F. S.S. A. with a Preface by the Editor, consisting of some Anecdotes of Mr. Monck Berkeley, and several of his Friends. 4to. Leigh and Sotheby. 1797. 2l. 2s.

THE whole of Mr. Berkeley's share in this Volume, containing 842 pages, is comprised in less than one fourth of the number; the remainder are by the Editor, Mrs. Berkeley, his mother. From this voluminous performance, which contains much of the annals of the nursery, we are informed of many instances of early ripeness of Mr. Berkeley and his brother; much of his family; and many anecdotes of their friends and neighbours. Of these latter, the value is much diminished by blanks and initials, which render them unintelligible to the general reader. Mrs. Berkeley, as a mother, a friend, a neighbour, and in all the relative duties, appears in a very amiable, exemplary point of view; performing the duties of her station with firmness, and at no time compromising with vice or folly: in the present dissipated age, it would be well if there were more examples like her. In general, she will be thought to have dispensed too much panegyric on her favourite characters, though in some instances she has used the pen of a satirist. The adventures of a private family can afford but little entertainment beyond a very narrow circle; and accordingly we learn, from the advertisement of the present performance, that the impression for sale is a very small one. Mr. Berkeley's Poems seldom rise above mediocrity, but they exhibit marks of an amiable and cultivated mind.

d'Etienne Berglere imprimé vis a vis. Par M. Francois Cohen, de Kentish Town, âgé de huit ans. A quoi on a ajouté une paraphrase en vers Anglois publiée, par M. Pope. 4to. Boosey, 7s. 6d.

A literal Translation, word for word, professing to have no claim to either taste or elegance, cannot expect much praise or approbation. We are no friends to early publications, and therefore shall only observe of the present performance, that the industry of the youth who has translated this Work deserves the private commendation of his friends; that his performance may be of use to those about his own age; and that the Volume is elegantly printed and decorated. Can more be looked for from a child of eight years of age?

Valuable and Interesting Communications. 4to. Macpherson. 27 pages. 7s. 6d.

These disclosures, as they are called, we consider to be valuable and interesting; but not in the degree the Author seems to esteem them. They consist of a variety of different matters, chiefly literary; and, as the preface asserts, are adapted to the ingenious, the learned, the industrious. We should not be surprised to see some of the schemes carried into execution, and we think the greater part would be beneficial to the public. In reading this pamphlet, we observe some mistakes, as in p. 21, where Macklin is erroneously said to have been the publisher of *The Memoirs of Crammont*, and *The Economy of Human Life*; p. 15, where Mr. Warton is styled Doctor; and some others. Whatever value may be affixed to these communications, we think the Author has over-rated them much, when he demands 7s. 6d. for a pamphlet of 27 pages.

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΒΑΤΡΑΧΟΜΥΟΜΑΧΙΑ. *La Guerre des Grenouilles et des Souris d'Homere. Traduite mot pour mot de la version Latine*

* Entomologia et Vegetabile Regnum.

PUBLICOLA. *A Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions, from the Revolution in 1800 to the present Year 1810. Addressed to the People of England, and now first translated from the Russian Copy. 8vo. Wright.*

Under the idea of a dream, this Author very ably paints the horrors likely to attend a Revolution brought about by Frenchmen, and upon French principles. The picture deserves a very serious consideration. May it prove only a dream!

GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE comparée avec La Grammaire Française ; dans laquelle les Principes et les Tours de Phrase des deux Langues sont raisonnées d'une Manière très nouvelle, et prouvées par des Exemples assez nombreux pour éclaircir toutes les Difficultés qui pourroient se rencontrer. Par Nicolas Salmon. 8vo. Dilly. 1797.

This Author, by various grammatical works already published, has shewn himself well qualified for the Work now under our consideration. It is executed with care and ability; is calculated as well for the scholar as the adept; and may be recommended equally to those who wish to acquire, as to those who desire to retain a knowledge of the French language.

A Sermon preached before the Epping Troop of West Essex Yeomen Cavalry, on Monday the 12th of June 1797. By T. A. Abdy, M.A. Rector of Thoydon Garnon, alias Cooper'sale, in the County of Essex. 12mo. No Publisher. 1797.

A political Discourse, which the Author has properly characterised in describing it to consist in speaking plain truths in plain language.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 799.

Μάντιν δὲ νεκρὸν Εὐρυτᾶν στέψει λαῶς,
Ο, τ' ἀπὸ ναίων Τραμπύας ἐδεθλίων.
Πέργη δὲ μιν θανόντα, Τυρσηνῶν ὄρος,
Ἐν Γορτυνίᾳ δέξεται πεφλεγμένον.

Vatem verò mortuum Eurytanus coronabit populus;
Qui et altam habitat Trampyæ sedem.
Perge verò illum mortuum, Tyrrhenus mons,
In Gortynia accipiet combustum.

THE fortunes of Ulysses and his family are here foretold by Cassandra. She predicts, that the people of Eurytania, i. e. of Ætolia, and of Trampya, a city of Epire, shall crown the dead seer. The Scholiast seems to have considered the words Εὐρυτᾶν στέψει λαῶς, as necessarily implying, that ἐν Εὐρυτάσι μάντις κεῖται. For he asks, πῶς ὁ αὐτὸς ἐν Εὐρυτάσι, καὶ ἐν Τυρσηνίᾳ κεῖται; The absurdity, of which he complains, originates not with the poet, but with himself. For he hastily concluded, that, because Εὐρυτᾶν λαῶς στέψει μάντιν, therefore among the same people μάντις κεῖται. But the *εὐναίον*, no less than the real tomb, was decorated with garlands. This was that *inane munus* which friends, wheresoever situated, might bestow. Thus the rites

of sepulture, in honour of Ulysses, were paid him in more places than one; consequently, in places where his dead body did not lie. The people of Ætolia and of Epire, says Cassandra, shall crown the dead seer. The place that shall receive him, when dead, is Perge, a mountain in Tyrrhenia: here he died. The place that shall receive him, when burnt on the pile, is Gortynia, near Perge: here his ashes were deposited. On the hill Perge, Ulysses was slain by his son Telegonus; at a time, Cassandra adds, when he was lamenting the distresses of his family. The connexion between the several parts of this story will be evident to an attentive reader. He will rather incline to admire the poet's art, than censure him for his inconsistency.

E.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 15.

THE ITALIAN MONK, a Play, in three acts, by James Boaden, Esq. was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow :

Schedoni,	Mr. Palmer.
Anfaldo,	Mr. Aickin.
Vivaldi	Mr. C. Kemble.
Paullo,	Mr. Suett.
Fisherman,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Rosalba,	Miss De Camp.
Fioresca,	Mrs. Bland.
Matilda,	Miss Heard.
Marchioness,	Mrs. Harlowe.

Bravoës, by Messrs. Caulfield and Waldron, jun.

FABLE.

The Count de Bruno, an ambitious and profligate Nobleman, in a moment of causeless jealousy, slabs his wife, and, leaving her dangerously wounded, flies his country : at length he enters a convent and becomes a Monk, under the name of Schedoni, in which vocation he is appointed confessor to the Marchioness di Vivaldi, whose son, contrary to the inclinations of his parents, being enamoured of a lovely orphan, Ellen di Rosalba, the Monk stimulates her to make away with the girl to prevent family disgrace.

She is accordingly dragged away at night by Spalatro, a needy ruffian, and destined to be assassinated in a wretched solitary hovel on the sea coast. Spalatro, having himself a child, dares not trust his hand to do the murder ; and Schedoni, coming to know the result, is obliged himself to undertake its performance. He enters the chamber in which she lies sleeping, and approaching, he sees and snatches a portrait from her breast, which was her mother's, and is the resemblance of himself, as Count de Bruno—he discovers her to be his daughter.

This disclosure restores the humane part of his nature. The close and subtle Monk is discarded for the Father, and what was approaching to Fiend is recovered into Man. He then sympathizes with the love he had laboured to blast, and wishes the union he had practised to destroy. The young Count

Vivaldi being imprisoned at the Monk's instigation, the father and daughter hasten to Rome to deliver him.

Anfaldo, the former lover of Schedoni's wife, tracing him through all his plots, appears at first in an awful way to Vivaldi, at Paluzzi, and endeavours to deter him from going to Rosalba's cottage ; and being himself an inquisitor, again appears to him in his cell, and orders him to accuse Schedoni of having murdered his innocent wife ; the youth complies, and thus destroys the very man who was come to save him. Schedoni, upon this, desperately rushes to confess all, and expiate his past guilt by death, when Anfaldo tells him that his wife is innocent and alive, that he was her lover, and now, when he is worthy of the blessing, restores her to his arms. Her daughter is given to the Count, and the piece concludes happily.

This Play, which is of the tragicomic species, is founded on Mrs. Radcliffe's Novel of the same title ; and the incidents introduced in it are very little varied from the source whence they were taken. Mr. Boaden's merit, therefore, in the present performance, lies chiefly in the selection and in the language. The events follow one another in regular order, and the catastrophe is not disclosed too soon. The language is for the most part nervous and elegant. On the whole, the production does credit to Mr. Boaden's talents as a dramatist. The performers all exerted themselves with effect, and received, as they deserved, great applause.

16. Mrs. Atkins, from Bath, appeared the first time in London, in the character of Rosina. This lady is daughter of Mrs. Warrel, who was one season at Covent Garden, and is a pupil of Rauzzini. She is handsome and elegant in her manner, and sustained the character with modesty and effect. Her voice is harmonious and sweet, but at present appears to want power. If she is able to acquire that, she will certainly obtain a high rank in her profession. Her action was proper, her demeanor gentle, and the whole of her performance was crowned with great and very flattering applause.

POETRY.

ON RETURNING THE KEY OF THE GARDENS AT HAM-HOUSE TO THE EARL OF DYSART.

TAKE back the key, my Lord, you deign'd to lend ;
And, with the key, my kindest thanks I send.
To these proud groves, sure, never key convey'd
A more enchanting, unaffected maid !
Ye groves, which now are own'd by those who grace
And add a grandeur e'en to such a place ;
Which Dysart * dignify, with well-earn'd praise
For manners, that once mark'd more simple days ;
Plain, peer-like manners, that, in every age,
Pleasant every rank, and every heart engage—
Groves, classic made by what the Poet † sings ;
By Beauties, Legislators, Heroes, Kings—
Where Lauderdale's and Huntingtour's ‡ bright eyes
Have dealt, to faithful hearts, Love's envied prize ;
And left, along your shades, a trail of light,
To guide Despair through many a gloomy night—

Where Tollemache § conquest plann'd ; while
marshall'd rows

Of veteran trees appear'd embattled foes
(See such another snatch'd from Fame, lov'd youth ! ||

Ere conquest well had flesh'd his lion-tooth) —
Where Stuarts from their luckless thrones
withdrew ;

Where lasting sceptres flash'd on Cromwell's
view ; ¶

Where Pope and Thomson chid the wrangling hall,

That held their Murray ** from the Muse's
call ;

Meantime, they dreamt not how their names
would shed

Historic glories here, when they were dead—
Say, classic groves, say, have you ever seen
A maid, more rich in virtues, tread your
green ?

Blest be the key, which let my fair one
out ;

When she was mine, beyond all fear and
doubt !

Blest be the door, thro' which I led her
charms !

Thrice blest the friends, who gave her to my
arms !

Each blessing wait the sister and her peer,
Whose kindness made my happiness so dear !

* Lionel Tollemache, Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtour, married, in October 1760, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Walpole ; and, in April 1791, one of the sisters of Henry Grosvenor Lewis, Esq. of Malvern Hall, Warwickshire.

† “ And, stooping, thence to Ham's embowering walks,

“ Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames ;

“ Fair-winding up to where the Muses haunt

“ In Twitnam's bowers, and for their Pope implore

“ The healing God.”

THOMSON'S SUMMER. Line 1419.

‡ The Duchesses of Lauderdale and Lady Huntingtour, celebrated for their beauty.

§ General Thomas Tollemache, whose mother married the Duke of Lauderdale, acquired great military reputation at the siege of Athlone, the battle of Aughrim, the siege of Limerick, the battle of Landen, and in the attempt upon Brest, 1694, in which he unfortunately fell.

|| This family wound has been too recently healed, to be torn open afresh by the rude hand of officious friendship. Suffice it, that half a nation, for various reasons, shed tears lately, over the fall of Lionel Tollemache at Valenciennes.

¶ King James and Charles I. and II. often visited Ham-House ; and the Duchesses of Lauderdale used her influence over Oliver, to bring about the restoration.

** Dining with this great man, at Caen-Wood, soon after the riots of 1780, my much-lamented friend Mr. Lind (author of the Letters on Poland) observed, that “ even his Lordship's losses in Bloomsbury-square, by the riots, must make him happy, since they were caused by his greatness.” — “ Now, to which day do you think, both of you,” said Lord Mansfield, “ that I look back, as the happiest in my whole life ? ” — Mr. Lind said, “ When he took his seat in the House of Lords.” — I said, “ When he was appointed Solicitor-General.” — “ No,” said his Lordship : “ Perhaps it was one day, after I was in full business, that I stole away from attorney's (*postico falle clientem*,) and lounging with the tide to dine with Pope at Twitnam, was hailed, as I floated along reading Cicero De Amicitia, by Pope and Thomson reading Milton's Comus in Ham's embowering walks.”

Within whose happy walls, †† in God's dread
sight,
My lawn-rob'd friend pronounc'd the solemn
rite.

Blest be the hands, which so endear'd the day,
And gave the not-unwilling bride away! ††
Blest may her much-lov'd brother §§ be with
health,

In such a sister who resign'd such wealth!
Grant three such sisters ||| may not wish in
vain!

Free be his body and his mind from pain!
Long may he share that bliss, with his lov'd
wife ¶¶

Which mine, I trust, will lend my weary
life!

She now is mine; and I shall need, no more,
This key, to open Love's expecting door.

I've double lock'd her heart — fast bind,
fast find:

I've clapp'd the surest padlock on her
mind: †

While I can see no fault, to which I need
be blind.

October, 1795. HERBERT CROFT.

EPISTLE FROM BRIGHTON.

YOU say, my dear sister, I'm greatly your
debtor,

For being behind hand in writing a letter;
But as many a parson, bemus'd in October,
Will caution his flock to beware and be
fober;

So you, by reproaching, the same plan pursue,
And will do as I bid you, but not as I do.

Be that as it may, I'll old scores reimburse,
And satisfy all with this torrent of verse.

Well, what shall I say? but you bid me to
write on

Th'important affair of my journey to Brighton.
Of the journey itself I have little to tell;

In a word, we arriv'd unmolested and well:
Like most other towns, with a church and a

steeple,

A good many houses, a good many people,
Is Brighton; that vortex, which draws in its
eddy

Both the young and the old, both the grave
and the giddy.

Nay, don't be surpris'd, all the folks that I
met

Found their way by their eyes, and walk'd
on their feet;

And, if it be true by th' accounts I could
find,

The people act there like the rest of man-
kind:

And yet they contrive, by the sea and the
air,

To enliven the spirits, and wash away care.
The Ladies each morn on the beach stand in
ranges,

Like a purification on banks of the Ganges;
And look so divinely, wrapt up in their
flannel,

You'd swear they were doom'd to the fate
of poor Daniel.

Says Mrs. Mac Dowlas, one day on the
Stejne,

"All the world and his wife are come here
"to be seen:

"Tis a sweet pretty place, I vow and de-
"clare;

"My dear Mrs. Brown! why when came
"you here?

"Well, how do you do? What news in the
"city?

"Is bread any lower?—ah! true, 'tis a pity
"My Lord May'r is a baker—Who'll come
"in his room?

"Is it Alderman Prune or Alderman Plumb?
"Indeed I can't tell—why child—why Le-

"titia,

"There's Adjutant Crow of the City Militia;
"Run after and stop him; I'll take an oc-

"casion
"To ask his opinion about the invasion."

Away they march'd off; I continu'd my
walk

Till I heard a gay Colonel's nonsensical talk:
"And have I then found you, my angel
"divine?

"Oh! could you—oh! would you—consent
"to be mine—

"The raptures! the transports! I burn like
"Mount Etna—

"A chaise shall be ready to whirl us to
"Gretna"—

†† 25th Sept. 1795, the Rev. Herbert Croft was married, by special licence, at Ham-
House, by the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Lewis.

¶¶ The Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache.

§§ Henry Grefwold Lewis, Esq. confined at the time with the gout.

||| The Countess of Dysart, the Honourable Mrs. Tollemache, Mrs. Herbert Croft.

¶¶ The Hon. Mrs. Lewis, one of the daughters of Lord Bradford.

*† "Be to her virtues very kind:

"Be to her faults a little blind:

"Let all her ways be unconfin'd:

"And clap your padlock on her mind."

PRIOR'S POEM.

"Hush,

8 Hush, hush ! my Mama out of * Crow-
 ' ford's is coming ;
 8 Dear Colonel, do tell me what means all
 ' this drumming ;
 8 From the camp, I suppose.—“ My Lady,
 ' your servant
 “ (P—x take you, I wish you were north of
 ' the Derwent.)
 “ Will you be at the rooms ?—do permit me
 ' to call
 “ And conduct Miss Georgiana at night to
 ' the ball.
 “ And, should not her fancy incline her that
 ' way,
 “ What, Madam, d'y'e think of a box at the
 ' play ?”
 8 Not, Colonel, for me ; at my Lady Kill-
 ' care's
 8 I'm engag'd upon Faro's more weighty
 ' affairs.
 8 And, Georgiana, I'm sure if you dance
 ' you'll be ill ;
 8 But what do they act ? let me look at the
 ' bill.'

How provokingly queer an odd thing inter-
 venes,
 The play was “ Seduction,” with “ Miss in
 ' her Teens ;”
 Thus hid, my dear girl, in obscurity's veil,
 I peep at the world, and now laugh, and
 now rail.

O, Anstey! had I thy satirical lyre
To chaſtife all the follies our faſhions inſpire;
Regardless of cenſure, I'd follow thy path,
And make Brighton in fame ev'n the rival
of Bath.
But my paper is full; give my love to my
mother,
And ſo I remain your affectionate brother,
S. C.

ODE TO SLEEP.

HAIL, gentle soother of the human breast !
 Foe to the busy canker Care !
 Whose balm can lull to rest
 The fiend Despair.
 Methinks 'tis sweet (when from the Sun's
 warm beam
 The flocks to friendly thickets fly),
 Ey some flow'r-margin'd stream
 In peace to lie
 On thy down pillow, 'neath some old Oak's
 shade
 By minstrels lull'd to soft repose ;
 Then Memory, artless Maid,
 Forgets her woes :
 And Love with sportive Fancy brings to view
 The fairy age of gay delight ;
 When pleasures ever new
 Could charm the sight,

Sweet is thy draught to Misery's sons, who
live

Unpitied by unfeeling wealth ;
For thou content dost give,
And rose-cheek'd health.
Mirth-loving innocence enjoys thee most,
That wanders free the bramb'l'd dell ;
Nor can vain grandeur boast
Thy magic spell !
Ev'n now doth fancy mark yon stately pile ;
Where high-born pride on ruin bent,
Enjoys frail fortune's smile
Without content :
How cheerless are his long enanguish'd
nights !

Stung by reflection's keenest dart :
Fled those gay delights
That feast the heart ;
Sleepless, he numbers the flow hours of
Time.

Vain-wishing for th'approach of morn ;
Grief-wrung, —by many a crime
His bosom's torn.
Not so the humble cottager, retir'd
From vice-engend'ring scenes of strife ;
Nought envying, oft admir'd,
He steals thro' life :
Methinks I see him at the op'ning dawn,
Haste cheerful to the toil of day ;
Whistling acro'ss the lawn
His cares away ;
Unstain'd by crimes which haunt the seat of
pride.

Fell Discord ne'er disturbs his cot ;
In peace his moments glide,
Pleas'd with his lot.
All nature owns thy animating pow'r,
That Sorrow of her thorn beguiles ;
Queen of the silent hour !
Sweet are thy smiles,
That steal from brooding care his keenest sting,
And check the rending pangs of love ;
To thy grief-shelt'ring wing
Oft let me rove,
When, joy-deferted, on life's dreary road
I sigh, and think of what is past ;
For thou canst ease the load
That's on me cast.
Oft have I woo'd thee on sad Sorrow's bed,
When (pierc'd by man's ingratitude)
Despair, by Sadness led,
Would fain intrude ;
Telling me, life was but a vale of tears ;
(And happiness a fancied toy,)
A scene of hopes and fears
That knew no joy :
Soon half-recovering by thy fostering aid,
That sooths a while heart-probing grief,
Religion, Heav'n-bern maid,
Still gave relief.

* A library on the Steyne.

When riot-loving vice her levee keeps,
 Blasting what virtue bids to bloom;
 And silent sorrow weeps
 Mid night's dark gloom,
 Then let me taste thy spirit-cheering bowl,
 Whose pow'r Lethæan grief dispels,
 And charms the drooping soul
 Where sadness dwells.
Carlisle. R. ANDERSON.

LINES

BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

SWEET William, come and lie with me,
 All under the sweet greenwood tree;
 We'll listen to the linnet's note,
 Which warbling tunes its little throat;
 No fawning courtier e'er comes hither,
 To hide from winter or rough weather.
 Sweet William, come and lie with me,
 All under the sweet greenwood tree;
 Where cowslips sweet and daisies white
 Do paint the meadows with delight;
 The summer cuckoo thou shalt hear,
 Ungracious to a married ear;
 When bashful maidens bleach the smock,
 The merry lark, the herd-boy's clock,
 Shall wake thee from the greenwood tree,
 Where thou didst pipe thy reed to me;
 When icicles, with winter fang,
 Upon the forlorn penthouse hang,
 I'll sweep for thee the ingle nook,
 And wear a hufwife's cheerful look;
 When nights are long, and tempests howl,
 Some tale shall sooth my William's soul;
 Some neighbour, with a frosty nose,
 Shall rick the snow from off his shoes,
 And join us in the welcome bowl,
 While nightly sings the desert owl;
 Our fire-side shall merry be,
 If William will but marry me.

LINES

WRITTEN BY ANNA SEWARD,

AFTER READING SOUTHEY'S "JOAN OF ARC."

BASE is the purpose of this Epic Song,
 Baneful its powers: but, oh, the Poesy
 ("What can it less when Sun-born GENIUS
 sings?")
 Wraps in reluctant ecstacy the soul
 Where Poesy is felt! e'en tho' it paint,
 In all the lurid traits of NERO's heart,

The high heroic spirit of that Monarch
 Who grac'd the Crown he wore, BRITAN-
 NIA's boast—

"HARRY OF MONMOUTH!"—He, who
 ne'er expos'd

His ardent Legions on the deathful plain
 Where flam'd not his broad shield, and his
 white plumes

Play'd in the battle's van. What claim'd
 he then

From France, at the sword's point, but ceded
 rights?

Howe'er perfidiously withheld, tho' pledg'd
 For aye to England, after the proud day
 Of Cressy's thund'ring † field. Then GAL-
 LIA'S Star

Sunk—and the Planet of the "argent Shores"
 Rose glitt'ring on the Zenith's azure height,
 What time, upon the broken spears of France,
 And prostrate helms, immortal GLORY flood—
 And, with the Lilies of that vaunting clime,
 Like a gay Bride, entwin'd the victor brows
 Of our great EDWARD. Oh, unnat'ral Boy;
 Oh, beardless Paricide!—thy treach'rous
 Muse

In Comet splendour, in MEDUSA's beauty
 Balefully deck'd, an impious task essays,
 Lab'ring to turn to deadliest Aconite
 The Laurel wreaths of Azincour; to brand
 The hallow'd lustre of thy ENGLAND's name
 With slavish Meanness, with rapacious Ava-
 rice,

And the Wolf's rage. ENGLAND, whose
 martial fire

Applauding ages have pronounc'd, adorn'd
 With fair Munificence, and temper'd still
 By dove ey'd Mercy's sway. O, dark of
 heart

As luminous of fancy, quit, for shame
 Quit, th' insidious pretence to Virtue—
 To Gospel Faith, and Piety! Dry thy tears
 For age-past woes (they are the Crocodile's);
 And o'er the murder of the ROYAL VIC-
 TIMS,

And o'er the Christian Faith's apostacy,
 With blood of Innocents, and Martyr-flames
 Witness'd in France, cry—"VIVE LA LI-
 BERTÉ!"

Dip thy young hands in her ensanguin'd
 chalice,

Brimm'd with the gore of Age, Infants, and
 Beauty,

And, throwing her RED CAP aloft in air,
 Laugh with the fierce Hyena!

* "The Song was partial; but the harmony

"(What could it less when Spirits immortal sung?)

"Suspended Hell."—MILTON'S PAR. LOST.

† Cannon were first used by the English at the Battle of Cressy.—See RAPIN.

THREE SONNETS.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

MORNING.

LED by the silver dew^s*, her blushing
face

The Morn unveils, and spreads her ambient
robe

O'er the dark shadows which enwrap the
globe;

And now, where nought the piercing sight
could trace

In "mild gradations" to my wond'ring eyes,
The many-colour'd scenes of nature rise.

While from afar the curdling orb of day
Pours o'er yon mountain top his new-born
ray,

The trudging plowman † quits his rusty
bed,

And, whistling, drives his harness'd team a-
field,

As the shrill skylark, from his sight conceal'd,
Carols aloud her matins o'er his head;

Each songster too, officious in its note

Melodious, tunes to opening Morn its throat.
27th May.

NOON.

THROUGH the bright æther now, his
blazing fire

Hot Titan pours from his meridian
height;

Nor dares the eye behold "the flood of
"light,"

Whose beams concocted strong their radiance
throw

O'er the wide stream, or distant village
spire.

Cool zephyr sleeps upon the summer's
breast †,

Save where, beneath some mountain's
shading brow,

He fans the shepherd, half involv'd in rest.

The reaper drops the fickle from his hand;

And, as he "homeward plods his weary
"way."

From off his face, by many a summer
tann'd,

* "The silver-footed dew^s." — MALLER'S Excursion.

† "Trudging as the plowmen go;

"To the smoaking hamlet bound;

"Giant-like their shadows grow,

"Lengthen'd o'er the level ground." — CUNNINGHAM.

† It has been observed, that in the hottest part of the day, when nature pants in the open glade for want of a zephyr, this fickle youth of summer is found loitering in some shady dell, bestowing his caresses on the rose and other children of Flora. I have often wondered that Thomson, who copied Nature in her roughest and most graceful attire, has never taken notice of the above: Cunningham has partly caught the idea, where he says,

"Not a leaf has leave to stir,

"Nature's lull'd serene and still;

"Quiet ev'n the shepherd's cur,

"Sleeping on the heath-clad hill."

He wipes the gath'ring sweat-drops quick
away.

Oppress'd (by heat) the flocks in drowsy
clusters lay,

And mute is ev'ry bird beneath the (shel-
tering) spray.

28th May.

EVENING.

NOW redd'ning Sol has left each vivid ray,

And slowly sinks beneath the western sky;

Whilst twilight, mantled in her robe of grey,
Veils ev'ry object from the moated eye.

Zephyr awakes, and raises ev'ry flower,

Whose buds hung drooping by the beams
of noon;

And, from the vestige of yon hoary tower,

"The moping owl" peeps at the rising
moon.

Now, as the shadows deepen into night,

The skulking bat forsakes her dull abode;

And, in successive circles, wings her flight

O'er such as wander thro' the darksome
road.

Care of her shrieks, no sound disturbs th' air,
But silence rests upon the woodland's ear.

Borough, 29th May 1797.

TO THE AUTHOR OF LORENZINO
DI MEDICI.

YOUTH! that, from Roscoe catching
classic fire,

Hast touch'd with skilful hand the sorrowing
lyre;

Not vain, though bold, thy hope to move the
heart,

All undebted to the tricks of art.

Youth! fearless go thou on; some few re-
main,

Ev'n in this age, who love thy simple strain;

Pure Nature graces thine ingenuous tale,

And Nature, spite of Fashion, *will* prevail.

Aug. 4.

H. R. R.

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES.

O'ER the sad tomb where Sophocles is laid
 Shed, gentle ivy, shed thy pious shade :
 Mid clust'ring vines, that solemn branches wave,
 Ye roses ! deck with hallow'd flow'rs his grave :
 For when your bard, with sacred rapture fir'd,
 To all the magic pow'rs of song aspir'd,
 Around him oft the list'ning Muses smil'd,
 And the glad graces hail'd their darling child.

CAMELTOROY.

THE SORROWFUL SHEPHERD.

A PASTORAL.

BY I. COBBIN, JUN.

COME hither, ye shepherds, and list ;
 Pay attention to Corydon's lays :

O, join in the theme, and assist
 To sing to my Florella's praise.
 Florella, the pride of our plain ;
 Florella, the lovely and fair ;
 But ah ! how she uses her swain,
 And drives him almost to despair.

No shepherd e'er lov'd her so well,
 His passion is ardent and pure ;
 O ! could she his feelings but tell,
 She surely his torments would cure.
 Tho' fifty fair nymphs flock around,
 And smile and invite him to roam ;
 Not one like Florella he's found,
 The cot of Florella's his home.

There viewing her beauteous face,
 There list'ning to hear the nymph speak,
 He gazes on ev'ry grace,
 And eyes the sweet smiles on her cheek ;
 But ah ! are those smiles for her swain ?
 Alas ! other shepherds are blest ;
 And this gives him infinite pain,
 He's not belov'd more than the rest.

How sorrowful passes his days !
 No pleasures can give him delight ;
 He takes up his pipe and he plays,
 The tune is as dull as the night.
 Florella sometimes will admire
 The charms of the musical art ;
 But vainly his wishes aspire
 To make a note reach to her heart.

Sad, mourning, and weeping he goes,
 No shepherd will pity his grief ;
 Florella, inform'd of his woes,
 Refuses to give him relief :
 Yet still of the nymphs of the plain,
 Florella's to him the most fair ;
 Tho' cruel she uses her swain,
 And drives him almost to despair.

ELEGY ON A LAPDOG.

I.

WHERE yonder humble pasteboard
 stands,
 Rais'd by the forrowing Susan's hands,
 A faithful lapdog lies ;
 Finnet, whose form and sprightly face,
 Whose simple charms and native grace,
 Had won each female's eyes.

II.

Think not she met a wat'ry grave
 In Serpentine's destructive wave,
 A paltry tax to shun :
 Whoe'er could do so foul a deed,
 May he alike at Tyburn bleed,
 Or die as she had done.

III.

Ah, no ! 'twas age alone that tore
 The little fav'rite we deplore ;
 No fatal illness came ;
 E'en death had thrown his shaft in vain,
 O ! had he never thrown again,
 Or chose some other aim.

IV.

For Cooks, at once, and Doctors sent,
 With hast'ned step poor Susan went
 To stop the hand of fate ;
 For Cooks, we know, can oft prevail
 When physic has been prov'd to fail ;
 Alas ! they came too late.

V.

To shew respect and rev'rence due
 To her each household creature knew,
 And own'd her awful sway ;
 Pufs fled affrighted from her claws,
 The trembling bark, the toothless jaws,
 Nor dar'd to stop the way.

VI.

Ye lapdogs all, with grief sincere,
 Attend around this mournful bier,
 And howl the fun'ral song ;
 For tho' she died without a hair,
 Your backs, perhaps, may be as bare,
 If chance you live as long.

VII.

Tho' round your necks a silken chain
 May make you humbler dogs disdain,
 And swell your thoughts with pride ;
 Not one of you will cause a tear
 More truly shed to grace your bier,
 Than when this fav'rite died.

R. B.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 50.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

LORD Grenville presented a Message from the King, relative to the Naval Mutiny. [See the Proceedings in the other House, Page 122.]

Lord Grenville then laid a Copy of the Proclamation referred to in the Message upon the Table, and moved, "That his Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be summoned upon the occasion:"—which was ordered accordingly.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message upon the Naval Mutiny into consideration, which being read, his Lordship moved an Address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the Message, and dictated in the strongest language.

The Address was then read by the Lord Chancellor, and, on the question being put, it was voted *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented to his Majesty in the usual way.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The Bill for preventing and punishing persons seducing individuals in the sea and land service, and the Bill for preventing and punishing any intercourse with the mutinous seamen, were severally passed through all their stages.

A Message was sent to the House of Commons, acquainting them that their Lordships had agreed to the Bills, and had made several amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Pitt reported that the Commons had agreed to their Lordships' amendments.

The Royal Assent was then given by Commission to the two Bills above-mentioned, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Trinidad Free Port Bills, and about

thirty others of a public and private nature.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

A few bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and after making some arrangements respecting the private business, their Lordships adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. Abbot returned from the House of Commons the Report relative to a Plan for the more effectually promulgating the Statutes of the Realm. After which the various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

A great number of Bills were presented, by different Gentlemen, from the House of Commons, which were severally read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury reported his Majesty's answer to the late Address of their Lordships, respecting the more effectual Promulgation of the Statutes.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The Loyalty Loan Subscribers' Bill passed a Committee of the whole House without observation or amendment.

Lord Sydney acquainted the House, that, pursuant to their Lordships' desire, he had attended on their part, together with the Deputation from the House of Commons, upon his Majesty, with their joint Address respecting the plan for the more effectual Promulgation of the Statutes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The Bill for continuing the Alien Act, together with five others of inferior note, were received from the House of Commons, and were severally read a first time.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

On the question for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, counsel was ordered to be heard, on which

Mr. Plomer was called in, and proceeded at some length with his arguments against the Bill, when their Lordships adjourned the farther hearing till Thursday.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Loyalty Loan Subscribers, the Levant Trade Restriction, the Corn Importation, the Debtors' Relief (commonly known by the appellation of the "Lords' Act"), Bills; also to the Ramsgate Harbour Bill, and to twenty other Bills of a local or private description.

After their Lordships had waited some time, Mr. Hobart presented from the House of Commons the Bill for granting to his Majesty certain additional Stamp Duties (among which the additional Duties on Newspapers are included). The Bill was read a first time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up from the House of Commons the Bill for continuing the late restrictions upon the Bank.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

On the Motion of the Bishop of Rochester, the Order for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, which stood for to-morrow, was postponed till Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for granting to his

Majesty certain additional Stamp Duties, among which are the new Duties upon Newspapers; to the Bill for continuing Restrictions upon the Bank; to the Alien Continuation Bill; to the Bill for indemnifying persons holding certain offices; and to four private Bills.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Order for the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill, which stood for this day se'nnight, was, in consequence of a Motion of Lord Thurlow, and after a short conversation between his Lordship, Lord Auckland, and the Duke of Bedford, farther postponed till this day fortnight.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; and after making some arrangements with respect to their judicial proceedings, their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. Hobart presented the Scots Spirits Duty Bill from the House of Commons, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

THE Report of the Committee on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, was brought up, read, and agreed to.

Mr. Pitt delivered a Message from his Majesty, which was to the following effect:

"It was with extreme regret that his Majesty acquainted the House of Commons, that the Crews of certain ships at the Nore, notwithstanding the extension of the benefits gladly accepted by the rest of his Majesty's squadrons, continued in a state highly mutinous and treasonable. His Majesty felt himself compelled to call for the vigorous exertions of all his subjects to repress those dangerous proceedings. His Majesty had ordered a copy of the Proclamation to be laid before that House, not doubting that Parliament would take immediate and effectual steps for providing for the public security. His Majesty also particularly recommended it to Parliament to make more effectual provisions for the punishment of those who should endeavour to excite mutiny in his Majesty's Naval

Service, or who should attempt to withdraw either the land or sea forces from that obedience and discipline which were so essential to the safety and prosperity of the Country."

The Message was read from the Chair, after which

Mr. Pitt moved that it should be taken into consideration to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the question that the House agree with the first Resolution,

A number of Gentlemen delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place: for the original Motion, 36; against it, 35; Majority, 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

On the Motion of Mr. Secretary Dundas, leave was given to bring in a Bill for raising and embodying a Militia force in Scotland; and a Bill for regulating the Scotch Distilleries was brought up by Mr. Rose, and read a first time.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after reciting

reciting the most prominent topics of the Message, relative to the acts of violence perpetrated by the Seamen at the Nore, said, if the Address should be carried, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of those attempts to seduction and conversion.

The Question on the Address was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention and punishment of persons seducing men in the service of his Majesty from their duty and allegiance, and inciting them to mutiny and disobedience.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in, read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

On the question for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of persons seducing men in his Majesty's sea and land service from their duty and allegiance, and inciting them to acts of mutiny and rebellion.

Mr. Jones conjured the House to consider the murders, massacres, and conflagrations, which must be the consequence, if the practices of incendiaries were suffered to pass with impunity, and urged the necessity of strong measures.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee; and, on the first clause being read,

Mr. Pitt said, that the only point which admitted of doubt was the punishment, and in considering that, the most material point was the description of the crime. What he had now to propose was, to make such a description of the offence as could be collected from the language of established Acts of Parliament, so as to leave no doubt of the malignity of the crime, and affix to it the severest punishment: he would not say more now than to state the description he meant to give of the offence—and then of the intended punishment. The offence would be thus described: "All persons who shall maliciously and advisedly seduce, or endeavour to seduce, any persons from his Majesty's service in the Navy or Army, or shall instigate them to mutinous practices, or shall commit any act of mutiny, or form any mutinous assemblies"—

The House was aware, that by the Articles of War, mutiny in the Army or Navy was already punishable with death to the persons concerned. If it was a

crime meriting death in the actors, could it be less so in the deliberate instigators? The only question then for the Jury would be, Whether the persons accused had actually instigated, or endeavoured to instigate, to mutiny or not? On conviction it was to be made felony, and the convicted would suffer death without benefit of clergy. Having thus settled the description of the offence, and the nature of the punishment, he had a short word to say on the duration of the law—he meant to make it temporary, because he wished the Legislature to feel the ground as they proceeded; to shew caution, however confident they might be; to reserve to themselves the powers of revision and cool deliberation. He therefore moved, "That the words stated make part of the Bill; and that the duration of the Bill be limited to one month after the commencement of the next Session."

The Report was received and read, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent all communication with the ships which should be in a state of mutiny; and also to enact, that if, after his Majesty's Proclamation, notified in the usual way, any one should voluntarily continue in such ships, they should be declared mutinous and rebellious; that their pay should cease, and that they should forfeit all the wages due to them. This, he stated, required as much dispatch as the other Bill had received; and therefore he trusted the House would agree to its being read a first and second time on this day.

The Bill was accordingly read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed. Ordered also, that the Bill should be printed, and committed on Monday, at eleven o'clock precisely.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The House met at eleven o'clock, in pursuance of the last adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill "for more effectually restraining all intercourse with the Crews of certain of his Majesty's ships now in a state of mutiny and rebellion; and for the more effectual suppression of such mutiny and rebellion."

On the question, for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Sir J. Sinclair rose to state his opinion of the principle and operation of this Bill.

Bill. Conciliation, he thought, ought to be united to terror, and mercy to severity; and suggested the appointment of Commissioners, with special powers, to grant pardons under particular circumstances.

Mr. Pitt said, the Bill in its present state contained an exception; and an intercourse, authorized by the Crown, was permitted. He then mentioned the substance of a clause, which he intended to propose in the Committee, for the encouragement of the crews to return to their duty.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

The first blank in the penal clause was filled up with the words "Guilty of Felony," and the second with the word "Death," as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

The Solicitor General brought up a clause, empowering the Lord High Admiral to accept the submission of crews, or any part of them, and exempting and relieving from the penalties of the act, all that shall return to their duty after a declaration for that purpose; which was agreed to.

Several other clauses were read and agreed to; the most material of which was, that for limiting the operation of the Bill to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

The House was resumed, the question was put for receiving the Report, when the Report was brought up with only two dissentient voices (Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Sturt), the amendments read and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Bill was brought up, read a third time, and passed, and ordered to the Lords for their concurrence.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Sir John Mordaunt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for explaining that part of the Militia Act which relates to the allowance to the families of persons in actual service.—Leave given.

A Message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Navy and Army Seduction Bill, and the Seamen's Mutiny Intercourse Bill, to which they had made several amendments. The amendments were taken into consideration, agreed to, and the Bills returned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Speaker, attended by several Members, in consequence of a Message, pro-

ceeded to the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to such Bills as had passed both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Brought up and read the first time, the Alien Continuance Bill, the American Treaty Bill, and the Bill for explaining the Militia Act.

The House took into consideration the Address from the Lords, on the most effectual mode of promulgating the Statutes, and agreed to it. A message was sent to their Lordships, acquainting them with the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Roë moved the Order of the Day for the commitment of the Additional Stamp Duty Bill, with a view to its being postponed to Friday.

The Order was deferred.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

At four o'clock, there being an insufficient number of Members present to constitute a Ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the County of Flint Election Petition, an adjournment of course took place.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

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

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the Ship Owners' Relief Bill, which was read the first time.

Lord Belgrave gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act, declaring the ineligibility of Members to sit in Parliament, under circumstances therein contained.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. D. Ryder brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Flintshire Election, which stated, "That Sir T. Mostyn was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned: that John Lloyd, Esq. was duly elected, and ought to have been returned; that the Petition of the Freeholders of the County of Flint against the Sheriff's return was neither frivolous or vexatious; and that the opposition to the said Petition was frivolous and vexatious."

The Clerk of the Crown was directed to amend the return, by substituting the name of Mr. Lloyd for that of Sir Thomas Mostyn.

Mr. Jolliffe gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Act relative to the Game Laws.

Mr. D. P. Coke moved, that the Order of the Day, for the commitment of the

Cor.

Corporation Cause Jurisdiction Bill, should be postponed to Wednesday.

The Committees of Ways and Means and Supply were likewise deferred to Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

On the Order of the Day being read for the commitment of the Scotch Militia Bill,

A short conversation took place, which terminated in the Bill being ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Mainwaring moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the forestalling and regrating of live cattle, and other practices which enhanced the price of provisions.

Sir W. Pulteney opposed the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He considered the question of the utmost importance, and asserted that it had not been investigated with a sufficient degree of attention. It could not be denied that a considerable advance had taken place on the price of provisions; but, in his opinion, the causes that had been assigned for this advance were in general founded in error. He denied that the present high prices were the effects of monopoly; it was therefore more advisable to leave them to find their own level, without any legislative interference. Various penalties had been enacted by former statutes against regrating and forestalling; but it was found expedient to repeal them, or suffer them to remain a dead letter. The Bill he considered as calculated to produce mischief instead of benefit, and therefore he should give it his most decided negative.

Mr. Alderman Combe admitted the general principle of suffering the price of commodities to find their own level; but, under the present circumstance, he considered it to be the duty of the Legislature to interfere.

Mr. Brian Edwards coincided in sentiment with Sir W. Pulteney. The price of meat, he said, had been very materially enhanced by the stoppage of the distilleries, and affirmed, that in the space of three months, 20,000 fewer hogs had been brought to market than during the three corresponding months of the preceding year. This deficiency of course was supplied by the other kinds of meat, at an advanced price. Conceiving the only effect of the Bill was to excite public discontent, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Tierney reminded the House, that a considerable portion of discontent prevailed in the country, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and cautioned Gentlemen against giving birth to fresh clamour by opposing a measure which was, in the opinion of men conversant in the business, calculated to remedy the mischief.

Mr. Mainwaring expressed his regret at finding so thin an attendance on so important a subject. He thought it disgraceful to the House.—He had, however, the satisfaction to reflect that the measure had undergone ample investigation in the Committee above stairs, and he hoped no Gentleman would vote who had not previously informed himself of the business. Convinced, by the force of evidence, the opinions of men conversant in the business, and by his own observation, that the Bill, if passed into a law, would break monopoly, and reduce the price of provisions, he hoped the House would go into the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce, conceiving the mischief to have arrived to a higher pitch than could have been foreseen by the most able political economist, urged the necessity of applying a remedy.

Mr. Brian Edwards explained: after which a division took place, when there appeared, for the commitment of the Bill, 31; against it, 11.

The House having accordingly resolved itself into the Committee, a conversation of some length, but of no importance, arose on the clauses introduced above stairs, after which the Chairman reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

The Secretary at War brought up an estimate of the increased pay and allowance to the army.

In the Committee on the Corporation Causes' Bill, several divisions took place. We understand, on the resumption of the House, the further consideration of the Bill was deferred for three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to prolong, for a time to be limited, the restriction on the payment of cash at the Bank.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill imposing an additional duty on Stamps.

Mr. Hobhouse, in a speech of considerable length, opposed that part of the Bill which related to Mortgage Deeds, Transfer Deeds, and Verbal Agreements.

The

The objections were combated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The opposition was withdrawn.

In the Newspaper clause, the blank, specifying the period at which the additional duty is to attach, was filled up with these words, "The Fifth Day of July 1797;" and on the question for the blank specifying the sum being filled up with the words, "One Penny Halfpenny,"

Mr. Hobhouse rose to state his objections to it; he began by lamenting the absence of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), who had signified his intention to oppose this part of the Bill in every stage. The measure, he declared, appeared to him an invasion of the Liberty of the Press, and formed one branch only of the system for its total annihilation. In support of this assertion, he adverted to the Treason and Sedition Acts; by one of these, we were not allowed to write; by the other, not allowed to confer; and by the present, we were not to be allowed to read! Convinced that the measure would be unproductive if not intirely injurious to the Revenue, and confessedly inconvenient to the public, he should give it his decided negative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his conviction that no article was a more proper object of taxation than Newspapers. The question, considering all the circumstances of the case, was, what allowance ought to be given to the publishers and venders, so as not to furnish them with a pretence for raising the price upon the public beyond the additional duty? After much investigation, he said, he was convinced that there was no reason to suppose, that upon any given number of Papers that could be sold, there would be a deficiency equal to Sixteen per cent. to the publishers and venders, which was the compensation he intended to propose. As to the deficiency to the Revenue, it was impossible to give an exact estimate of the eventual produce of any article of taxation; but he could not conceive that the sale could be permanently decreased on an article of such general use as Newspapers.

Mr. W. Smith begged the Committee not to consider Newspapers merely as an article of taxation; they were vehicles of political information, and any attack upon them ought to be considered as an attack upon the Constitution. It had been, he understood, and if he was wrong, an Hon. Gentleman opposite could set him right, a practice for Administration to pay large sums to Papers devoted to

their interests, which held out a temptation to others to become the servile instruments of Ministers. The greater the embarrassments thrown in the way of fair circulation, he contended, the greater would be the inducements to prostitution.

A division being called for, the House divided; for the clause, 60; against it, 10.

On the resumption of the House, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

The Stamp Duty, Alien, and Attorneys' Indemnity Bills were ordered to be ingrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jolliffe moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the last Session, prohibiting the shooting partridges until the 15th of September, which was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt said, that there should be laid before the House Copies of a Letter sent from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Bank Directors, dated 12th June 1797, and of the Resolutions of the Bank Directors on the 15th June 1797, which were ordered.

The Act of the present Session of Parliament, for confirming the Order of Council of the 12th of February, was then read.

Mr. Pitt said, that as the period was nearly expired for which a prohibition was laid upon the Bank from paying in specie, it became his duty to call the attention of the House to that very important subject of national concern.— Though it must be wished by all that the Bank should resume its ancient course, yet the House would not suffer that to take place without knowing such a measure could be adopted with the most perfect security. Though they had the great satisfaction of finding, after three months experience, that none of the difficulties had occurred which had been predicted by many, and dreaded by many more, they wished the Bill to be continued for a farther period, with a power, under certain circumstances, to open for payment. What that period should be, was best to be settled when the Bill was introduced into the House. At present, he should merely move for leave to bring in the Bill for continuing the period of the prohibition.

Mr. Smith said, the emission of a great quantity of Paper did not produce its evils immediately, but at a remote period. On the contrary, when it was first issued, it was an advantage, and gave a temporary

porary relief to a Country. If the Bank opened at a period not very distant, it was possible none of these evils might occur. With respect to the measure itself, he did not believe that it would surprise any one; for nobody expected the Bank would resume its operations on the 24th of June.

Mr. Thornton stated, that the Bank was very guarded in their issue of Paper, and that the whole amount of outstanding Paper did not exceed the usual quantity. Their affairs were much improved, far beyond the proportion of an excess of issue.

Leave was then given to bring in a Bill.

Mr. W. Bird gave notice, that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue a Bill of this Session, for restraining the operation of 15. and 17. Geo. 2. prohibiting the issue of Small Notes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

The Alien Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Attornies' Certificate Bill.

The further consideration of the Bill to prevent the Forestalling and Regrating live Cattle was postponed to Wednesday next, on account of the absence of several Gentlemen who had intimated their intention to oppose it.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Bank Bill, which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The American Treaty Bill was committed.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Mr. Burdon obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act relative to Small Promissory Notes.

In the Committee on the Bill for continuing the Act restricting the payment of cash in specie at the Bank,

Mr. Pitt stated the principal difference between this Bill and the Act. It consisted in a clause, authorizing the Bank to resume their operations during the continuance of the Act, on giving five days notice of their intention to the Speaker of the House of Commons, specifying the nature of the debt or demand which they are competent to pay, and limiting the duration of the Act to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. The clause was brought up; the Bill went through the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Rose having moved that the Stamp Duty Bill do now pass,

Mr. Jekyll was sorry to see a Bill of

this nature brought into the House at so late a period of the Session, and when the attendance of Members was so very thin. He had strong objections to the principle of the Bill, and wished that it had been divided into two Bills, agreeably to the suggestion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan), whose absence on the present occasion he much lamented. Had the Tax on Newspapers formed a distinct and separate Bill, he would have opposed it both on public grounds, and as injurious to individuals. It would also materially affect the property of the individuals engaged in this trade, as they would be obliged to increase their capital, while the sale of their commodity would be diminished. The calculation of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) he was also sure, would prove erroneous; for the Tax now proposed would never amount to the sum at which it had been stated; it was therefore his wish that the Proprietors of Newspapers should be exempt from the operation of this Bill.

Mr. Wm. Smith expressed the same opinion.

The question was then put, and the Bill passed.

Mr. Rose then brought in a Bill for imposing a Duty on all Goods and Parcels conveyed by Common Carriers, &c.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were then ordered for Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

The Small Notes Bill was read a first time.

Two Petitions from presented against the Butter Bill from York and Norfolk, which were referred to a Committee.

The Parcels Duty Bill was read a second time, and committed.

The Report of the Bank Restriction Bill was brought up, and agreed to; after which the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House in a Committee having gone through the Corporation Causes Bill, the Report was ordered (on the Motion of Mr. Coke) to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

The Committee on the Slave Carrying Bill was, on the Motion of Sir W. Dolben, postponed to Monday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A Message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bank, Alien, and Additional Stamp Duty Bills.

Alderman

Alderman Anderson brought in a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

The West-India Negroes Affets Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On the Motion of Mr. Long, leave was given to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act of the 11th of his present Majesty, which regards halfpence and farthings, to copper coin of every denomination.

Mr. Mainwaring moved the Order of the Day for the recommitment of the Bill for preventing the engrossing, forestalling, and regrating of Live Cattle.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Tierney in the Chair,

Mr. Mainwaring stated to the Committee his intention to make the whole of this Bill applicable to *forestalling* and *regrating* only.

The different clauses were then gone through, omitting what related to engrossing.

The regulations are to extend to the distance of 100 miles from the Capital. The Report was brought up, on the suggestion of a Member; and the Bill, with the Amendments, was ordered to be printed, and taken into further consideration on Thursday next.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of four millions for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Army for 1797.

The Roman Catholic Bill was read a second time.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, which was agreed to.

The Bill for imposing a Duty on Receipts for Carrying Parcels, was ordered to be committed on Thursday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir W. Scott brought up the Bill for the better encouragement of Seamen.

Mr. Dent moved, that there should be laid before the House an account of the

produce of the Game Certificate Duty to the 9th April 1797, and also for an account of the produce of the Dog Tax to the present time. Agreed to.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up the East-India Judicature Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that in consequence of the objections that had been urged against the proposition for laying a duty on tolls equal to the money now paid, he should not press the measure further.

On Friday next he said he should have it in his power to bring forward a substitute for what he had relinquished, and also for the deficiency on the modifications that had taken place in the other taxes. He likewise gave notice, that on Monday next he should bring forward the consideration of the Inland Navigation Duty. Much information, he stated, had been collected on the subject of Inland Navigation, the result of which had determined him to persevere in the measure under certain modifications.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Bill,

Mr. W. Smith moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to admit a clause for enabling Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England to accept and hold Commissions in the Supplementary Militia and the Provisional Cavalry, without the usual qualifications, and on the same terms with persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee,

Mr. Smith brought up a clause to the effect above mentioned.

The Bill then went through the Committee, and the Report was ordered to be received on Friday.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. Rose moved, that the Receipt Parcel Bill, which stood for this day, should be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Tierney moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Bill for preventing the Forestalling, &c. of Live Cattle.

Mr. Secretary Dundas opposed the Motion. The object meant to be obtained by the present Bill was enforced by restrictions in former Acts of Parliament, and the subject was amply discussed and rejected 25 years ago. The principle

principle was now fully established, that every object of commerce, and particularly the article of provisions, was most certainly established by the industry and enterprise of those who were engaged in it. After objecting to the Bill in detail, he remarked that it was the interest of the farmer to sell as dear as he could, and of the jobber to buy as cheap as he could; and these clashing interests were the best security for a good supply of cattle at a moderate price. He concluded by moving, "That the further consideration of the Report should be postponed to this day three months."

The House divided; when there appeared, for it, 7; against it, 39.

Sir W. Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the height between the decks of vessels employed in carrying Slaves.

Leave given.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising the supply,

Mr. Pitt began by stating, that it became his duty to propose new Taxes in lieu of the proposed Tax upon Turnpikes now abandoned, and to supply a deficit arising from certain modifications in others which were proposed. There was another (the Parcel Receipt Tax) which he should not press in the present Session,

on account of several difficulties in the detail, which could not be speedily removed. The deficit to be made good, he reckoned in the whole at 660,000*l*. He then entered into a statement of the new Taxes. The first of these would be an additional duty of two shillings on horses employed in agriculture, which now paid three shillings. This he estimated at 150,000*l*.

The next article was a small increased duty of 5 per cent. on Pepper imported, and 5*s*. per chaldron on Coals exported. He estimated the former at 15,000*l*. and the latter at 14,000*l*.

The last article was that of Clocks and Watches. The duty he proposed was 2*s*. 6*d*. per ann. on persons wearing a Silver or Metal Watch; on a Gold one, 10*s*. and on each Clock (except such as are generally used in cottages) 5*s*. To facilitate the collection, he meant to propose that an account should be given in the same way as is now done by persons wearing hair-powder. He concluded by moving his first Resolution, which was founded on the first article of additional taxation above-mentioned.

A division took place on the first Resolution, when there appeared for it, 83; against it, 8.

The other Resolutions were severally put and carried; the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

MR. BURKE'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

IF my dear son and friend had survived me, any Will would have been unnecessary; but since it has pleased God to call him to himself before his father, my duty calls upon me to make such a disposition of my worldly effects as seems to my best judgment most equitable and reasonable; therefore I, EDMUND BURKE, late of the parish of Saint James, Westminster, though suffering under sore and inexpressible affliction, being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last Will and Testament in manner following:

First, according to the ancient, good, and laudable custom, of which my heart and understanding recognize the propriety, I bequeath my soul to God, hoping for his mercy through the only merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. My body I desire, if I should die in any place very convenient for its

transport thither (but not otherwise), to be buried in the church at Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility praying, that, as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have a part in the resurrection of the just.

I wish my funeral to be (without any punctiliousness in that respect) the same as that of my brother, and to exceed it as little as possible in point of charge, whether on account of my family or of any others who would go to a greater expence; and I desire in the same manner, and with the same qualifications, that no monument beyond a middle-sized tablet, with a small and simple inscription on the church wall, or on the flag-stone, be erected. I say this, because I know the partial kindness to me of some of my friends. But I have had in my life-time but too much of noise and compliment.

As to the rest, it is uncertain what I shall have after the discharge of my debts, which when I write this are very great. Be that as it may, my Will concerning my worldly substance is short. As my entirely beloved, faithful, and affectionate wife did, during the whole time in which I lived most happily with her, take on her the charge and management of my affairs, assisted by her son, whilst God was pleased to lend him to us, and did conduct them, often in a state of much derangement and embarrassment, with a patience and prudence which probably have no example, and thereby left my mind free to prosecute my public duty or my studies, or to indulge in my relaxations, or to cultivate my friends, at my pleasure; so, on my death, I wish things to continue as substantially as they have always done. I therefore, by this my last and only Will, devise, leave, and bequeath to my entirely beloved and incomparable wife Jane Mary Burke, the whole real estate of which I shall die seised, whether land, rents, or houses, in absolute fee-simple; as also all my personal estate, whether stock, furniture, plate, money, or securities for money, annuities for lives or for years, be the said estate of what nature, quality, extent, or description it may, to her sole uncontrouled possession and disposal, as her property, in any manner which may seem proper to her to possess and dispose of the same, whether it be real estate or personal estate, by her last Will or otherwise; it being my intention that she may have as clear and uncontrouled a right and title thereto and therein as I possess myself, as to the use, expenditure, sale, or devise. I hope these words are sufficient to express the absolute, unconditioned, and unlimited right of complete ownership I mean to give to her to the said lands and goods; and I trust that no words of superfluage or ambiguity may vitiate this my clear intention. There are no persons who have a right, or I believe a disposition, to complain of this bequest, which I have duly weighed, and made on a proper consideration of my duties, and the relations in which I stand.

I also make my wife Jane Mary Burke aforesaid my sole Executrix of this my last Will, knowing that she will receive advice and assistance from her and my excellent friends, Dr. Walker King and Dr. Lawrence, to whom I recommend her and her concerns, though that perhaps is needless, as they are as much

attached to her, as they are to me. I do it only to mark my special confidence in their affection, skill, and industry.

I wish that my dear wife may, as soon after my decease as possible (which, after what has happened, she will see with constancy and resignation), make her Will, with the advice and assistance of the two persons I have named, But it is my wish also, that she will not think herself bound up by any bequests she may make in the said will, and which, while she lives, can be only intentions, as not during her life to use her property, with all the liberty I have given her over it, just as if she had written no will at all; but in every thing to follow the directions of her own equitable and charitable mind, and her own prudent and measured understanding.

Having thus committed every thing to her discretion, I recommend (subject always to that discretion) that if I should not, during my life, give or secure to my dear niece, Mary C. Haviland, wife of my worthy friend Capt. Haviland, the sum of 1000*l.* or an annuity equivalent to it, that she should bestow upon her that sum of money, or that annuity, conditioned and limited in such manner as she, my wife aforesaid, may think proper, by a devise in her Will or otherwise, as she may find most convenient to the situation of her affairs, without pressure upon her during her life. My wife put me in mind of this, which I now recommend to her. I certainly, some years ago, gave my niece reason to expect it; but I was not able to execute my intentions. If I do this in my lifetime, this recommendation goes for nothing.

As to my other friends and relations, and companions through life, and especially the friends and companions of my son, who were the dearest of mine, I am not unmindful of what I owe them. If I do not name them all here, and mark them with tokens of my remembrance, I hope they will not attribute it to unkindness, or to a want of a due sense of their merits towards me. My old friend and faithful companion, Will Burke, knows his place in my heart. I do not mention him as Executor or Assistant. I know that he will attend to my wife; but I chuse the two I have mentioned, as from their time of life, of greater activity. I recommend him to them.

In the political world I have made many connections, and some of them amongst persons of high rank. Their friend.

friendship, from political, became personal to me; and they have shewn it in a manner more than to satisfy the utmost demands that could be made from my love and sincere attachment to them. They are the worthiest people in the kingdom: their intentions are excellent, and I wish them every kind of success. I bequeath my brother-in-law, John Nugent, and the friends in my poor son's list, which is in his mother's hands, to their protection; as to them and the rest of my companions, who constantly honoured and chused our house as our inmates, I have put down their names in a list, that my wife should send them the usual remembrance of little mourning rings, as a token of my remembrance. In speaking of my friends, to whom I owe so many obligations, I ought to name especially Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Portland, and the Lord Cavendishes, with the Duke of Devonshire, the worthy head of that family.

If the intimacy which I have had with others has been broken off by political difference on great questions concerning the state of things existing and impending, I hope they will forgive whatever of general human infirmity, or of my own particular infirmity, has entered into that contention; I heartily entreat their forgiveness. I have nothing further to say.

Signed and sealed as my last Will and Testament, this 11th day of August 1794, being written all with my own hand.

EDMUND BURKE, (L.S.)

In the presence of
DUPONT,
WM. WEBSTER,
WALKER KING.

On reading the above Will, I have nothing to add or essentially to alter; but one point may want to be perfected and explained. In leaving my lands and hereditaments to my wife, I find that I have omitted the words which in Deeds create an Inheritance in Law. Now though I think them hardly necessary in a Will, yet, to obviate all doubts, I explain the matter in a Codicil which is annexed to this.

(Signed)

EDMUND BURKE.

January 22, 1797.

THE CODICIL.

I, Edmund Burke, of the parish of Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks,

being of sound and disposing judgment and memory, make this my last Will and Testament, in no sort revoking, but explaining and confirming a Will made by me, and dated the 11th of August 1794, in which Will I have left, devised, and bequeathed all my worldly effects, of whatever nature and quality the same may be, whether lands, tenements, houses, freehold and leasehold interests, pensions for lives or years, arrears of the same, legacies, or other debts due to me, plate, household stuff, books, stock in cattle and horses, and utensils of farming, and all other my goods and chattels, to my Dear Wife, Jane Mary Burke, in as full and perfect manner as the same might be devised, conveyed, or transferred to her by any act or instrument whatsoever, with such recommendations as in my Will aforesaid are made, and with a wish that in the discharge of my debts the course hitherto pursued may be as nearly as possible observed. Sensible, however, that in payment of debt no exact rule can be preserved, the same is therefore left to her discretion, with the advice of our friends, whom she will naturally consult. The reason of my making this Will or Codicil to my former Will, is from my having omitted in devising by that Will my Lands and Hereditaments to my Wife aforesaid, the full and absolute property thereof, and therein I have omitted the legal words of inheritance. Now, though I think those words, however necessary in a deed, are not so in a Will; yet, to prevent all question, I do hereby devise all my Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as well as all other property that may be subject to a strict rule of law in Deeds, and which would pass, if undevised, to my heirs; I say, I do devise the same Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to my Wife, Jane Mary Burke, and her heirs for ever, in pure, absolute, and unconditional fee simple.

I have now only to recommend to the kindness of my Lord Chancellor (Lord Loughborough), to his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Buckingham, to the Right Honourable William Windham, and to Dr. Lawrence, of the Commons, and Member of Parliament, that they will, after my death, continue their protection and favour to the Emigrant School at Penn, and will intreat with a weight, on which I dare not presume, the Right Honourable William Pitt to continue the

necessary allowance which he has so generously and charitably provided for those unhappy children of meritorious parents; and that they will superintend the same, which I wish to be under the immediate care and protection of Dr. Walker King and Dr. Lawrence; and that they will be pleased to exert their influence to place the said young persons in some military corps, or other service, as may best suit their dispo-

sitions and capacities, praying God to bless their endeavours.

Signed and sealed as a Codicil to my Will, or an explanation and confirmation thereof, agreeably to the note placed at the end of it, this the 30th day of January 1797.

EDMUND BURKE.

In the presence of
WALKER KING,
RICHARD BURKE,
ED. NAGLE.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCV.

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

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 59.]

DR. DARWIN.

THE following Lines were sent to a young Lady with Dr. Darwin's "Treatise on Female Education."

Peruse, sweet Maid, enlighten'd DARWIN'S page,

And let its precepts thy whole heart engage:
Then shall each charm and virtue of the fair,
The smile of kindness, and the modest air;
The brow by wisdom polish'd and serene,
The glow of health, and the decorous mien;
The eye, that, "speaking sense distinct and clear,"

Tells in its rays what pleasure 'tis to hear;
The tear of pity, that, like glistening dew,
Impearls the opening rose's crimson hue;
The robe embrac'd by heav'nly Venus' zone,
The flowing tresses that each art disown;
Each charm of body, and each gift of mind,
Which Nature gave, or culture has refin'd;
To thee allicit each ingenuous youth,
Each friend to sweet simplicity and truth;
Whilst Virtue's magic shall the spell improve,
And Veneration add its powers to love.

S.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Ben Johnson told Mr. Drummond, of Houthorden, that Sir Walter Raleigh esteemed fame more than conscience; and that the best Wits in England were employed in making his history, and that himself (Ben Johnson) had written a piece to him of the Punic War, which he altered, and set in his book.

THEODOSIUS, EMPEROR OF ROME.

This Christian Emperor (whom no

one will accuse of want of piety) says, in his celebrated Code of Laws, "Let all the Judges, all the common people in cities, and all the business of artizans, be at rest on the venerable day of Sunday. In the country, however, let the business of agriculture go on freely, and without restraint, since it often happens that on that day the best opportunity occurs for sowing corn and planting vineyards, and pity it is that by the occasion of the moment an opportunity offered by the providence of Heaven should be lost."

Virgil, indeed, had said before him in his Georgics,

"Quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus

"Fas & jura sinunt," &c.

Yet still by law and right it is allowed To do some certain works on holy days; And then he goes on to speak of agricultural works.

Scævola, the great Roman Lawyer, being one day asked, according to Macrobius, what work might be done on an holy day, replied, "That which if left undone would occasion mischief, *quod omissum noceret.*" Indeed the Author of our Faith himself assures us, that any act of charity or of kindness should be done on the Sabbath day, and blames the Pharisees for their affected scrupulosity in the observance of that day.

Many of our liberal-minded and pious Clergy in the country have, of late years, encouraged their parishioners to work

work in harvest-time on Sunday, when the season has been catching, and when the crops have been endangered by the variableness of the weather. It were to be wished that this practice were more general, and that the benefits of kind Providence were not too often suffered to be of no avail, by a reference to the form rather than to the substance of religion.

M. DE CHAMFORT

says well in his Maxims, "The obligation respecting a secret, and a tum of money entrusted to you, rests upon the same footing of confidence. A man without a character is a *thing*, not a man.

"A man without fixed principles must be a man devoid of character. Had he been born with any character of mind at all, he must soon have found the necessity of laying down to himself some principles of action.

"It is but too often vanity that brings out the complete energy of a man's mind. Put a piece of wood only to a pointed piece of steel, it is a dart; add to it a few feathers, and it becomes an arrow."

"Most modern books," says this ingenious writer, "have the appearance of being written in a day, from the books that were perused the day before. When a writer steals from the Ancients, he is like a pirate who takes prizes beyond the Line; but when he steals from the Moderns, he is like a foot-pad who stops you in the next street."

"General maxims are to the conduct of life what routine is to the Arts, they go but to a certain point towards the excellence of either.

"It is a great pity when men of talents do not possess strength of mind; they have the lanthorn only of Diogenes, without his club."

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU.

In the Cabinets of the Curious there is a medal, extremely scarce, representing on one side Louis XIII. with the usual inscription, "*Rex Franc. & Nav.*" and on the other the Cardinal, with these words round him, "*Nil sine consilio.*"

"*Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia,*" Be prudent, and each God in Heaven assists you,

says Juvenal,

There is great truth in the Cardinal's favourite maxim, "Unfortunate and imprudent persons are but too often

synonymous terms. Most of our miseries arising from want of consideration."

DUKE OF ORLEANS, CITIZEN EGALITE.

The Duke of Orleans, and his friends who served with him on board the French fleet, disobeyed a signal made to them by the French Admiral, for reasons of personal safety, as it was supposed. This circumstance gave rise to a *bon mot* of a Lady whom the Duke had satyriized in a large company, not knowing that she was present "Il me parait," said she, "mon Prince, que vous vous connoissez mieux en signalement qu'en signeux; I think, Sir, that your Highness understands descriptions better than signals."

During the short time he was confined in prison at Paris, he drank Champagne very copiously. He appeared before the Revolutionary Tribunal with great resolution and firmness, and when his sentence was read to him, he said to his companion in affliction, "Come, let us go directly to the place of execution. He was attended in the carriage that conveyed him to the guillotine by a Priest, whom he desired not to quit him, and received from him his benediction at the foot of the scaffold. The carriage stopped near his own palace, which he contemplated with a fixed look, and appeared to read with attention the inscription placed over it, and to repeat it to himself.

LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE.

That acute Politician, Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, says in one of his letters to Voltaire respecting the accession of the late unfortunate and excellent Monarch to the Throne of that vast and confused Empire—

"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 XVI. 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, they would oblige him to be guilty of mistakes. How much more likely then is it, that a young Prince, without experience, should be dragged along by the torrent of intrigue and cabal.

"Those

"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 rascals 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 those assistances 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 condemned the revocation of that of Paris, as contrary to every principle of logic and of good sense.

"See, my dear Voltaire, how well one sees and discovers the faults of others, whilst one is blind to one's own defects. I should have done better, perhaps, to have regulated my own actions, and to have prevented myself from making blunders, than to have anatomized the internal springs that set great Monarchies in motion."

COUNT WATHENSTEIN.

The murder of this great General is thus described in a letter from Mr. Gerard, Master of the Charter-house in London, to Lord Strafford:

"April 1, 1634.

"Our town is full of pamphlets of the cruel murder done by the command

of the Emperour upon Wathenstein and some four of his Colonels in Egra. Various are the reports of the causes, and the manner of it, but sure by one Butler, an Irishman. Wathenstein was run through the body with a partizon, in his own chamber, being retired to bed. His Colonels, and three Commissioners from the Elector of Saxe, being feasted by Gordon, the Governor of the town, towards the end of the supper, when most of the waiters were commanded away to their supper, the parlour or stove being near emptied, in came a company of musqueteers, shot every one his man, and so proceeded to an apothecary's house, where Wathenstein lay, shot two of his guards at the door, and killed one of his chamber. Wathenstein hearing a noise, went to the window to look out; in the mean time Butler comes up with a partizon in his hand, and runs it into his body behind, he turning about, Butler gave him two other wounds more, then dragged him down stairs in his blood, put him in a dung-cart, and carried him to the other dead bodies, and next morning shewed his body to the people round about the town, dragging it at a cart's tail."

In the works of M. Savazen, an elegant French writer, there is a character of Wathenstein, drawn with the spirit and elegance of Sallust himself.

THOMAS EARL OF STRAFFORD, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Soon after this Nobleman's commitment to the Tower of London, his Sovereign sent him this Letter.

"STRAFFORD,

"The misfortune that is fallen upon you, by the strange mistaking and conjuratur of these times, being such, that I must lay by the thought of imploring you hereafter in my affaires. Yet I cannot satisfy myself in honour or conscience without assuring you (now in the midst of your troubles), that, upon the word of a King, you shall not suffer in Life, Honour, or Fortune. This is but justice, and therefore a meare reward from a Maister to so faithfull and able a servant as you have shewn yourself to bee, yet it is much as I conceive the present tymes will permitt, though none shall hinder me from being

"Your constant faithfull friend,

"CHARLES R.

"Whitcomb,

"April 23, 1641."

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

(Continued from Page 64.)

THOMAS Barry, a seaman of the Monmouth, sworn.—When the prisoner came on board the Monmouth, at the time the Repulse was endeavouring to escape into Sheerness harbour, he took the command of all the Monmouth's forecastle guns. The gun which I attended was fired six times at the Repulse; when the gun was going to be loaded the seventh time, he was not content with a nine-pound shot that was in her, but took a crow bar, and put the thick end in first; I immediately took it out of his hand, when he gave me a shove, and I fell over the heel of the top-mast. After that I was kept forwards on the forecattle by one Vance, a quarter-master, who acted as Captain of the ship. Being there an hour and a half, I came on deck, when the prisoner was standing on the heel of the top-mast. He ordered Vance to slip the bower, and go along-side the Repulse, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarter. After that, he said, he did not stay any longer on board the Monmouth.

In answer to a question from the President, he said, that the prisoner fired the aftermost gun on the forecattle, but he did not know there were any guns fired from the Monmouth, before the prisoner came on board.

Q. from the Prisoner.—Had you fired any guns yourself before you first saw me on board?—**A.** No.—**Q.** Had there been any guns fired from any part of the ship before the forecattle guns were fired?—**A.** Yes; the quarter-deck guns were fired.—**Q.** You have been talking about Hell; I wish to know whether you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account?—**A.** No; I have not been promised any thing.

The Prisoner.—I will bring witnesses to disprove what this man has said.

John Summerland, Boatswain's Mate of the Monmouth, related the circumstances which took place on board the Monmouth.—I saw the prisoner standing on something as if he was going to make a speech. Capt. Vance wanted to speak first, but the prisoner would not allow it; he would insist on the ship slip-

ping her cables. The ship's company would not agree to this. Parker then said, he would go to another ship, which he would take along-side of the Leopard, and send her to hell. In the mean time the Repulse got off, and upon that, Parker shook his fist, and said, damn her, she is off. He then went on board the Sandwich.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed; and then the President asked the prisoner when he would be ready to enter upon his defence? The prisoner saying he could not be ready to-morrow, was asked, whether he could be ready on Monday? He answered, that he thought he should, and the defence was put off till Monday.

On Monday the 25th, the Court met at nine o'clock, and the prisoner being brought in, was ordered by the President to make his defence, and support it by evidence.

Prisoner.—As I have been at sea from my youth, as is well known to a number of this Court, I hope it will not be expected that I should dress up my defence in the language a lawyer would have done, if I could have employed one. Nothing supports me but the consciousness that what I did was in compliance with orders, for the purpose of rendering it less disastrous than it would otherwise have been, had I not entered into the mutiny. Every thing I did was solely for the purpose of conciliation. I was on shore when Admiral Buckner came on board; and told the Admiral afterwards that I was sorry he had not been received with the usual marks of respect, and the ships should cheer him if he wished it.—The Admiral had stated that a battle was made to man the side: this battle was made at the risk of my life.—An opinion had been propagated on board the different ships, that Admiral Buckner was not competent to settle the discontented subsisting in the fleet; and the Inflexible had declared, that if any respect was shewn to the Admiral, they would come along-side of the Sandwich; and sink her. Notwithstanding all that had been said respecting the Sandwich, it was
not

not there the mutiny began: it originated in the Inflexible; and there it was always the most violent. Admiral Buckner's flag was hauled down without my knowledge: it was struck when he was going on shore with the propositions of the Committee.

With regard to the marines who were taken from the Admiral's house, the Admiral permitted me to examine them; and, upon my putting some questions, the Admiral observed, "Now, Parker, you are coming to the point." The marines were then delivered to the Delegates, and it was desired that they should be confined when they went on board.

When he saw Admiral Buckner after his flag was struck, the Admiral said, "Parker, my flag is struck; consider my feelings." He answered, "I have feelings, Admiral Buckner, and I do consider your's; I am sorry to see it, but it is not in my power to prevent it."

Captain Surridge of the Iris says, he recollects my being ashore the last time, and saw the Delegates of the North Sea fleet give me the additional articles; this evidence says he never saw any disrespect in me.

I went to Capt. Wood, in order to befriend him; though he was sent out of the ship, I never knew it till he deposed it, and he did not produce the man who told him that I ordered it.

Parker then recapitulated much of the evidence, without any comment. To account for his being on board the Director, he said he went to order the band to play the tunes *God save the King*, *Rule Britannia*, and *Britons strike home*. When he was told the Director was preparing to fire, he went directly on board to prevent it; and having first in vain addressed the crew, he asked if they would slip her cable, to see how far they would go, and was glad to find them refuse; but they being determined to fire, he was obliged to yield to the storm, and pretend to join in an act his heart abominated.

He then animadverted on a few points of Barry's evidence, declaring he must have mistaken him for some other person. Perceiving that the Monmouth was very active in firing on the Repulse, he went on board to endeavour to appease the crew. It would have been an idle Quixotic adventure, to attempt, at that time of the tide, to follow the Leopard. He should prove that the Director and the Monmouth both fired on the Repulse before he went on board. Before the

Sandwich was delivered up to her officers, a signal was made for the Delegates to assemble on board the Montague, and their proceedings then were extremely violent, and he did not go.

William Livingstone, boatswain of the Director, and Samuel Hallard, carpenter of the Director, heard me ask for a boat to go with a flag of truce to prevent innocent blood from being shed; they heard the guns fire, but did not hear me give the orders.

"I have (said he) only a few words to add, not to remind the Court that where mercy can have place it ought to be shewn, being convinced from the candid manner in which they have acted, that justice will be done; but to request that they would be pleased to scrutinize the evidence of Barry with the utmost rigour. I have said this for the purpose of clearing my character, which is dearer to me than a thousand lives; and, however my conduct has been misrepresented in the public prints, I trust my innocence will appear. My country allows me justice, and justice I am sure I shall have from this honourable Court."

Having finished his defence, which he read from a paper, he was allowed by the Court to withdraw a little.

Lord Northesk, Captain of the Monmouth, was then called and sworn, and being examined by the prisoner, stated, that he was on board the Sandwich on the 6th of June; that the seamen in the cabin said they were very loyal; and that the band, by the prisoner's orders, on his entering the cabin, struck up *God save the King*; that the prisoner appeared to his Lordship as President and chief spokesman of the Delegates; and that the letter (inserted in our Magazine for June last), demanding a redress of grievances in 54 hours, was delivered to him by Parker, by direction of all the Delegates, and that they declared they were neither Jacobins nor Traitors.

Captain Knight, of the Montague, deposed, that when he was on board the Sandwich, he heard the band play *God save the King*, and *Britons strike home*; and also heard the crew, and the prisoner himself, say, that they venerated their Sovereign; and he further heard the prisoner say, if there was a certainty the enemy were at sea, they would take the fleet under their own direction, and go in search of them; and if the Dutch fleet were then in the Texel, he would lead the fleet in and attack them, to prove to the Nation that they were neither rebels
nor

nor traitors.—Captain Knight said, these loyal expressions were made on the 8th, after the standard was hoisted at the fore-top-mast head, and the red at the main; that he received a letter from the Delegates of the Montague, stating that they felt for his situation, and giving him leave to go ashore with his lady, on condition of returning in three days; directing him to tell Admiral Buckner that the officers were detained as hostages. He was informed by the prisoner, or some of his associates, that they wished to establish the red flag, and fight under it, as the Dutch had stolen it from the British. He was robbed of his authority before he went to the Sandwich, or saw the prisoner.

Thomas Barry, seaman of the Monmouth, who had been examined on the part of the prosecution, was called in and examined by the prisoner; but his evidence only went to prove that the time when the prisoner fired the fore-castle guns of the Monmouth on the Repulse was four o'clock, and the introducing of the crow-bar into a gun, with intent to be fired, was ten minutes before four.

Jacob Swainson deposed, that he heard the prisoner mention, at the latter end of the mutiny, a wish that it was settled. He heard the prisoner say, when the Repulse was aground, that he would go on board the Director, and get a spring on her cable, and if his father was on board that ship, he would blow her to hell, for that was where she belonged to. He recollected the prisoner saying, he thought it was a good cause, and he had no doubt they should gain redress of the grievances they complained of; and also, his having said, it was a great pity the Inflexible should have been in the fleet, for if it had not been for that ship, things would have been amicably settled long since.

Edward Allen, Matthew Hollister, William Hobbes, George Nicholls, and Samuel Beer, seamen, were called in; but their evidences were of no consequence either for or against the prisoner.

Prisoner.—I have no more witnesses. I hope the Court will recollect, that by the evidence of the prosecution I was ready and assisting in giving up the Sandwich to her officers, and I hope they will consider all the circumstances of my case with liberality and candour.

President.—You may rely that the Court will give due weight to every circumstance in your favour.—Takeaway the prisoner, and clear the Court.

The strangers withdrew, and the Court proceeded, at half past two o'clock, to consider their sentence.

At half past four o'clock, the prisoner was called in again, and the Court thrown open. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to state, that the Court having heard evidence on the charges, and the prisoner's defence, are unanimously of opinion, *That the whole of the Charges are fully proved, that the crime is as unprecedented as wicked, as ruinous to the Navy as to the Peace and Prosperity of the Country: The Court doth therefore adjudge him to DEATH; and he is ordered to suffer death accordingly, at such time and place as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or any three of them, shall appoint.*

Parker, with a degree of fortitude and undiminished composure, which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:

"I have heard your sentence—I shall submit to it without a struggle.—I feel thus, because I am sensible of the rectitude of my intentions. Whatever offences may have been committed, I hope my life will be the *only* sacrifice—I trust it will be thought a sufficient atonement. Pardon, I beseech you, the other men—I know they will return with alacrity to their duty."

The President addressed him in a short speech, in which he said, that in consideration of his manifold and heinous offences, the Court had thought proper not to fix the time of his punishment, which they were authorized to do; but, in order to allow him time for repentance, had left it to the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The prisoner bowed, and said he was obliged to them for that consideration.

On Friday the 29th, the prisoner, who had taken his usual repast in the birth allotted him in the Gun-room, and passed the night in great composure, was awaked a little after six o'clock from a sound sleep, by the Marshal Provost, who, with a file of marines, composed his guard: he arose with cheerfulness, and requested permission might be asked for a barber to attend him, which was granted; he soon dressed himself in a neat suit of mourning (waistcoat excepted), sent him by a friend of the name of Templar, wearing his half-boots over a pair of black silk stockings: he then took his breakfast, talked of a *will* he had written, in which he had bequeathed to his wife

a little estate he said he was heir to; and after that lamented the misfortune that had been brought on the country by the Mutiny, but solemnly denied having the least connection or correspondence with any disaffected persons on shore, and declared, that it was chiefly owing to him, that the Ships had not been carried into the enemy's ports! At half after eight, he was told the Chaplain of the ship was ready to attend him to prayers upon the quarter-deck, which he immediately ascended, uncovered: at his first entrance on the deck, he looked a little paler than common, but soon recovered his usual complexion; he bowed to the Officers, and a chair being allowed him, he sat down a few moments, and steadily surveyed the military array of marines under arms, round the deck; he then arose, and told the Clergyman he wished to attend him: the Chaplain informed him he had selected two psalms appropriate to his situation; to which the prisoner assenting, said, "And with your permission, Sir, I will add a third, and named the 51st, that beautiful confessional of David, and imploring of forgiveness, *"Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodness; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away mine offences! &c."* He then recited each alternate verse in a manner peculiarly impressive. At nine o'clock the preparatory gun was fired from L'Espion, which he heard without the smallest emotion. Prayers being soon after closed, he rose, and asked Capt. Moss, *if he might be indulged with a glass of white wine?* which being immediately granted, he took it, and lifting up his eyes, exclaimed—*"I drink first to the salvation of my soul!—and next to the forgiveness of all my enemies!"*—Addressing himself to Capt. Moss, he said, *"he hoped he would shake hands with him;"* which the Captain did; he then desired *"that he might be remembered to his companions on board the Neptune; with his last dying entreaty to them, to prepare for their destiny, and refrain from unbecoming levity!"*—His arms being now bound, the solemn procession moved from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle.

Ascending the scaffold, he asked the Captain, *"whether he might be allowed to speak?"* and immediately apprehending his intention might be misconceived, he added, *"I am not going, Sir, to address the ship's company!"*—I wish only to declare, that I ACKNOWLEDGE THE JUSTICE OF THE SENTENCE UNDER

WHICH I SUFFER, AND I HOPE MY DEATH MAY BE DEEMED A SUFFICIENT ATONEMENT, AND SAVE THE LIVES OF OTHERS. He now requested *"a minute to collect himself,"* and knelt down alone about that space of time; then rising up, said, *"I am ready."* The halter being adjusted, and the cap being drawn over his face, walking by firm steps up to the extremity of the scaffold, he dropped the handkerchief, put his hands in his coat pockets with great rapidity, and at the moment as he was springing off, the fatal bow-gun fired, and the reeve-rope catching him, run him up, though not with great velocity, to the yard-arm!—When suspended about midway, by the elasticity of the rope, his body seemed extremely convulsed for a few seconds, immediately after which no appearance of life remained. It being tide of ebb, the starboard yard-arm pointed to the Isle of Grain, where scafolding was erected for spectators on shore. The whole conduct of this awful ceremony was extremely decorous and impressive. He suffered exactly at half past nine, and was lowered down, after hanging at the yard-arm a full hour, when the yellow flag was struck, and his body instantly put into a shell that had been prepared for it, with all his cloaths on; and soon after, it was taken in one of the Sandwich's boats, and rowed to the east point of the garrison, and there being landed, was carried to the new naval burying-ground, out of the Red Barrier Gate, leading to Minster; the coffin-lid was here taken off to the spectators for a few minutes; his countenance appeared not much altered, but his eyes were wide open: he was interred exactly at noon.

On the morning Parker was executed on board the Sandwich, his wife made several efforts to get on board to take leave of him, but was prevented; she had come in the night from London for the purpose, but all boats approaching the Sandwich were ordered to keep off.—Parker's body was taken on shore and buried in the church-yard of Sheerness, from whence Mrs. Parker, with the assistance of two women, got the coffin away in the night, and by the help of a fish-cart had it conveyed out of the garrison and taken to Rochester. At Rochester, she agreed with the driver of a caravan to take it to town for six guineas, and deliver it at the Hoop and Horse-shoe, Queen-street, Little Tower-hill, where she had hired a room for the purpose.

As soon as the corpse had arrived on Saturday evening, and it was known whose body was deposited there, the people began at first to assemble through curiosity; but afterwards some, from other motives, introduced themselves to this unfortunate woman, on the pretence of charitable sympathy, requesting they might be permitted to see her husband interred in a manner suitable to his condition. The concourse of visitors increased on Sunday and Monday to a number which called upon the Magistrates for their interference. Mrs. Parker was desired to attend the Police Office, in Lambert-street, where she was interrogated respect-

ing her intentions in removing the body of her husband from Sheerness? Her answer was, "to take him down either to his own family at Exeter, or to her's in Scotland, to bury him like a christian." She was then asked, whether it was true that she had suffered him to be shewn for money? She burst into a flood of tears, and replied, "*Do I appear like a monster so unnatural?*" It proved afterwards, that there was not the smallest foundation for so injurious a report. The body was, by order of the Magistrates, sent to the workhouse in Nightingale-lane, and from thence taken and buried at White-chapel church.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 23d of April 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that I have received a Letter from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, acquainting me, that at one, A. M. on the 20th instant, Fair-light bearing N. N. E. distance about five or six leagues, he gave chase to a cutter, and at three came up with and captured *Les Amis* French privateer, mounting two carriage guns, four-pounders, six swivels, and manned with thirty-one men, which left *Boulogne* the preceding evening at seven, and had only captured one vessel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the *Good Intent*, James Marshall, Master, in ballast, bound and belonging to Sunderland.

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

JOS. PEYTON.

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 21st of April 1797.

SIR,

INCLOSED I transmit a Letter from Captain Wittman, Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Suffisante*, acquainting me of his having captured *La Petite Helena* French lugger privateer, of two guns and thirty-three

men, which he has brought into this port.

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

J. ORDE.

La Suffisante, at Sea,

April 21, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that, with his Majesty's sloop under my command, I this day chased and captured *La Petite Helena* French lugger privateer, of two guns and thirty-three men, belonging to Brest, but lost from the *Isle de Bas*, and has not taken any thing.

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

J. WITTMAN.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the River Tagus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 31st of March 1797.

I HEREWITH inclose you a Letter, which I have this moment received from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the *Aurora*.

His Majesty's Ship Aurora, at Sea, March 29, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, that the French privateer *Neptune* was, on the 27th instant, captured by the *Aurora* after a chase of eight hours, thirty-eight leagues to the Westward of Cape Finisterre. She had been out thirty-four days from Nantes, and had taken the

T 2

vessels

vessels named in the margin *, is pierced for sixteen guns, six of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and had on board ninety men when she left Nantes.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. DIGBY.

Admiral Sir John Jervis,
K. B. &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the River Tagus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 31, 1797.

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's sloop the King's Fisher, relating the particulars of his capturing Le General, French privateer, after a short resistance.

*King's Fisher, Tagus,
March 30, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning Oporto, bearing E. N. E. distant sixteen leagues, we discovered a brig to the westward, standing towards us. At nine A. M. we perceived she had tacked, on which I made sail in chase, and at a quarter before four P. M. came up with her; when, after exchanging two or three broadsides, she struck, and proved to be Le General privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 13 guns, but mounting 14, four and three pounders, and manned with one hundred and four men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out fifteen days, and had taken an English brig, from Faro, bound to Fal-mouth.

Le General is exceedingly well equipped, and is said to be a fast-sailing vessel, but had lost her fore-top-gallant mast and bowsprit in the late gales, and was steering for Vigo to repair her damages.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BLIGH.

Admiral Sir John Jervis,
K. B. &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. William Waldegrave, Vice Admiral of the Blue, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Flora, at Spithead, the 24th of April 1797.

I BEG that you will please to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from Lisbon, with my flag on board his Majesty's ship Flora, Captain Middleton, Commander, on the 3d of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the Pearl frigate.

On the 12th instant I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43. deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 11 min. West, she being then in chase of a French privateer; we instantly joined in the chase, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind, notwithstanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters past eleven P. M. that we found ourselves close along-side of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the first broadside she struck. She is called L'Incroyable, mounts twenty-four guns on her main deck, and had on board two hundred and twenty men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and sailed from that port on the 2d instant. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the fastest sailing vessel from France. I am informed by Captain Ballard, that he had been in chase of her from the morning of the 11th.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 29.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Col. Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Hoche has given notice to General Werneck, that the Armistice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES CRAUFURD,
Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

* La Santissima Ritta; the Swift brig, of Plymouth; a Spanish brig, prize to the Thalia; a brig from Liverpool, that had been ransomed for 1500l. having her Mate on board as hostage.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 29, 1797.

By dispatches from Colonel Graham, dated at the Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th instant, it appears, that no general action had taken place since the date of his last dispatches; and that General Buonaparte's Head-quarters were at Bruck.

VIENNA, APRIL 11, 1797.

An Armistice for six days has been agreed upon between the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th instant.

VIENNA, APRIL 12, 1797.

Accounts from the Tyrol state, that Baron de Laudon had gained several considerable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himself master of Botzen, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as Deutchen and Branrol.

The enemy abandoned Millervald, Obereau, Unterau, and set fire to the two bridges between Obereau and Ampozzo, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to Pusterthal. General Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them to abandon the posts of Clauser and Steben; they were also driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of his line, and had effected a junction, and fixed his Head-quarters at Brixen.

The enemy left behind them a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition.

The people of the Tyrol are rising in a mass; and the commotions in the Venetian States threaten the French in the rear.

Prince Esterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a considerable body of Hungarians.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th of March 1797.

INCLOSED I have the honour to transmit a list of such armed vessels as have been captured or destroyed since my last.

A List of Prizes captured by his Majesty's Ship La Magicienne, during her last cruise.

La Fortune, of 8 guns, 74 men.

Le Poisson Volant, of 12 guns, 80 men.

Le Poisson Volant, of 5 guns, 50 men.

Spanish cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the Bawvae, laden with olives and dry goods.

BY THE DILIGENCE,

La Fougoule, of 6 guns, 57 men.

One privateer schooner, destroyed by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Spread, of his Majesty's ship Queen, who retook an American brig she had captured in our fight, to recover which the boats were sent in chase.

H. PARKER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 29, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Arnold, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Corvoe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated April 27, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that a French privateer the Dapline, of Cherbourg, Bar Corpa master, of the burthen of 33 tons, with 25 men, two carriage guns, and two swivels, has been taken and brought in here yesterday by the Nancy cutter, a small Revenue cruiser belonging to this port, Robert Willis Commander, 32 tons a measurement, with ten men and one swivel gun only.

The privateer is marked on the stern, Vigilant, of Guernsey, a deception often made use of, I am informed, to decoy English trading vessels within reach of the guns of the enemy's cruisers.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 2, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Col. Craufurd by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Frankfurt, April 19, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Hoche yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrian corps, commanded by General Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of General Werneck, and was stationed at Thurdorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, General Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

VIENNA, APRIL 15, 1797.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss, on the 10th instant.

VIENNA, APRIL 16, 1797.

Accounts were received here this day, from Major-General Baron Laudon, dated at Trent the 12th instant, stating, that

that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and occupied those places. On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines (amongst which was one of powder), 12 pieces of cannon, and four hundred prisoners.

VIENNA, APRIL 17, 1797.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The first division of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of Monf. de Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of Volunteers of the town were assembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be stationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happiest spirit of loyalty is manifested by all classes here.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 18, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED is an account of Captures and Recaptures made by his Majesty's ships under my command, as against their respective names expressed, against the 18th of January and the date hereof.

An Account of Spanish Vessels detained by his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. on the Leeward Island Station.

Brig Philipina, Y. Da Defon de Gebe, Master, from St. Sebastian's, bound to La Gueria, laden with bale goods, flour, &c. detained Jan. 17, 1797, off Trinidad, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Schooner Laerdolorey, M. Herbov, Master, from the Main, bound to Port au Spain, laden with bullocks, detained Jan. 27, 1797, off the Gulf of Paria, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Brig La Bregen, J. Delgade, Master, from Rio Plata, bound to the Havannah, laden with beef, pork, and tallow, detained Feb. 2, 1797, off Trinidad, and sent into Grenada by the Victorieuse.

Schooner Francis, M. Rosaria, Master, from the Spanish Main, bound to Martinique, laden with mules and cocoa nuts, detained Nov. 11, 1796, off Dominica, and sent into Dominica by the Resource.

An Account of Vessels recaptured by his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-Admiral Harvey.

Brig Bels, from Manegalante, bound to Point à Petre, laden with sugar and cotton, recaptured Jan. 13, 1797, off Guadaloupe, and sent into St. Pierre's by the Vanguard.

Schooner Judet Welveran, C. Hemet Otto, Master, from St. Thomas's, bound to Demerara, laden with provisions, recaptured Feb. 14, 1797, off St. Martin's, and sent into St. Kitt's by the Lapwing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on Board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 19, 1797.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Lapwing, on the 15th ult. fell in with, to the northward of Bermuda, and captured a Spanish privateer brig, called the St. Christopher, nineteen days from the Havannah, on a cruize, mounting eighteen guns, and having one hundred and twenty men on board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Captain Barton sent to the Island of St. Christopher. You will likewise be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Bittern, being on a cruize off Barbadoes, fell in with, on the 15th instant, and captured La Casca, French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting six carriage guns, and having on board fifty men, which Capt. Lavie sent into Barbadoes. It gives me much satisfaction that this privateer is taken, as she is a very fast sailer, and has done much mischief to the trade.

ADMI.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cape L'Huve, April 27, 1797; S. S. E. 12 Leagues.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that his Majesty's ship Diamond, under my command, this morning fell in with, and took a French cutter privateer, called the *Esperanza*, belonging to St. Maloes: she had not taken any English vessels, but had yesterday detained an American ship, the *Juliana*, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen, and sent her into a French port.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Durham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Cawsand Bay, May 4, 1797.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of orders from Commodore Sir John Warren, Bart. I have this moment anchored with his Majesty's ship under my command; and have farther to inform you, that I yesterday afternoon retook, off the Lizard, the *Bella Isle*, of Maryport, which vessel had been captured a few days ago, off Waterford, by the *Buillione* French privateer, of 14 guns.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6, 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 May 3, 1797.

SIR,

INCLOSED I transmit a Letter from Captain Seymour, Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Spitfire*, acquainting me of his having captured *L'Aimable Manette*, French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 69 men, which he has brought into this port; the appears a beautiful vessel, is quite new, and half coppered.

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

J. ORDE.

His Majesty's Sloop Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, May 3, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the *Spitfire's* arrival with *L'Aimable Manette*, French brig privateer, of Nantes, 14 guns and 69 men, out 13 days; had

taken nothing; captured, after a chase of eight hours, on the 1st instant.

The evening before she was taken she had fought an outward-bound English yellow-sided ship, carrying 16 nine-pounders, which had killed and wounded 15 of her crew, and obliged her to sheer off.

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

M. SEYMOUR.

*Sir John Orde, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 16, 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 13th of May, 1797.

SIR,

HEREWITH I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's sloop *Spitfire*, giving an account of his having captured *La Trompeuse*, French schooner, which he has brought into this port. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. ORDE.

*Spitfire, Plymouth Sound,
May 13, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you of the capture of *Le Trompeuse* French schooner privateer, of Morlaix, of six guns and forty men, out five days, and had only taken two Prussian vessels belonging to Embden; one bound to Liverpool, the other to Oporto. The *Spitfire* was present on Sunday last at the recapture of a brig by the *Unite*.

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

MICH. SEYMOUR.

*Sir John Orde, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Villa de Paris, off Cadiz, April 29, 1797.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Martin's report of the chase and capture of two Spanish frigates, which, for the skillfulness shewn in rounding a dangerous ledge of rocks called the *Laja*

de

de Cape Rocha, a little to the Northward of Conil, and the decision in making the attack after the frigates were anchored, displayed one of the most notable actions that ever came under my observation.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
J. JERVIS.

*Irresistible, off Cadiz,
April 29, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th, at six A. M. I gave chase in his Majesty's ship under my command, to two ships in the S. E. in company with the Emerald, and that at half past two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at four they struck to his Majesty's ships, and proved to be the Spanish frigates Elona and Ninfa, mounting 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cable after she had struck, and ran on shore; and notwithstanding we got her off, from the damage she received, we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the crews left the ships, and got on shore.

From every account I have been able to collect, the two frigates had 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had one man killed and one wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. MARTIN.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cadiz, April 28, 1797.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have just received from Captain Tyler, of L'Aigle, transmitting one from Captain Morris, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Boston, giving an account of the capture of the French privateer L'Enfant de la Patrie, off Cape Finisterre.

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

J. JERVIS.

*L'Aigle, off Cape Finisterre,
April 18, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of inclosing Captain Morris's Letter of this date, informing me he had captured, on the 16th instant, the French privateer L'En-

fant de la Patrie, of 16 guns, and 130 men, off Cape Finisterre.

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

CHA. TYLER.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

*Boston, at Sea, off Cape Finisterre,
April 18, 1797.*

SIR,

ON the 16th instant, Cape Finisterre bearing S. S. W. eighteen leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command, after a chase of six hours, captured L'Enfant de la Patrie, French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, of 16 guns, and 130 men, eight days out of port, and had not taken any thing: her Captain, who I understand from the prisoners was in liquor, fired his guns and musquetry, and run on board the Boston, by which rashness five of his men were killed, himself drowned, and ten men wounded.

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

J. N. MORRIS.

*To Captain Tyler, of his
Majesty's Ship L'Aigle.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20, 1797.
Extract 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 17th of May 1797.

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a Letter received from Lieutenant Dent, Commander of the Spider schooner, of 16 guns, and 50 men, giving me an account of his having captured and brought into this port the Flibustier French privateer, of 14 guns, and 70 men.

*Spider, in Stonehouse Pool,
May 17, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 16th instant, being then six leagues to the Southward of the Lizard, in his Majesty's schooner under my command, I gave chase to a brig, which I soon perceived to be an enemy; when, after receiving the fire of her stern chaces, and a smart run for three hours, I had the pleasure of capturing her close under the Lizard. She proves to be the Flibustier privateer, of 14 guns (four of which were thrown overboard in the chase), and seventy men, commanded by M. Henry Capel, eleven days from St. Maloes, and had not made any capture.

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

DIGBY DENT.

Sir John Orde, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

ADMI-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Charles White, of his Majesty's Ship Vestal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Vestal, in the Humber, May 16, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to request you will acquaint the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my return this day to the Humber from Elmineur, having brought in with me the Jalouse national corvette, commanded by C. Plucket, which I captured at five A. M. on the 13th inst. after a chase of nine hours, and running about 84 knots; she fired her stern chaces at me (two long French twelves) for an hour and a half, before I was able to put alongside of her; but having had the good fortune to shoot away her fore-yard, and greatly injure her main-mast, she found herself under the necessity of striking, after about three broadsides. I am happy to add that we have not a man hurt, though we have suffered considerable damage in our yards, sails, and rigging, which their Lordships will see by the inclosed statement of our defects.

She is pierced for twenty guns, and had at the time of action sixteen mounted, namely, twelve very long French twelve-pounders, and four sixes, with one hundred and fifty-three men, two of whom were killed, and five wounded; she also shifted her guns over to the vacant ports.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

THE Russian Cabinet has ordered its Ministers at Foreign Courts to make six declarations respecting the unhappy Poland, and one of which contains the following article:—

“If from motives of hatred, on account of this treaty of partition and its results, one of the three High Contracting Parties should be attacked by any foreign Power, the two others promise to join and defend him with all their might and power against such attack.”

The form of organization for the Venetian Terra Firma, which Buonaparte has published, is of the following tenor:

1st. The Brescian is to extend as far as the Mincio.

2d. The Veronese is to begin at the Mincio, and to include the country of Bologna.

3d. The Vicentin and Bassano, with its territory, is to form a department by itself.

4th. The Padnan, the Polesine of Rovigo, and Adria, as far as the Po, not

including what belongs to the Ferraroso, is to form one single department.

5th. The countries of Feltro, Cadore, and Bellano, are also to form a single department.

6th. The country of Treviso, excepting the district of Mostre, is to form a single department with that of Colla.

7th. The Frioul, including Montfalcone, is to form the last department.

8th. Each department is to be governed by a central Administration composed of twenty-three members. Each Commune is to have a Municipality, more or less numerous, according to its number of inhabitants.

9th. The central government is to be composed of persons chosen by the General of Division, who commands in the department.

10th. Each central Administration is to regulate the manner in which justice is to be administered.”

The three principal Ecclesiasticks in Spain, Cardinal Lorenzo, Archbishop of Toledo, the Archbishop of Seville, and the Archbishop of Musquez, Confessor to the Queen, who have arrived at Madrid, have received very important instructions from the King of Spain. His Majesty, it is said, desires,

1st. That a Council may be convoked, if not a General Council of the Catholic Church, at least a Provincial Council, in which measures are to be taken for the Reformation of the Regular and Secular Convents throughout Europe. It is also in contemplation to preserve throughout Spain only four religious orders, the Dominicans, the Augustins, the Cordeliers, and the Carmelites.

2d. That the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church out of Italy, shall have an active and passive voice; and may aspire, as well as Italians, to the Papal dignity.

3d. That the Conclave for the elections of a Pope shall be held alternately in the different States, where the Roman Catholic religion is established.

4th. That a Penitentiary Court shall be established at Madrid, furnished with proper powers; so that in future it shall not be necessary to send to Rome.

5th. That the Spanish Bishops shall be authorised to confer benefices, and to grant dispensations of marriage, without having recourse to the Holy Father.

Massena's division of the French army has addressed the Directory. The following is the substance of it:

“When Peace has arrived to put an end

end to our labours, it is our duty to look towards our country. What a heart-rending picture does it possess? The Constitution violated, the Government degraded, the Emigrants returning, the Priests, rebels to the laws, protected and honoured, the faithful and upright Republicans proscribed and murdered, the poniards of the Royalists stained with the blood of the Defenders of their Country. What! Do these monsters imagine, that eight years of sacrifices, of battles, and of fatigue, have exhausted our courage? Do they imagine we have not enough left to defend the Constitution we have sworn to maintain? Let them tremble! Yes: let these Conspirators tremble! We will keep this formidable oath. The swords which have exterminated the armies of Kings are still in the hands of the Conquerors of the Rhine, of the Sambre and Meuse, and of Italy.

“Does the road to Paris present more

obstacles than that to Vienna? No: it will be opened to us by the Republicans who have remained faithful to Liberty. United, we shall defend it; and our common enemies SHALL HAVE LIVED.”

The Treaty between America and Tripoli, which was ratified at Philadelphia by the President, with consent of the Senate, on the 10th ult. contains the following passage: “As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian Religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of the Musselmén; and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 31.

A MEETING convened by the Corresponding Society, or rather by a division of it (for some of those who are its reputed leaders did not attend), was held in an open field near the Veterinary College, St. Pancras. At two o'clock between two and three thousand people were assembled. Three tribunes, as they were termed, were erected in different places. The first was occupied by T. Stuckey, President, Mr. Ferguson, a barrister, and two others; the second by a Mr. Galloway; and the third by R. Hodson, a hatter of Westminster, with some others. Before the first tribune Sir W. Addington presented himself on horseback, attended by a great number of constables. Other Magistrates attended, and took their stations before the different tribunes. The populace who surrounded them were, generally speaking, of the lowest description. There was no symptom of disorder, nor did the majority seem to feel any interest in what was going forward.

At two o'clock the President came forward at the first tribune. He read the advertisement by which the meeting was convoked. On the meeting being declared illegal by the Bow-street Magistrates, a person of the name of Webb said he was deputed to wait on them, and to enquire in what consisted its illegality; and to say, that if their pro-

ceedings were considered as trenching in any way on the late Convention Bill, they should forbear to touch on these points. Mr. Justice Ford replied, “that he did not consider himself as bound to give any explanation of the law; and if they proceeded, the London Corresponding Society and the Bow-street Magistrates should be at issue.” On receiving this general answer, the persons styling themselves the Executive Committee did not hold it incumbent on them to forbid the meeting which they had summoned.

This address being received with some faint applause, the same person proceeded to read a petition and remonstrance to the King, which, he observed at the same time, was to be followed by the moving of certain resolutions:—

Here the reader was interrupted by a cry, that the Proclamation for dissolving the assembly as illegal had been read. Mr. Ferguson then addressed the meeting, and conjured them quietly to separate; and, for the prevention of mischief, to depart to their several homes. He said the question was now really at issue, and it remained to be seen, whether the Magistrates of Bow-street were to be regarded as the interpreters of the law of England. Sir William Addington immediately gave orders that Mr. Ferguson should be taken into custody. Stuckey, Hodson, and Galloway, attempting to

1
speak,

speak, were at the same instance made prisoners. The mob did not offer to prevent the constables from executing their orders, and indeed the persons who were arrested were earnest in deprecating any interference in their behalf. They were put into a hackney coach, and escorted by a party of constables to Bow-street.

In the evening Robert Ferguson, Tho. Stuckey, Alexander Galloway, Richard Barrow, Benjamin Pemberton Binns, and Richard Hodgson, were brought before Sir William Addington, at the Public Office, Bow-street, charged with having aided and assisted in certain illegal proceedings respecting the above meeting. Evidence was called to prove the charge, which being established to the satisfaction of the Bench, they were ordered to find bail to answer the complaint at the next Sessions, themselves in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each. The charge against Mr. Ferguson was supported by a Mr. John Smith, who deposed, that he heard Mr. Ferguson address the people from one of the tribunes, after the Proclamation had been read, in nearly these words:—"Citizens, I beg of you to disperse, and not stay here to be butchered; we shall hereafter see, whether or not the Bow-street Magistrates are the interpreters of the Law."—Mr. Ferguson denied the charge *in toto*, but said he was ready to give bail. On his departure, he went in a hackney-coach; the horses were taken out by the mob, and he was drawn by them a considerable distance.

Hodgson is by trade a hatter, and one of the persons who were indicted for high treason in the year 1794, though never brought to trial. Mr. Ferguson is a barrister at law; Binns, a plumber; Stuckey a taylor; Barrow a student of physic; and Galloway a mathematical instrument-maker.

AUGUST 1. About twelve o'clock, as the Princess of Wales was returning from Carlton-house to her seat at Charlton, in a coach and four, about 100 yards before the carriage arrived at New Cross Turnpike, two Greenwich coaches were observed driving very furiously along the road, and trying whose horses could go the fastest. The Princess's out-rider waved his hand for them to keep clear of her Royal Highness's carriage; but they continuing the same furious pace, the fore horses of one of the stages got entangled with one of the fore horses of her Royal Highness's carriage, and bruised the postillion's leg; and the out-rider

having interfered to prevent mischief, his horse took fright, and threw him upon some sharp-pointed wooden railing, and from thence into a garden. The accident shocked her Royal Highness so much as to occasion her to faint; but by the attention of Miss Garth, who was in the carriage, and being assured the servant was not killed, she was soon recovered. It providentially happened, that when the groom fell on the railing, his watch pitched on the point, which in all probability prevented the accident proving fatal, as the watch was broke, and he received a bruise on the right side of his groin.

Information of this shameful but, we are sorry to say, too common breach of the peace being sent to town, Mr. Ford and other Magistrates met the Duke of Gloucester at Carlton-house on Tuesday evening, and, after an enquiry into the circumstances, issued their warrants for the apprehension of the two stage-drivers; and accordingly yesterday morning the Bow-street Officers went to Greenwich, and apprehended Matthew Ingram and Isaac Rawlinson, who were examined before the sitting Magistrates at Bow-street; when, besides the evidence of the Princess's servants, an outside passenger on the stage deposed, that the prisoners had been driving against each other, and that Ingram had flogged his horses to dreadfully, that they would not stop, though he assisted him in pulling them in.

Ingram having insulted the Magistrate during the examination, and having the general character of an impudent driver on the road, was ordered to find bail for the assault, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties of 50*l.* each. He was likewise ordered to give a similar security for his future good behaviour, which he not complying with, was committed.

Rawlinson was ordered to find bail, 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each, to answer for the assault, which he did.

The Princess's servants stated, that her Highness seldom travels that road without receiving an insult; the road being frequently blocked up near the turnpike, and the drivers of the stages refuse to move to let her pass; and that a few days since she was most grossly insulted by the driver of a post-chaise.

The Magistrate informed them, that if they could find the man, he would make him answer for his misconduct; and he gave strict charge to the patrol who go that road to pay particular attention to the conduct of drivers on it.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 10.

AT Freshaw, near Winchester, John Long, esq.

July 14. At Edinburgh, Alexander Nairne, esq. accountant.

76. Mr. Roger Meller, late of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, attorney at law.

17. At Camberwell, near Bradford, the Rev. Robert Taunton, LL.D. late fellow of New College, Oxford, and vicar of Sydling, Dorsetshire.

18. Thomas Rich, esq. of Brewer-street, Golden-square.

At Brompton, in his 73d year, Issachar Waldet Zuenfelt, esq. formerly a merchant of Amsterdam, and once governor of a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies.

19. At Sunninghill Wells, Berkshire, Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Castle Hulme, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.

Mr. Giles Lawrence, of North Audley-street, cornchandler.

20. Mr. Isaac Fawcett, of Pancras-lane, at Epping.

At his seat in the county of Tipperary, Lord Lismore.

Lately, near Bantry in Ireland, Richard Blair, sen. esq.

Lately, in Marlborough-street, Dublin, the Right Honourable Edward Carey.

Lately, at Fulford, Devonshire, Henry Tuckfield, esq.

Lately, in Scotland, Alexander Van Dylk, esq. a member of the Regency of Holland under the old Government.

21. At Plafow, in Kent, Peter Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth, in the county of York. This gentleman is calculated to have died worth 400,000*l.* sterling, which he has disposed of as follows:—To Mrs. Thellusson, his wife, an annuity of 200*l.* for her life, and the house and furniture of her residence; to each of his sons only 7,500*l.*; to each of his daughters 12,000*l.* and some other inconsiderable legacies. His Yorkshire estate he directs to be sold, and the purchaser to be obliged to take the name of THELLUSSON. The devise of the residue of the testator's property is not, as has been represented, to his great grandson at the age of 23; but it is to vest immediately in three gentlemen, whom and whose heirs he has appointed trustees to manage his real and personal estate, and to purchase land with the accumulation of the growing profits, till the grandson of his present grandson Charles (now an infant only four months old, and the son of the testator's third and youngest son Charles) shall attain the age of 21; when the whole of this immense property is to be at his disposal;

but, subject to this contingency. It is to go to the then King or Queen of England, for the benefit of the sinking fund. The testator expresses in his will a hope that it will not be set aside; and it is thought, that the present surplus of the property, exclusive of the Brodsworth and Plafow estates, will amount to near 700,000*l.*

Lately, at Bath, Mr. Tasker, brewer, of Dartford, Kent.

Lately, at Leith, near Edinburgh, the Rev. John Armstrong, M. A. in his 27th year.

Lately, at Hereford, aged 78, Captain George Augutus Blyke, of his Majesty's navy.

22. In Great Cumberland-street, the Right Honourable Barbara, Countess of Scarborough. She was sister of Sir George Saville.

At Foriar, in his 79th year, David Watt, esq. of Meathie.

Lately, at Wakefield, Lieutenant Robert Taylor, of the 55th regiment of foot.

23. Mrs. Dodsworth, of Newton, Yorkshire, aged 102, relict of the late Mr. Dodsworth, of that place.

At Gask, in Scotland, Charles Oliphant, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Bacon Bedingfield, of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk.

Lately, at Ann's Grove, in the county of Cork, George Chinnery, esq. eldest son of Broderick Chinnery, esq.

Lately, at Ifcoed, Cammarthenshire, George Mansell, esq. 5th son of Sir William Mansell, bart. lieutenant in the 35th regiment of foot.

25. At Southampton, Lady Viscountess Mount Stuart, widow of John Lord Viscount Mount Stuart, and sole daughter of the Earl of Dumfries.

At Tregoyd, Breconshire, the Honourable George Edward Devereux, eldest son of Lord Viscount Hereford.

26. Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Idol-lane, wine merchant.

The Rev. W. Batchelor, sen. of Freshwater the Bathford.

Lately, at Tapton, near Chesterfield, in his 98th year, Joshua Jebb, esq.

28. Mr. William Fraine, farmer, at Kew, aged 96.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James William Duff, son of Mr. James Duff, of Banff.

Lately, William Collins, esq. of Ingestone, Herefordshire.

29. In his 66th year, the Rev. Joseph Pote, rector of St. George, Southwark, of Melton, near Gravesend, Kent, and prebendary of Lichfield.

Charlton Palmer, esq. of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, aged 84 years.

50. At Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, in his 64th year, Mr. Cooper, formerly surgeon there.

31. Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. Fawcett, of Covent Garden Theatre.

John Litchfield, esq. of the Council Office, Whitehall, aged 57.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had been on a visit, in his 19th year, Humphrey Parry, esq. lieutenant of the first regiment of guards.

William Frazer, esq. of Kilbokie, Scotland, aged 74.

Lately, at Dublin, aged 98, Mrs. Gunning, aunt to the late Countess of Coventry and Duchess of Hamilton.

AUGUST 1. At Twickenham, Mrs. John Dunnage, late of Philpot-lane, London.

2. Mr. John Kinder, jun. of Cheapside.

At Montreal, near Seven Oaks, Kent, Jeffrey Lord Amherst, of Holmsdale, knight of the bath, governor of Guernsey, colonel of the regiment of life guards and 60th regiment of foot.—He was born the 29th of January 1717, received his first commission in the army in 1731, was aid-de-camp to General Ligonier in 1741, and in that character was present at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. He was afterwards made aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and as such was at the battle of Laffeldt, and continued with his Royal Highness to 1756, when he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. He was afterwards with the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Hastenbeck. In 1758 he received orders to return to England, being appointed for the American service, and sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th of March, as major general, commanding the troops for the siege of Louisbourg, &c. On the 9th of November the same year he was appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, governor of Virginia, and colonel in chief of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment of foot, and was afterwards created a knight of the bath. He continued in the command in America to the latter end of 1763, when he returned to England. In 1762 he resigned the command of the 15th and 60th regiments, but was soon afterwards appointed colonel of the 3d regiment of foot, and also of the 60th. In 1771 he was made governor of Guernsey, and the year after was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst, of Holmsdale, in the county of Kent. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England. In 1779 he was made colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards. In 1782 he received the gold stick from the King, when, on the change of the

Administration, the command of the army and the lieutenant-generalship of the ordnance were put into other hands. In 1787 he received another patent of peerage, as Baron Amherst, of Montreal, with the remainder to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst. On the 23d of January 1793, he was again appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain; and, on the 20th of February 1795, the command of the army being given to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, an offer of earldom, and the rank of field-marshal, was made to Lord Amherst, who declined accepting them. On the 30th of July 1796, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal.

At Hull, aged 45, the Rev. Tho. Clarke, D.D. vicar of the Holy Trinity Church in that town, formerly of Clare-hall, B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776, and D.D. 1797. He married the sister of William Wilberforce, esq.

Mr. Samuel Holes, farmer and grazier, of Little Carlton, near Newark.

4. At Bath, Peter Drewett, esq. of Colerne, Wilts.

5. Lady Augusta Elizabeth Finch, youngest daughter of Daniel, late Earl of Winchelsea.

Thos. Peter Legh, esq. of Lyme in Cheshire, M. P. for Newton in Lancashire, and colonel of the Lancashire light dragoons.

At Bedminster, the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, assistant curate at that place, and many years curate at Newbury, Berks.

At Brighthelmston, Thomas Emlyn, esq. of John-Freer, Bedford-row.

At Bedford, William Theed, esq.

6. James Petit Andrews, esq. brother to Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. and one of the Magistrates of the Police Office, Queen's-square, Westminster.

7. At Exmouth, Mr. William Ducarel, second son of G. G. Ducarel, esq.

8. At Kentish Town, in his 83d year, Mr. John Noble.

9. At Wandon, in Buckinghamshire, Frances, wife of Lord Charles Fitzroy, only daughter of E. M. Mundy, esq. of Shipley, in Derbyshire, in her 25th year.

11. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Philip Henry, esq. formerly of South Carolina.

Mr. Joseph Dean, of Hatton-garden, mathematical master of Grey-coat Hospital.

John Edwards, esq. at Lynn.

Lately, at Bristol Hotwells, William Franks, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

12. At Instow, Devonshire, aged 85, John Sibthorpe, doctor of physic, late professor of botany at Oxford.

Lately, the Rev. John Huddesford, vicar of Lydd, in Kent.

13. At Laytonstone, Essex, Mr. James Exeter,

Exeter, of Whitechapel, coachmaker, in his 64th year.

14. Mr. Bingley, sen. insurance-broker, of Birchin-lane.

15. Mr. William Wilkins, of Cricklade-street, Cirencester, in his 77th year.

At Southampton, the Rev. William St. John, only surviving son of the late Sir Paul St. John, Bart. of Farley, in the county of Hants.

17. Benjamin Harrison, esq. of Lee-place, Kent.

18. Harvey Redmond Morres, Viscount and Baron Mountmorres, of the kingdom of Ireland, by his own hands.—For some time past his Lordship has betrayed symptoms of uneasiness. He wrote a letter to Dr. Willis on Thursday, desiring to see him on Friday morning, as he felt himself indisposed. The Doctor came to his lodgings but a few minutes after he had perpetrated the act. As a nobleman of the most extensive political knowledge and historical information, a liberal patron of literature, and the author of some very useful works, we have to deplore the rash act which has, in him, deprived society of an useful and valuable member. He was a staunch supporter of the just prerogatives of the crown, but a determined enemy to the measures which have reduced his native country to its present deplorable condition. He was the leading champion of his Majesty's rights during the important discussions of the celebrated Regency question in the Irish Parliament, upon which subject he wrote at the time several very able and much admired essays. His labours and his services on that memorable occasion being overlooked by Ministers, he felt himself severely hurt and neglected.—This circumstance, however, by no means operated so deeply upon his mind as to produce the dreadful catastrophe which we have now to lament: the immediate cause we believe to be the alarming accounts received by him from Ireland within the last fortnight of his life. He had, by a course of prudence amounting to parsimony, created in fact a very easy fortune; for from a very small encumbered estate he is said to leave a clear 3000*l.* a year. We understand that he perpetrated the fatal deed with a loaded pistol, the contents of which he shot completely through his head. He died at ten o'clock in the morning, and is succeeded in his title by his half-brother, Francis Henry Morres, now Viscount Mountmorres.

His lordship was the author of

(1) A Speech intended to have been spoken on the Apellant Jurisdiction of the House of Lords of Ireland, 8vo. 1782.

(2) Impartial Reflections upon the Que-

tion for equalizing the Duties upon the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland, 8vo. 1785.

(3) The Danger of the political Balance of Ireland. Translated from the French of the King of Sweden, 12mo. 1790. 2d Edition improved, 1791.

(4) A Speech delivered on the 19th of February 1789, in the House of Lords of Ireland, upon the Address to the Prince of Wales, 8vo. 1790.

(5) The History of the principal Transactions of the Irish Parliament from the Year 1634 to 1666, containing Proceedings of the Lords and Commons during the Administration of the Earl of Strafford and of the first Duke of Ormond: with a Narrative of his Grace's Life, collected from the Papers of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. Secretary of State in Ireland, and President of the Royal Society. To which is prefixed a preliminary Discourse on the ancient Parliaments of that Kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. 1792.

(6) The Crisis: a Collection of Essays written in the Years 1792 and 1793, upon Toleration, Public Credit, the Exclusive Franchises in Ireland, the Emancipation of the Irish Catholics, with other interesting and miscellaneous Subjects, 8vo. 1794.

(7) The Letters of Themistocles, 8vo. 1795.

(8) An Historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival of the Judicature and Independency of the Irish Parliament. With a Narrative of the Transactions in 1719 relative to the celebrated declaratory Law; extracted from the Papers of the late Lord Egmont, and a Comment on his Lordship's Opinion upon the Legislative Union of these Kingdoms. To which is added, the standing Orders of the House of Lords, 8vo. 1795.

(9) Impartial Reflections on the present Crisis, comprised in four Essays—On the Economy of the present Stock of Corn—the Affize of Bread—Tithes—and a general System of Inclosures, 8vo. 1796.

19. In the Fleet prison, the once celebrated Mrs. Cornelly.—She was by birth a German, and for many years was a public singer in Italy and Germany. She came to this country between thirty and forty years ago, and being of an enterprising spirit, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of mankind, and specious manners, she contrived to raise herself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the fashionable world to all the amusements her taste and fancy suggested. For many years her large mansion (entitled Carlisle House) in Soho-square, was the favourite region of amusement among the nobility; and it was so well contrived for diversified amusement, that no other public enter-

entertainments could prevail to rival its attractions.

The first event that shook her influence was the introduction of an harmonic meeting, as a sort of competition with the Opera House. The proprietors of the latter were therefore alarmed; they applied to the magistrates to suppress this novel amusement. Sir John Fielding vigorously interfered in their behalf, took Guadani, the chief singer of Carlisle House, into custody, and effectually put a stop to the whole undertaking. This was a severe blow to Mrs. Cornelly, because she had been at a considerable expence to render the plan, if possible, superior in attraction to the Italian Opera; yet, by her concerts, balls, and masquerades, she still made a considerable figure; but her expences were great, and her influence was evidently on the decline, when a fashionable amusement was instituted among the ladies, entitled *The Coterie*. The blow, however, that finally crushed her was the Pantheon, the beauty and magnificence of which drew away all whose patronage could give sanction to a public entertainment.

Her creditors then began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and seek in concealment a refuge from legal prosecution.

She remained in obscurity for many years, under the name of Mrs. Smith; but a year or two ago she came forward again—and here our readers will no doubt learn with surprise, not unmixed with risibility, the strange transition in her fate; for she who was once a *Leader of Fashion*, became literally the *Superintendent of Asses*; for she kept a house at Knightsbridge, and was a vender of *Asses' milk*.—In this situation, however, she still retained a desire of resuming her former pursuits, and for this purpose ornamented a suite of rooms, in order to have occasionally a public *dejeune* for people of fashion.

The manners of the times, however, were changed, and her taste had not adapted itself to the variations of fashion; and after much expence employed in gaudy and frivolous embellishments, she was obliged to abandon the scheme, and seek an asylum from her creditors.

She had a son and daughter, to whom she gave all the accomplishments of modern education. The son was tutor to the present Lord Pomfret. He was a very amiable man, and an excellent scholar. He allowed his mother an annuity till his death, which happened a few years ago. The daughter is still alive, and under another name, has long been patronized by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The late Lady Cowper left her an annuity, which she at present enjoys, and her musical talents procure her an easy introduction in polite circles.

Such was the fate of the once celebrated Mrs. Cornelly, whose melancholy end holds forth a warning to the imprudent; for with common discretion she might have closed her life in affluence.

Lately, in the island of Jersey, Charles D'Auvergne, father of Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Bouillon) of the Royal Navy.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 28. At Jamaica, Mr. Charles Hall, late of Preston, Lancashire.

22. At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Lieutenant Thos. Farrel, of Colonel Dillon's regiment of Irish brigade.

Nov. 4. At Dinapore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Colonel Bruce, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Jamaica, Mr. Toulson, late surgeon at Cockermouth.

MARCH. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Alexander Simpson, of his Majesty's ship *Crescent*.

JUNE 14. At Nassau, New Providence, Governor Forbes.

ERRATUM.

BY a mistake which we shall not trouble our readers with explaining the cause of, some part of the impression of our last Magazine had a wrong account of the place where the Cathedral of Burgos stands, we therefore intreat such of our readers as may possess that erroneous account will correct it by the following:

"Burgos is a small Town, very ill-built, very dirty, and containing only one square, surrounded with wretched houses. Its Cathedral and the Archiepiscopal Palace are the only edifice that deserve attention. They are both Gothic, and both huge enough; the Cathedral especially, which contains fourteen or fifteen chapels, and a sacristy very grandly adorned. It would require a volume to register the riches that some of those chapels contain. In the middle of the church there is an inclosed sanctuary, made after the manner of the holy chapel at Loretto, which was built long after the church, as one may see by the style of its architecture, which is of the Corinthian order. That sanctuary contains a miraculous crucifix, or *Christo*, as they call it there; yet not quite so miraculous as another that is in the church of the Augustines. In the church of the Trinitarians there is a third, miraculous likewise. Without the town there are some public walks, very pleasant, as they overlook a romantic landscape beautified by the rapid and noisy river *Arlanzon*, which is crossed over by a stone bridge very well built."—BARRETTI'S TRAVELS.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	132	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$																
26	131	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	53	65 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 15-16	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
27		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	14 $\frac{1}{2}$						160						
28	131	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$		65	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 15-16						159 $\frac{1}{4}$						
29		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$		65	77	14 $\frac{1}{2}$												
30	Sunday																		
31		53 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 2 $\frac{7}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$												
1	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		65 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$						159 $\frac{3}{4}$						
2		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13-16	6 13-16											
3		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$										12l. 1s.	
4		53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
5		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
6	Sunday																		
7		53	52 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
8		53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$											12l. 2s.	
9		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	14 13-16	6 13-16										12l.	
10		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13-16						160						
11		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	14 13-16	6 $\frac{7}{8}$										12l. 6d.	
12			52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53												12 dis.			12l.	
13	Sunday																		
14	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{8}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$											
15	130	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{8}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$											
16	128	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		64	75	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 11-16							15 dis.				
17		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	14 9-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$							12 dis.				
18		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$											
19		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 11-16							13 dis.			11l. 19s. 6d.	
20	Sunday																		
21		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11-16	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
22		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11-16	6 $\frac{7}{8}$											
23		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11-16												
24	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 52		64 $\frac{1}{2}$														

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.