

T H E European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A MEDALLION of WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ. of Fonthill.
And, 2. A VIEW of CARISBROOK CASTLE, ISLE of WIGHT.]

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L O N D O N :

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter on an act of generosity by a Gentleman now living is under consideration.

Various pieces of Poetry have been received. They will be attended to with candour, and inserted if possible; but they are too many to enumerate, or particularly acknowledge.

Cato is inadmissible.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 19, to Sept. 16, 1797.

						COUNTIES upon the COAST.												
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.									
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0				
INLAND COUNTIES.																		
Middlesex	65	8	32	5	28	4	19	7	25	8	Effex	62	10	24				
Surrey	68	2	31	0	29	0	20	0	29	0	Kent	61	1	00				
Hertford	62	11	00	0	24	0	17	4	27	0	Suffex	55	6	00				
Bedford	56	11	33	2	00	0	16	1	25	7	Suffolk	58	8	00				
Hunting.	59	5	00	0	23	6	13	2	20	0	Cambrid.	55	2	00				
Northam.	56	8	34	0	23	0	14	8	28	0	Norfolk	51	6	00				
Rutland	54	6	30	0	25	6	14	0	24	0	Lincoln	53	1	00				
Leicester	51	4	00	0	22	5	15	5	26	5	York	50	8	30				
Nottingh.	58	10	33	0	29	0	16	6	26	10	Durham	55	5	34				
Derby	60	6	00	0	00	0	19	3	31	0	Northum.	49	7	28				
Stafford	52	3	00	0	27	6	17	10	29	0	Cumberl.	52	9	33				
Salep	54	4	39	2	00	0	19	5	00	0	Westmor	59	3	36				
Hereford	58	10	42	6	37	4	23	1	31	4	Lancast.	55	3	00				
Worcest.	59	9	32	0	31	6	20	5	29	8	Cheshire	52	8	00				
Warwick	57	7	00	0	30	0	18	8	33	4	Gloucest.	63	6	00				
Wilts	74	4	49	0	35	6	21	4	38	0	Somerfet	67	2	00				
Berks	71	1	41	8	32	3	22	6	30	9	Monmou.	65	2	00				
Oxford	67	9	00	0	28	11	19	4	28	4	Devon	64	0	00				
Bucks	65	8	00	0	29	6	18	0	28	9	Cornwall	64	10	00				
WALES.																		
										N. Wales	52	0	30	0	15	0	00	0
										S. Wales	57	8	00	0	38	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
29	29.95	67	S.	11	29.40	56	E.
30	29.90	66	S.	12	29.51	53	N.E.
31	29.97	63	W.	13	29.70	54	N.
1	29.62	66	S.E.	14	29.81	55	S.W.
2	29.73	64	N.E.	15	30.01	56	W.
3	29.97	61	N.W.	16	30.20	60	S.W.
4	30.23	57	N.N.W.	17	29.81	58	W.
5	30.22	56	W.	18	29.67	60	S.W.
6	29.90	60	S.W.	19	29.60	61	S.E.
7	29.83	62	S.W.	20	29.62	60	N.E.
8	29.92	61	S.E.	21	29.84	61	W.
9	29.91	62	S.	22	29.99	54	E.
10	29.80	63	E.	23	29.90	55	E.
				24	29.80	60	N.W.
				25	29.71	56	N.
				26	29.82	55	N.

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

WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ. OF FONTHILL.

(WITH A MEDALLION.)

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. BECKFORD having lately been the subject of much discourse in town, in consequence of his communications to his Majesty's Ministers on the disposition of the French Government to enter into negotiations for peace with this country; communications which are supposed greatly to have accelerated, if not rather to have given rise to measures at length taken for that desirable end, some account of this Gentleman cannot fail of being acceptable to the readers of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The Public need not be informed, that William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill is the sole issue, in marriage, of the late Alderman Beckford, so distinguished by his ability, spirit, and magnificence, in the office of First Magistrate of the City of London; and so highly revered as one of its most patriotic Representatives; a character in which his name will descend with renown to posterity in the history of his country.—Mr. Beckford traces back his father's family to a remote ancestry in the county of Gloucester. By his mother, who was daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable George Hamilton, son of James, the seventh Earl of Abercorn, he is descended through a long line of noble and royal progenitors. He married Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of the late Earl of Aboyne by Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway: by this lady he has two daughters.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that Mr. Beckford's paternal ancestors have been in possession of a princely property in Jamaica ever since that island belonged

to the Crown of Great Britain. His great grandfather, Peter Beckford, was Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica in the reign of King William. He fortified Port Royal, and assisted in fitting out an armament against the French and Spaniards, which succeeded in driving the enemies of his country from the Spanish main.

Mr. Beckford, the subject of this Memoir, was very young at the death of his father in 1770; but he had already manifested uncommon genius, with an aptitude and disposition for knowledge not less singular. A classical education soon awakened and refined that taste for every species of beauty in the fine arts, of which he is at present so conspicuously the friend and patron. In the practice and composition of music, and in various branches of design, few Gentlemen are more distinguished; in the former art, not many professors. In almost every kind of literary composition, in his own, in the French, Italian, and Portuguese languages, Mr. Beckford has displayed an originality and fervor of imagination, and such a copiousness of ideas, with such truth and vivacity of expression, as have gained the admiration of eminent critics, both at home and abroad. Two anonymous works in prose, "The Lives of the Painters," a fictitious *jeu d'esprit*, written at sixteen years of age, and The History of Vatteck, a learned specimen of oriental costume, were published several years ago, and were extremely well received, though without the sanction of their Author's name. Mr. Beckford has written, almost voluminously, on the subjects

subjects of his Travels, and Letters on the actual State and leading Characters of several of the Courts of Europe, and particularly that of France, from the beginning of the Revolution to the Death of the King, and on many other miscellaneous topics, in prose and verse; works yet remaining in manuscript, but which his literary friends hope he will sometime be induced to publish; assured, that in respect of characteristic information on the arts and the *belles lettres*, and on the manners, views, and personal consequence of the chief actors on the political theatre of Europe, they would place him high among the best and most interesting writers of this age; and, in point of genius, wit, and classic composition, not second to the most distinguished.

Although it will be taken for granted, that the education of a person of such genius, born in such auspicious circumstances, must have been attended to with more than ordinary care, some particulars on this topic may be worthy of recollection. The late Earls of Chatham and Camden, and the learned Lord Lyttleton, who were among the most intimate friends of the late Mr. Beckford, were, after his death, consulted on the subject of his son's education, and many other celebrated names might be cited on the same account. Mr. Beckford, during his minority, made repeated visits at Burton Pynsent; where the present Minister, with the rest of Lord Chatham's family were educated under the inspection of their father.

The writer of this Memoir is well informed, that this illustrious Statesman was frequently heard to exclaim with rapture at the performance of Mr. Beckford's early exercises, particularly in oratory, and often to declare, that he saw, in his childhood, a mind more pregnant with the seeds of genius and great talents than had almost ever occurred to him in any other instance. The writer too has seen letters, both from Lord Lyttleton and the Earl of Chatham, addressed to Mr. Beckford's principal tutor, and heard of many conversations betwixt the latter and these celebrated personages, and of some, particularly interesting, betwixt the late Earl Camden and him, relative to his pupil's education; from which he collects the very extraordinary ideas these great men formed of Mr. Beckford's natural understanding and capacity, and their high expectations of fruit from blossoms, confessedly of the fairest pro-

mise. And few are those really acquainted with Mr. Beckford (and his acquaintance in every country has been with persons best able to judge) who will hesitate to affirm, that his abilities and accomplishments are such as have not deceived the early hopes that were entertained of him. This is not to be considered as the language of panegyric, but a faithful representation of facts, with such conclusions from them as justice and common sense must authorise. But the writer speaks not here of the justice or common sense of Mr. Beckford's avowed enemies: the former being not less resolutely deaf than affectedly blind, no wonder the latter remains dumb. Detraction and malice, however, keep true to their own characters: they are so clear-sighted as to see evil, well known not to have the shadow of existence, whilst stupidity and ignorance, their sworn handmaids, sily linked with ingratitude, a personage which finds it much more convenient to calumniate a benefactor than to repay obligations, stands ever ready to proclaim aloud what malice and detraction are so ready to invent. But enough of this: it were humble to bestow further notice on that which deserves nothing but contempt.

It may be thought strange, that Mr. Beckford, with the abilities generally attributed to him, should not have produced them more on the scene of public life: opportunities of displaying himself to advantage could not have been wanting whilst he chose to continue in Parliament; but the world should know, that with talents, and particularly that of eloquence, fitted to have made a brilliant figure on this ground, Mr. Beckford unfortunately wants strength of constitution necessary to bear that constant attendance, fatigue, and those late hours required in the House of Commons, and consequently to have made those continued exertions, by which alone he could have hoped to promote the service of his country, and to have advanced his own reputation. For this reason he was induced, some few years ago, to withdraw himself from the House of Commons, and has rather chosen, at different periods, to assist the introduction of others into it. Many persons of great merit have, through his patronage, found opportunities there of manifesting how much they have been attached to our Constitution and Government: and Mr. Beckford may reflect, with exultation, upon some particular characters who have entered

entered Parliament, and that in successive elections, under his auspices. The late Chief Justice of Chester, and the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, owed their seats, repeatedly, to his liberal patronage. But, in the mean time, it would very unjustly be supposed that he had, on his own part, refused all active services to his country. On the contrary, no man, surrounded as he is by all the elegancies of life, and abounding at home with resources of occupation and amusement, would quit them all with more alacrity, to further its interests on such occasions, and in such situations, as he believes himself able to be truly useful. And it ought not to be concealed from the world, that Mr. Beckford, not long after his return from abroad last summer, made overtures to his Majesty's Ministers, of undertaking that occasional embassy to the Court of Portugal, which Government were said about that time to have had in contemplation. His residence, at different intervals, in that country, his knowledge of the language, of the people, and the Court of Portugal, and the prepossessions of both in his favour, his having lived at Lisbon upon terms of familiarity and friendship with the first families, and with many persons of high consequence in the management of public affairs, by whom he was very frequently consulted, and, above all, the favour and confidence shewn him by the Prince of Brazil, are, altogether, circumstances which would have rendered him eminently proper for this mission.

Mr. Beckford's connections and credit with persons of the first rank and consideration in that and in every other country which he has visited, sufficiently evince the respectability of his conduct. But there is no country in which he seems to have stood in higher estimation than in France, where he has, upon the whole, passed the longest time abroad. He resided at Paris for more than two years immediately preceding the death of the King.

During that critical interval of the Revolution, without committing himself with any of the parties who ruled in turn, Mr. Beckford managed, equally from his knowledge of the national character, from his nice discrimination of those of individuals, and from his attention to the ever-varying complexion of the times, to preserve so prudent a carriage in his intercourse with the several leaders, as justly to have won the esteem of all; and it is remarkable, that in the passport

granted him for his departure from France, soon after the death of the King in 1793, it was declared, that the Capital saw him depart with regret—"Paris lui voit s'en aller avec regret;"—an expression of voluntary regard and consideration rarely, if ever, paid to an individual in a similar case. Nor is it less certain, that several of the ruling persons of that time, supposing, from his abilities, fortune, and conduct, that he must have possessed considerable influence at home, were anxious he should use it in procuring peace betwixt the two countries. Conscious of the credit and importance of such prepossessions in his favour, Mr. Beckford has long wished but the opportunity of turning them to the advantage of his country. When lately he made those communications alluded to at the beginning of this Memoir, and which have been mentioned by the Public with a sort of grateful acknowledgement, it might naturally enough have been expected, that, in the negotiation just commenced, some desire would have been expressed of profiting by the known partiality of France to this Gentleman, and by his own intimations of readiness to serve his Majesty in an occasional appointment of this nature. For these reasons, such an appointment could scarcely have failed of giving satisfaction to the Public; but when we take into consideration Mr. Beckford's tone of address, his command of the French language, his instantaneous tact of character in every person he converses with, his acquaintance with the political history and actual state of Europe, and particularly his knowledge of many of those secret springs by which the greater revolutionary movements in France have been effected, and lastly that singular distinction and kindness manifested toward him by the Government in the person of his agent, now at Paris on his private affairs, are, altogether, circumstances which should seem to point him out as peculiarly formed to act an important part in the present crisis.

If the negotiation succeeds in hands which have already once failed, it will be that happy event on which, perhaps, the very existence of our country may be found to have depended. If it miscarries, not only the present, but future generations may have to regret, that it was not entrusted to some genius above the common size; to one, if such a one might be found, marked out by nature and by circumstances for an extraordinary situation

ation in new times; times, in which it is possible, all the revered forms of diplomacy, all the old principles of negotiation, the balance of power, and even the laws of nations, may be little valued

by the Plenipotentiaries of a Republic, which has (to speak much within compass) shaken the moral and political system of society, from one extremity of Europe to the other.

LETTER FROM DR. EDMUND GIBSON, AFTERWARDS BISHOP OF LONDON, TO EDWARD LHUYD, THE ANTIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

Lambeth, June 7, 1707.

I HAVE received your book *, and return you my most hearty thanks for it, both as it is a testimony of the continuance of your ancient friendship to me, and especially as it is a work that will be of very great service to the publick. There is but one true way to find out the original of nations, very ancient, and concerning which no certain records remain; and that way you have taken, and by your very useful labours have enabled future ages to make a just judgment upon the antiquity and the peopling of these Islands, and the affinity to each other in language, and by consequence in descent. You know what use Mr. Camden made of the little skill he had in the British, to prove that the Brittons descended from the ancient Gauls; and it is easy to see how much more clear and entertaining he would have made all his disquisitions concerning the descent of the several people of which he treats, if he had understood the several languages, or had seen the matter stated to him in so plain a manner as your book has given it.

The work being so useful in itself, will make the author of it sufficiently honoured and esteemed among all persons of learning and solidity, especially those who are curious in the antiquities of our own country; of whom, you know, there is a considerable number in Great Brittan

and Ireland: and if it be not valued by the wits of the age, it is because nothing is valued by them but what affords some present entertainment, to fill up the vacancies of an idle unthinking life. That is one great difference between solid and superficial writing; the first is for lasting use, the second for present pleasure; the one is read at present, and quickly laid aside and forgot; the other increases in value as it increases in age. Gruter's noble book of inscriptions, so much prized among the learned of all nations at this day, was a drug when first published, and such was the discouragement of Sir Henry Spelman, when he printed his useful and elaborate glossary, that the bookseller scrupled to allow him a small number of copies in consideration of his pains. In that kind of encouragement you have been more happy than he, by the generous bounty of the nobility and gentry of Wales; and if the value of your labours be not generally understood, as his were not, time will do the same justice to yours that it has done to his. I repeat my most hearty thanks for your kind present, and remain,

Sir,

Your ever affect. friend,

EDM. GIBSON.

*For Mr. Edward Lhuyd,
Keeper of the Museum
in Oxford.*

ACCOUNT OF CARISBROOK CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IT is situated on an eminence about a mile South of the Town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. It is supposed to have been rebuilt in the time of Henry the First by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon: there having been originally a kind of Fort (where the Castle now stands) built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, A.D.

45, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar the Saxon, who was King of the Island, A.D. 519, who called it Wightgarisbourg; from which Carisbrook is supposed to have been corrupted. Some great repairs were done to the present building by Queen Elizabeth; in a shield over the outer gate there is the date 1598,

* *Archæologia Britannica*, fol. published in 1707.

beneath this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40: perhaps she built this gate and the outer works, which has a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice. The entrance is on the West side, over a bridge, in a curtain, between two bastions; then through a small gate, over which is the above inscription: from this by a passage, having on each side an embattled wall, and under a very handsome machicolated gate, flanked with two round towers; the old door, with its wicket opening into the Castle-yard, is still remaining; it is formed of strong lattice work, having, at each crossing, a piece of iron kept down by a large nail. On the right is a chapel, with a burial ground, walled in; over the door is carved G. 2nd. 1738. Farther on, on the left or North side, are several ruins of

low buildings, said to be those where Charles the First was confined; beyond these are the barracks and Governor's house. On the N. E. angle, on a mount raised considerably above the other buildings, stands the Keep; it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an ascent of 70 steps, and in it are nine more; there was formerly a well, said to be 300 feet deep, but now filled with rubbish. In the S. E. angle stands the remains of another tower, called Mountjay's Tower. In some places the walls are 18 feet thick; the ramparts between the towers are about 20 feet high and 8 thick: in both these dimensions is included the parapet, which is but two feet thick. Here is likewise another deep well, covered by a house; its depth 216 feet.

W. P.

ON THE DIET OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

BY DR. BUCHAN.

THE large portion of animal food that enters into the diet of the people of this country, Dr. Buchan says, is prejudicial to their health, and proves a considerable impediment to their mental exertions. It excites an intolerable thirst, which being generally allayed by strong beer and other inebriating liquors, adds considerably to the mischief. The French, and other inhabitants of the continent, who feed principally upon soups, thickened with vegetables, and in which flesh bears but a small proportion, are, in general, more healthy; particularly they bear warm climates better than the English. Bread, of which we consume, he says, greatly too much, both on the score of economy and health, becomes still more hurtful, from our prejudice in favour of that made of the finest flour. The finest flour approaches the nearest to starch, which, though it may occasionally prove a good medicine, makes bad bread. The author combats successfully the opinion, that the bread that is most nutritive must necessarily be the best. If the whole of what we take into the stomach were soluble, we should be starved. It is necessary there should be some part indigestible, or *fecal*, to retain the finer part, and retard its passage through the intestines, that it may be absorbed by the lacteals.—But there are other objections to the common use of the finest flour. The temptation for adulterating it, both

by the miller and baker, is so great, that he thinks it is rarely obtained without a mixture of lime, chalk, alum, or some other extraneous body. Household bread, which is made by grinding down the whole of the grain, and only separating the coarser bran, is the most wholesome.

This is the kind of bread that was recommended during the late scarcity. But, although it was eaten in most of the opulent families in the kingdom, their example seemed to have little influence upon the poor, who quitted it as soon as a finer sort could be procured. The bakers never heartily encouraged the consumption of it; whether their profits were smaller, or they could not so readily adulterate it, is not easy to determine. It is, however, to be regretted, that the families who used it at that time, did not continue it. Perseverance on their part, after the necessity ceased, would have shewn the people that they were sincere in their recommendation of it. By quitting it, and returning to the use of the purest wheat bread, they gave a sanction to the prejudice the poor had conceived against it. The poor, particularly in the metropolis, and other large places, will never bear to see a superior kind of bread set apart, as it were, for the opulent. Perhaps it might be wise to prohibit the making large loaves with fine flour, and to confine the use of it to rolls, French bricks,

bricks, &c. As the bakers get a larger profit upon them than on quartern and other loaves, the additional quantity of them that would be consumed, might enable them to make the household bread without diminishing their present gains.

Bread made of different kinds of grain, is better than what is made of flour only. Two parts of wheat flour, and one of rye, makes excellent bread. As a substitute for bread, the author recommends boiled grain and roots, pease, beans, barley, oats, potatoes, parsnips, &c. The people of England, he observes, are but little accustomed to the use of boiled grain, though, in many countries, it is eaten as a luxury. Boiled barley is a great favourite with the Dutch, who, in general, are both healthy and robust. It is eaten with milk, butter, or molasses. It is one of the best ingredients in soups, thickening it better than any other grain.

Oatmeal, made into hasty-pudding, and eaten with milk, is very nourishing. The peasants, in many parts of Britain, make two meals a day of it, and their children almost wholly subsist upon it; and it is well known, he adds, that young and old, who are thus fed, are healthy and robust. The potatoe is by far the most productive, salubrious, and nourishing, among the esculent roots; it is only inferior in the latter quality to corn. The author reprobates the custom of making bread with potatoes mixed with flour; it is marring both. Simple boiling, or roasting, is all that is required to make them a proper substitute for bread. Stewed with mutton, they make a nourishing and pleasing diet; but they should be boiled first, and the water thrown away, as it contains something of a deleterious quality.

LETTER FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

WRITTEN AT PARIS.

“ April 22, 1784.

“ I SEND you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only *lend* it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must *pay me* by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to

discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meet with a *knave* to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford *much* in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a *little*.”

A METHOD OF CURING DISEASES BY ELECTRICITY.

LET a common pint or quart bottle be filled with glass, pruned a little fine. Then place it by a fire, so as to become thoroughly warm: immediately apply it to the parts affected, by rubbing it over them backwards and forwards, for a quarter of an hour or more; which repeat twice a day.

The following cures may be sufficient to induce those afflicted to make the experiment.

A man having violent rheumatic pains in his arms and shoulders, by thus rubbing twice a day, was perfectly cured in 2 fortnight. In about the same time, a

young man was cured of a white swelling in his knee.

A woman having a large tumour on the fore-part of her neck, which rose suddenly (in a night's time), by rubbing it with the bottle, in about a week's time it disappeared.

N. B. The larger the bottle is, the longer it will keep warm. The power of attraction is also greater in a larger bottle, than in one less.

There is great reason to believe, that it will cure the gout, when the parts affected can bear the operation. G.

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL LANGHAM.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

IN those days of monastic grandeur when the privileges annexed to religious establishments, the magnificence of the church, and the splendor of the higher order of the clergy, were carried to an excess which was, perhaps, ultimately one of the causes which produced the abolition of the whole Romish establishment, the Benedictine Convent dedicated to St. Peter at Westminster was governed by a long series of Abbots, who made, in their turns, a considerable figure both as members of the Church and of the State. The lives of many of them have been recorded; the memory of others has, by actions which reflected honour upon their genius and their characters, been both scriptorally and traditionally preserved long after their epitaphs, though engraved in brass or marble, have been totally obliterated.

Among the many persons who, for their mental faculties, liberality, and benevolence, deserve to have their names rescued from oblivion, Cardinal Langham stands upon the foremost ground; and exhibits, in the records of the Abbey, a character which, laying aside religious prejudices, may at all times be considered as worthy of imitation for its learning and virtue: but as these pleasing and prominent traits will expand themselves, and press upon the reader's mind, in the subsequent lines, I shall no longer detain him with an exordium, but proceed to recite the life of this once celebrated man, as I have been able to extract it from authorities, and corroborate those with documents, whose authenticity is not to be doubted.

SIMON DE LANGHAM was, as we may conjecture by his name, and by a legacy * which he left to the church of Langham in Rutlandshire, born in that place. The date of his birth does not appear,

but he became a Monk of St. Peter, Westminster, in the year 1335 †. He soon attained to a considerable degree of eminence among his brotherhood, and in 1346 officiated at the triennial chapter of the Benedictines, held at Northampton, for Simon de Byrcheston, the then Abbot ‡. In this chapter his abilities so fully displayed themselves, that the reverence and esteem which the Monks had before professed for him were considerably increased: it is, therefore, not to be wondered, that upon the vacancy which happened in April 1349, he should be elected Prior; nor that, within two months after this elevation, he should ascend to the summit of monastic grandeur, by being also elected to succeed Byrcheston §, who with twenty-six of his Monks died of the plague ||, of which our civic historians give so dreadful an account.

Soon after his succession to the dignity of Abbot, Langham also officiated at a great Council holden at Westminster, in which the King (Edward the Third), "by the advice of his Lords, and with the consent of some Bishops, took possession of all the revenues in England enjoyed by alien Cardinals and other Ecclesiastics, particularly those of the French Nation ¶."

That visitation of Providence which produced the death of Byrcheston was a circumstance which may be deemed fortunate for the revenue of his Monastery, as that Abbot, by being of an extravagant turn himself, and encouraging idle and voluptuous persons to become his associates, had exceedingly wasted and diminished it. The first object, therefore, to which the new Abbot directed his attention, was to introduce œconomy into the cloisters. To effect this, he availed himself less of his power

* The bequest was in the following words, which are extracted from a probate or copy of his will in the archives: "Item lego parochiali ecclesiæ de Langham Lincolnienfis diocesis unum vestimentum de plunket cum altari ejusdem sectæ."

† Comp. Camer—anno Edw. 3. 14.

‡ Quaternus Niger, fol. 91.

§ Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, A. xvi. fol. 188.

|| Those Monks, as Fuller conjectures in his "Worthies," were probably all buried in one place, under that remarkably large stone in the cloisters known by the appellation of *Long Meg*, which, it is almost certain, does not cover the grave of Gervaise de Blois.

¶ Rymer's Fœd. tom. v. p. 490.

to enforce, than of his eloquence to persuade, and his example to stimulate. In this pursuit he was so successful, that he was soon in a capacity not only to pay the debts of his predecessor Byrcheston, but also those of Henly, the former Abbot*. It has been stated by the Author whom I have quoted in the note, that he was enabled to do this from his savings while a Monk; but a slight examination will serve to shew the futility of such an assertion. By the rule of their Order, the Benedictine Monks could not hold any private property; and although the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster was, in some degree, an exception to this rule, by dividing the surplus of a large estate given in remembrance of Queen Elinor † among the brotherhood; yet this, with respect to Langham, could not (even if he had not had any benevolent claims upon it) have amounted to any large sum; for he was a Monk but a few years, and Prior still fewer weeks. Flete is the author that has been quoted upon this occasion; but the words of another, if they are rightly understood, perhaps state the matter more truly ‡; for it is certain that the Abbots of those antient, like the Deans of these modern times had a large portion of the revenue of the Abbey assigned to them for their particular share. It is therefore by no means extraordinary, that a man who was in his private affairs of so frugal a turn as Langham should retrieve those of the Monastery, which had gone to ruin by neglect, and even pay the debts of his predecessors.

We have not in the present, many vestiges which denote the sale of places in former ages; yet there is one which occurs in Flete, which appears curious from its singularity. This author states, "That the Abbot *purchase*d the place of Sergeant of the Cellar, which was to become a thing of inheritance to the

brotherhood, for the purpose of its being gratuitously disposed of in future." He likewise presented to the Convent, from his own portion, a garden somewhere within the close called the Bourgoigne §.

When he began a reformation of the abuses which had crept into the cloister, he (knowing the disposition of his fraternity) thought that those which respected the articles of provision were of the first importance. He therefore took care that their *misericordia*, or better than ordinary dishes, and those dinners which were somewhat similar to what in our Universities have obtained the names of *Exceedings* and *Gaudy-days*, should be common to the whole society; and not, as had formerly been the practice, confined to a few, to the extreme mortification of the rest. To effect this purpose, he relinquished the presents which it had been usual for preceding Abbots, at certain times, to accept.

When he had by these means gained the love and esteem of the major part of the brotherhood, he carried the work of reformation to matters of more public, and consequently of far greater importance. He formed a code of laws upon more liberal principles than those by which the monastic orders were in general governed; and although, like all legislators, or (as they are sometimes termed) innovators, he met with considerable difficulty and opposition in their promulgation, yet he ultimately triumphed. He repressed the insolent, reduced the refractory, punished the wicked, and in a short time not only established order in a place which had been theretofore the scene of confusion, but had so entirely gained the good opinion of the society, that, as Flete observes, his character was, "even by the old Monks who had been his enemies, thought equal to that of the founder ||."

As, by the vicinity of the abbey to the palace of his Monarch, Langham

* These debts amounted to 2400 marks.—Flete.

† November 20, 1290, died Elinor, wife to Richard the First; she was buried in the abbey. Her tomb inlaid, with her effigies upon it, still remains. The King, who had loved her with a passion which her conjugal affection had well deserved, gave to this Monastery seven or eight manors, of the yearly value of 200l. for religious service, and an anniversary to be performed for her soul.

‡ "Qui locum illum nimis indebitatum suis parens in brevi sapienter restituit."—Cotton Library, Cicopatra, A. 16.

§ There were formerly other parts of Westminster which had foreign names; such as Petty Calais, Petty France (which has been lately changed). These appellations are said to have been derived from the staple merchants of Calais, and the wool-staplers, who dwelt in those places.

|| Edward the Confessor.

had in some degree acted under his inspection, Edward the Third had too much sagacity not to discern, and too much liberality to suffer talents like his to be confined to the narrow limits of a cloister, or even to find their remuneration in the revenue of a mitred Abbot. He was therefore, in March 1360, promoted to the place of Lord Treasurer; a situation of comparatively greater importance in those days than that of First Lord of the Treasury is in the present, as he not only executed the whole business of the Board of Commissioners, but had the management of the fiscal concerns of the Empire, and also presided in the Court of Exchequer, where he took place of the * Chancellor, Barons, &c. †.

It is to be in some respect lamented, that the writers of the lives of Abbots, and indeed all other historians and biographers in former times, were Monks, as, in general, their remarks are circumscribed within the narrow limits of their Monasteries; or, if they occasionally take a flight beyond the pale of the church, it is seldom for any other purpose than to describe some advantage which it has derived from the excursion †. Accordingly I must observe, that the care of Langham in the management of the national revenue, in times of considerable difficulty, is passed over in silence, while his merit in obtaining of the King, for the use of his Convent, two fags yearly from Windsor forest in addition to the eight bucks given by Henry the Third, has descended to us through the medium of several ecclesiastical historians. He also, they further state, in 1355, prevailed on the Monarch to present to the Monastery the head of St. Benedict §; and whilst he was Lord Treasurer, namely in 1362, he obtained for the Sacristy the gift of the sacred vestments in which St. Peter used to officiate ||.

When the tide of a man's affairs sets toward honour and riches, the current

which wafts those pleasing appendages has seldom been known to have been restrained until it rises to a flood. It has then indeed sometimes rushed on with such impetuosity as to break its banks, and sweep the person who was sailing, as he thought securely, upon its surface into its vortex. The latter part of this observation does by no means apply to Langham: the stream of his prosperity flowed in a gentle and regular course. In the year 1361 he was elected to the bishopric of London; but the see of Ely becoming vacant at the same time, he chose the latter, and was consecrated March 20, 1361-2.

His motive for making this election it is now impossible even to guess. No man is without enemies, who are the more numerous the more elevated his station. Those enemies of the new Bishop said, that he had desired a translation for a reason that has sometimes operated upon the human mind, namely, because the see of Ely had a larger revenue annexed to it than that of London. Leaving this to conjecture, it is certain that no man ever employed a large revenue to better purposes; or, in the distribution of it, shewed stronger symptoms of an exalted mind, extending its benevolence and liberality to the advancement of religion, the encouragement of learning, the relief of public calamity and private distress, than did Simon de Langham.

As his character expanded, and was by his eminent station brought more forward upon the canvas, so much was his Monarch struck with the strong traits of wisdom and ability which it exhibited, that on the 19th of Feb. 1363-4, he thought proper to remove him from the post of Lord Treasurer to that of Chancellor; and in July 1366 he was, by papal provision, but at the express desire of the King, translated from the see of Ely to the apex of episcopal dignity in this kingdom, that of Canterbury.

* This antient custom is still retained on one day in the year only, the Morrow of St. Martin, on which day the Sheriffs for England and Wales are nominated. The Lord Treasurer had also, with the assistance of the two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, the keeping of the Black Book, said to have been composed by Gervais of Tilbury, 1175.—Larrey P. J. page 394.

† The antient salary annexed to the post of Lord Treasurer was 383l. per ann.

‡ This, with respect to general history, will not be understood to imply more than that those works which we owe to the pens of Monkish writers are strongly marked with professional traits: perhaps the same observation might be applied to modern Authors, in whose productions the Lawyer, the Physician, or the Divine, will frequently appear, although the subject does not in the smallest degree require the interference of either.

§ Walsingham Hist. Angl. p. 171, &c.

|| Walsingham Hist. Ang. p. 171.

He did not enjoy this exaltation more than two years. The most remarkable event which occurred during his administration was, his undertaking to execute the Bull promulgated by the Pope Urban the Fifth, "for the correction of the abuse of the privilege of pluralities."

* Archbishop Langham was indefatigable in his enquiry through his diocese, and the result of it was, "the reformation of a great many Ecclesiastics who held an enormous number of livings, some of them twenty or thirty, with the cure of souls †."

Having contemplated the character of Langham from its rise, till we have arrived at the broad sunshine of his virtues and abilities, impartiality requires us to trace a cloud that passed over his horizon, and caused a transitory shadow; or, in the words of the Author of the † Antiquitates Oxon, "There is one action of his which it is impossible to defend."

This action, it appears from a reference to the said Author and to other

writers, was the removal of the famous John Wickliff from his situation as head of a Hall at Oxford, called Canterbury § Hall, founded by his predecessor Simon Islip ||. Whether his holding tenets which might then be deemed heretical was the Archbishop's true reason for ejecting him, does not appear. That which he avowed was, that having a desire that the Hall should be a College for the education of Monks, he thought a secular Priest (between whom and the Monastic order it is well known a considerable jealousy subsisted) would be an improper person for their Governor ¶.

But although this might have been the opinion of the Prelate **, it does not appear to have been that of the Society; the Fellows of which convened a meeting, in which they fabricated a spirited remonstrance against the tyranny of their superior. This was so ill received by him, and their subsequent conduct considered as so contumacious, that he sequestered a large portion of their revenue. War was now declared

* "On the occasion of his being made Archbishop, the following rhyming verses were composed by some one who was as little a friend to him as to truth."—*Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. P. 47.

"Lætantur coeli, quia Simon transit ab Ely:

"Cujus ad adventum in Kent fient milia centum."

† *Concilia Britan.* Wilkins, vol. iii. p. 62.

‡ Page 183.

§ Now a part of Christ Church.

|| Langham was the immediate successor to Simon Yeslip, or Islip, in the archbishopric of Canterbury. An Abbot of Westminster of the same surname laid the first stone, and superintended the building of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. His funeral obsequies, which were two days in performing, far exceeded, in magnificence, any thing which that or any former age had exhibited.

¶ It is a pleasing speculation to trace, or even to conjecture, from what seemingly slight causes great events have arisen. Perhaps this affront of, and the injury done to Wickliff, operating upon his acute and comprehensive mind, might have led him to those researches into the orthodoxy of the then received opinions and tenets of religion, which not only contributed to the establishment of that sect denominated Lollards or Wickliffites, but planted the first seeds of reformation in the Church; and ultimately, under the culture of Luther, who seems to have been actuated by a similar motive, revenge for an indignity offered to his order, caused those seeds that had for a long series of years lain dormant to grow and flourish, until their branches spread to almost every country in Europe.

** Can we, reflecting upon a period so remotely antecedent to the Reformation, suppose that Langham was endued with sagacity and perception sufficient to enable him to discover, in the tenets of Wickliff, principles inimical to the Roman Catholic religion? Could he, looking into the womb of time, foresee the destruction to his order that would one day accrue from the promulgation of the doctrines of his opponent? It is too much to aver that he could! yet, whoever considers his general character—whoever reflects that he was pious, learned, liberal, and humane—would be glad to find some excuse for an act that certainly does stand in need of an apology.

The will of the deceased, the appointments of founders, the bequests of testators to charitable and benevolent purposes, are, in my opinion, things so sacred—matters of such superior sanctity—that I cannot conceive any experimental, perhaps I might add any certain, advantage can be admitted as a counterbalance against the probable mischiefs that might arise from an infringement of them.

on both sides. The Society appealed to the Pope, the Archbishop sent an agent to Rome to answer for him; and, whether he was in the right or the wrong, it is certain that he had interest enough at the Papal Court to induce his Holiness to confirm the decree by which Wick-

liff and some other refractory members of the fraternity were removed, and their places filled with those who were more steady adherents to Monachism, and consequently more devoted to the will of the Archbishop.

(To be continued.)

ROGER ASCHAM'S LETTERS.

[Continued from Page 90.]

LETTER II.

SIR,

HOW much I am bounden to Mr. *Marysin*, Mr. *Cheke*, and to you, for moving, fordering, and obeyning the sute made for me to the King's Majestie, I can not now signifie in a shorte letter; but will labor the length of my liffe, to show my selfe unto you all three with duitie, good will, and service: although not the fittest man for that office, yet never unthankfull to any of you for the benefite, trustinge, though I do not satisfie the place fullie with habilite, yet to content your wisdomes so with my diligence, that it, wayting alwaile, Sir, upon your good advise and counsell, and at al tymes beyng thorowlie instructed by your wisdom and ientle corrected by your judgement, may, though not be worthie to wyne praise, yet be able to eschewe blame, and shall eyther, I trust, not much deserve to be reprovod of other, or, whan I fault, be both readye to amend that is past, and very ware to offend in the like to come. To Mr. *Marysin* I was much indebted before, to whome, as I am most willing to owe, so am I also most readye eyther to repaye him with service, and to content him with good will. I eiteim not the benefite to be litle to have spent thies years with me in seying to many contries, in marking to diversie manners, in beyng weeklye partaker of the greatestt affairs, that chanced almost any where, and this liffe thus ledde hath bene to me both more pleasant, as I feele presentlye, and more profitablye, as I trust, for tyme to come; bicause it was spent in his companie which holdeth freight forth, in all his doyngs, that way onlie which God and glorie, his Prince's honor, his Countrie's proffet, hath poynted him to follow. Mr. *Cheke's* readines in fordering that sute, I do gette of his long continewed good will towards me, and of the love wherwith I have alwaile revered him.

To your Mastership I acknowledge myself to be so much the more bounden then to any other, as I have lesse deserved it of you than of some man else, and the farder I was of, being so remembred with the never bond my hert and service shall be ever more bound unto you. And in cummunyng thus with my hole dewtie unto you, I will folow the manner of wayfaving men, amonge whome, though some rise very earelie, yet other that lye longer do so recover there late rising with spedye riding, that they were not so far behind the rest in setting out, as thei be before all in cummyng to there inn; so likewise, though I have overslept myself, and did not arise, with the tyme left to bring you my service, tyll I was cauld up and awaked by your jentleness, yet, God willing, I will make such speede with ready good will, which shall, I trust, content you so well as though I had set out with the first. And as this benefite is surelye greate for it self, greater far you three which did move it, forder it, and obteyn it, so is it greatestt of all for him that did grant it, a King by nature, my Sovereaine, by favor my good Lord, and by vertue such a King as is most worthie to be King of many Kinges and kingdoms. For my self I dare promise no more but good will and diligence; yet thus much I am boldned, because that kynd of learning whiche somtyme was most pleasant for my studie in *Cambridge*, shall now be most necessary for my dewtie in the Corte; but beyng come thus far, *Weston*, my Lord Ambassador's man, bringeth me word what stop is in the matter, at which sodayne frowning of fortune, God be my judge, I was no more inwardlie sad, than I was at the former fawnyng of the same outwardlye glad. No. I that have seen in one half yeare two the greatestt Princes subject to such losses and tornes of upied down, had learned very little, if soch two great examples cold teach me nothing.

But

But most glad I am to see your Master-ship's good will, expressed in Mr. *Maryfen's* lettres, so bent to do me good; and there in, as I will gladly follow the choice of your wisdom, what so ever you shall think fit to be bestowed upon me, so did I never like those that will catche what they can, be it benefice or prebend or what else, though they be neither able nor willing to discharge it. If I might go to *Cambrige*, with my patent augmented a little, with liberty to be bounde onlie to set oute the *Greeke* tong in *St. John's*, I will not now saie, how profitable a member I could be to the Common welth; and here in I had written a long letre to your Master-ship a fenet ago, long before *Weston* told me of the change. I let Mr. *Yaxeley* rite a piece of it; but, because I know your busineses ought not to be troubled with long lettres, I deferre it to the poste; and now, in very deed, for my Lordes busineses I have not leyser to finisse it, and write as I ought to such a man as I know you to be. If I might, when it pleased you, do you service in Corte, and when I wold somtyme creepe home to *Cambridge*, I had rather do so than eyther dwelle at *Durham* or *Wincheshe*. And moreover I, if I did not yearlye give unto you a good rekenyng of dewtie well done to the common weal, I wold be content to loose your friendship; which losse, God be my judge, I wold esteem to be the greatest that even now can happen unto me. I trouble you, Sir, and have streete

leiser my self; therefore, Sir, as concerning my matters, if it wold please you, of good will, to make the lotes for me, and when you have so done, by your wisdom to draw for for me to, I am assured my lucke shall be good, the which holy I committe to Goddes providence and your ientleness. I send you, Sir, by Mr. *Taxelty*, a mappe, the best that ever I fownd in all my busineses here a brode, speciallie for *Germanie*, *Italie*, and *Hungarie*. It conteyneth hole *Europe*, and so much of *Asia* and *Africke* as is eyther known by men, or spoken of in learning, save onlie in East part it stratcheth not far enough to the *Medes* and *Persians*. And as it is in generall, for the hole, so is it in most placeise so particular for every citie and town, as the like yet I have not seen. The worthie Ambassader of Venice, *Il Signor. Marco Antonio Damula*, in this Corte, did give me two of them; thone I send to you thother to Mr. *Cheke*, which poor tokens of good will I trust ye will both take in good parte. And thus the Lord preserve you, with my good Lady *Cecill*. From Spira, the 28 of November 1552,

Your Master-ship's most bownden
to be,

R. ASCHAM.

*Superscribed To the Right
Honorable Sir William Cecill,
Knight, one of the principall
Secretaries to the King's Majestie.*

[Letter III. in our next.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I NOW take the liberty to transmit you a little Bagatelle which I have recently published, intitled, as you will find, "Souvenir d'un Sejour à Bombay." As your Magazine is read with eager curiosity by the inhabitants of the Eastern Section of the Globe, you would, by noticing my little *Esquisse*, inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that I remember with gratitude a residence which I once made there, and have paid their Town a tribute in French. My Work is very succinct; and if you would insert the whole of it in your Miscellany, I should consider myself favoured. It is too short to merit criticism; and, as I have published it myself, I am at liberty to make this entreaty. It will not be found, I trust, without pathos and simplicity. Any censure, however, I should profit by.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

Salisbury, August 3, 1797.

SOUVENIR D'UN SEJOUR A BOMBAY.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

Et hæc olim meminiffe juvabit. — VIRG.

CE fut sur la fin du mois de Septembre, l'an 1790, que le vaisseau sur lequel j'étois, arriva à Bombay, lieu de notre destination ; & ce fut avec une joie inexprimable, que je mis pied à terre : mon cœur étoit ouvert aux plus douces espérances.

Tandis que je jouissois par avance des plaisirs qu'on y prend, j'entendis du bruit, & ensuite j'aperçus à mes trouffes, quantité de petits drôles, qui s'assemblerent autour de moi, & me demandèrent d'un ton doucereux, & sans ménager les révérences, si j'avois besoin d'un Valet.

Je leur répondis qu'oui, & sans perdre de tems, je choisis un petit nègre, dont la physionomie me plut. Mon laquais, il faut que j'en fasse le portrait, étoit un joli garçon, vig & fort éveillé, sans souci sur l'avenir, & aussi noir qu'il soit possible de l'être. Il se nommoit Restangie, & il portoit à la main un parasol pour me mettre à l'abri du soleil. Voilà mon Valet.

Nous commençâmes à nous entretenir, chemin faisant. Mon ami, lui dis-je, allons au cabaret : quoique le jour soit avancé, je n'ai pas encore déjeuné, & à vous dire vrai, j'ai grand faim.

Il me répondit avec bien de la naïveté, & ses réponses, loin de me déplaire, me divertissoient. En peu de tems, nous arrivâmes à la porte d'une auberge, dont le maître d'hôtel vint me recevoir très-gracieusement, & me conduisit à une chambre fort richement meublée, où je demandai à déjeuner d'un ton de voix élevé. Ensuite je conseillai à Restangie de faire bonne chère dans la cuisine, et en attendant qu'on m'apportât le déjeuner, je me mis à la fenêtre pour voir passer le monde.

L'appetit ne me manque que très rarement, & en déjeunant je m'occupai heureusement à la lecture d'un livre François que j'avois dans ma poche ; car lire en mangeant fut toujours à mon gré.

Mais je quittai bientôt la lecture pour agacer une fille noire, que j'observai du coin de l'oeil entrer avec le memoire.

Elle avoit de beaux yeux noirs à l'orientale, un nez bien formé, la bouche mignonne, la taille à la main, & de

grands cheveux, couleur d'ébene, qui lui tombaient au jarret.

Je lui payai la dépense, & elle s'enalla, en me faisant mille remerciements.

Ma foi ! me dis-je, il fait cher vivre ici ! A ce compte je dépenserai bientôt mon argent, quoique ma bourse, grâce au ciel, soit à présent honnêtement garnie. Il me vient une pensée. J'ai oui dire qu'il y a une jolie auberge, a une demi-lieue de Bombay, appelée la Taverne de Campagne, où l'on peut vivre à bon marché : par conséquent la meilleure chose que je puisse faire, c'est d'y aller sur le champ. J'aime bien la Campagne, & quand je demeure à la ville, c'est toujours malgré moi. Mais bon gré, malgré, il faut partir d'ici. Ou est mon laquais ? Restangie ! Me voici, mon Maître ! Voilà qui est bien. Déployez votre parasol. Suivez moi. Alons nous en.

Au sortir de la ville, on trouvoit la Campagne bien riante, et on ne découvroit pas un nuage dans tout l'horizon. Il faisoit très-beau pour la promenade.

Si je contemplois avec plaisir le paysage immense qui s'offroit de tous côtés à mes yeux, je ne fus pas moins frappé du coup d'oeil d'une maison de campagne, peu éloignée, dont l'aspect m'inspiroit les pensées les plus ravissantes. Je m'en approchai avec joie.

Il y avoit devant cette maison des cacotiers en fleurs, qui formoient un ombrage très-agréable, & repandoient une odeur extrêmement délicieuse : derrière, un jardin bien entretenu, & orné d'orangers, au bas duquel couioit avec un doux murmure une petite rivière. Bref, c'étoit une retraite charmante, & je me livrai avec intérêt aux objets champêtres dont j'étois entouré.

Il y avoit trois enfans assis sur le gazon qui s'amusoient alternativement à cueillir des fleurs, pour en faire des bouquets, & à badiner avec un petit chien.

Ils temoignèrent leur surprise à mon arrivée imprevu, & le chien qui se mit à aboyer de toute sa force, en avertit leurs parents, c'est à dire, l'hôte & l'hôtesse.

L'hôte, car c'est la Taverne de Campagne

pagne dont je parle, étoit un homme de cinquante ans à peu près, dont le maintien me frappa. Son souris, sa manière d'être, tout annonçoit la candeur de son ame.

Il étoit dans le balcon occupé à fumer sa pipe, & l'hôtesse étoit assise auprès de lui s'amusant à jouer de la harpe. La belle chose que la musique ! C'étoit une femme d'un accueil plein de bonté, avec une physionomie douce, & un sourire gracieux. Dès que j'approchai de la maison, ils le levèrent, & me saluèrent très poliment. En un mot, nous fîmes connoissance en peu de tems, & je demurai chez eux environ six jours.

Que c'est un spectacle doux, que celui d'une maison où regnent l'innocence & le bonheur. Je voudrois savoir d'où vient le charme attirant que mon cœur trouvoit à l'image de cette famille, peu brillante, mais où présidoit je ne sais quel délicieux mélange de paix, de familiarité, d'union !

Qui décrira les agrémens de nos repas ?

Je me souviendrai toujours de la Salle à manger, où nous nous mîmes à table sur les trois heures après midi. L'ameublement en étoit blanc. Je vois Restangie auprès de ma chaise, attentif à mes paroles, & cherchant dans mes yeux ce que j'allois demander. J'entends encore le bruit des tambours des *Stapoïs*, en marche, proche de la maison ! — Ces circonstances toutes simples qu'elles paroissent, je me les rappelle avec plaisir !

On ne manquoit guère chez M. Loudwich, de faire bonne chère, & de boire d'excellent vin. Quand la chaleur augmentoit, quelle joie de m'asseoir auprès de Madame Loudwich, dans le balcon, & d'y fumer, presque en l'air, un épèce de pipe, qu'on appelle un *Houcca*, en causant avec elle tantôt de ceci, tantôt de cela. C'étoit effectivement une aimable femme ; douce de cœur, caressante, qui ne manquoit pas d'esprit, & qui me prit en amitié.

Les jours se passoient de cette sorte, & enfin lorsque minuit approchoit, je me rendois dans ma chambre, où je me couchois dans un petit lit sans rideaux.

Souvenir plein de charmes !

Après un doux sommeil, je me levois aux premiers rayons de l'Aurore, pour aller passer quelques heures le matin, dans le jardin de mon hôte ; y respirer le parfum des Orangers, dont j'étois environné, ravi du chant des oiseaux, & du gazouillement des ruisseaux.

Souvenir doux & agréable !

Quelquefois, enfermé dans ma chambre, je m'amusois à lire des livres que j'avois empruntés de mon hôtesse, en mangeant, en meme tems, un cacao, où quelque autre fruit délicieux.

Moments heureux & délectables !

Deux ou trois fois la semaine, je louois un chariot traîné par des vaches, voiture bien connue aux Indes Orientales, & je prenois la route de *Dungaré*, petite ville peu éloignée, où l'on peut goûter toutes les douceurs de la vie, dans un commerce agréable avec les habitans, gens aimables par leur accueil aisé, & leur esprit liant.

Souvenir plein d'aménité !

Quelquefois, sur le soir, M. Loudwich, sa femme, & moi, nous allions tous ensemble faire un tour de jardin, par un beau clair de lune, pour y prêter l'oreille au chant du rossignol, dont le ramage nous faisoit tressaillir !

Odi quello Uffignuolo,
Che va di ramo in ramo,
Cantando, lo amo, lo amo !

L'Aminte du Tasse.

Ecoutez ce Rossignol, qui voltige de rameau, en rameau, en chantant j'aime, j'aime !

Ainsi couloient mes heures à Bombay, & tel y étoit mon train de vie !

Ces plaisirs dont je jouissois avec ardeur, n'étoient troublés que par la crainte de les perdre.

Je n'envifageois qu'avec tristesse le Navire auquel j'appartenois, les travaux que j'allois entreprendre, les persécutions insupportables des officiers, les manières brutiques des matelots.

Adieu mon hôte, adieu mon hôtesse ! Il faut quitter votre solitude, il faut monter à bord : Je vais retourner dans ma patrie. De grace, pensez quelquefois à votre étranger. Pour moi, je vous rappellerai sans cesse à ma mémoire. Estime, souvenir, amitié, tout vous est dû.

[In answer to this Correspondent's Letter we can only say, that the Packet which he enquires after came from India ; but we have no knowledge of the Correspondent who transmitted it.—EDITOR.]

MEMOIRS
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

(Continued from Page 96.)

THE opinion which Mr. Burke had of the Grafton Administration is thus humorously described by himself:—After paying many merited eulogiums on the character of Lord Chatham, he claims the freedom of history to speak of the Administration he formed, and thus proceeds:—“He made an Administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joining so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously laid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic; such a tessellated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king’s friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies;—that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand upon. The colleagues, whom he had assorted at the same boards, stared at each other, and were obliged to ask, ‘Sir, your name?—Sir, you have the advantage of me—Mr. Such-a-one—Sir, I beg a thousand pardons.’ I venture to say, it did so happen that persons had a single office divided between them who had never spoken to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the lame truckle-bed*.”

An Administration, of which he had this opinion, was not likely to proceed unencumbered; particularly, when his favourite *repealing act* began to be in as bad an odour in the House as the stamp act had the session before. Other revenue acts following this called out the force and variety of his talents; and the House began to perceive, that to whatever side this young statesman threw in his weight, it must add consideration and respect to his party.

During the recess of Parliament this year (1767) died the Right Honourable Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was supposed this would

have been a great shock to the Ministry, which was known not to be strong, and which, it was believed, was not firmly united. If Mr. Townshend had been in a very close and amicable connection with his colleagues, his loss would have been to them irreparable; as his eloquence and his abilities were of the first magnitude.—“He was the delight and ornament of the House of Commons, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.”

—But though the fact was pretty well known, that Mr. Townshend did not draw very cordially with his colleagues, it became necessary, upon his death, to look out for some addition to the Ministerial system, which might promise it to continue, and to act with power.

Accordingly, sometime before the meeting of Parliament this year, propositions were made from the Court to the Marquis of Rockingham, once more to take a part in the Administration. The parties had two meetings on this subject; but it appearing to the Marquis, that he was to have but a divided rule, and perhaps not altogether that, the conferences broke off, and the negotiation came to nothing. Other projects were then to be tried, and the Ministers, who perhaps secretly disliked a return to their old connection with the Rockingham party, though their necessity induced them for a while to counterfeitsuch a design, opened a treaty with the late Duke of Bedford and his friends; in consequence of which, Lord North was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. T. Townshend (since Lord Sydney), joint Paymaster of the Forces; Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council; Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Weymouth, Secretaries of State (the former being a new department for the Colonies); and Mr. Rigby a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, besides several others of less importance.

This coalition opened the eyes of the

* Supposed to allude to the late Frederick Lord North, and George Cook, Esq. who were made joint Paymasters under that Administration.

Public to what they had before suspected, viz. That the Earl of Chatham had lost all weight and influence in the Administration he had originally formed, and that political differences in opinion are not always irreconcilable.

We think it necessary to open this brief view of the political state of parties, to shew upon what grounds of opposition the Rockingham party stood. The fact was, all the principles which they put in motion during their short Administration were either traversed or abandoned by the new Ministry; and as it is to be supposed that the former acted from the dictates of their feelings, their opposition was at least honourable to themselves.

The Session of 1768 opened with a perturbed prospect. The distresses occasioned by the high price of provisions, the restraining act relative to the East India Company, the *nullum tempus* bill, and other matters, afforded great room for discussion, in which Mr. Burke took a part which not only shewed the powers of his eloquence, but the great resources of his information. He was soon considered as the head of the Rockingham party in the House of Commons; and his great assiduity in preparing business for discussion, joined to his powers for speaking and writing, fully qualified him for this character. It is true, there were other persons of great name on the same side; such as the late Right Honourable W. Dowdeswell—the gravity of whose deportment, whose practical knowledge of business, and great integrity of character, made him always well heard and respected; Mr. Dunning (late Lord Ashburton), whose legal knowledge and powers of elocution will be long remembered; and Colonel Barré, whose political observation, and pointed replies, were always formidable to Administration. But notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of these Gentlemen and others, Burke stood foremost for uniting the powers of fancy with the details of political information. In his speeches there was something for every mind to be gratified, which we have often seen occasionally exemplified even by those who disliked his general politics.

In the spring of this year the Parliament was dissolved; and Mr. Burke, on the new election, was returned, through the interest of his friend and patron the Marquis of Rockingham,

member for Malton in Yorkshire. Previously to the meeting of the new Parliament, some partial changes had taken place in Administration. We have before observed, that Lord Chatham, who was regarded as the founder of this Ministry, had, partly from bodily disorders, but more from the advantages taken of them by his colleagues, in a great measure withdrawn from public business, and had totally lost that lead in their councils and measures, which it was thought he must always possess during the continuance of that system. It was supposed, that when they found they were able to act for themselves, and that his support was no longer necessary, a total neglect and indifference took place, and that he was no longer thought of, or consulted on any occasion.

This, however, did not so evidently appear, till Sir Jeffery (late Lord) Amherst, who was Lord Chatham's particular friend, and under his immediate patronage, was removed from his Government of Virginia. This was succeeded by the resignation of Lord Shelburne, Secretary of State for the Southern Department (another friend of Lord Chatham's), who was immediately replaced by Lord Weymouth, from the Northern Department; whilst the Earl of Rochford, late Ambassador at Paris, was appointed successor to Lord Weymouth. All these changes at last opened Lord Chatham's eyes, and he resigned his place as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Such was the state of public affairs previous to the opening of the new Parliament. The principal business which afterwards engaged the attention of this Parliament, viz. the Middlesex Election, and the rising dissensions amongst the American Colonies, are well known to have produced some of the most important debates which were perhaps ever agitated in that House. The opposition to the Ministerial measures was now very formidable; no less than the Chatham, the Rockingham, and the Shelburne party, beside a number of independent members, who united in the same sentiments. In all these debates Mr. Burke took a distinguished part, particularly in the affair of the Colonies, to which he gave up a great deal of his attention; and which he proved was not unprofitably employed, by some very fine elucidations on this subject, as well as by some very severe phil,

Philippic on the conduct of the Minister.

In aid to this formidable attack on Administration, an unknown writer (unknown even at this present day) started up under the signature of JUNIUS, who, without any preparation of name, or character, or connections, at once blazed into public notice, and drew on him the admiration of all. His first letter appeared in the Public Advertiser, dated the 21st of January 1769; and, though it was written generally on the state of the country in regard to its Ministers and great Officers, he discovered such an intimate and superior knowledge in political affairs, with such a novel and commanding style, as gave a certain earnest of his subsequent powers. Such a writer was a powerful ally to Opposition; between them both, Administration felt much goaded, inasmuch that the principal (the Duke of Grafton), it is thought, took fright; as on the 28th of January 1770, he resigned his situation as First Lord of the Treasury, and was succeeded by the Right Honourable Frederick Lord North.

Notwithstanding this change, the same measures were pursued; and as the American affairs became every day more and more critical, Mr. Burke's talents as an orator, and as a man of great political reach of mind, seemed to expand in the same proportion. In the hasty sketch of so busy and complicated a public life as Mr. Burke has passed through, it would be out of the design of this work to attempt details; the particulars of his life are announced to be published by his friends, and his principal speeches are already in the possession of the public, to them we refer; yet, if we may be permitted to fix any point of time as the acmé of his political glory, we would attach it to his speech, on the 19th of April 1774, in consequence of a motion of the late Mr. Rose Fuller, "for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the duty of Threepence per pound weight upon Tea, payable in all his Majesty's dominions in America, and also the appropriation of the said duty."

In this speech he had occasion to shew the original plan of Government in taxing the Colonies, and of course to exhibit the characters that were officially concerned either in its progress or opposition. He began with the Right

Honourable George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1763, and then proceeded to the characters of the late Lord Chatham, late Right Honourable Charles Townshend (Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1766, and the re-producer of the Taxation scheme), the Marquis of Rockingham, and the late Field-Marshal Conway, with many others. Some of these characters, who, when living, were in total opposition to Mr. Burke's political sentiments on this subject, but now being dead, and their memories moreover being warmly protected by many high personages as relatives and friends, presented a subject very difficult and delicate to expand upon. Lord Chatham too was still living, and though rather in the wane of his great political powers, yet, surrounded by his former greatness, his accumulated wisdom, and great experience, he stood as the great Mentor of Opposition, to whom all the parts occasionally looked up for advice and protection. When we add to these, that the Marquis of Rockingham and Field-Marshal Conway were his particular friends — the difficulties of *re-proving* and *praising* became so multiplied, that the undertaking seemed to be one of those traps which vanity sometimes lays for great men, to shew them the extent of their own presumption.

But Burke's mind was fully equal to the task; all the leading and pleasing features of those great men who were his political opponents, he praised with a manly openness that would have done honour to the warmest and most exalted friendship: even what he thought of their defects he softened in such a manner, by either attributing them to original opinions, or early habits, or the co-operation of party, that those most intimately attached to their memories could not be displeased with their general portraits.

The writer of this account had the good fortune to be in the gallery of the House of Commons on that memorable occasion. It was rather late in the evening when Mr. Burke rose; and the debate, previous to his rising, seemed to be in some measure exhausted: but such was the extent of his information on this subject; such his powerful delineation of character; so warm, so animated, so pathetic; that every thing but attention was hushed. It was a scene indeed to be remembered not only by the Tyro's and mere amateurs of

oratory, but by the ablest and most practised statesmen: it was a little history of the state of Administrations for the preceding eleven years, taken from the best views of the subject, relieved by a happy selection of biographical anecdote, and illuminated with all the splendour of elocution.

The late Lord John Cavendish, "a man never to be mentioned but to be praised," had retired with other members to the gallery during the period of this speech; and his burst of exclamation at Mr. Burke's description of the feelings of General Conway, on the day of the repeal of the stamp act, we shall ever remember: "Good G—d," cried he, after a pause of rivetted admiration, "What a man this is!—How could he acquire such transcendent powers?"

A dissolution of Parliament took place this summer (1774), and Mr. Burke was, as usual, returned one of the Members for Malton; when, just as he was sitting down to dinner with his constituents after the election, an express arrived from Bristol (consisting of a deputation of some respectable merchants), informing him, that a considerable body of the citizens of Bristol, wishing, at that critical season, to be represented by some Gentleman of tried abilities and known commercial knowledge, had put him up in nomination as one of their candidates; and that they had set off express to apprise him of that event.

Mr. Burke, after acknowledging the high honour conceived of him by the citizens of Bristol, and thanking the Gentlemen for their zeal and assiduity in his favour, returned into the room where his Malton constituents were about sitting down to dinner, and told them the nature of the express he had just received, and requested their advice how to act. He observed, "That as they had done him the honour of thinking him worthy to be their member, he would, if it was their wish, endeavour to support that station with gratitude and integrity; but if they thought the general cause on which they were all embarked could be better assisted by his representing the city of Bristol, he was equally at their order." They immediately decided for Bristol; when, after taking a short repast with them, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and without ever taking rest on the road, arrived in that city on Thursday the

13th of October, being the sixth day of the poll.

His speech to the Electors was as liberal as their invitation. He did not, like other candidates, on a spur of mistaken gratitude, or the artifice of popular conciliation, pledge himself to be the mere vehicle of their instructions; he frankly told them his opinion of the trust they had reposed in him; and what rendered this conduct still more creditable to his feelings was, that his colleague (Mr. Cruger) had just before expressed himself in favour of the coercive authority of his constituents' instructions. Mr. Burke's sentiments on this occasion are well worth transcribing, as, in our opinion, they place that point, "How far Representatives are bound by the instructions of their Constituents," out of the reach of all future litigation.

"Certainly, Gentlemen," says he, "it ought to be the happiness and glory of a Representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his Constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion, high respect; their business, unremitting attention; it is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above all, ever and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own: but his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, *he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men.*

"Parliament is not a congress of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of *one* Nation, with *one* interest, that of the *whole*; where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole:—you chuse a Member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a Member of Bristol, but *he is a Member of Parliament*. If the local Constituent should have an interest, or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the Member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN ACCOUNT
OF
MR. CHARLES MACKLIN.

[Continued from Page 103.]

FROM this time he continued for several years to perform at Drury Lane Theatre, and had much of the confidence of his Manager, whose pecuniary difficulties were such as seldom to leave him sufficiently at liberty to attend to the affairs of the Stage. During this period Mr. Macklin was of great use to him, by the assistance which his experience or knowledge of his profession enabled him to afford. In 1741 his reputation was established as an actor by his performance of Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*, which was then, for the first time for near or quite a century, restored to the Stage as written by Shakspeare*. A few years earlier he had united himself in marriage with Mrs. Grace Purver, who was afterwards known as an excellent actress of the characters of Old Women.

The irregularity and want of punctuality in the Manager in every concern of the Theatre had been frequently, from the commencement of his management, the subjects of complaint; and in the year 1743 had arisen to such a height, that an association of the actors was formed, in order to obtain such a redress as should free them effectually from the tyranny they complained of. Accordingly, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Macklin, and several more of the performers, entered into an agreement to stand by each other until their demands were complied with: they also engaged to enter into no agreement or compromise separately. In pursuance of this association an application was made to the Lord Chamberlain, to obtain a licence to perform at another Theatre, in which they were unsuccessful. This disappointment occasioned the majority to accede to the

Manager's terms; and soon after, Mr. Garrick, finding his opposition ineffectual, also came to an agreement with him, by which Mr. Macklin, who was imagined (and not without reason) to be the chief ringleader in the business, was left to feel the full force of the Manager's resentment; himself and his wife being excluded from any engagement.

This treatment Mr. Macklin resented; and on Mr. Garrick's appearance at Drury Lane, December the 6th, in the character of Bayes, a party headed by Dr. Barrowby took possession of the Theatre, in order to interrupt his performance: a riot was the consequence, which prevented any play being acted on that night. On the second a like scene ensued, which was continued for several succeeding evenings, until at last the Manager's party obtained the victory, and Macklin's was defeated. On this occasion a paper war was carried on between the parties, with no small degree of asperity; the whole of which was collected into a pamphlet, entitled "Mr. Macklin's Reply to Mr. Garrick's Answer, to which are prefixed all the Papers which have publicly appeared in regard to this important Dispute," 8vo.

Being discharged from Drury Lane Theatre, he adopted a plan of employing himself, which, had it met with sufficient encouragement, would have contributed much to the improvement of the Stage: he collected together a company of performers, novices to the art, whom he undertook to instruct in the principles of it. Amongst these were the late Mr. Foote, Dr. Hill, and others; and so quick was he in executing his plan, that he was enabled to open the Haymarket Theatre, on the 6th of February 1744.

* Before this time an alteration by Lord Lansdowne, styled "The Jew of Venice," originally produced in 1701, was acted instead of Shakspeare's play. The original performer of Shylock in that alteration was Dogget, and it was always played farcically by a low comedian. Macklin had the credit of giving it the force and colouring with which it at present appears: so exquisitely he performed it, that it had a vast run, and he himself took it the nineteenth night for his own benefit. During this run, a Gentleman in the pit one night exclaimed,

"This is the Jew

"Which Shakspeare drew."

with the tragedy of Othello, in which Mr. Foote made his first appearance on the Stage in the principal character; Iago, by Mr. Macklin himself; Lodovico, by Mr. afterwards Dr. Hill. We believe this exhibition was not well attended: the latter Gentleman, in a work published some years afterwards, speaking of Stage recitation, says, “* There was a time when that extravagance which has been just recommended for farce, had its place in tragedy both in action and delivery: the gestures were forced, and beyond all that ever was in nature, and the recitation was a kind of singing. We are at present getting more into nature in playing; and if the violence of gesture be not quite suppressed, we have nothing of the recitative of the old tragedy. It is to the honour of Mr. Macklin, that he began this great improvement. There was a time when he was excluded the Theatres, and supported himself by a company whom he taught to play, and some of whom afterwards made no inconsiderable figure. It was his manner to check all the cant and cadence of tragedy; he would bid his pupil first speak the passage as he would in common life, if he had occasion to pronounce the same words; and then giving them more force, but preserving the same accent, to deliver them on the Stage. When the player was faulty in his stop or accents, he set him right; and with nothing more than this attention to what was natural, he produced out of the most ignorant persons players that surprised every body: the *Montano* †, mentioned before, was one of these, and this instruction was the source of his merit.

“People were pleased with a sensible delivery on this little Stage, and those that saw that they were, transferred it to the greater, where it at this time flourishes, and will flourish as long as good sense lives in the audience. Tragedy now has no peculiar accent or tone; but the most outrageous scenes of it are spoken according to Macklin’s plan, as the same words would be pronounced in common speech, only with more energy.”

The exact length of time Mr. Macklin held the Haymarket Theatre, we cannot

at present ascertain; we know he was in possession of it in the month of April, on the 9th of which, *The Relapse* was performed; *Loveless* by him; Lord Popington, Mr. Foote; and *Young Fashion* and *Amanda*, by two new performers: a company which forced the Manager into such a part as *Loveless*, could not hold together much longer.

In the course of the summer he made his peace with the Manager, and was again engaged at Drury Lane. His first appearance was on the 19th of December, in the character of *Shylock*; before which performance he spoke the following Prologue, probably written by himself:

FROM scheming, fretting, famine, and despair,

Behold, to grace restor’d, an exil’d player;
Your sanction yet his fortune must comply,
And give him privilege to laugh and *gai*.

No revolution plots are mine again;
You see, thank Heav’n! the quietest of men.

I pray that all domestic feuds may cease;
And, beggar’d by the war, solicit peace.
When, urg’d by wrongs, and prompted to rebel,

I fought for freedom, and for freedom sell;
What could support me in the seven-fold flame?

I was no *Shadrac*, and no angel came.

Once warn’d, I meddle not with state affairs;

But play my part, retire, and say my prayers:
Let nobler spirits plan the vast design;
Our Green-room swarms with longer heads than mine;

I take no part, no private jars foment,
But hasten from disputes I can’t prevent;
Attack no rival brother’s fame or ease,
And raise no struggles, but who most shall please.

United in ourselves, by you approv’d,
Tis ours to make the slighted Muse beloved;
So may the Stage again its use impart,
And ripen virtue as it warms the heart!
May Discord with her horrid trump retreat,
Nor drive the frighted Beauty from her seat;
May no contending parties strive for sway,
But judgment govern, and the Stage obey!

The next season (1745-6) he performed again at Drury Lane; and the

* *The Actor*; or, *A Treatise on the Art of Playing*, 12mo. 1755, p. 239.

† This was a man of the name of Yorke, who obtained, to his own surprise, great applause in this character, which scarce consisted of more than a dozen lines; but which he spoke, from Macklin’s instructions, with much propriety. His success in this small part induced one of the then Managers to engage him; but in higher characters, and left to himself, he soon lost the reputation he had acquired.”—p. 156.

Rebellion at that time raging in the country, he showed his loyalty, by producing a tragedy intended to serve Government; and his folly, in giving to the Public so hasty a performance: it was entitled, "King Henry the Seventh; or, The Popish Impostor;" and was first acted the 18th of January 1746. The second title of this tragedy gave rise to some ridicule before it was represented, and the performance itself met with no better treatment; nor indeed deserved it, being destitute of metre, plot, or character. It was acted, however, three nights; and in the preface to it the Author apologizes for its defects, from the circumstance of its being begun and finished in six weeks, without any other correction but what it received at the rehearsals. The same excuse he had made in the Prologue:

THE temporary Piece in haste was writ,
The six-weeks' labour of a puny Wit;
With melting measure, critic rules unfraight,
Artless he writes, just as rude Nature taught;
No golden lines, no polish'd verse hath he,
But all like British courage, rough and free.
For once then ——
Judge not by critic but by patriot laws;
Where genius fails, support your fav'rite
cause.

On the 23d of April 1746, he produced, at his wife's benefit, a farce, entitled "A Will and no Will; or, A Bone for the Lawyers;" with a Prologue, as the bills of the day express it, to be written and spoken by the Pit.

The next season (1746-7) Mr. Macklin continued at Drury Lane, at which Theatre Mr. Barry was for the first time engaged. This afterwards popular actor had to oppose the activity and abilities of Mr. Garrick at the rival Theatre, and derived great advantages from the experience and instructions of Mr. Macklin, by whose aid he, in many characters, divided the applause of the

public with his rival. It may be presumed, and Mr. Macklin did not attempt to conceal the fact, that resentment at Mr. Garrick's former treatment of him influenced him to exert his talents in behalf of Mr. Barry. Towards the conclusion of the season, he produced a farce, entitled "The Suspicious Husband criticized; or, The Plague of Envy;" which never appeared a second time.

The next season (1747-8) commenced the management of Messrs. Garrick and Lacy, with whom Mr. Macklin engaged for that season; and on the 28th of April 1748 caused to be revived, at his wife's benefit, an old play written by John Ford, called "The Lover's Melancholy." Previous to this representation he printed in The General Advertiser some anecdotes of Ford, Jonson, and Shakspeare, as from an old pamphlet, the existence of which has, on grounds difficult to be controverted, been doubted*. On the same evening he produced another farce, entitled "The Club of Fortune Hunters; or, The Widow bewitched;" which immediately sunk into oblivion.

At the end of the season he quitted Drury Lane, and engaged with Mr. Sheridan to perform at Dublin for two years, on terms very advantageous to him: these were no less than to receive eight hundred pounds a year for the performance of himself and his wife. This Mr. Victor describes as a most improvident bargain on the part of Mr. Sheridan; "for though," says he, "in many characters Mr. and Mrs. Macklin were excellent, yet surely no one but a young Manager (who, from the fulness of his heart, overflowing with gratitude to the public, was determined to provide them entertainment at any expence) would have given that sum to the two best LOW COMEDIANS in the universe; their style of characters could not deserve it. Macklin is excellent in the Jew, Scrub, Sir Paul Pliant, Sir Gilbert Wrangle, &c. &c. but unless the Gentle-

* This forgery, admitting it to be one, those who were acquainted with Mr. Macklin in his best days know he was not capable of executing without assistance; and it is remarkable, that no name of any person has been suggested as likely to have given him such aid. Indeed, neither the species of talents, nor the pursuits of Mr. Macklin render it probable that he could have been author of the forgery himself. In the last Edition of Shakspeare (1795), vol. i. p. 618. Mr. Malone has offered some weighty reasons to prove that the pamphlet never existed. He has certainly shewn that the facts said to be mentioned in it have very slight, or sometimes no foundation. This however may be admitted, but the conclusion does not follow; the pamphlet may be still in being, though the facts related in it are proved to be untrue. It is but justice to acknowledge that Mr. Malone's doubts, though we think them not conclusive in the scale of probability, claim every degree of attention.

men and Ladies in those comedies are well performed also, who can see them with pleasure *."

How far the agreement might have pleased the public, had it continued, is unknown, for scarce had the connexion taken place, than a violent quarrel broke out between the Manager and the performer, the cause of which does not clearly appear. Mr. Victor, in a letter without date to Colley Cibber; mentions the performance of *The Refusal* five nights †; and in another, likewise without date to Mr. Garrick, says, that the difference began before Mr. Macklin had been a month in Dublin. After the Theatre opened, "Mr. Sheridan was obliged very soon (for his own sake) to push in so many of his strongest tragedies among the comedies (which made the disparity of the audience so obvious), that Macklin began to run mad about *marketable fame*. This furor was carried to so whimsical a length, that he

produced his compasses to measure the size of the type of Sheridan's name in the play-bills with his own; being determined not to give a hair's breadth to the Manager! This spirited action being submitted to, was soon of course productive of many others of the same nature; every time he drank too much claret, he was shamefully abusive in the green-room; and at last, to shew his thorough contempt for Sheridan as Manager, he went on the stage one night after the play, and gave out a comedy for his wife's benefit, without either settling the play or the night with the Manager. This being so notorious a breach of all theatrical discipline, Sheridan was compelled to order the doors to be shut against him and his wife, and to leave him to seek his redress from the law ‡." This is Victor's account of the transaction; how the lawsuit ended, we are not informed.

[*To be continued.*]

POPE'S HOMER,

TO O. P. C.

SIR,

HAVING seen several of your very ingenious remarks on Pope's Translation of Homer, I was induced into a desire of attempting to add my mite in behalf of the Greek Poet. Doubting not from the specimen I had seen of Pope's Version but that I should find ample means, I compared it for the first time (for at Westminster we are allowed neither Latin nor English translation) with the Utxonian Bard. The third Iliad was the portion wherein I began my comparison, and I there found

Κρητηρι δε οινον

Μισγον αταξ βασιλευσιν υδωρ επι χειρας
εχουσ, V. 26).

translated

"The wine they mix, and on each Monarch's hands

"Pour the full urn."——

Now this is undoubtedly taking an unwarrantable liberty as well with Homer as with ancient custom; for by Pope it appears, that the *wine* they mix'd *they pour'd on each Monarch's hands*;

but in Homer it is clearly otherwise, as we may see in a literal version: *They mix'd wine in a bowl: and pour'd WATER on the hands of the Kings.*

The two following lines,

Ατρειδης δε ερυσσαμειος χειρεσσι μαχαιρας,
Η οι παρ εϊφορος μεγα κελειν αιεν αορτο,
V. 271.

are thus turned :

———"then draws the Grecian Lord
"His cutlafs, sheath'd beside his pond'rous sword."

With respect to this I have only to observe, that I imagine *μαχαιραν* erroneously translated by the word cutlafs, Knife, *cutter*, as in the Lexicon, would in my opinion be much nearer the meaning of Homer, and an instrument more fit to cut hair, for which purpose he employed it. Αγων εκ κεφαλεων ταμια τριχας. I can further add, to strengthen my supposition, that the usage of carrying a *knife* in the scabbard of the sword is still prevalent amongst the Germans, with which, when travelling, they eat their victuals, and which was most likely

* Victor's History of the Theatres, vol. i. p. 117.

† Original Letters, &c. by Victor, vol. i. p. 150.

‡ Ibid, p. 160.

tised by the Grecian Chiefs for the same purpose; not to mention the assistance it must have afforded them when officiating as *their own cooks*.

For the present I shall decline making any further observations on the subject before us; wishing at the same time, however, that those I have made, though of little note in comparison with your

more profound remarks, may yet meet your judgment and approbation.

Sic forsan tener aulus est Catullus
Magno mittere passerem Maroni.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILOMENOS.

Sept. 8, 1797.

ACCOUNT OF JOSEPH WRIGHT, ESQ.

THIS Gentleman was an artist whose works have already procured him the highest eminence in various branches of his profession. He was a pupil of Hudson, who, though an indifferent Painter himself, had the honour of instructing three of the most eminent Painters of the age, viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mortimer. Mr. Wright's early historical pictures may be considered as the first valuable historical productions of the English School; because at the time his Gladiator, Orrery, Air Pump, Hermit, and Blacksmith's Forge, were painted, nothing of any consequence had been produced in the historical line.

His attention was afterwards directed for some years to Portrait Painting; and from the specimens he has left, there can be no doubt that he would have stood in the first rank in this branch of the art, had he chosen to pursue it; but his genius was not to be circumscribed within such narrow limits, and therefore, at a mature age, he visited Italy, to study the precious remains of art which that country possessed. His fine drawings, after Michael Angelo (which have scarcely been seen except by his particular friends), and the enthusiasm with which he always spoke of the sublime original, evinced the estimation in which he held them; and from their extreme accuracy, they may be considered as faithful delineations of the treasures of the Capella Sistina, and such as have never yet been exhibited to the public.

During his abode in Italy, he had an opportunity of seeing a very memorable eruption of Vesuvius, which rekindled his inclination for painting extraordinary effects of light; and his different pictures of this sublime event stood decidedly *chef d'œuvres* in that line of painting; for who but Wright ever succeeded in fire or moonlights? His late pictures have been chiefly Landscapes, in which we are at a loss, whether most to admire the elegance of his outline, his judicious

management of light and shade, or the truth and delicacy of his colouring; but of those, the greatest part have never been exhibited, as they were always purchased from the easel, by amateurs who knew how to appreciate their value: a large Landscape (his last work), now at Derby, being a view of the Head of Ullswater, may be considered amongst the finest of his works, and deservedly rank with the most valued productions of Wilson, or even Claude himself.

In the historical line, the Dead Soldier, which is now known by Heath's admirable print, would alone establish his fame, if his Edwin (in the possession of J. Milnes, Esq. of Wakefield, who has also his Destruction of the Floating Batteries off Gibraltar, and some of his best Landscapes), the two pictures of Hero and Leander, Lady in Comus, Indian Widow, and other historical subjects, had not already ascertained his excellence. His attachment to his native town, added to his natural modesty, and his severe application both to the theory and practice of Painting, prevented his mixing with promiscuous society, or establishing his reputation by arts which he would never descend to practise. His friends long urged him to reside in London; but his family attachments, and love of retirement and study were invincible, and he fell a victim to his unwearied attention to his profession.

His pictures have been so much in request, that there is scarcely an instance of their ever having come into the hands of dealers; neither have his best works ever been seen in London; a strong proof of their intrinsic worth, and that no artifices were necessary to ensure their sale. It is with pleasure therefore we record, that his pecuniary circumstances were always affluent, and shew that the world has not been unmindful of his extraordinary talents, and also that, as a man, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR SEPTEMBER 1797.

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

A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, youngest Son of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, Middlesex; with an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, &c. Strawberry Hill, 4to. 1784.

THIS Work, though bearing the date of 1784, has but recently been distributed in a few copies to the particular friends of the late Lord Orford; to whom they were directed by that Nobleman in his life-time, but not to be delivered until after his death. So small an impression of this Work has been printed, that we presume the majority of our readers will not be displeas'd with an account of so scarce and curious a Book.

His Lordship begins his preface with an apology for himself for printing the Catalogue:—"It will look, I fear," says he, "a little like arrogance in a private man to give a printed description of his Villa and Collection, in which almost every thing is diminutive. It was not, however, intended for public sale, and originally was meant only to assist those who should visit the place: a further view succeeded; that of exhibiting specimens of Gothic architecture, as collected from standards in cathedrals and chapel-tombs; and shewing how they may be applied to chimney pieces, cielings, windows, ballustrades, loggias, &c. The general disuse of Gothic architecture, and the decay and alterations so frequently made in churches, give prints a chance of being the sole preservatives of that style.

"CATALOGUES RAISONNES of Collections are very frequent in France and Holland; and it is no high degree of vanity to assume for an existing Collection an illustration that is allowed to many a temporary auction;—an existing Collection—even that phrase is void of

vanity. Having lived, unhappily, to see the noblest school of painting that this kingdom beheld, transported almost out of the sight of Europe, it would be strange fascination, nay a total insensibility to the pride of family, and to the moral reflections that wounded pride commonly feels, to expect that a paper fabric, and an assemblage of curious trifles made by an insignificant man, should last, or be treated with more veneration and respect, than the trophies of a palace, deposited in it by one of the best and wisest Ministers that this country has enjoyed."

This eulogium on Sir Robert Walpole will find many opposers, though the character of this able Minister has for some time been advancing in the political world; and time, which generally allots the proper place to every politician when the heats of party are abated, now seems willing to give him credit for more abilities and integrity than his contemporaries chose to allow him. Whatever his deserts were, the solicitude of a son to place his father in the best point of view, cannot but attract the praise of every ingenuous mind. Lord Orford proceeds:

"Far from such visions of self-love, the following account of pictures and rarities is given with a view to their future dispersion. The several purchasers will find a history of their purchases; nor do virtuosos dislike to refer to such a catalogue for an authentic certificate of their curiosities. The following Collection was made out of the spoils of many renowned cabinets, as Dr. Meade's, Lady Elizabeth Germaine's, Lord Oxford's,

ford's, the Duchess of Portland's, and about forty more of celebrity: such well-attested descent is the genealogy of the objects of *virtù*; not so noble as those of the peerage, but on a par with those of race-horses. In all three, especially the pedigrees of heirs and rarities, the line is often continued by many insignificant names."

He then mentions some of the most remarkable of his collections, and concludes in the following manner:

"Upon the whole, some transient pleasure may even hereafter arise to the peruser of this catalogue. To others it may afford another kind of satisfaction, that of criticism. In a house affecting not only obsolete architecture, but pretending to an observance of the *costume* even in the furniture, the mixture of modern portraits and French porcelaine and Greek and Roman sculpture may seem heterogeneous. In truth, I did not mean to make my house so Gothic as to exclude convenience and modern refinements in luxury: the designs of the inside and outside are strictly ancient, but the decorations are modern. Would our ancestors, before the reformation of architecture, not have deposited in their gloomy castles, antique statues, and fine pictures, beautiful vases and ornamented china, if they had possessed them? But I do not mean to defend by argument a small capricious house: it was built to please my own taste, and in some degree to realize my own visions. I have specified what it contains; could I describe the gay but tranquil scene where it stands, and add the beauty of the landscape to the romantic cast of the mansion, it would raise more pleasing sensations than a dry list of curiosities can excite; at least, the prospect would recall the good-humour of those who might be disposed to condemn the fantastic fabric, and to think it a very proper habitation of, as it was the scene that inspired, the author of *The Castle of Otranto*."

The history of Strawberry Hill Castle may afford some entertainment to our readers.

"Where the Gothic Castle now stands, was originally a small tenement *, built in 1698, and let as a lodging-house: Cibber once took it, and wrote one of his plays here, *The Refusal*; or, *The Lady's Philosophy*. After him, Talbot, Bishop of Durham, had it for eight years †: then Henry Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, son of James Duke of Chandos, and since Duke himself. It was next hired by Mrs. Chevenix ‡, the noted toy-woman; who, on the death of her husband, let it to Lord Philip Sackville, second son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset; he kept it about two years, and then Mr. Walpole took the remainder of Mrs. Chevenix's lease in May 1747, and the next year bought it by act of Parliament: it being the property of three minors of the name of Mortimer. Along with this house and some other tenements was another small one §, then occupied by Richard Francklin, printer of *The Craftsman*, who had been taken up for printing that paper during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole ||. When Mr. Walpole bought Strawberry Hill, there were but five acres belonging to the house: the rest have been purchased since. The Castle now existing was not entirely built from the ground, but formed at different times, by alterations of, and additions to the old small house. The library and refectory, or great parlour, were entirely new in 1753; the gallery, round tower, great cloister, and cabinet, in 1760 and 1761; the great North bedchamber in 1770; and the Beauclerc tower, with the hexagon closet, in 1776.

"The embattled wall to the road is taken from a print of *Aston House* in Warwickshire, in *Dugdale's History of that County*."

The visitor is then carried through the several apartments, in which a vast

* It was built by the Earl of Bradford's Coachman, and was called by the common people, *Chopped Straw Hall*; they supposing, that by feeding his lord's horses with chopped straw, he had saved money enough to build his house; but the piece of ground on which it stands is called in all the old leases *Strawberry Hill Spot*, from whence it takes its name.

† The Bishop kept a large table here, which is scarce conceivable, as he had no kitchen but that little place which is now the china-room.

‡ Pere Courayer lodged here with her for some time.

§ It has since been pulled down, and a cottage built on the same spot. The garden too has been newly laid out by Mr. Walpole, since it came into his hands by Francklin's death.

|| It is remarkable that the Printer of *The Craftsman* was Mr. Walpole's tenant; and that the writer of *The Craftsman*, W. Pulteney, Earl of Bath, wrote a ballad in praise of Strawberry Hill.

mas of curiosities are placed, which must afford great entertainment to the spectator. As this Catalogue cannot, with any propriety, make part of the edition of Lord Orford's Works, we hope the present possessor of the Collection may permit a small edition of this Work to be printed for the satisfaction of the public.

The following Letter, written by Madame Marie de Vichy, Marquise du Fessand (the Lady to whom Lord Orford afterwards dedicated his edition of the Memoires de Grammont), in the name of Madame de Sevigné, from the Elysian Fields) to Mr. Walpole, was sent to him after his return from Paris in 1766, with a round white snuff-box; on the top a miniature of Madame de Sevigné; at bottom the cypher of Rabutin and Sevigné, in marcalites.

“ Des Champs Elisées, point de succession de tems, point de datte.

“ Je connois votre folle passion pour moi; votre enthousiasme pour mes lettres, votre veneration pour les lieux que j'ai habités. J'ai appris les culte que vous m'y * avez rendu: j'en suis si penetré, que j'ai sollicité et obtenu permission de mes Sovereins de vous venir trouver pour ne vous quitter jamais. J'abandonne sans regret ces lieux fortunés, je vous prefere à touz ses habitans:

jouissez du plaisir de me voir; ne vous plaignez point que ce ne soit qu'en peinture; c'est la seul existence que puissent avoir les ombres. J'ai été maitresse de choisir l'age ou je voulois reparoitre; j'ai pris celui de vingt cinque ans pour m'assurer d'être toujours pour vous un objet agreable. Ne craignez aucun changement; c'est un singulier avantage des ombres; quoique legeres, elles sont immuables. J'ai pris la plus petite figure qu'il m'a été possible pour n'être jamais separée de vous. Je veux accompagner par tout, sur terre, sur mer, a la ville, aux champs; mais ce que j'exige de vous, c'est de me mener incessamment en France, de me faire revoir ma patrie, la ville de Paris, et de, et de choisir pour votre habitation le Faubourg St. Germain; c'etoit là qu'habitoient mes meilleures amies, c'est le séjour des vôtres; vous me ferez faire connoissance avec elles; je serai bien aise de juger si elles font dignes de vous, et d'être les rivales de

RABUTIN DE SEVIGNE.”

Twenty-six plates of different views of the House, or prospects from it, or apartments in it, accompany the Catalogue of this noble Collection, which has not yet been, nor is likely soon to be, dispersed.

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

[Concluded from Page 108.]

THE Works most strongly recommended by Voltaire and D'Alembert were those of Freret, Boulanger, Helvetius, John Meffier, Dumarfais, and Maislet. To shew the design with which this recommendation was made, we shall lay before our readers some of the opinions broached by those writers:

“ The absolute belief of the existence of a God, belongs to every religion that is Christian; let us then examine their doctrine as to a GOD.

“ Freret tells us expressly, ‘ The universal cause, that GOD of the Philosophers, of the Jews, and of the Christians, is but a chimera and a phantom.’ The same author continues, ‘ Imagination

daily creates fresh chimeras, which raise in them that impulse of fear, and such is the phantom of the Deity †.’

“ The author of *Good Sense*, or of that work which D'Alembert wishes to see abridged, in order to sell it for five-pence to the poor and ignorant, is not so emphatical; but what is his doctrine? ‘ That the phenomena of nature only prove the existence of GOD to a few prepossessed men; that is to say, full of false prejudices; ‘ that the wonders of nature, so far from bespeaking a GOD, are but the necessary effects of matter prodigiously diversified †.’

“ The *Philosophic Soldier* does not deny the existence of GOD; but sets off,

* He had dined at Livri.

“ † Letter from Thrasybulus to Lucippus, page 164 and 254.

“ † No. 36 et passim.

in his first chapter, by a monstrous comparison *between Jupiter and the GOD of the Christians*, and the Pagan God carries all the advantage of the discussion,

“According to the *Christianity Unveiled*, which appeared under the name of Boulanger, it is more reasonable to admit with Manes of a twofold God, than of the GOD of Christianity*.

“The author of the *Doubts* or of Scepticism, informs the world, ‘That they cannot know whether a GOD really exists, or whether there exists the smallest difference *between good and evil or vice and virtue*.’ Such is the drift of the whole of that work †.

“We find the same opposition to Christianity in their doctrines on the spirituality of the SOUL. With Freret, ‘every thing that is called Spirit or SOUL, has no more reality than the phantoms, the chimeras, or the sphinxes ‡.

“The Sophister of the pretended Good Sense heaps up arguments anew to prove, that it is the body that feels, thinks, and judges, and that the SOUL is but a chimera §.

“Helvetius pronounces, ‘That we are in an error when we make of the SOUL a spiritual being; that nothing can be more absurd, and that the SOUL is not a distinct being from the body ||.’

“Boulanger tells us decidedly, ‘That the immortality of the SOUL, so far from stimulating man to the practice of virtue, is nothing but a barbarous, desperate, fatal tenet, and contrary to all legislation ¶.’

“If from these fundamental tenets, essential to every religion as well as to Catholicity, we pass on to MORALITY, we shall find Freret teaching the people, that ‘all ideas of justice and injustice, of virtue and vice, of glory and infamy, are purely arbitrary and dependent on custom**.’

“Helvetius will one while tell us, that the only rule by which virtuous actions are distinguished from vicious ones, is the law of Princes, and public utility. Elsewhere he will say, ‘that virtue, that honesty, with regard to individuals, is no more than the habit of

actions personally advantageous, and that self-interest is the sole scale by which the actions of man can be measured.’ In fine, ‘that if the virtuous man is not happy in this world, then will be the time to cry out, *O Virtue! thou art but an empty dream ††.*’

“The same Sophister also says, that ‘sublime virtue, enlightened wisdom, are only the fruits of those passions called folly: or that stupidity is the necessary consequence of the cessation of passion. That to moderate the passions, is to ruin the state ‡‡. That conscience and remorse are nothing but the foresight of those physical penalties, to which crimes expose us. That the man who is above the law, can commit, without remorse, the dishonest act that may serve his purpose §§.’ That it little imports whether men are vicious, if they be but enlightened |||.

“And the fair sex will be taught by this author, that ‘MODESTY is only an invention of refined voluptuousness: that MORALITY has nothing to apprehend from love, for it is the passion that creates genius, and renders man virtuous ¶¶.’ He will inform children, that ‘the commandment of loving their father and mother, is more the work of education than of nature*†.’ He will say to the married couple, that ‘the law which condemns them to live together, becomes barbarous and cruel on the day they cease to love each other*‡.’

“In vain should we seek, among the other works that the chiefs of the conspirators wished to circulate, a more Christian MORALITY. Dumarçais, as well as Helvetius, knows no other virtue but what is useful, nor vice but that which is hurtful to man upon earth*§. The *Philosophic Soldier* thinks, that so far from being able to offend God, men are obliged to execute his laws*||. The author of the *Good Sense*, so much praised by the leaders, tells them that to think we can offend God, is to think ourselves stronger than God*¶. He would even teach them to answer us, ‘If your God leaves to men the liberty of damning themselves, why should you meddle with

“* Page 101.—† Particularly No. 100 and 101.—‡ Letter from Thrasybulus.—§ No. 20 and 100.—|| Of the Spirit, and of Man and his Education, No. 4 and 5.—¶ Antiquity Unveiled, page 15.—** Letter of Thrasybulus.—†† On the Mind. Discourse 2d and 4th.—‡‡ Idem. Discourse 2d and 3d, chap. 6, 7, 8, and 10.—§§ Idem. Of Man, vol. 1st. sec. 2d. chap. 7.—||| Idem. No. 9, chap. 6.—¶¶ Of the Mind. Dis. 2d, chap. 4 and 15, &c.—*† Of Man. Chap. 8.—*‡ Ibid. Sect. 8, &c.—*§ Essay on Prejudices, chap. 8.—*|| Chap. 20.—*¶ Sect. 67.

it? Are you *wiser* than that God whose rights you wish to avenge *?"

"Boulanger, in that work so much admired by Frederick and Voltaire, asserts that the *fear of God*, so far from being the beginning of wisdom, *would rather be the beginning of folly* †.

"It would be useless to the reader, and irksome to us, were we to carry these quotations any farther. Those who wish to see these texts and numberless others of the same kind, may peruse the **HELVIAN LETTERS**. But certainly there is enough here to demonstrate, that conspirators who wished to circulate such works, were not levelling solely at the Catholic religion, much less at a few abuses. No! evidently every altar where Christ was adored was to be overthrown, whether Anglican, Calvinist, or Protestant.

"The base project of throwing into circulation four or five thousand copies of John Meslier's Last Will, would fully prove the absolute design of annihilating every vestige of Christianity, since this Last Will or Testament is nothing but a gross declamation against the doctrines of the Gospel."

Voltaire had been prosecuted on account of his first impious writings: when therefore he had acquired the distinction of being the chief of this monstrous conspiracy, he thought more caution necessary, in order that no legal proof might be acquired of his impiety.

"The better to attack, and the more securely to *crush Christ*, he conceals himself under his very banners; frequenting his temples, being present at his mysteries, receiving into his mouth the God he blasphemed: and if annually at Easter he received, it was but to blaspheme his God more audaciously. To so monstrous an accusation, uncontestable proofs must be brought.

"On the 15th of Jan. 1761, Voltaire sends a performance, I know not what, but which the editor of his works supposes to be an epistle to Mademoiselle Clairon, a famous actress in those days, to one of his female adepts, the Countess of Argental, whom he styles his angel. Beyond a doubt it was a most scandalous production, since only the chosen of the elect are favored with it, or rather that Voltaire *dares* send it to. In fine, whatever was the subject, it was accompanied with the following Letter:

'Will you amuse yourself with the

perusal of this scrap? will you read it to Mademoiselle Clairon? None but yourself and the Duke de Choiseul are in possession of it: you will presently tell me that I grow very daring and rather wicked in my old age: wicked! No, I turn Minos, I judge the perverse. But take care of yourself. There are people who do not forgive.—I know it, and I am like them. I am now sixty-seven years old. I go to the parochial mass. I edify my people. I am building a church, *I receive communion*, and I will be buried there, zounds, in spite of all the hypocrites. I believe in Jesus Christ substantial with God, in the Virgin Mary mother of God.—Ye base persecutors, what have you to say to me?—But you have written the Pucelle—No, I never did.—It is you who are the author of it, it was you gave ears to Joan's palfrey.—I am a good Christian, a faithful servant of the king, a good lord of the parish, and a proper tutor for a daughter. I make curates and Jesuits tremble. I do what I please with my little province as big as the palm of my hand (his estate extended about six miles); I am a man to dispose of the Pope whenever I please.—Well, ye raggamuffins, what have you to say to me?—These, my dear angel, are the answers I would make to the Fantins, Grifels, Guyons, or to the little black monkey, &c. &c.'

"The female adepts might laugh at the tone and style of such a letter, but will the judicious reader see it in any other light, than as the production of an insolent old man, who, proud of his protections, is nevertheless determined to impudently lie, and to set forth the most orthodox profession of faith, should the religious authors accuse him of impiety; to combat the laws with denials or his sacrilegious *communions*; and the infidel talks of hypocrites and base cowards!

"Such odious artifice seems to have shocked the Count d'Argental himself, for on the 16th of January following, Voltaire writes to him, 'That had he a hundred thousand men he knows what use he would make of them; but as I have them not, *I will receive at Easter*, and you may call *me hypocrite as much as you please*; yes, by God, I will receive the sacrament, and that in company with Mad. Denis and Mademoiselle Corneille; and if you say much, I will put the *Tantum ergo* into verse, and that in croix rhimes.'

* Sect. 135.—† Christianity Unveiled, in a note to page 163.

“ It appears that many more of the adepts were ashamed of this meanness in their chief. He at length thinks himself bound to write to D’Alembert on the subject, and tells him, ‘ I know there are people who speak ill of my Easter devotions. It is a penance I must resign myself to, in expiation of my sins.— Yes, I have received my Easter communion, and what is more, I presented in person the hallowed bread; after this, I could boldly defy both Molinists and Jansenists *.’ ”

“ If these last words do not sufficiently declare the motives of his hypocrisy, the following letter, again to D’Alembert, will do away all doubt. It is only three days posterior to the last. ‘ In your opinion, what are the fages to do when they are surrounded by senseless barbarians? There are times when *one must imitate their distortions and speak their language. Mutemus clypeos* (let us change our bucklers). In fine, what I have done this year, I have already done several times, and please God I will do it again †.’ This is the same letter in which he particularly recommends, that the *mysteries of Myra should not be divulged*, and concludes it with this terrible sentence against Christianity, *For the monster must fall pierced by a hundred invincible bands; yes, let it fall beneath a thousand repeated blows.* ”

“ With this profound dissimulation ‡, Voltaire combined all that dark-dealing activity which the oath of crushing the God of Christianity could suggest to the premier chief of the Antichristian Sophisters. Not content with his partial attacks, he had recourse to whole legions of adepts from the east to the west; he encouraged them, he pressed and stimu-

lated them in this warfare. Present every where by his correspondence, he would write to one, ‘ Prevail on all the brethren, to pursue the wretch in their discourses and in their writings, without allowing him one moment’s respite.’ To another he would say, “ *Make as much as possible, the most prudent efforts to crush the wretch.* ” Should he observe any of the adepts less ardent than himself, he would extend his philippics to all:— ‘ They forget,’ says he, ‘ that the most material occupation ought to be to crush the monster §.’ The reader has not forgotten, that monster, wretch, and Christ or religion, are synonymous in his mouth. Satan could not have been more ardent, when, in the war of Hell against Heaven, he fought to stir up his legions against the Word; he could not more urgently exclaim, we must triumph over the Word or meanly serve: shame in defeat could not be expressed more forcibly by Satan than by Voltaire, when he cries out to his adepts, ‘ *Such is our position, that we shall be the execration of mankind, if (in this war against Christ) we have not the better sort of people on our side; we must therefore gain them, cost what it will; crush the wretch, I tell you, then crush the wretch* ||.’ ”

“ So much zeal had made him the idol of the party. The adepts flocked from all parts to see him, and went away fired with his rage. Those who could not approach him, consulted him, laid their doubts before him; would crave to know whether there really was a God,— if they really had a soul. Voltaire, who knew nothing of the matter, smiled at his own power, but always answered, that the God of the Christians was to be crushed. Such were the letters he received

“ * 27th of April 1768.—† 1st of May 1768.

“ † If I am to credit men who knew Voltaire in the earlier part of his literary triumphs, he was then no stranger to this profound hypocrisy. The following is an anecdote I learned of men who knew him well:—By one of those fantastical chances, Voltaire had a brother an arrant Jansenist, professing all that austerity of manners which that sect affected. The Abbé Arouet, heir to a considerable fortune, would not see his impious brother, and openly said that he would not leave him a halfpenny. But his health was weak, and his life could be of no long duration, Voltaire had not given up all hopes of the inheritance; he turns Jansenist and acts the devotee; on a sudden he appears in the Jansenistical garb, with a large flouched hat, he runs from church to church. He took care to choose the same hours as the Abbé Arouet, and there with a deportment as contrite and humble as Deacon Paris himself, kneeling in the middle of the church, or standing with his arms crossed on his breast, his eyes cast on the ground, on the altar, or on the Christian orator, he would hearken or pray with all the compunction of the penitent sinner reclaimed from his errors. The Abbé believed in his brother’s conversion, exhorted him to persevere, and died, leaving him all his fortune. But the Jansenist’s cash was all that Voltaire retained of his conversion.

“ § See Letters to Thiriot, Saurin, and Damilaville.—|| Let. to D’Alembert, 129.

every

every week *. He wrote himself a prodigious number in the same blasphemous style. One must have seen the collection, to believe that the heart or hatred of one single man could dictate, or that his hand could pen them, and that without alluding to his many other blasphemous works. In his den at Ferney, he would be informed of, and see all; he would even direct every thing that related to the conspiracy. Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, petty Authors, or Citizens, might write to him, provided they were but impious. He would answer them all, strengthen them, and encourage them in their impiety. In fine, to his extreme old age, his life was that of a legion of devils, whose sole and continued object was to crush Christ, and overthrow his altar."

Among the disciples and protectors of the Conspirators, we are astonished at finding incontestable proofs implicating most of the crowned heads in Europe, many inferior Princes and Princesses, Electors, Ministers, Nobles, Magistrates, and Men of Letters. This part of the Work is extremely interesting; but our extracts have already extended beyond the usual limits, and we can only point the reader's attention to the Work itself, Chap. xii. to xv.

The Author goes on to shew the means adopted by the Conspirators for seducing the lower classes of the people; and the general progress of the Conspiracy throughout Europe. The perfection of it, as we observed in the beginning of this article, is to be found in Jacobinism, on the subject of which we shall give M. Barruel's ideas, and with them conclude our extracts:

"Strong in proofs, we shall not fear to proclaim to all nations, that whatever their religion or their government may be, to whatever rank they may belong in civil society, if Jacobinism triumphs, all will be overthrown; that should the plans and wishes of the Jacobins be accomplished, their religion with its pontiffs, their government with its laws, their magistrates and their property, all would be swept away in the common mass of ruin! Their riches and their fields, their houses and their cottages, their very wives and children would be

torn from them. You have looked upon the Jacobinical faction as exhausting itself in France, when it was only making a sportive essay of its strength. Their wishes and their oaths extend throughout Europe; nor are England or Germany, Italy or Spain, strangers to their intrigues.

"Let not the reader take this for the language of enthusiasm or fanaticism; far be such passions either from myself or my readers. Let them decide on the proofs adduced, with the same coolness and impartiality which has been necessary to collect and digest them."

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our sense of the service done to the world by M. Barruel, and to the English reader particularly by the labours of the Translator: labours, however, to which we hope he will not fail to give additional credit and currency in a future edition by a revival of the sheets, and, if possible, by such a reduction of the price, either in the way of abridgement or by other means, as may enable the less wealthy classes of society to become purchasers of the Work.

We are in duty bound to observe, that several *typographical* errors occur in the Volume before us; though for these, we do not know any law of criticism by which an *Author* is to be made amenable. The Translation itself, however, bears evident marks of haste, yet for these an apology is made in the Preface. Indeed we were led to doubt in some passages whether the Translator himself were or were not a native of England. Such a verb as *compulse* (p. 83.) is new to us, and is certainly not of legitimate authority. The word *imbibe* is used instead of *imbue*, *infill*, *insinuate*, and *impregnate*: thus, "All had tasted of the cup of incredulity, but all did not equally wish to *imbibe* their people with its poison." A sort of demi-sanction is, however, given by Dr. Johnson † to this use of the word.

"All *what* is needful," "All *what* you say," &c. are also inaccurate expressions which we hope will be removed from the future impressions of a Work, the general merits of which give it so many claims to public favour.

J.

* * Voltaire's Let. to Mad. du Deffant, 22d July 1761."

† See his third definition of *IMBIBE*.

Three Memorials on French Affairs, written in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793.
By the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Rivington.

THESE posthumous Works of an Author whose political information, always respectable, becomes every day more deserving of attention, have all the qualities for which his writings were in his life-time entitled to praise; the same comprehensive mind, the same elevated genius, and the same vigour of imagination, pervade every part.

They are said to be brought forward by Drs. Lawrence and King, friends of the Author, who appear to have been compelled to the publication by the ingratitude and fraud of a man, "who, sed by the bounty of Mr. Burke while alive, endeavoured to disquiet the last moments of his dying benefactor, and ceases not to injure him in his grave." The preface states the occasions which called forth the pen of Mr. Burke, and pronounces a handsome eulogium on the Editors' deceased friend, the friend of the public, the friend of religion, order, and of civil society; in short, of human nature.

The first Paper is entitled, "Hints for a Memorial to be delivered by Lord Gower to M. Montmorin, written early in 1791, in which Mr. Burke recommends, with a prophetic voice, the propriety of interpoling the good offices of Great Britain in the disputes between the French King and his seditious subjects. This, as the event has proved, would have been the determination of wisdom, and would have been authorised under the general law of nations.

The first Memorial was written in December 1791, and distinguishes the features and character of the French Revolution from all others which have taken place in the world. It traces the progress which the new principles were likely to take, and combats the opinion that the Revolution would fall by its own weakness, by internal force or commotion, or by the discredit of the paper money. It considers the dispositions of the neighbouring Powers who were interested in stopping the course of the mischief, and the general leaning of all Kings, Ambassadors, and Ministers of State in those days; but it modestly professes only to make a case, without offering advice, to shew the nature of the evil, without suggesting a remedy. How far his opinions were warranted,

the world will now judge: it is certain he conceived at the time, that this Paper did not meet the ideas of Ministers.

The second Memorial was written in 1792, after the disastrous and ignominious retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, which is spoken of as it deserves. Mr. Burke here considers it as a radical error, in not giving more confidence and importance to the French Nobles and exiled Princes. His conviction, as there stated, was, that neither the insurrections of the Royalists within, nor the foreign force without, could separately avail. There was no found hope in his judgment of success, but from a well-combined and cordial co-operation of both. He recommended on this occasion, that England should interpose as protectress of the balance of power. It was essential, he thought, that she should be the presiding soul of that concert which seemed to be now indispensable; that she should govern its counsels, and direct its efforts; she should negotiate on one side, and remonstrate on the other; she should not precipitate a war, but risk it, and firmly meet it, for the safety of Europe. But before this Paper had been communicated to those for whose use it was intended, the French Convention had ventured on decrees and acts directly striking at this country and her old ally Holland. A sort of unofficial negotiation ensued, which ended in a declaration of war by the French Republic against Great Britain and Holland. Thus forced separately into open hostility, Ministers were under the necessity of joining the powers already in arms on their own conditions. They could no longer take the lead.

The third Memorial was written in 1793, in consequence of an intimation of the Minister's intention of issuing a declaration of the motives, objects, and end of the war. Mr. Burke doubted the prudence and expediency of the measure, especially at that time, just after our retreat from Dunkirk. This Memorial, in its style and spirit, approaches more nearly than either of the other two to the animation and decision of his own former publications. It begins by stating the time to be that of calamity and defeat: When it proceeds to the main consideration, it paints with a firm but rapid pencil the miserable situation

of France under the reign of Robespierre and terror, the full effects of which he confessed himself not to have foreseen. The whole nation was divided into the oppressors and the oppressed. He then argues, that the very success of the Allies, on their own plan, would not restore France to a condition safe for herself and for Europe; and he ultimately ventures to give his own advice. The Memorial concludes with an emphatic protest against what he always considered as the great fruitful source of misarrangement, the great leading mistake, that of conducting the war by precedent, as a common war against a common enemy, for the usual object of ordinary appeals to arms, and searching history for lessons of civil prudence to be derived from former Revolutions, which resembled this portent of our times in nothing but the name.

To the whole are added extracts from Vattel on the Law of Nations, to prove the right of one Nation interfering in the domestic concerns of another, when the opinions and practices of any Power tend to disturb the repose, to raise domestic troubles, or injure the Nation interfering. This doctrine is fully supported; indeed, to suppose the contrary would involve the utmost folly in the conduct of mankind.

Of Mr. Burke the Editors observe, "That there was no person of rank or eminence in Europe with whom he had any occasion of correspondence, that he did not endeavour to conciliate, confirm, or animate on the side of religion, morals, and social order, connected with moderate liberty. He applied to each the several topics which were best suited to his circumstances, his condition, his prejudices, or his wants; but all centered to one point. If to the people he again and again recommended, and inculcated, and enforced, with all the varied beauty and energy of his fascinating eloquence, a principle of obedience, submission, and respect to their lawful rulers of every denomination, to Princes, and to all men in the exercise of authority, he did not spare to recount, in the calmer tone of more argumentative discussion, the faults and errors to which their stations render them peculiarly liable, to impress upon them the necessity of that union between mercy and justice, without which one degenerates into weakness, and the other into cruelty; and to admonish them, for their own tranquillity and happiness, to protect, not oppress their people; to im-

prove, not impair the legal security of the subject in his person and property, according to the true nature of their respective Governments, for the great end of all Government. Founding, as he always did, his political on his moral philosophy, he told the different classes of society, not of their extreme rights, but of their duties, the root of which is the right of others. He ardently loved his country, and wished her prosperity; yet he has not scrupled to say, that "he dreaded our own power and our own ambition; he dreaded our being too much dreaded." He constantly professed a jealousy of France as the natural rival and enemy of England; yet he was not less alarmed at her weakness, when, in the moment of the Monarchy being dissolved, she seemed to leave a chasm in the map of Europe, then afterwards at her terrific power, when the monstrous Republic of Brissot and Robespierre grew too big for her ancient limits; nor was he without his fears of her being again reduced too low, if the Allies had succeeded in what he believed to be their system of dismembering her. In general, men see that side only which is nearest to them in the order of things by which they are surrounded, and in which they are carried along; but the clear and penetrating sight of his mind comprehended in one view all the parts of the immense whole, which, varying from moment to moment, yet continuing through centuries essentially the same, extends around and above to every civilized people in every age, and unites and incorporates the present with the generations which are past. To preserve that whole unbroken to a late posterity, he knew no other way than by resisting all mad or wicked attempts to destroy any of the great prominent parts. Not that he was the enemy of reformations; quite the reverse. But he would allow the honour of that name to no changes which affected the very substance of the thing: those he approved, those he called true reformations, which, patiently seeking the degree of perfection alone attainable by man, and ordained to be only the slow result of long experience and much meditation, put the happiness of none to the hazard, while they better the condition of all. If, like the early sages of Greece, he were to be characterized by some peculiar sentiment, it should be that to which he desired to give the currency of a proverb, *to innovate is not to reform.*"

From

From a perusal of these Memorials the general reader will acquire a great accession of political knowledge, and the politician will derive much practical and useful information. Other pieces by Mr. Burke are intended soon to be published, together with a Collection of his Letters.

The History of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. from the Conclusion of the Seventh Session of the Sixteenth Parliament in 1790, to the End of the Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain in 1796. By Robert Macfarlane, Esq. 660 pages. 8vo. Evans. 1796.

IT is to the writer of this Volume, we are informed by the Author, "in a kind of Sallustian preface, that we are indebted for the insertion of the genuine parliamentary speeches in the newspapers, a practice which has empowered the modern British historian of his own times to boast of an authenticity which formerly could be expected only in histories composed after the lapse of many years, from various documents, and adverse publications, compared, contrasted, and reconciled; and frequently attended, at last, with mere conjecture, or, at most, with strong probability." Mr. Macfarlane has been in the habit of attending the Debates in both Houses of Parliament upwards of five-and-twenty years: this has enabled him to infuse into his composition a kind of dramatic interest. He makes his readers acquainted with the character, the person, and even voice and manner of the principal speakers in Parliament and officers of Government. He takes a clear and comprehensive view of the great scenes, political and military, going on, at the same time, in Britain and the countries connected with it, chiefly France, during the period which he describes. He arranges them in a natural order, clothes them in proper and nervous language, and passes with ease and dignity from one event to another. Though a friend to mankind, and an assertor of the dignity and the rights of human nature, he is an advocate for order and subordination, and hostile to rash innovation and political fanaticism. The following is a just and affecting picture, and shews how much our Author has been conversant, and and formed his style and manner on the model of the best writers among the ancients:

"Thus I terminate an attempt at a concise history of an eventful period, pregnant with important debates on questions of war and peace, of civil and religious liberty, of external regulation and internal policy, disgraced by discord, sedition, and treason, and infamous for

a sanguinary war, novel in its origin, cruel in its progress, and in its conclusion threatening as great a change in the religious and political system of Europe, as was effected by the Reformation, or even by the introduction of Christianity. The reader has seen two monstrous Revolutions in France and Holland completely successful, and two others in Belgium and Poland swallowed up by a greater monster despotism; fire and sword render crowded cities desolate, and populous districts deserts; and savage ferocity, so outrageous as to make humanity shudder, and dread the return of those miserable times, when the scourges of God and the destroyers of nations, the Huns and Scandinavians, ravaged the world. The reader has seen three Sovereigns perish, one by the pistol of an assassin, a second by the axe of rebels, and a third by the poison of traitors; one Prince dethroned and imprisoned, and several degraded, enthralled, or fugitives; the scaffolds polluted by the blood of two innocent Princes, the streets and squares disfigured by the mangled bodies of meritorious Nobles; with respect to whom, confiscation, exile, flight, and massacre, are become matters of such daily occurrence that they cease to be interesting. He has seen the needy and profligate preying like vermin on the wealthy and industrious; a barbarous tenantry exterminating a beneficent nobility, with their abused families; ingratitude cutting off the hand by which it was fed; a fair-earned title deemed a reproach; a conspicuous virtue certain destruction; domestics through terror assassinating their masters, and dependants their protectors; and those who had no enemy starved by their friends. He has beheld religion derided as a superstition, sanctity defamed as hypocrisy, temples and altars defiled, and such of their ministers as escaped the murderous dangers of persecution doomed to indigence and banishment. Yet even France, in the midst of this deplorable corruption, displayed examples of virtue:

many preferred poverty and exile to the forfeiture of their honour: priests could not be induced by wealth to wound their consciences: and venerable prelates, to preferre the lives of their clergy, offered to sacrifice their own. Wives followed their husbands into dungeons, and mothers their children into foreign lands. Even females, in the agonies of torture, could not be induced to accuse their friends; and men, in the last extremity, exhibited a fortitude not unworthy of Cato.

But had the age been elsewhere ever so degenerate, the conduct of Britain would have redeemed its character; for on her hospitable shores every species of misfortune met with an asylum: all sensations of religious antipathy and ancient enmity were overpowered by the cries of distress; and wretchedness was a sufficient recommendation to the benevolence of her generous sons. All descriptions joined in the holy act of relieving miserable supplicants, and the public treasury still supports the fugitive outcasts with the same liberality and perseverance which it displays in maintaining the liberty and independence of Europe."

This calls to mind the introduction of Tacitus to his History. M. Macfarlane's style is on the whole natural, and such as becomes the dignity of History. The following is an exception, being neither dignified nor natural:

"But since he wishes to write with such brevity and conciseness, as *neither to oppress the present age with yawning, nor future generations with a nauſea.*" Pref. p. 6. — This writer, throughout the whole of the Volume, omits the epithet *Master*; "Master Pitt and Mr. Fox being as unmusical in the Author's ears, as Master Cicero and Master Demosthenes." He forgets that we are not Romans; and that to record the *costume* in language as well as manners, often, as in the present case, intimately connected, is the business of a judicious and accurate Historian: even the Nobility he sometimes designs by one name only, as W. Windham (meaning Lord Grenville, p. 582.); but in this matter he is not uniform. It is not very probable, in the present state of affairs, that all his readers will entirely go along with him in the praises he bestows on the "ma-

turity of judgment, as well as the splendid eloquence of a certain *Heaven-born Minister*," p. 8. Though we readily admit the unjustness of judging men by events, rather than by measures and intentions, we must confess that Mr. Macfarlane's admiration of that *Heaven-born Minister*, and *splendid orator*, appears to us to be carried to a degree of exaggeration. Besides, the character of Mr. Pitt's eloquence is not *splendour*, but fluency combined with subtlety and precision.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

ROBERT MACFARLANE, descended of the Chief of that name and clan (for some account of which we may refer to Dr. Johnson's Tour into the Highlands and Hebrides), was born in the parish of Callander, at the foot of the Grampians in Perthshire. Having shewn an early aptitude to study, he received a learned and liberal education at the universities of both St. Andrews and Edinburgh; at which last place he embraced an opportunity of attending not only the Divinity Hall, but also the Medical Classes (as is sometimes done by students in Theology there); for he began now to relinquish his design, or rather the design that had been formed for him, of going into the Church, and pointed to the medical profession; but prudential considerations, and the invitations of friends and acquaintance, engaged him to try his fortune in London, in the scholastic line: in which, as a teacher of mathematics, as well as of the Greek and Latin classics, he has acquired what he deems a competency, with which he has retired. As a specimen of his classical accomplishments, he published in 1769, in Latin hexameters, a Translation of Fingal's First Book of Temora. On the first appearance of the Morning Chronicle, he gave much celebrity and currency to that paper, by the insertion of speeches in Parliament. About the same time he wrote the first volume of The Reign of George III. published in 1770. The business of his academy did not allow him to write the second and third. On his retirement he resumed his pen, and composed the fourth; which, if we consider the period and subject, may be considered, independently of the preceding volumes, as a whole work.

The Roses; or, King Henry the Sixth; an Historical Tragedy, represented at Reading School, October 15, 16, and 17, 1795. Compiled chiefly from Shakspeare. Published, as it was performed, for the Benefit of the Cheap Repository for moral and instructive Tracts. Robinsons. 8vo.

THE Editor, who is the Master of the School, closes his introduction thus: "The religious and patriotic passages which are occasionally introduced, were not merely inserted with the view of engaging the applause of audiences, whose candour gave a generous encouragement to an exercise intended only to instruct the performers in the principles of chaste action and correct speaking. They are, it is hoped, strictly characterised, and the Editor seized with pleasure the opportunity of insinuating in the minds of his pupils, sentiments calculated to inspire them *with fervent devotion to their God, disinterested loyalty to their King, and active love of their Country.*"

The Country has great obligations to Dr. Valpy, for finding out an amusement for young men, which at the same time that it teaches them the art of speaking, has the merit of bringing them acquainted with the history of England. The laws

of the Twelve Tables at Rome were taught to the Roman youth as a *carmen necessarium*. Dr. Valpy's plan inspires the British youth with an ardour for their own mild and wise Government, which has so long been the admiration of the world; and renders the poet the historian of those transactions, which are for ever impressed on the mind by the forcible magic of the style of our great dramatic Bard. The plan of *The Roses* is taken chiefly from the four last acts of the third part of King Henry the Sixth; much use is made of some other parts of Shakspeare's plays, and the whole forms a very spirited and pathetic picture of the miseries occasioned by the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. We would recommend *The Roses*, as a very excellent performance, to the Masters of those Schools, who indulge their pupils in dramatic representations.

Outlines of an Attempt to establish a just and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor; and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage. 68 pages. 2s. Debrett.

THE Title of this little Tract has induced us thus early to notice its appearance. There is at present, we are well informed, something on the anvil respecting the Coinage, and judicious hints on this important subject may be of public utility. The state of the labouring Poor, too, has forced itself on the attention of the Legislature; and we deem it a duty to bring under the public eye any plan that seems feasible for their relief as early as possible. The grand source of the distress acknowledged and deplored, is the depreciation in the value of money, combined with the circumstance, that the increase of wages bears

not any proportion to that of the price of provisions. The Author of the Treatise before us would "enforce, by the authority of the Legislature, the substitution of corn instead of money, at the option of the labourer, for payment of his wages." This plan or project, which is very ably recommended in the Pamphlet, appears to be fair, practicable, and well calculated to answer its purpose. The reasoning it contains on a proposed alteration of the Avoirdupois weight, and the adopting a new Copper Coinage to subdivisions of the new standard, appears to us to be well worthy of consideration.

ALUMNI ETONENSES; or, A Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443 to the Year 1797; with an Account of their Lives and Preferments, collected from original Manuscripts, and authentic Biographical

Works. By Thos. Harwood. 4to. Cadell. 11. 1s. 1797.

THIS is an enlargement of Mr. Pole's *Alumni Etonenses*, and would have deserved much praise, had it performed what the title-page promised. The lives of the several persons

persons in these Lists connected with the two Royal Colleges are very superficial, scanty, and imperfect, in every sense; in the accounts of their literary productions very deficient; and on the whole, the performance is little more than a dry Catalogue, and by no means satisfactory.

An Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, July 17th 1797, from authentic Communications; with Illustrations and Remarks. By Valentine Green, F.S.A. 4to. Green. 3s. 1797.

A minute and apparently accurate account, as far as it goes, of the circumstances which attended the discovery of King John's body in Worcester Cathedral, which would probably have been more perfect, had not the impatience of the multitude to view the

Royal remains been so ungovernable as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity before every circumstance relative to them had been fully examined.

The Impolicy of Partial Taxation demonstrated; particularly as it respects the Exemption of the Highlands of Scotland from a great Part of the Licence Duty chargeable on the Distillation of Corn Spirits. Edinburgh printed. 8vo. Debrett. 1s. 1797.

This well-written Pamphlet states the hardships sustained by the Lowland Country Distillers in Scotland from the partial exemptions of their brethren in the Highlands, in a manner which appears to deserve great attention. It is a local performance, but interesting to the revenue, and to those who reside in either part of Scotland. The Author appears to be completely master of his subject.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 24.

THE IRISH TAR; OR, WHICH IS THE GIRL; a musical piece of one act; was performed the first time at the Haymarket, for Mr. Johnstone's benefit. The Characters as follow:

Jerry, a Taylor,	Mr. Suett.
Captain Steady,	Mr. Davies.
Ben,	Mr. Trueman.
Pat Casey,	Mr. Johnstone.
Mrs. Buffle,	Mrs. Davenport.
Nancy,	Miss De Camp.

Mrs. Buffle, who keeps the Crown at Portsmouth, receives a letter from Matthew Dough, a baker in Plymouth, informing her that Nancy his daughter, who was intended for her son Jerry, has run away, and entered as a sailor; she had also taken away her aunt's watch. Pat Casey, a loyal Irish sailor, who has liberated his Captain from his discontented messmates, having lighted his pipe with a 5l. bank-bill, is accommodated

by his then unknown Nancy, in a sailor's disguise, with this watch to raise the money on. Pat sends Jerry with it to the pawnbroker's, and by his means he is mistaken for the girl, which occasions a humorous scene between him and Mrs. Buffle, who kindly offers him share of her bed.

Some of the airs were new, composed, as said, by Mr. Attwood.

SEPT. 9. Miss Stuart appeared the first time on that stage, at the Haymarket, in Harriet in *The Guardian*; a part well adapted to the timidity of a young performer; and which she performed with propriety and delicacy.

18. Covent Garden Theatre opened with the first part of *King Henry the Fourth*, and *The Farm-house*.

19. Drury Lane opened with *The School for Scandal*, and *The Children in the Wood*.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE ANT AND THE BEE,

A FABLE,

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

THIS life, 'tis said, is all a bubble,
 And Man is born to toil and trouble !
 I grant the fact—and likewise know
 His bread is earn'd by sweat of brow ;
 So 'tis ordain'd ! But yet this creature
 Is so perverse and strange in nature,
 That all your favours, to conclude,
 Meet with the worst ingratitude !

An ANT, remote from noise and strife,
 Each year regal'd her active life :
 Her cell she form'd with busy art,
 And stor'd it well in ev'ry part ;
 In Summer months she roam'd abroad,
 And ev'ry day increas'd her hoard ;—
 So, when stern Winter rul'd the plains,
 And bound the streams with icy chains,
 Within her cell she plenty shar'd.
 Nor e'er the hand of famine fear'd.
 It charc'd, as loaded home one day
 A BEE she met, in colours gay ;
 Intent the strangers flood awhile—
 At length the BEE, with courteous smile,
 The little Negro Queen address'd ;—

“ Hey, Neighbour ! why not yet at rest ?
 “ My buithen can't with your's compare,
 “ I take it buzzing through the air,
 “ While *you*, upon an uncouth road,
 “ Are doom'd to drag a cumbrous load !”
 “ It may be so,” the ANT reply'd,
 “ 'Tis mine to toil in humble pride ;
 “ My wealth in winter proves a treat,
 “ And serves me with delicious meat ;
 “ I then my labour much commend,
 “ For THAT WILL ALWAYS YIELD A
 FRIEND !

“ In higher life you spend your hours,
 “ And, bless'd with all the choicest flow'rs,
 “ You cull each sweet, and soon contrive
 “ To wing it to your straw-built hive ;
 “ With loaded thighs, of colour bright,
 “ To give that creature, Man, delight !
 “ Your hon'y'd comb he takes away,
 “ Your wax, the work of ev'ry day,
 “ With cruel hands, in plunder warm,
 “ He claims as his—and BURNS THE
 SWARM !

“ And thus his gratitude is plain,—
 “ He kills you for the sake of gain !”
 “ True,” said the BEE, “ with savage ire,
 “ And unprovok'd, he lights the pyre ;
 “ But view him to his fellow creature,
 “ He's just as savage in his nature ;

“ And all the favours you extend,
 “ Are ill requited in the end !”

Thus good conferr'd in ev'ry stage,
 Too oft is left to passion's rage ;
 Which, uncontrol'd, the stronger grows,
 And brings us to the brink of woes.
 Ingratitude, of crimes the worst,
 Is Man's ! Yet held by Men accus'd !

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN THE GROUNDS ADJOINING
 TO BERKELEY CASTLE,

ADDRESSED TO EDW. JENNER, M.D. F.R.S.

OFT have we wander'd near these antique
 tow'rs,
 And view'd the proud keep with aspiring
 head
 Frown o'er the level sea.—But now I tread
 These well-known paths alone.—How sweet
 the hours
 Here, Jenner, pass'd with thee. I pause and
 turn,
 And seem to hear thy voice of wisdom
 pure,
 And his, thy dear lost relative, whom sure
 (For well I knew his worth) we mutual
 mourn.

Farewell, ye tranquil fields, and you old
 walls,
 Near which my many boyish days were
 pass'd,
 When sorrow's clouds, hope's warmer rays
 quick chas'd,
 Those days departed ev'ry scene recalls.
 Haste then (nor let the Muse implore in vain),
 And with thy presence bless these placid vales
 again. HORTENSIUS.

Frampston upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

SONNET,

ON REVISITING CHELTENHAM SPRING,
 TO THE SAME.

ONCE more I wander o'er the verdant
 green,
 Where rippling Chelt' winds gently through
 the vale ;
 The busy world forget, the breezes soft
 inhale,
 Whilst the sooth'd mind enjoys the placid
 scene.

I pause beside the health-restoring stream ;
 I listen to the dulcet tones of truth ;
 For here I meet thee, friend of early youth,
 That taught my childish hand to touch the
 trembling string.

Well

Well pleas'd, the paths of fame I see thee tread,
 And bid these waters not to flow in vain :
 Skill'd as thou art to soothe the pangs of pain,
 And o'er the pallid cheek, health's charming glow to spread.
 On Chelt's green banks, ah! ever could I rove,
 For friendship then would blunt the deadly darts of love.

HORTENSIVS.

Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

STANZAS

TO A FRIEND ;

WRITTEN FROM A RECLUSE PART OF THE COUNTRY, ANNO 1797.

YOU ask, my friend, how, midst this lone-some spot,
 I spend my time, and cheer the tedious hours ?

What pleasures dwell within a dreary cot,
 What joys in untrod fields and silent bowers ?

Sick of the world and all its base deceit,
 I follow now the Misanthropist's plan ;
 I love to court the shady lone retreat,
 Free from the haunts of hypocritic man.

Here nature rests in unmolested peace,
 Here the intruding mortal seldom treads ;
 Here griefs are flown, and here my troubles cease,
 Where no vile Hydras rear their hated heads.

When from the east the sun beams 'gin to play,
 I rise and steer my course to some corn field ;
 And, musing till his rays import the day,
 I taste those joys the Town can never yield.

Then nature calls, and then I hasten home,
 Which done, I ponder o'er th' historic page ;
 Or, if the day permits, abroad I roam,
 And, just as fancy leads, my thoughts engage.

Perhaps I watch the windings of a rill ;
 Perhaps the flow'rs that grace the meads admire,

The daisied vale, or verdant cover'd hill,
 And paint their beauties, should the Muse inspire.

At eve I oft-times seek the silent plains,
 When Cynthia's rays emit a clouded light ;
 Or list to Philomela's dulcet strains,
 Till ev'ry sense is ravish'd with delight.

When rous'd at length by ev'ning's tinkling bell,
 Whose distant tones on zephyrs float away,
 And o'er the dark'ning landscape sweetly swell,
 I fly to rest till Phœbus wakes the day.

Unless the Nov'list's piteous tale I read ;
 And, as the love-sick page I ponder o'er,
 Think on those times which make reflection bleed,
 Those days of love I now can know no more.

Or else o'er *Walker's Theodore* I weep,
 Mourn *Radcliffe's Signiors* that disturb the State ;

Or, lost in thought contemplative and deep,
 With *Charlotte* grieve o'er hapless *Werter's* fate.

At length I own the soporific pow'r,
 Till op'ning day once more begins to dawn,
 And twitt'ring larks awake the cheerful hour,
 Or thro' the woods the huntsman winds his horn.

Thus pass my days in undisturb'd repose,
 Nor turbid tumults on my peace intrude ;
 Such joys as these none but the Hermit knows,

The pleasing joys of soothing Solitude.

Warren-street.

J. N. G. C.

SONNET

TO THE RIVER EDEN.

THOU murm'ring emblem of a troubled mind !

That wak'st fond mem'ry's tear for ever true ;

Time was, when on thy moss-grown bank reclin'd,

I view'd thy surface ruffled by the wind,
 As eager light wing'd fancy forward flew ;

Then did I dream of joys I ne'er could find,
 Twas life's gay spring, and sorrows were but few.

Sweet stream!—whose mournful melody is dear,

Far from fell slander, and her wolfish brood !
 A wand'rer oft, thy flow'r-clad margin near,

I'll pensive think of Man's ingratitude ;
 And youth's gay age, when mirth oit led me here,

Ere misery bade me drop the painful tear,
 Or hope, with flatt'ring tale, this bosom did delude.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

SONNET

SONNET

TO A YOUNG LADY LABOURING UNDER A
SEVERE ILLNESS.

EMBLEM of innocence, the snowdrop
meek,

Around in early spring its fragrance pours ;
The firstling fair bends from the wild winds
bleak,

Recovering with the genial noon-tide hours.
So, child of virtue ! didst thou pour thy
song,

By Nature taught in Solitude's lone grove,
Breathing sweet lays of innocence and love,
Thy wild notes charming oft the list'ning
throng :

Till pale Disease, to whom e'en *Kings must*
bend,

Stole from thy cheek health's fairest blush-
ing rose ;

Yet grieve not ! since that Pow'r who
marks thy woes,

His sorrow-soothing balm to thee may lend ;
Bidding those virtues yet a while to bloom,
That, by religion led, can triumph o'er the
tomb.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

LINES

FROM A GENTLEMAN TO HIS WIFE, ON
THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

IF e'er my heart did pleasure own,
Or e'er could call delight its own ;

If ever joy, the frolic sprite,
That trips than gossamer more light,
Bestow'd on me his flow'ry wreath,
Perfumed with the morning's breath,
And taught my soul his voice to know,
And bade my breast with transport glow ;

Surely, my love, I feel it now !
And here—where Wandle's waters glide—
Wandle ! on whose clear sandy side,
Memory fondly loves to muse,
And, with her potent wizard wand,
To people all the hallow'd strand
With images of earlier days,
That, to the wond'ring moon, seem troops
of idle fays !

Me, slowly wand'ring, when the hind espies,
As whistling homeward from his fields he hies,
How little knows he why I loiter here !

'Tis not the songster of the dark'ning spray ;
'Tis not the stream that glides so soft away ;
Nor silver swans that on its bosom sail
In silent homage to night's goddess pale ;

'Tis not the scene so fair, so full of sweets ;
O, not for these my pensive bosom beats !

Shepherd ! some favour'd spot to thee is
dear !

Can win thy smile, or draw th'unwilling tear,

Some hawthorn copse, some shadow'd vale,
For thee has charms besides the scented gale :
The cot where first thy young heart knew to
love ;

The bow'r that saw thee all its pleasures
prove ;

The turf that heard thee bid a long adieu !—
—Shepherd ! some spot is dear to thee !

—Shepherd ! this spot is dear to me ;

Yes, love, for here together have we seen,
Beauteous as now, the moonlight prospect
seen :

Together heard the nightingale's sweet lay—
Have mark'd the stream thus silent steal away,
And silver swans that on its bosom play.

Those hours are past : their cares, their plea-
sures gone,

—Night too retires—and lo ! the redd'ning
dawn !—

See where the day-star rides !—the vapours
fly !

And Phoebus triumphs in the eastern sky !
Thus—thus, to thee, may pleasure's fun
arise,

Gild all thy prospects, cheer thy wishful eyes !
And may the flow'r its early beams have
blown,

In future excellence be all thine own ;
Its op'ning goodness bless thy noon-day care,

Like thee be virtuous, and like thee be fair :
The full-blown blossom glad thine evening
way,

And grace thy joys through Heav'n's eternal
day !

10th August 1797.

E. A. K.

SONNET

TO A RUINOUS CASTLE ON THE SEA-SHORE,

BY THOMAS ENORT.

YE mould'ring piles, whose fragments strew
the ground,

Whose giant crest nods to each rising blast,
Which seems to mourn your honours that
are past,

As oft it sighs your battlements around ;
For many an age ye did time's power con-
found,

And oft in vain the tyrant heav'd his mace
Against your limbs their vigour to deface,
For long unvanquish'd they defiance frown'd ;
But now victorious I behold him climb

Your dizzy heights ; and, with his rocky
hand,

Fracture the pride of all your towers sublime,
Then downwards fling each vestige on the
strand :

Thus man, when age impairs his youthful
bloom,

Feels death's cold palsies strike him in the
tomb.

Borough, 3d July 1797.

B b

N

ON CLOE,

PLAYING ON THE LUTE.

GENTLE zephyr, breathing spring,
Whisper to the oaken grove,
Where sweet Philomel doth sing,
Answering to the tale of love ;
Where the blackbird swells his throat,
And the linnet warbles sweet ;
And the jovial thrush's note
Echoes thro' the green retreat ;
Bid them haste to yonder fir,
Where my Cloe tunes the lute,
See ! they come—but hearing her,
Own her power, and listen mute.

CLOMARCABESH.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR.
JOSEPH DEAN, MATHEMATICIAN, OF
HATTON GARDEN, WHO DIED AUGUST
10, 1797. ÆTAT. 33.

BY T. P.

DEATH's arrow flies unerring to its prey,
The social circle fits involv'd in gloom ;
And Man, in thought a very God to-day,
To-morrow moulders in the silent tomb.
Bright immortality might crown the great,
Did wealth or title, fame or power, save ;
Could worth or talents ward the stroke of
fate,
I should not sorrow o'er an early grave.
Pure in the heart glow'd friendship's sacred
flame,
(Bright virtue's temple, pity's soft retreat,
Nor inaccessible to honest failure),
Which with'ring lies, and never more shall
beat.
To grace the stone, when pomp and pride
depart,
Lamented Dean ; let rival arts contend ;
Thy epitaph is written on the heart,
Thy monument, the bosom of a friend.

Though contemplation finiles when gilded
shrines

High to the vain their gaudy emblems rear ;
Yet to the sod, where modest worth reclines,
She gives unask'd the tribute of a tear.

SONNET TO RELIGION.

WHEN melancholy haunts the troubled
mind,
And sighs bespeak the anguish of the
heart,
When not a ray of hope can entrance find,
Or calm our sorrows, or relief impart ;
With all the virtues that adorn her train,
Religion comes, the clouded soul to cheer,
Dispels the gloom, and lulls to rest each pain,
Forbids each sigh, and dries the falling
tear.

(Like as yon bright resplendent orb of day,
When he appears in beams of radiant light,
Quickly disperses midnight gloom away,
And shines triumphant o'er departed night.)

'Tis thine, Religion, to give lasting peace,
To swell our raptures, and our joys increase.
15 Sept. 1797. R. COPE.

LINES,

BY LORD ORFORD,

ON LADY LUCAN'S COPYING IN WATER
COLOURS, AFTER ONLY FIVE MONTHS
PRACTICE, THE ENAMELS AND MI-
NIATURES IN HIS COLLECTION, IMI-
TATING MOST EXACTLY THE MAN-
NERS OF THE SEVERAL MASTERS.

WITHOUT a rival, long on Painting's
throne,
Urbino's modest artist sat alone.
At last a British Fair's unerring eyes
In five short moons contends the glorious
prize.
Raphael by genius, nurs'd by labour, gain'd
it—
Bingham but saw perfection, and attain'd it.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW COMET.

LETTER FROM CAPEL LOFT, ESQ.
DATED FROSTON, AUG. 20, 1797.

MR. William Walker, the Lecturer
in Astronomy, has discovered a
Comet, which has been observed here on
Friday night the 18th, and last night.

“ It was first seen by him at half past
eight of the Friday evening, nearly in the
pole of the ecliptic ; composing a rhom-
boides or lozenge-shaped figure, with β
and γ Draconis, and a star of the 4th

magnitude in the left heel of Hercules.—
It was then distinctly visible to the naked
eye as a faint star. With a good tele-
scope, it appeared to most advantage
when a power of about 40 was used. It
was then a diffused milky haziness, like
the nebula of Andromeda. It has since
been rapidly changing its position. Last
night, about one, it had moved near 14
degrees. Its motion in the twenty-four
hours had been about 12°. Tomorrow
night it will probably be near a *Ophiatus*,
and

and may be expected to pass the Ecliptic in the first degree of Capricorn, not later probably than Wednesday or Thursday evening.

“From its apparent path, and the earth’s place in its orbit, it seems likely to be visible till near its perihelion, towards which it appears to be descending. It probably may become very conspicuous in its ascent from the sun. But farther observation, to which the weather threatens to be unfavourable, is required toward estimating what we may expect concerning it.

“At present these are its most observable circumstances. When measured by an excellent micrometer wire to an achromatic of Dollond’s, the diameter of the distinct white light was 2. 30. that of Jupiter being then 47. so that its apparent diameter was rather more than three times that of the planet. The whole extent of the faint vague nebosity, might possibly be four or five minutes.

“It had no distinct nucleus; but its southern side was most luminous.

“A star or two was seen through the haze of the Comet.

“*Nine, Sunday Night.*—The Comet visible, at least equally with last night’s appearance. Sky cloudy and very unfavourable for ascertaining its place. Its rate of progress towards the Ecliptic appears diminished,

“*Quarter before Ten, Sunday Night.*—Comet distinctly visible to the naked eye. It was beyond the bright star Lyra, and had advanced 69. toward the Ecliptic since the last night’s observation, and was near the triangle of stars in the left hand of Hercules.”

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPEL LOFT, ESQ. DATED FROSTON, SEPT. 3.

“I OUGHT to mention, perhaps, that since I hazarded some conjectures, which you inserted, relative to the Comet which has lately appeared, a letter has been communicated to me, written by a Gentleman of acknowledged eminence in the theory of Comets, whom I do not think myself authorized to name.

“By that letter my conjectures have

been strengthened in part:—that in passing near its node it came very near to the earth indeed, and that when first seen it was returning from the sun, having passed its perihelion some weeks. Its place too of perihelion is not estimated very greatly different, but its ascending node is calculated in the sign 28° Aquarius, and its perihelion distance computed at near 6-tenths of the earth’s, consequently nearer to the sun than Venus; and its magnitude is calculated to have been small. I owe more deference to this judgment than I can allow partiality to my own guesses.

“I have only to add, that though some of the London Journalists amule themselves with laughing at its appearance, and calling it the *crop* Comet, wiser laws than those of fashion govern the universe. Comets can only be seen with a great train, when a spectator from the earth views them obliquely, for their train is turned nearly opposite from the sun. When seen under a small difference of angle from the line, which would pass through the place of observation, the Sun and the Comet, they can only be given with a very short train, or a hazy *coma* diffused round them.

“If the Comet was, when nearest to the earth, about the 16th, about five or six millions of miles from us, or more than twenty times the Moon’s distance, I apprehend, from its observed apparent diameter, it could hardly be less than $\frac{1}{3}$ larger than the Moon. This would make it about 3000 miles in diameter, and somewhat considerably larger than Mercury.

“If the perihelion place, which differs very widely, could be reconciled, the other elements, stated in the letter to which I allude, would bring this Comet to a very near agreement with that of 1596 and 1699, so as to make it probable they might be one and the same. This would give a period varying from 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

“Hitherto Comets, which have approached somewhat near to the Sun, have generally been observed not to have been large. Perhaps the present is a new instance of the wisdom and benevolence which thus proportions them.”

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCVI.

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

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

EDWARD THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND.

THIS Prince, after the death of Charles le Bel, wrote to the Pope to enforce his claims to the Crown of France. The Pope very wisely advised him to renounce as soon as possible the title of King of France; a title that could not fail to make him pass with posterity for a prince of great injustice, and to entail upon himself and his heirs the implacable hatred of all Frenchmen.—RYMER'S FÉDÉRA.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE.

This honest and indefatigable writer says, in one of his various projects on the Finance of the *ancien régime* of France, that the credit of that Country was very low, because its Ministers, before they borrowed, had not, as they do in England, increased the taxes in proportion to the sum borrowed, so that the debts might have been discharged in twenty or thirty years; and because they had not, as in England, made some provisions for the failure of the money to be raised upon a tax.

Two or three of the observations of the intelligent and benevolent Abbé may be recommended to our Governors at this awful crisis, upon which the fortunes and lives of so many thousand persons depend. "Consider well," says he, "the immense expence of men, of money, and of resources of every kind, and the extreme exhaustion into which even the most successful war must ever throw any nation, and compare these losses with every possible advantage it can receive from it: we shall always find, that it often loses when it supposes itself to be a gainer; and that the conqueror, always

rendered weaker by the war, has only the melancholy consolation to behold the conquered nation rather more weakened perhaps than itself."

A Prince that has added to his dominions several provinces is no gainer by his conquests, if he has lost several of his ancient subjects in the war. His territory is indeed augmented, but its defenders are lessened in the same proportion.

What may serve to render conquests of less importance in the eyes of Princes and of Nations, is, that there are many methods of doubling and even tripling their real power, not only without augmenting, but even in diminishing the extent of their territory; as we know was wisely done by the Emperor Adrian, who curtailed the limits of the Roman Empire. It is well known that inhabitants constitute the force of a kingdom; and that of two kingdoms which contain the same number of inhabitants, that which occupies the least space of territory is in fact the most powerful. It is, then, by good laws, by a wise police, by great economical views, that a Prince is sure to augment the strength of his Country without putting any thing to hazard. The useful regulations that he makes in his own kingdom are the true conquests that he makes over his neighbours; and all the additional subjects that are born in them are so many enemies that he kills.

The Abbé had a project for maintaining the Nations of Europe in a perpetual peace. It was methodized and put into good language * by the celebrated J. J. Rousseau. Would to Heaven that all that fine writer's labours had been as harmless! then the present code of the French, the Sacred Contract, had never been written; nor would millions of lives have been lost, to realize the crude

* St. Pierre was a very inelegant Writer. He was once blamed by a lady of rank in Paris for not adding the graces to the sound philosophy of his projects. "At least, Madam," said he, "you understand what I write; it is intelligible, is it not?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, then, I am satisfied; I aim at no higher distinction, as a writer, than to endeavour to be useful to my country and humanity, and to be easily comprehended by any one who shall take the trouble to read me."

and ill-digested ideas of a visionary and a splenetic politician; a politician, whose real or supposed misfortunes had infected his ideas with that rancour and malignity against certain Governments, those of France and of Geneva, unnoticed by the weak, and turned to account by the factious and the designing Members of them, and which, at one time, were but too likely to diffuse over all Europe the most fatal notions of insubordination and anarchy.

One of the best projects of this great projector was that of abridging the lawsuits of his country. In our own country, from the increase of stamp-duties and other circumstances, the expences of them are enormous; and, a few years since, three hackney-coaches full of deeds were sent to the house of a person high in the law, to be examined, before a certain settlement could be made. The great Magistrate, indignant at their number, ordered the carriages that brought them to be driven away, but was afterwards obliged to look over all the deeds. St. Pierre expressed himself much pleased with the usual beginning of all deeds and contracts in Hindostan. "Riches and the life of man," say they, "are as transient as drops of water upon the leaves of the Lotus: learning then this truth, O Man! do not attempt to deprive another of his property."

Abbé de St. Pierre, with all his projects, according to a friend of his, succeeded in no one whatever; and had merely the merit of making the fortune of one French word, "*bienfaisance*," beneficence.

DAVID HUME.

The mind of this acute man partook a great deal of the heaviness and sluggishness of his body. He used to tell his friends, that the power that he particularly wished to possess was that of sleeping whenever he pleased. He seems to be one of the few Historians of this

Country who do not appear to be enraptured with the subject of which they treat; the history of a Country that, more than any other ever known, has provided for the liberty and security, and happiness of all its inhabitants.

It is said that Mr. Fox, in his hours of leisure, has amused himself with writing notes upon Mr. Hume's History of England.

Hume's Philosophical Works have had their vogue. Doubt is so wretched a state of the human mind (and upon what subject cannot ingenuity raise them), that mankind are no longer pleased with those who endeavour to raise doubts upon serious subjects, and throw them into that state of apathy which benumbs the faculties and enfeebles the affections, and robs them both of that spring to action, so congenial to the natural energies of the human mind.

CATHERINE THE SECOND, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

It was observed, that soon after the Revolution in France, this Empress went in solemn procession to the church of St. Alexander Newenki, in Petersburg, endeavouring perhaps by her example to undo that mischief which her conversation must have sometimes occasioned.

"If the infatuation of Princes," says the sagacious and excellent Dr. Hartley, "was not of the deepest kind, they could not but see that they hold their dominions entirely by the *real Christianity* that is left amongst us; and that if they succeed in taking away this foundation, or weakening it much farther, their Governments must fall like houses built upon sand. Besides the great influence which Christianity has to make men humble and obedient, it is to be considered, that our ancestors have so interwoven it with the Constitutions of the Kingdoms of Europe, that they must stand or fall together. Christianity is the cement of the buildings *."

* "Dr. Hartley," says his excellent Son in his Life of him, "entertained an expectation that his book would become the adopted system of Philosophers; that period seems now advancing." That it may advance, not only with respect to them, but with respect to all mankind, must be the wish of every good and of every benevolent person. No system ever afforded so strong a support to Christianity; nor ever, from its comprehensive views of Mankind, was so calculated to make Man wise, good, and happy, even in this world, nor had so direct a tendency to ensure their happiness in the next, as that of Dr. Hartley.

"Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè,

"Æquè neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit."—HOR.

Whether Dr. Hartley's Theory of Vibrations be admitted or not, the consequences he draws from them are the same, and effectually illustrate David Hume's lively but perfect definition of Man—a bundle of habits.

M. LE SAGE,

The author of "Gil Blas," had one day made an appointment at a particular hour with a lady of rank at Paris, to read a new play of his to her. Unluckily for the Dramatic Poet, he was obliged to attend a law-suit unexpectedly in the morning, and made the lady and her company wait for some time. On his arrival, the lady of the house in gross terms abused him for having made her and her friends "lose an hour," as she called it. "Haye I made you lose an hour?" replied Le Sage; "I will then enable you to recover it immediately; for I assure you, upon my honour, that I will not read you my piece." He made a low bow and retired; and no opportunity of the lady could induce him to return. "Le Sage," says his biographer, "possessed a greatness of mind; a quality," adds he, "which generally accompanies genius."

NICHOLAS POUSSIN.

"Whilst I resided at Rome" (says the Author of the *Mélanges de l'Histoire & de la Littérature, par Vigneul de Merville*), "I had often occasion to see Poussin, both at his own house and at that of the Chevalier del Poto. The portrait of Poussin that is inserted in Perrault's *Hommes Illustres* is horrible, and by no means resembles that great painter. There is a better likeness of him in some engravings taken from an excellent picture painted by himself. He

seems there to be absolutely alive; you see his mind, his countenance, his features, &c. I have often admired the excessive love which Poussin had for the perfection of his art. I have often seen him, at a very advanced age, prowling amongst the ruins of ancient Rome; and have sometimes met him upon the banks of the Tiber, employed in sketching what he found upon them that best suited his taste. I have seen him bring home very often a handkerchief filled with flints, with moss, with flowers, and other things of that kind, that he wished to paint exactly after nature.

"I one day asked him by what means he had arrived to so great an eminence in his art as to be enabled to be classed amongst the great Italian painters. He answered me, with great modesty, 'I have neglected nothing.' And indeed," adds our Author, "it appears by his pictures that he had neglected nothing that could contribute to make him one of the best painters in the world."

LINANT.

"Alzaide," a tragedy of this writer, was much liked at the house of a lady of quality in Paris, where it was read. The Public of Paris thought otherwise, and it did not succeed at the Theatre. The lady, at hearing of this, said to a friend of hers, "Yet after all they did not hiss Linant's tragedy." "Alas! Madam," replied he, "can people hiss and yawn at the same time?"

STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND HER MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

THE French Republic and Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, desirous of re-establishing the bonds of Commerce and Friendship which existed between the two Powers before the present War, have given full powers to enter into Negotiations for that purpose, viz. the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, to Citizen Charles Delacroix, and Her Very Faithful Majesty to M. le Chevalier d'Arango Dazevedo, of her said Majesty's Council, Gentleman of her Household, Knight of the Order of Christ, and her Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Batavian Republic; who, after having exchanged their respective Powers, have concluded the present Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE I. There shall be Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between the French Republic and her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

2. All hostilities shall cease, as well by land as by sea, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, viz. in fifteen days for Europe, and the seas on her coasts, and those of Africa on this side the Equator; forty days after the said exchange for the countries and seas of America and Africa beyond the Equator; and three months after for the countries and seas situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. The ports, towns, places, or any other territorial possessions of either of the two Powers, in whatever part of the world, which are occupied or conquered by the troops of the other, shall be reciprocally restored within the periods above mentioned, without either compensation or indemnity being required.

4. Her Most Faithful Majesty engages to observe the other most exact neutrality between the Republic and the Belligerent Powers. A similar neutrality shall be observed by the French Republic, in case of a rupture between Portugal and any other European Power. In consequence neither of the two contracting parties, during the course of the present War, shall furnish to the enemies of the other, in virtue of any Treaty or Stipulation whatever, public or secret, any succours in troops, ships, arms, warlike ammunition, provisions, or money, under whatever title or denomination.

5. Her Most Faithful Majesty shall not admit into her great ports more than six armed ships of war belonging to any one of the Belligerent Powers, nor more than three into her smaller ports. The prizes made by their ships of war or respective cruizers shall no more be received into her Majesty's ports than the cruizers themselves, unless it be in cases of tempest or imminent peril, and then they shall depart as soon as the peril is past. All sale of merchandize or captured vessels shall be severely prohibited. The French Republic shall observe the same regulation with respect to ships of war, cruizers, or prizes belonging to the European Powers with which Her Most Faithful Majesty may enter into war.

6. Her Most Faithful Majesty acknowledges, by the present Treaty, that all the territories situated to the North of the limits herein-after mentioned between the possessions of the two Contracting Powers, belong in full property and sovereignty to the French Republic; renouncing, as far as need be, as well for herself as for her successors, all the rights to which she might pretend upon the said territories, under whatever title, and particularly in virtue of the 8th article of the Treaty concluded at Utrecht the 11th of April 1713. The French Republic reciprocally acknowledges that all the territories situated to the South of the said line, belong to Her Most Faithful Majesty, in conformity to the Treaty of Utrecht.

7. The limits between the two French and Portuguese Guyanas, shall be determined by the river called by the Portuguese Calmeme, and by the French Vincent Pinson, which flows into the Ocean above the North Cape, about two degrees and a half southern latitude. They shall follow the said river to its source, and afterwards a right line drawn from the said source towards the West, as far as Rio Blanco.

8. The mouth, as well as the whole course of the said river, Calmeme or Vincent Pinson, belong in full and entire sovereignty to the French Republic, without, however, the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, established in the environs to the South of the said river, being prevented from using freely, and without being subject to any duties of entrance, course, and water duty.

9. The subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty who are settled to the North of the frontier line above marked, shall be free to remain there, obeying the laws of the Republic, or to withdraw with their effects, or to sell the lands belonging to them. The faculty of retiring and selling their moveable or immoveable effects, is reciprocally reserved to the French who may be settled to the South of the said Frontier Line. The exercise of the said faculty is limited to one, and the other to two years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratification of the French Treaty.

10. There shall be negotiated and concluded, as soon as possible, between the two Powers, a Treaty of Commerce, founded upon equitable bases, and reciprocally advantageous. Until it is concluded, it is agreed,

First, That the commercial relations shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the Ratification, and that the citizens or Subjects of each of the two Powers shall enjoy in the territories of the other all the rights, immunities, and prerogatives enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

Secondly, That the provisions and merchandizes, the produce of their soil or their manufactories, shall be respectively admitted, if the provisions and merchandizes of the same kind of other nations are or shall afterwards be admitted; and that the said provisions and merchandizes shall not be subject to any prohibition, which shall not equally fall on other provisions and merchandizes of the same kind imported by other nations.

Thirdly, That nevertheless the French Republic not being able to offer to Portugal but a price extremely low for its wines, and being unable to compensate by the introduction of French cloths in that kingdom, things shall reciprocally remain, with respect to those two articles, in their present state.

Fourthly, That the duties of custom, and others upon provisions and merchandize of the soil and manufactures of the two Powers, shall be reciprocally regulated upon the same footing as with regard to other most favoured nations.

Fifthly, That out of the duties thus regulated, there shall be allowed a drawback in favour of merchandizes, the produce of the soil or manufactures of the States of each of the two powers, provided they are imported in national vessels on account of the merchants to whom they belong, and sent in right of the ports of Europe on the one hand, to the ports of Europe on the other. The amount of these drawbacks, as well as the kinds of merchandizes to which they shall apply, to be regulated by the Treaty of Commerce to be concluded between the two Powers.

Sixthly, That further, all the stipulations relative to Commerce inserted in preceding Treaties concluded between the two Powers shall be provisionally executed, wherein they are not contrary to the present Treaty.

11. Her Most Faithful Majesty shall admit into her ports the French ships of war and merchantmen under the same conditions as the ships of the most favoured nations are admitted. The Portuguese vessels shall enjoy in France the most exact reciprocity.

12. The French Consuls and Vice-Consuls shall enjoy privileges, immunities, prerogatives, and jurisdictions, as they enjoyed them before the war, and as are enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

13. The Ambassador or Minister of the French Republic at the Court of Portugal shall enjoy the same immunities, prerogatives, and privileges, as French Ambassadors enjoyed previous to the War.

14. All the French Citizens, as well as the individuals composing the establishment of the Ambassador or Minister of the Councils, and other Agents accredited and acknowledged by the French Republic, shall enjoy in the States of Her Most Faithful Majesty,

the same liberty of worship as is enjoyed by the most favoured nations in this respect.

The present and two preceding articles shall be reciprocally observed by the French Republic, with regard to the Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other Agents of Her Most Faithful Majesty.

15. All the prisoners made on both sides, including marines and sailors, shall be given up in a month, reckoning from the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty, on payment of the debts they shall have contracted during their captivity. The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals; they shall be given up immediately after they are cured.

16. The Peace and good Friendship re-established by the present Treaty, between the French Republic and her most Faithful Majesty, are declared to extend in common to the Batavian Republic.

17. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in two months, reckoning from this day."

Done, performed, concluded, signed, and confirmed, to wit, by me Charles Delacroix, by the Seal for Foreign Affairs, and by me the Chevalier D'Arango, by the Seal of my Arms, at Paris, the 23^d Thermidor, 5th year of the French Republic, answering to the 10th of August, Old Style.

(Signed) CHARLES DELACROIX.
ANT. D'ARANJO DAZEVEDO.

The Executive Directory agrees to sign this present Treaty between Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, negotiated in the name of the Republic by Citizen Charles Delacroix, Minister Plenipotentiary, invested with powers to that effect by a Decree of the 30th last Messidor, and charged by his Instructions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the 24th Thermidor, 5th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

For the sake of expedition,
(Signed) REVELLIÈRE LEPAUX,
President.

By the Executive Directory,
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Concluded from Page 129.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

A COMMISSION was prepared, in order to give the Royal Assent to such Bills as were in readiness; but the requisite number of the Peers named therein not attending, it was postponed till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Expiring Laws, the American Treaty, and the Bread Assize Bills; together with six others of a local and private description.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

The Bill for permitting Roman Catholics, &c. to serve in the Supplementary Militia and Provisional Corps of Cavalry was presented from the House of Commons, as were also eight Bills of inferior note. They were severally read a first time.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Lord Grenville said, he had it in command to deliver a Message from his Majesty, which was read, and was the same with that delivered to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [See page 198.] The Message being read, the noble Lord moved, "That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty for his most gracious communication."

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that as a negotiation was now depending, and as it was understood that there were to be mutual concessions, he thought that it would not be wise or prudent to make any arrangement which might excite a suspicion in the party with whom we were negotiating, that we meant to give a preference to Portugal in regard to wines, as it might be an impediment to a Treaty of Commerce on the event of a Peace. His Grace wished, therefore, to have some explanation on the subject.

Lord Grenville replied, that this was a question of great delicacy, which he was not authorized to bring into discussion. The question on the Address was then put and carried.

On the Order of the Day for the second

reading of the Catholic and Protestant Militia Officers' Bill,

The Duke of Norfolk signified his intention to move, in a subsequent stage, for the exemption to be extended to persons of the same description, authorizing them to hold commissions on the same terms in the regular forces.

Lord Grenville, from the importance of the proposition, thought that it ought to be brought forward previous to the second reading, and consented to postpone the Order to Tuesday next, when their Lordships are ordered to be summoned.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock, when the Bills before the House were read in their several stages.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Lord Grenville presented a Bill for shortening the time now requisite for the Royal Notice of the Meeting of Parliament, and the more effectually to provide for the Meeting of Parliament in case of the Demise of the Crown. His Lordship observed, that the circumstances of the Country operated with him as an inducement to bring in the Bill at this particular time.

The question for printing the Bill was then put and carried.

The Duke of Norfolk moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for permitting Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters to serve in the Supplementary Militia.

Lord Kenyon rose and pointed out the impropriety of discussing a measure of such importance as the present, at a period near the conclusion of a remarkably long Session of Parliament. He thought it proper, as well as decorous, to allow a farther time for its consideration; and with this view he moved, "That the second reading of the Bill be postponed to this day six months."

The question being called for, the House divided, and there appeared for the immediate second reading of the Bill, 6; against it, 23; majority, 17.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

The Scotch Militia Bill was read a third time. The Bill for enabling his Majesty to assemble Parliament at a shorter period, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages. Among these was the committal of the Bill to shorten the Royal Notice for the assembling of Parliament; which received one or two slight amendments, on the motion of Lord Grenville.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

On the Motion for the second reading of the General Inclosure Bill,

The Lord Chancellor opposed it. He contended, that the Bill as it stood would be productive of the greatest inconvenience and mischief. The Motion was then negatived without a division.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

Gave judgment in the Scots Appeal, Scot Monereiff against Houston, affirming the judgment of the Court of Session.

On the third reading of the Surgeons' Bill,

Lord Thurlow rose. He said, there had never been a case before their Lordships in which a stronger disposition to take the House by surprise had been manifested; and the conduct of those who promoted the Bill appeared to him to merit no small degree of disapprobation. When first he attended the Committee on the Bill, he was astonished to find them engaged in profound discussion on Aristocracy, Democracy, and all the learned terms which were employed in speculative policy. The opposers of the Bill were stigmatised as Jacobins. It was a cry raised to excite alarm, as children cry a mad dog, when they wish to raise a panic. For his own part, he did not like Jacobinism, but he saw no reason why people should be called Jacobins who merely wished to protect their property, and to guard themselves against measures which they deemed to be injurious. The present Bill, in his opinion, was a most wretched performance, in which the arrogance of the provision maintained an equal contest with the absurdity. His Lordship then traced the Bill through the several Committees to which it had successively been referred, and contended, that it appeared to him equally monstrous

as upon its first introduction. The different provisions of it, to which, if the Bill was to be carried on, he should move specific amendments, were these. The object of the Bill was to have the Corporation of Surgeons erected into a College, without being an Incorporated Trade, under the jurisdiction of the city. They at present contended that they were not a Trade, but he would defy any lawyer of three years standing to say so. The Surgeons had originally formed one Corporation with the Barbers, enjoyed the same privileges, and been liable to the same burthens. These younger brothers of the Barber Trade, for the Surgeons could not boast so much antiquity as the Barbers, were at length desirous to be separated from their associates. It was said, that it was not proper that those who were going about among foul disorders, the pox and putrid sores, should be allowed to wash people's faces, and lather their beards. The Surgeons, therefore, for a public convenience, and to comply with their own wishes, were made a distinct corporation, yet, on the same principles as the Barbers, and described in the Act of Parliament *ipssimis terminis* with the Barbers. They were therefore clearly a corporate trading company. By a statute still in force, the Barbers and Surgeons were each to use a pole. The Barbers were to have theirs blue and white striped, with no other appendage; but the Surgeons, which was the same in other respects, was likewise to have a galley pot and a red rag, to denote the particular nature of their vocation. If the Bill was to be carried on, one of the amendments he meant to propose was, that the Surgeons should be obliged to use this pole. With regard to their erection into a college, it was a demand to which scarce any answer could be made. Upon the principles by which their profession was to be regulated, they would form one of the most extraordinary useless set of learned men that ever were hung round the neck of learning. By their regulations (fortified too by strong penalties) no man was to attempt to practise midwifery, pharmacy, or any thing of this kind. These men who claimed the right of examining all the persons to be employed as Surgeons for the Army and Navy were to examine upon pharmacy, and yet they would not touch a drug; they were to examine medicine chests, and they were not to touch medicines themselves. In short, he did not know what

they

they were to do. A man who ventured to exercise any of these proscribed branches of the science or art, was rendered incapable of being promoted to any rank in the college. If a man was an oculist, a dentist, &c. he was thus incapacitated. They would not cure these maladies themselves, or could not (as he himself had feelingly experienced as to the former), nor would they allow others to practise who could. Those who could afford to employ a number of medical people of every denomination might be able to procure the assistance of those who professed only a particular branch; but what must be the situation of the poor, how could they procure any alleviation of their distresses, if such regulations were to be enforced? Besides the expences of purchasing diplomas, which would bring in money quadruple beyond whatever would be required for any purchase of the institution, men were to be fined 10l. on conviction of having practised those branches which the regulations of the college proscribed; and that there might be no bounds to the malignity of prosecutions, they were to be at the expence of the corporation, were to carry full costs, while no costs were to be allowed to the defender. The merciless cruelty of these regulations could only be suggested by a Surgeon. To all these points he should move specific amendments. Besides these provisions the Bill went to vest the funds of the corporation in a committee of twenty-one persons. The parties opposing the Bill therefore had an obvious right to oppose it; and he was convinced, that the House never would transfer (to use no harsh term) the property of men without their consent. In opposing the Bill, he did it entirely from a view to the interest the Public had in the well-ordering this community; he knew none of the parties; and his observation of the conduct of the authors of this Bill gave him a worse opinion of them than ever he had before. With regard to the opposers of it, he hoped he was now past the time of requiring their assistance. Upon the grounds he had stated, therefore, he should move, "That the third reading of the Bill be put off to this day three months."

Lord Auckland contended that few Bills ever received a more patient or serious attention, or were examined with more candour; there was not a clause in it that had not been copied from Bills that had already passed. The present Bill originated in an idea that the corpo-

ration had now no regular legal existence, which fell out in consequence of two members of their late *Quorum* being incapacitated at one time, by the act of Providence, from attending to their duty; the Surgeons had come to Parliament to be reinstated in their corporation rights, and on a plan by which the like accidents might be obviated. His Lordship vindicated the general principles of the Bill, and seemed to think that nothing improper whatever was intended by the Bill, and that its objectionable parts could be easily meliorated.

The Bishop of Rochester spoke in favour of the Bill, though he acknowledged that some parts of it were faulty. He said, that from the act of Providence just mentioned by the noble Lord who spoke last, he deemed the corporation at this moment to be a dead carcass without a single vital principle, and as the members at present at the head of the corporation had not been guilty of any neglects, he was of opinion it ought to be restored to its functions. (Lord Thurlow said aloud, *as a trading company*.) The Reverend Prelate allowed that this claim was ridiculous, and inconsistent with the idea of their being a college. He said, that he could not but conceive, that in the opposition to this Bill in the Committees, a great disposition had been shewn to Democracy. This principle of Democracy he looked upon as an abominable monster that ought every where to be ferretted from its lurking-holes, hunted over the face of the earth, and totally crushed in the bud. The Bishop then gave an account of different persons who, from being farriers and horse and cow-doctors, had found out the means of curing cancers and other violent sores. He instanced the Whitworth horse-doctor, who was called in to the assistance of the late Bishop of Durham, and to his own brother, and who had given great relief; and he thought it hard that those who had the means of relieving in any degree the sufferings and pains of their fellow-creatures, should be prevented from doing so by the college of Surgeons. Upon the whole, however, he was in favour of the Bill.

Lord Grantley observed, that as it was a principle in the House, that the property of their fellow-subjects should never be alienated without their consent, he would resist the Bill. He hoped, that the next session a plan would be suggested to remedy the inconveniences in question, and to give satisfaction to all parties.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolfack, and said, that he thought the persons who had brought in the Bill had a right to endeavour at either the revival or amendment of their powers. Upon the whole of the arguments *now* advanced, however, as he had not the benefit of hearing those which had been urged in the Committee, he was clearly of opinion, that the parties would not suffer any considerable inconvenience by the Bill being postponed for the present, and he should therefore move, "That it be read a third time on that day three months."

The motion of the Lord Chancellor was agreed to *nem. dissent*.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; after which their Lordships waited for some time for some Bills from the Commons, which were received, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

The Royal Assent was given to fifty-two public and private Bills; among the former were the Scots Distillery, the Additional Horse Duty, the Clocks and Watches Duty, the Male Servants Duty, the Lottery, the Copper Coin, the Conveyance Forgery, the Bankrupts Frauds, the Slave Carrying, the Southern Whale Fishery, the Unlawful Oaths, the Insolvent Debtors, the National Debt, the Royal Notice, and the Scots Militia Bills.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

At half past three o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state at the House of Peers. Being enrobed, and seated on the Throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their immediate attendance. The Speaker, accompanied by about fifty members of the lower House, appeared accordingly at the Bar. The Royal Assent was then given to the East India Judicature Bill, and the other Bills that had passed both Houses of Parliament: after which his Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this Session of Parliament without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

"I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniencies which were to be apprehended to Credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the Bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable Mutiny which broke out in part of my Fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that since the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I must return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service; and, while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burthens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The issue of the important Negotiation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain; but whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honour, and essential interests of my dominions. In the mean-time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honourable proof, and of which the perseverance and firmness of Parliament has afforded them so striking an example."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of October next."

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

ON the motion of Mr. Rose, leave was given to bring in a Bill more effectually to prevent frauds and forgeries in the transfer of funded property.

Mr. Abbot gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act of George II. to prevent the fraudulent concealment and sequestration of Bankrupts' effects.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Inland Navigation Duty Bill. It was, he said, his intention at present merely to propose that the Order should be complied with, for the purpose of making some alterations in the clauses, with a view to the Bill being printed, and taken into further consideration on Thursday or Friday next.

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

Mr. Keene said, he rose with reluctance to oppose any measure of revenue, so essential to the support of the State; but the present he considered as calculated to diminish the revenue, by decreasing population and manufactures, and cramping the spirit of enterprise. He should therefore oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair, and hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would abandon it entirely.

Mr. Dent said, he had been at much pains to collect information on this subject, and the result of his researches enabled him to affirm, that the measure was, in its present state, unjust in its principle, and impracticable in its operation. Convinced that the only compromise that could be made in this case was to withdraw the Bill entirely, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Pitt said, in order to suit the convenience of Gentlemen, he wished the Bill to go through the Committee, and the report to be received to night, and re-committed on Monday.

Sir W. Pulteney said, the tax would fall on the proprietors, who had not the means of transferring the burthens on the consumers. He likewise mentioned, that few of the Canal Companies cleared five per cent. on their capital.

Mr. Pitt said, this remark shewed the necessity of going into the Committee, as it was his intention to propose, that

the measure should not attach where the profits did not exceed five per cent.

A division then took place on the Speaker's leaving the Chair, when there appeared for the question, 45; against it, 14.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, the Bill passed, the Report was received, and the Bill, with the Amendments, ordered to be printed, and that the Report should be taken into further consideration on Tuesday se'nnight.

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

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the tax on Farmers' Horses, and proposed as a substitute, that the tax on Gold Watches should be extended to one guinea.

The Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

The Stamp Duty Bill, and the Clock and Watch Duty Bill, were brought in, read the first, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill,

The Attorney General proposed that the blanks should be filled up.

The provisions of the Bill were extended to prisoners charged in execution on or before the first day of January 1797, whose debts should not exceed 1200l.

The Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

Mr. W. Smith moved for an account of the produce of the different taxes to the 1st of July 1797, distinguishing each year, the total of each tax, and the taxes imposed since 1793.

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

Mr. Secretary Dundas entered into a long and elaborate defence of the Bill.

Major Metcalfé contended that the measure was an infringement of the rights of the East India Company, and calculated to place an additional influence in the hands of the Crown at the expense of the Company.

The different clauses were read, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice, that to-morrow he should bring forward a proposition for regulating the trade with

with India, in vessels belonging to countries in amity with his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Colonel Gascoyne brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the Ship Owners' Relief Bill was referred, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The Master of the Rolls moved, that the Order of the Day for the third reading of the General Inclosure Bill, by agreement, should be discharged, and a new Order made for Friday.—Agreed to.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt moved, as a Resolution, that, towards raising the supply, 646,250*l.* should be raised by way of Lottery. The Lottery to contain 55,000 Tickets, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per Ticket.

He likewise moved, that the sum of 3,200,000*l.* be raised on Exchequer Bills, and also that the increased allowance to Officers in the Militia should be paid out of the land-tax. The Resolutions were read and agreed to.

The Clock and Watch Duty, and the Custom Duty Bills were read a second time.

Mr. Anstruther moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trade of foreign ships belonging to Nations in amity with his Majesty to the British Settlements in India. Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

The Scotch Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

The Farmers' Horse Additional Duty Bill was read the second time.

The Bill for imposing an Additional Duty on Inhabited Houses went through the Committee.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from his Majesty, which was in substance as follows: "As the state of public business may soon enable his Majesty to put an end to the Session, his Majesty thinks proper to recommend to the House of Commons to make provision for such extraordinary expences as the exigency of affairs may require; and particularly to afford pecuniary assistance to his faithful Ally the Queen of Portugal, if circumstances should render it necessary, for repelling any attack which may be made by the common enemy."

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Message was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt stated, that in consequence of the advanced period of the Session, and the difficulties that had been urged to

the measure, he should not persist at present in the proposed tax on Inland Navigation. At the same time he wished it to be understood that he by no means intended to abandon the measure; and that if circumstances rendered taxes necessary, he should again bring it before the House in a more matured state.

He also gave notice, that to-morrow he should propose a tax in lieu of that on the Inland Navigation.

On reading the Resolution for pensioning the Judges in India who chose to retire,

A division then took place, when there appeared for the Resolution, Ayes, 33; Noes, 3; Majority, 30; which, with the four Tellers, formed a House.

Mr. Secretary Dundas then brought up the Bill, founded on the Resolutions of the Committee.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to prevent the counterfeiting of Copper and other Coin of the Realm, and likewise to prevent the importation of spurious foreign Coin.

The Bill to prevent Frauds and Forgeries in the Transfer of Funded Property was read a second time.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

The House in a Committee went through the Clock Duty Bill, and ordered it to be reported.

The General Inclosure Bill by Agreement was read a third time.

The Bill for preventing Custom-House and Excise Officers from voting at Elections, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The Bill for granting certain Allowances to Subalterns in the Militia, in time of Peace, was read a second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which was to be referred his Majesty's Message of yesterday,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said, that for the further service of the present year he had to propose a Vote of Credit, not exceeding 500,000*l.* This sum was already provided for in the Ways and Means of the year. He had also to propose, that his Majesty should be enabled to make some pecuniary advances to his Ally the Queen of Portugal, the precise extent of which he was not now able to ascertain, but he did not expect they would exceed 200,000*l.* He concluded by moving the Resolution, which was agreed to *nem. con.* and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

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The House next resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; when

Mr. Pitt said, that it was now his intention to submit to the Committee certain substitutes which he thought proper to propose in room of the Duty on Inland Navigation, which a variety of reasons had induced him for the present to relinquish.

The first substitute he had to propose was an additional tax on those who kept from two to four men servants of ten shillings each; fifteen shillings on persons who kept from five to eight, and twenty shillings additional on those who kept eight or more men servants. The amount of this additional duty he had estimated at 34,000*l.* The next substitute he had to propose was a tax on horses kept for the purpose of pleasure, which would only affect the easier classes of society, as it was his wish to exempt those who kept but one horse. This tax, he computed, would amount to 24,000*l.* and thus taken both together would amount to nearly 60,000*l.* to this he would add 30,000*l.* which, he trusted, would arise from the double horse tax, more than it was originally taken at. He concluded by moving the Resolutions, which were agreed to; and on the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Attorney General now rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the administration of unlawful oaths.

Leave was given, the Bill brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

The Bill for regulating the Foreign Trade with India was read a second time.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, the Resolutions read, and Bills ordered.

In the Committee of Supply, to whom the estimate of Volunteer Cavalry Corps was referred,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, hitherto all the expences of the cloathing and accoutrements of the corps of this description had been defrayed by voluntary subscription. It would not, however, be expected that the expences should be so defrayed in future. With respect to these corps, the continuance of them was of the utmost importance. At present, however, he should not propose any thing permanent upon the subject, but reserve any proposition that he might have to make to another session;

when he should submit something permanent, even in time of peace. At present he should only propose to defray the expence of the cloathing and accoutring, which (supposing the cloathing to be found once in four years, which was often enough, considering the short time the corps were on duty,) would amount, one year with another, to 3*l.* per man. The numbers of these men he should take at 10,000, a number which, he trusted, would be increased rather than diminished. The expence, therefore, would be 30,000*l.* When any thing permanent was adopted, he should hope that the expence might be defrayed in each county out of the land-tax. He then moved, "That there be granted to his Majesty the sum of 30,000*l.* towards defraying the expence of the cloathing and accoutrements of the Volunteer Corps of Cavalry."

General Tarkenton spoke a few words against the Resolution, which produced a short conversation. The Resolution was then read and agreed to.

The Report of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill was brought up and read.

Mr. Serjeant Adair called the attention of the House to the case of eight persons, who were Quakers, and had been confined for some time in York Castle, for the non-payment of tithes. He moved for leave to introduce a clause, for extending relief to these individuals. The clause was read and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The further consideration on the Inland Navigation Bill was postponed to this day three months.

The Additional Duty Bill on Inhabited Houses was read a third time and passed.

The Additional Horse Duty Bill went through the Committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

John Lee, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the House, on the resignation of Mr. Hatfall.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords for their concurrence.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair to go into a Committee on the Clock and Watch Bill.

Mr. W. Bird opposed the Motion, and pointed out the hardship imposed upon the Manufacturers and Proprietors of Watches from the operation of this Bill.

Mr. Pitt denied that the number of artificers or of watches would be materially diminished by the tax. From the

the information he had collected, the export trade would more than counter-balance any diminution that could arise in the home markets, if the manufacturers were permitted to make watches with gold inferior to standard.

A division took place, when there appeared for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, ayes 42; noes 7. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Bouverie objected to the clause for exempting the Royal Family, and hoped the time was not far distant, when his Majesty would contribute of his own accord for the support of the Country.

The Committee divided, for the clause 35; against it 7.

Mr. Jolliffe thought it unbecoming that the Royal Family should be exempted from paying Turnpikes, but still more so that their servants should be exempted from paying what his and every other Gentleman's servants were obliged to pay.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the Royal Family were only exempt from delivering lifts. Their servants were not exempt from the duty, as it was collected at their homes.

A division took place, for the clause 35; against it 8.

The Pleasure Horse Duty Bill was read a first time, as was the Male Servants Bill.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

The Report of the Unlawful Oath Bill was brought up, as were the Report of the Clock and Watch Duty Bill, and the Male Servants' Bill.

Mr. Percival moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty more easily and effectually to grant conditional pardons to persons under sentences of Courts Martial, and to regulate imprisonments under such commutations of punishment.

Mr. Pitt, in consequence of the intimation he had given yesterday, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for allowing Gold Watches to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law. The present regulation had been long sought for by the trade, and the concession would give English manufacturers a fairer chance of competition abroad than they had hitherto enjoyed.

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

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for allowing Nations in amity with this Country to

trade to our possessions in the East Indies, went through the clauses, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt moved, "That 38,455*l.* be granted to his Majesty to defray the expences of the Commissioners under the American Treaty to the 31st of July instant."

On the motion of Mr. Rose, leave was given to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Stamps to affix the additional duty to deeds in cases therein-mentioned.

The Additional Stamp Duty Bill on Deeds was read a third time and passed.

The Additional Pleasure Horse Duty Bill, and the Male Servants' Additional Duty Bill, were read a second time.

In the Committee on the Bill for preventing Fraud and Forgeries in the Transfer of Bank Stock, a clause was introduced for extending the provisions of the Bill to the South Sea and East India Stock. The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

The Naval Court Martial Bill, and the Inferior Standard Gold Bill, were brought in and read the first time.

The Farmers' Horse Additional Duty Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill and the Bill for enabling Commissioners of Stamps to stamp deeds in certain cases, were read a second time.

The Unlawful Oaths Bill, and the Copper Coin and Base Metal Importation Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Male Servants' Additional Duty Bill went through the Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Ship Owners' Bill, a division took place respecting the clause for exempting masters of ships from responsibility for accidents in tide-way rivers the same as on the high seas; for the clause 33; against it 8.

Several other amendments were made, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Legacy Duty Act of last Session.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Finances of India, and the House having resolved itself into the Committee,

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose to open the India

India Budget, and entered upon an elaborate, though perspicuous statement of the East India Company's affairs; by which it appeared that the Company's assets exceeded their debts six millions. Several Resolutions were then read, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

In a Committee on the Bill for allowing the fabrication of Watches of a denomination of Gold lower than the standard,

Mr. Pitt proposed to have the present Order discharged, with the view to the introduction of another Bill early in the ensuing Session. The Order was accordingly discharged.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

The East India Finances were reported and agreed to.

The Cavalry, Scotch Election, Horse Duty, and Scotch Notes Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The Naval Pardon Bill was reported. Ordered to be engrossed.

The usual Motions, preparatory to the rising of Parliament, were then made and agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to bestow some Dignity in the Church upon the Rev. Henry Busby, Chaplain to the House. Agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Rose brought up some clauses by way of riders to the Stamp Duty Bill, one of which was to enable persons to have their Bills, Notes, &c. stamped, upon the payment of a certain penalty. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Upon a motion for the House to go into a Committee on the Bill for enabling the King to call Parliament in fourteen days after prorogation,

Mr. Wigley objected to the Bill, as there was no cause stated to ground a deviation from the established law. He said, that in cases of Invasion or Rebellion, the King had, by the existing laws, that power; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman did not shew such reason for bringing it in, and, above all, for making it a permanent law, he would divide the House upon it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that this was an extraordinary jealousy to be entertained of Ministers. If, indeed, they were taking any step to give the Crown the power of acting without Parliament, the jealousy might be well

founded; but as it was, he could scarcely account for the opposition given to it.

Sir W. Pulteney said, he would agree to the Bill for a temporary measure, but he would not consent to bring up Members from their houses at such a short notice for nothing, but at the pleasure of Ministers; he would therefore divide the House upon it.

The Gallery was then cleared; but there being only twelve Members in the House, it stood adjourned over till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The Naval Pardon Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for enabling his Majesty to call the Parliament by Proclamation at a fortnight's notice, and a motion being made that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Sir W. Pulteney rose to repeat his objections to the Bill. It had been said, that the shortness of the notice (*i. e.* fourteen days instead of forty) was justified by the increased facility and expedition of posts and travelling: this he took to be no just ground for so sudden an alteration as that proposed. Parliament was not a military corps, bound to obey the word of command, but instituted to watch the public interests, and be a check on the conduct of the Crown, and to attend for a reasonable time once a-year for that purpose, reserving much of their time for their own concerns. The lateness of the period at which the Bill was brought forward, most of the independent Country Gentlemen being absent, added to its coming from the Lords, made it indecent and indecorous. The Militia Bill, Mr. Grenville's Bill for trying Elections, and several others, were first brought in for experiment. No man could foresee the consequences such a Bill might have; for his own part, having done his duty in calling the Country to be aware of it, he was almost indifferent what became of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the whole and only substantial objection that offered, was, that the Notice was fourteen days instead of forty. Surely this did not alter the power of the Crown to call the Parliament; the power remained exactly the same as before. The question, then, was this—Is the Notice sufficient or not? If not sufficient, how came it to be held

sufficient before, in the cases of Insurrection or Invasion?

It had been said, it was indecorous to bring the Bill first into the Lords. Had the Honourable Baronet forgotten, that this Prorogation, and the Calling of Parliament, were equally applied to both Houses; and were, more than any other point, equally common to both?—so that no reasonable jealousy could be entertained of the Bill on this account. He hoped, therefore, the House would not reject the Bill.

Mr. Wigley said a few words to the same effect as Sir W. Pulteney; after which the House divided: for the Bill, 49; against it, 3; majority, 46.

After which the Bill went through all the forms of the Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Lords in the Bengal Judicature Bill, in the course of which

The Speaker called the serious attention of the House to the nature and tendency of these Amendments. When the Bill passed the Commons, he remarked it provided, that the warrant for a pension to a Judge, who should retire, from age or infirmity, after five years service, should be signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by the First Commissioner for India Affairs. In its amended state, however, the warrant was to be countersigned by the Secretary at State. It was therefore incompatible with the privileges uniformly claimed by the House of Commons to suffer any such alteration to be made by the Lords. There were two ways, he said, in which the House could proceed in order to get rid of the alteration; the first to demand a conference with the Lords on the Amendment, and the next to adjourn the consideration of the Amendments to a period when the House could not take them into consideration.

Mr. Secretary Dundas admitted the justice of the Speaker's observations, and applauded the jealousy of the House in the preservation of their privileges. Of

the two modes of proceeding he preferred the latter, and moved, that the farther consideration of these Amendments should be postponed to this day three months, with a view to the introduction of another Bill, immediately comprising the Amendments.

Similar Amendments had been made in the House of Lords to the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Bill, the consideration of which was also postponed for three months.

Mr. Secretary Dundas now gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for carrying into effect the provisions of the one that was lost; and moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Administration of Justice at Bengal, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British subjects from lending money to native Princes without the consent of the Directors.

The Bill was brought in, and read the first, second, and third time, and passed.

Mr. Dent gave notice, that early in the next Session he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the roads. The alteration he meant to propose was, that at each end of every village, the Surveyors of the road should be obliged to put on some conspicuous place the name of the village, and that some regulations should be proposed respecting weighing engines, by which 100,000*l.* per annum might be added to the public revenue.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

A Message from the Lords announced their Lordships' Assent to the India Judicature Bill.

Mr. Abbott brought up the Report of the Finance Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

The Usher of the Black Rod commanded the House to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, whither they accordingly went; and the Speaker, on his return to the House, read his Majesty's Speech at the Table to several Members who surrounded it, which prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, October 5.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, Admiral of the White, &c. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George at St. Helen's, the 16th of May, 1797.

INCLOSED is a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, stating his having captured a lugger privateer.

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

BRIDPORT.

Melpomene, May 16, 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of your Lordship's orders to cruize off the Isle of Wight for the protection of the trade, on the 15th instant, I captured a small armed lugger, called L'Espiegle, with thirty men, two days from Fecamp, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

*The Right Hon. Lord Bridport,
&c. &c. &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, commanding his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you, that this day, in company with his Majesty's ships Pucebe, Cleopatra, Childers brig, and Duke of York lugger, I captured, and dispatched to England, the French ship La Nouvelle Eugenie, a razé privateer, of 16 guns, and 120 men, four days out of Nantes, on a cruize of thirty days. I am happy to inform you she has made no prizes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated Falmouth, May 20, 1797.

ON the 30th of April last we captured the French brigantine privateer Le Balque, of eight guns and 50 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from L. W. Hallyed, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, May 18, 1797.

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the night of the 16th inst. at ten o'clock, I received intelligence of a French privateer having captured a brig, close to the Smalls, the day before; in consequence of which I failed the next morning in search of her, and have the pleasure to say I retook the brig, and shortly afterwards took the privateer this morning, about six or seven miles from the Saltees, near Waterford.

The privateer is a small lugger, named L'Espiegle, mounting four carriage guns, with 36 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Pollyphemus, May 17, 1797.

ON the 11th instant, in the latitude of 43 deg. 9 min. longitude 11 deg. the Cerberus fell in with and captured La Dunkerquoise French ship privateer, of 18 guns and 100 men, as will be seen by Captain Drew's Letter to me, which accompanies this.

*Cerberus, Cork-Harbour,
May 16, 1797.*

SIR,

IN conformity to your orders I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the Newfoundland and West-India trade separated from me in a fair way of effecting their passage; and on my return here captured La Dunkerquoise French private ship of war, pierced for 18 nine-pounders, and her complement one hundred men, but had thrown most of her guns overboard in chace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DREW.

Vice Admiral Kingsmill, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships

Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Overyffel, in the Downs, May 27, 1797.

INCLOSED herewith is a copy of a Letter I have received from Lieutenant Compton, commanding his Majesty's brig Pilote, which you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

*Pilote, off Beachy Head,
May 26, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, that in following your orders, after seeing the convoy in safety within the Buoys at St. Helen's, I fell in with and captured, 10 leagues S. S. E. from Beachy Head, L'Justine Adelaide, French lugger privateer, mounting two carriage guns, two swivels, a chest of small arms, and manned with twenty men; three days from Fecamp, without making a capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. COMPTON.

Admiral Peyton, Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Polyphemus, Cork Harbour, May 26.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Penguin arrived here yesterday evening from Portsmouth, and that, in her way hither, she captured a French lugger privateer; farther particulars of which will be seen in the accompanying Letter to me from Capt. Pulling.

*Penguin, Cork Harbour,
May 25.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the morning of the 24th instant, being off the Lizard with a convoy bound for this port, I fell in with and captured, after a short chase, Le Terrible French lugger privateer, of four guns and 25 men; out seven days from Morlaix, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. K. PULLING.

Robert Kingsmill, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3.

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 his Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, April 7.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Lapwing, on the 7th ult. fell in with, off St. Christopher's, and captured, Le Hereuse Catherine French schooner privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, carrying six guns and fifty-one men, which Captain Barton sent into St. Christopher's.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, April 9.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Tamer, in her way from Barbadoes to Martinique, with the convoy for the Leeward Islands, fell in with, on the 4th instant, and captured Le Poisson Volant French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, carrying four guns and forty men, which Captain Martin brought with him to Martinique.

You will likewise be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship L'Aimable, being on a cruise off Guadaloupe, fell in with, on the 6th inst. and captured, Le Chasseur French privateer, belonging to that island, carrying six guns and 80 men, which Captain Lobbsent into Dominica.

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

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal William, at Spithead, June 4, 1797.

THE St. Fiorenzo arrived this morning from the Nore, and has brought in L'Unité French lugger privateer, carrying 14 guns and 58 men. Inclosed is a Letter from Sir Harry Neale, giving an account of the capture of the said privateer.

*St. Fiorenzo, Spithead,
June 4, 1797.*

SIR,

I AM to beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I yesterday morn-

ing

ing, off the Owers, captured L'Unité French lugger privateer, commanded by Citizen Charles Roberts, carrying 14 guns, and manned with 58 men. She had been out from Morlaix three days, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. NEALE.

Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

Admiral of the White,

&c. &c. &c.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 6, 1796.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies :

*His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales,
off Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.*

SIR,

AFTER the reduction of Trinidad, the force destined for the expedition against Porto Rico being assembled, on the 8th of April the fleet sailed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the arrival of Captain Woolley, of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, who had been sent to Tortola and St. Thomas to procure pilots and guides. This occasioned the delay of a few days.

On Monday the 17th we made the Island of Porto Rico, and came to an anchor off Congrejos Point. The whole of the North Side of this Island is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was discovered, about three leagues to the eastward of the town, through which his Majesty's sloops, the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter vessels, passed into a small bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were disembarked, with little opposition from about a hundred of the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes at the landing place.

In the afternoon of the same day the troops advanced, and took a position very favourable for our numbers, with our right to the sea, and the left to a Lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loss of time, and every preparation made to force a passage into the Island on which the town of Porto Rico is situated. It is necessary here to observe, that as the Moro Castle completely commands the passage into the

harbour, the enemy kept open their communication with the Southern and Western parts of the Island, and even teased and harrassed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town, was on the Eastern side, where it was defended by the Castle and Lines of St. Christopher, to approach which it was necessary to force our way over the Lagoon, which forms this side of the Island. This passage was strongly defended by two redoubts and gun-boats; and the enemy had destroyed the bridge which connects in the narrowest channel the Island with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could sufficiently silence the fire of the enemy (who had likewise entrenched themselves in the rear of these redoubts), to hazard forcing the passage into the Island with so small a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could support a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought against them. The only thing left, was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the Southward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the enemy. This was tried for several days without any great effect, on account of the distance.

It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part, nor that any combined operation between the Sea and Land Service, could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greatest order and regularity.

All our artillery and stores were brought off, except seven iron guns, four iron mortars, and two brass howitzers, which were rendered unserviceable, it being impossible to remove them. Not a sick or wounded soldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy.

During the whole of our operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the most cordial co-operation, and every act of personal kindness. At my request he landed three hundred seamen, under Captains Toddy and Browne, of the Royal Navy, to whose exertions while on shore we are under the greatest obligations. From the arrangements of the Admiral, the landing and re-embarkation of the troops were conducted in the best order. To Captain Renou, of the Royal Navy, principal

Agent

Agent of the Transports, I desire to express the sense I have of his good conduct upon all occasions.

I beg leave to assure you, that the behaviour of the troops have been meritorious; they were patient under labour, regular and orderly in their conduct, and spirited when an opportunity to shew it occurred. All the departments of the army exerted themselves to my satisfaction. A return of our killed and wounded accompanies this Dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that four Spanish brass field-pieces fell into our hands, which were brought off.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.

Royal Artillery—7 Rank and File killed, 5 ditto wounded.

Royal Engineers—5 Rank and File killed.

26th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto wounded.

14th Regiment—3 Rank and File wounded.

42d Ditto—1 Rank and File killed, 2 ditto wounded.

53d Ditto—1 Captain wounded, 1 ditto missing, 3 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

60th Ditto—1 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded.

87th Ditto—2 Rank and File killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto missing.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Lieutenant missing, 6 Rank and File killed, 15 ditto wounded, 38 ditto missing.

Ditto Fusileers—1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant missing, 4 Rank and File killed, 30 ditto wounded, 70 ditto missing.

Tobago Blacks—2 Rank and File wounded.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing, 2 Lieutenants missing, 30 Rank and File killed, 68 ditto wounded, 121 missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, or Missing.

53d Regiment—Captain Rynd wounded, Captain Dover missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Loewenstein's Chasseurs—Lieutenant-Colonel Stammendorf wounded, Lieutenant de Gand missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Ditto Fusileers—Captain Grasse killed, Lieutenant Montagnac missing.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 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 on board his Majesty's Ship Queen, at Cape Nichola Mole, April 27, 1797.

HAVING on the 16th inst. received information from Capt. Biffett, of his Majesty's ship Janus, that he had chased into Maregot the French frigate Harmonic the evening before, and being myself obliged, for want of provisions, to return to this port with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed Captain Ogilvy to make sail in the evening, and lay off the Bay of Maregot all night; and, on not discovering the French frigate there in the morning, he was directed to proceed close along shore between the islands of Tortuga and Port au Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the Westward of Tortuga, Capt. Ogilvy made the signal for an enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within hail, had the satisfaction to find he had chased the frigate into Mostique Bay; and it was his opinion she might be destroyed, which I instantly gave him orders to use his utmost endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to assist. The sequel their Lordships will best understand by a copy of Captain Ogilvy's Report, (No. 1.) Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the consequences will be attended, I trust, with the greatest advantages to his Majesty's service, as from the very great scarcity of provisions at Cape François, the French Deputies had forced, contrary to the opinion of the Captain and Officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American vessels loaded with provisions that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into the port of Port-au-Paix and Jean Rabel, up to Cape François.

In the road of Jean Rabel, I found, on my passage down, fourteen laying there; and as it appeared to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake Brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that service, which a copy of his report (No. 2.) will prove to their

their Lordships he did in the most complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer-like disposition, I have the satisfaction of saying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the Road was defended by a battery of five guns (thirty-two pounders), and the vessels anchored within half musquet-shot of the shore.

You will also be pleased to lay before their Lordships, the report of Captains Ricketts and Pigot (No. 3, and 4.) of vessels cut out and destroyed from two anchorages at the West end of Porto Rico.

Thunderer, at Sea,
April 16, 1797.

SIR,

IN consequence of your order to attend to the French frigate I chased into Mostique yesterday morning, I beg leave to inform you, that, at a quarter past four yesterday evening, the Valiant following in close order, I bore up to examine the entrance of Mostique Inlet, keeping so close in shore as to be in four fathom water when a breast of the frigate; but the wind blew so hard, it was impossible to anchor, without a certainty of driving on the rocks. A little before five I opened my fire on the French frigate and battery, and shortly after the Valiant did the same; but I was sorry to find the force of the wind did not allow the ships to remain long in our stations, though I had reduced the ship to her top-sails, and braced the yards different ways, for the purpose of stopping her way. Finding it too late to perform the same evolution that evening, I hauled off, and took such a station as I thought most likely to prevent her escape; and this morning I had the satisfaction to find, that the well-directed fire of the two ships had induced her to quit her anchorage, by which means she fell into such a situation between the two ships as made her escape impossible.

At seven o'clock this morning, finding herself in that situation, she was run on shore, and set fire to by the crew; and forty-seven minutes past eight the blew up. What remains of the wreck is close to the shore, about four miles to the windward of Jean Rabel. I have every reason to think she was the Harmonie, of forty-four guns. It is with the greatest satisfaction I inform you, that this service has been performed without the loss of a man, though the ships suffered a little in their masts, sails, rigging, and hull. I am much in-

debted to Captain Crawley, of the Valiant, for the close order in which he followed me, and the strict attention he paid to the orders I gave him before I bore up. From the small specimen I have had of the conduct of the Officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ship Thunderer, under my command, I am convinced, that if an opportunity of real service offered, they would do credit to the country they belong to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILL. OGILVY.

Hermione, at Cape St. Nicholas,

SIR,

April 21, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, pursuant to your order of the 18th instant, I have proceeded with His Majesty's ship Mermaid, off the East end of Tortuga, to endeavour to fall in with the Drake and Penelope, and was joined by them and his Majesty's ship Quebec, at sun-set, on the 19th.

The wind being very light, and a strong current setting to the Eastward, I judged we should not reach Jean Rabel before day-light, therefore stood to the N. W. until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, keeping far enough from the land to prevent any suspicion of our intentions, having determined to attempt surprising the vessels with the boats, under cover of the night.

I directed the several Captains to make the necessary preparations for that purpose, and stood in, carrying a proportion of sail to be close in shore to the Eastward of Jean Rabel, before the land-wind came off, in which we succeeded to my wishes; and kept running down to the Westward until I supposed we were within two miles of the vessels, when the boats were sent in, with directions to row close along shore until they discovered them, it being then so dark that we could not see them from the ships; the frigates followed under an easy sail, keeping about a mile from the shore, to draw the attention of the enemy, and thereby favour the attempt of the boats. At about one o'clock I perceived a fire of musquetry, at which time the enemy had discovered the boats, but not until they were in possession of many of the vessels, and had one actually under way. — The batteries almost immediately opened upon the ships, which was occasionally returned by them, and

about

about four o'clock the vessels were all in possession of our people, and standing out with the land breeze, except two small row-boats, which were hauled upon the beach, and could not be got off. I cannot omit expressing my thanks to Captains Cook, Otway, and Perkins, for their advice and ready assistance in the execution of the above service, and my approbation of the conduct and exertions of the officers and crews belonging to the different ships, especially those employed in the boats; and it is with particular satisfaction I have to inform you, that it has been executed without a man being hurt. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the nine vessels which were brought out by the boats.

And am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt.
Vice-Admiral of the
Red, and Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

A List of Vessels brought out of Jean Rabel by his Majesty's Ships Hermione, Quebec, Mermaid, Drake Brig, Penelope Cutter.

Ship Polly, Aliha Herwine, master, from New Portland, bound to the Mole, laden with lumber, and 20 casks of porter, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer. Condemned.

Brig Two Sisters, N. Shellar, master, John Davis, owner, from New York, bound to Port au Prince, laden with flour and cheese, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer. Her papers gone to Cape François.

Brig Sally, James Yardsley, master, Steward and Co. owners, from Philadelphia, bound to the Mole, laden with bread and flour, taken off Jean Rabel by L'Entruvie privateer. Papers gone to Cape François.

Brig Abiona, Isaac Isaacs, master, from Baltimore, bound to the Mole in ballast, taken off Jean Rabel by two row-boats. Papers gone to Cape François.

Schooner Columbia, George Thomson, master, Lawrie Evans, owner, from New Providence, bound to Rhode Island, in Ballast, taken off Jean Rabel by two row-boats. Papers gone to Cape François.

Schooner Juno, S. Wright, master, Foster Riley, owner, from New York, bound to Port-au-Prince, laden with coffee, taken off Tortuga by a privateer. Cleared.

Schooner Citizen Snow Hill, William Maffey, master, Hith and Co. owners, from Baltimore, bound to Mariegalante laden with flour, dry goods, and wine, taken off Rabel by a Privateer. Papers gone to Cape François.

Sloop Industry, Hodkins and Co. owner, from Newhaven, bound to the Mole, in Ballast. Papers gone to Cape François.

A sloop brought in by the men belonging to his Majesty's brig Drake, supposed to have sailed from the Mole.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

La Magicienne, Calabass Bay,

SIR, *April 8, 1797.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that the boats belonging to the Magicienne and Regulus, officered and manned by volunteers from the two ships, in the night of the 6th inst. entered the harbour of Cape Roxo in this island, the great receptacle for French privateers and their prizes, when they captured, sunk, and burnt thirteen sail of square-rigged vessels and schooners, the whole in the port (except a Danish ship), and destroyed two batteries of two guns each, six and four pounders, at the entrance and head of the harbour, without the loss of a man.

This service was so admirably well executed, that I think it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to you the names of every Officer employed on it.

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

W. H. RICKETTS.

Officers employed on the Cape Roxo Expedition.

La Magicienne. Mr. Naples, First Lieutenant.

Cheshire, Master.

Adams, Purser.

Jordain, Surgeon.

Perry, Lieut. of Marines.

Regulus. Mr. Macheath, First Lieut. Reid, Master.

Frazer, Lieut. of Marines.

*Hermione, at Cape Nichola,
April 15, 1797.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, on the 22d of March, standing in between the Island of Zacheo and the West end of Porto Rico, I discovered a brig and several smaller vessels at anchor close in shore, and had the good fortune to succeed in bringing the Hermione to an anchor within half a mile

mile of them, and abreast of a small battery, which immediately opened a fire upon the ship, but was very shortly silenced.

I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Reid and Douglas, to take possession of the vessels; and though they were aground, and a small fire of musquetry kept up by the enemy, they brought them all out but two, which were sunk, and I am happy to say without a man being hurt. The following day I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Reid, to land and endeavour to spike and dismount the guns, which they effected without loss, and the enemy had, on our first appearance, taken the sails of the vessels away, and otherwise dismantled them. I set fire to them all but the brig, three of which were French privateers, and the others their prizes, making in all fifteen, besides the brig.

In executing the service, I feel it but justice to the Officers and ships company under my command, to express my approbation of their conduct and exertions, particularly those employed in the boats, which service was attended with much risk and fatigue, and executed with the greatest cheerfulness, spirit, and good judgment.

The brig belongs to Bremen, and was captured by one of the privateers a month before; she is laden very deep, and is a very valuable vessel.

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

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT TRANENT ON TUESDAY THE 29th OF AUGUST, AT THE MEETING OF THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THAT DISTRICT OF EAST-LOTHIAN, FOR CARRYING THE MILITIA ACT INTO EXECUTION.

A VARIETY of false and unfounded reports, and gross misrepresentations of facts, have gone abroad relative to the very unpleasant affair which occurred at Tranent, at the meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants for carrying the Militia Act into execution; persons, it is well known, have been sent out to collect information suited to their views, from the guilty agents in the tumultuous proceedings of that day; and from such polluted sources have the statements been drawn, which have been industriously circulated, for the

obvious purpose of justifying the insults offered to the laws, and encouraging the deluded people to attempt a repetition of them.

From these considerations, it has been judged necessary to collect information on the subject from authentic sources; and several minute details have accordingly been procured from persons who had the best opportunities of acquiring information, and whose honour and veracity are above suspicion. To the temperate, patient, and humane conduct of the military, which has, in particular, been the subject of the grossest misrepresentation, these accounts bear uniform and honourable testimony. It is in justice to them, and to the other persons who have been thus calumniated—it is to hold up to the indignation of the Country those criminal attempts to disturb its peace, which have not even the shadow of a pretence to justify them, that the following correct statement is published.

The affair at Tranent, it appears, had been for several days in agitation. On the evening of the 28th of August, the day preceding the district meeting, a number of disorderly people of Peneaitland and the neighbouring parishes made a violent assault on the house and property of James Sanderion, schoolmaster, at Peneaitland; and had it not been for the humane and seasonable interference of the Rev. Mr. Pyper, minister of the parish, both he and his wife had been sacrificed to the lawless fury of the multitude, who avowed their intention of murdering them. Mr. Pyper hastened to the spot as soon as he heard of what was passing, and ceased not for several hours to remonstrate with the mob on the criminality of their proceedings, of which they seemed at last convinced, and dispersed themselves. But it appears that they were not to be diverted from the execution of their pre-conceived purpose on Tuesday.

Every effort had been for some time employed to inflame the minds of the people, and even children by the road side, were heard asking their mothers—“When the Gentlemen would be put to death?”—The Colliers in particular were remarkably assiduous; on Monday parties of them went round the country, and engaged all their brethren to attend. Monday night was spent in making preparations for the attack. Great magazines of stones were collected at Tranent; the town drum was forcibly seized, and a large party paraded with it round the

neighbouring villages, requiring the inhabitants to assemble next day at different appointed places, and then to march in bodies to Tranent; threatening those who did not turn out as required, with having their houses burnt, and themselves and their families destroyed. Intimidated by these threats, the people, men and women, turned out next day in great numbers, and joined the tumultuous mob; and many who had no mischief in view until collected in this unlawful manner, assisted in the outrages which were committed.

The transactions on Tuesday are minutely and accurately detailed in the following letter from a person who was an eye witness of every thing that passed.

“ *Haddington, Aug. 31, 1797.*

“ I am thoroughly convinced that the unpleasant business which took place on Tuesday at Tranent will be extremely misrepresented, I shall therefore give you a full account, as nearly as I can recollect; and having been in the street the whole time, and mostly opposite the house where the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants were met, I ought to be well acquainted with the circumstances that passed. The Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates arrived at Tranent a little after eleven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Cinque Ports, and about twenty of the Volunteer Cavalry. On their arrival they were insulted and abused in the grossest language, by multitudes of people whom they found assembled. The women were particularly clamorous, and for some time seemed to take the lead: for the men, either ashamed of the business, or wishing to conceal their strength, at first kept out of sight.

“ The Deputies went into John Glen's house, and desired that the cavalry should be drawn up at the east end of the town, as they were anxious that the constables only, if possible, should be employed in keeping off the crowd from the door. In about half an hour a squadron of the Pembroke-shire Cavalry arrived, and soon after great numbers of people, chiefly Colliers and Salters, assembled from all parts of the country, armed with immense bludgeons. As soon as they had collected their forces, they sent up to the Deputy Lieutenants a most insolent, rebellious, and threatening paper (which they called a petition), which the Deputies received, but told the persons who presented it, that it would not prevent them from going through with their business, and doing their duty.

“ The mob then began to press extremely on the house where the Deputy Lieutenants were assembled: a shower of brick-bats soon demolished the windows, while the concussion on the walls and roof was dreadful, and made them believe they would soon be beaten down. All attempts to remonstrate with the mob were in vain; the instant any one shewed his face at the door or window, he was assailed with a violent shower of brick-bats and stones. A serjeant and six men were now stationed at the door to assist the constables in keeping off the crowd: but before they had stood a quarter of an hour, they were completely overpowered and driven from their post.

“ The officer who commanded the Cavalry then turned round to the crowd, and begged them for God's sake to desist, as, if they proceeded to extremities, and the military were ordered to act, a great many of them would suffer: upon which they damned the soldiers, and said they would soon do for them. By this time the tops of the houses were covered with men, who were throwing down immense stones. A stronger party of the Pembroke-shire Cavalry was now brought, with an intention that they should be drawn up opposite to the house in which the Deputies were assembled; but from the quantity of stones which were thrown from the tops of the houses, and from the street, it was found perfectly impossible to form them, and they were obliged to gallop down the street. At this time the soldiers received many severe blows from the stones which were thrown from the tops of the houses, and the street. The Commanding Officer was in imminent danger, his horse was knocked down, and while he was down, a scoundrel (who was afterwards taken prisoner, and is now in gaol) struck the officer on the left arm with a bludgeon; fortunately he did not lose his seat; but his horse had scarcely again got on his legs, when a stone struck him on the hand, and knocked his sword out of it, which was picked up by one of the rioters, and carried off. Serjeant Smith, of the Cinque Ports Cavalry, at this time received a severe blow on the head from a stone, and now lies dangerously ill at Tranent. His recovery is despaired of.

“ Several other attempts were made to keep possession of that part of the street which was opposite to the door, but they were all equally ineffectual; the men were completely driven off; and had not orders been at last reluctantly given to fire.

fire, not a doubt can be entertained that the military would have been defeated, and the Magistrates and Deputies seized and murdered. On these orders being given, some of the Pembrokehire Cavalry were ordered to draw their pistols, and fire at the men on the tops of the houses, which they did, and continued to do for a considerable time, without the smallest effect; the men on the tops of the houses disregarded the pistol firing most completely. Captain Price, of the Pembrokehire, observing this, took a party of the Cinque Ports (who had carbines), from the right, and went round to the rear of the house, on the north side of the street, and dismounted them. They here fired with a good deal of effect, which was the only thing that brought them down from the tops of the houses, and enabled the military to get the better of them. The Magistrates

then came down, and many of the rioters were apprehended, and sent to Haddington gaol.

"A more determined set of men never were assembled together. Their number I cannot guess at, but it was very great; most fortunately, however, there was a sufficient force to get the better of them. I fear there were a good many killed and wounded, but, from the resistance the military met with, it was impossible to prevent it. The Justices and Sheriffs have been very busy yesterday and to-day taking precognitions, and examining the evidences against those persons who were committed, and I suppose eight or nine of them will be sent to Edinburgh gaol for trial."

The details given by other persons agree in substance with the above, varying only as their respective opportunities of information were different.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 28.

THIS morning, at half past ten o'clock, the platform erected over the entrance of Stafford gaol, for the execution of criminals, exhibited the most solemn and interesting scene that has occurred since the building of the prison. Mr. Thomas Millward Oliver, a young man well descended, well educated, and respectable in the exercise of a liberal profession, was then brought out to suffer death. The trial of this unfortunate Gentleman (which stood over from the last Assizes, on account of the absence of a material witness) came on here upon Friday the 25th instant. After a hearing of nine hours, the Jury found him GUILTY of the crime for which he stood indicted—the murder of Mr. John Wood. Though dissatisfied with some circumstances that arose in the Court, he thought the Jury warranted in their verdict by the obvious tendency of the directions which they received from the Judge. Of the deceased, Mr. Oliver frequently spoke in terms of great esteem; but upon all occasions he steadily and calmly denied his having formed, or felt even for one moment, the slightest intention against the life of Mr. Wood. The same composure of mind, and the same firmness of behaviour, which he preserved during his trial, continued through the whole

of that awful interval which passed between his sentence and his execution. In his conversation with the Rev. Mr. Booker and Dr. Parr, who frequently attended him in his cell, he was often serious, but without dejection, and sometimes cheerful, but without levity.

On the morning of his execution he received with great composure the sacrament. He approached with serenity the stage on which he was to be executed, bowed repeatedly to the spectators, and was launched undismayed into eternity.

The following declaration, written by Mr. Oliver, in his cell, about an hour before his execution, in the presence of Dr. Parr and Mr. Booker, was sent by Mr. Oliver to Mr. Booker, from the platform, and a copy of it was delivered by Dr. Parr to Mr. Dickenson, for publication:

"I die unconscious of the imputed guilt for which I suffer. I am in perfect charity with all mankind, and repose that hope which becomes me as a Man and a Christian, in the justice and mercy of my Heavenly Judge.

(Signed) "T. M. OLIVER."

Aug. 28th, 1797.

31. This day, about noon, a dreadful fire broke out at Honiton, in Devonshire, which

which raged with great fury for four hours, and was with difficulty extinguished in the evening, after destroying near thirty houses, among which was the Bank; but we are not at present informed of any other particulars. This is the third calamitous visitation of this nature, with which the above unfortunate town has been afflicted in the course of a few years.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Extract of a Letter from Haverfordwest.

“This day, at the Great Sessions held here for the county of Pembroke, came on the trial of Thomas John and Samuel Griffiths, against whom, at the preceding Spring Great Sessions, two bills of indictment for High Treason had been respectively found, for aiding and abetting the King’s enemies, by joining and giving information and advice to the French troops who landed near Fishguard in February last. These men had been taken up and the indictment found on the information and oaths of six amongst those who were made prisoners by Lord Cawdor, upon that occasion; and who had sworn to these persons being in the French camp, on Thursday the 23d and Friday the 24th (the days of the capitulation) and giving information of the numbers and strength of Lord Cawdor’s troops, and advising them not to surrender to so small a force, Lord Cawdor having with him only 3 or 400 disciplined troops, and the French being 1,250 strong. At the trial these facts were opened by the Attorney General for that circuit, and the first witness called was Monsieur Llanharde, who had acted as aid-de-camp to Gen. Tate upon that expedition, and

who distinctly swore to each of the persons above mentioned being in the French camp on Thursday and Friday; the other French prisoners who had given their evidence before the Grand Jury, and who had ever since, as privates, been in confinement as prisoners at war, were next called, but they, one after another, positively refused to give any evidence against the persons accused, alledging the apprehensions they were under from their own Government, in case they did. Upon this, and there being no other evidence against the parties but the oaths of the above French prisoners, the Attorney General declined proceeding further in the prosecution, and they were respectively acquitted without being called upon for their defence.

15. Came on in the Sheriff’s Court, before J. Burchell, Esq. and a special jury, the cause of Boddington against Boddington. This was an action for damages, and engaged the particular attention of a very crowded audience. The seducer was in partnership and first cousin of the much-injured plaintiff. The damages were laid at *Fifty Thousand Pounds*. Mr. Erskine, as leading counsel for the plaintiff, opened, and in a long speech expatiated on the enormity of the crime of adultery and seduction, and on its aggravated heinousness in this sinful instance, calling witnesses to substantiate the charge. Mr. Law, in behalf of the defendant, made a very able speech in mitigation of damages. Mr. Burchell, the Deputy-Sheriff, summed up the evidence in a very clear and concise manner; and the Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS damages.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM Wilberforce, esq. M. P. to Miss Spooner, of Elmdon House, Warwickshire.

John Moseley, esq. of Ousden-hall, Suffolk, to Miss Payne Galway, daughter of S. Payne Galway, esq. of Tofts, Norfolk.

Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. to Miss Pelly, daughter of Henry Hinde Pelly, esq. of Upton, Essex.

John Bridgman, esq. to Miss Hall, both late of Kingston, in Jamaica.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, of Chevet, Yorkshire, to Miss Tuffnell, eldest daughter of William Tuffnell, esq. of Langleys.

Richard Mansell Phillips, esq. of Coedgaing, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Bond Hopkins, daughter of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. of Painshill, Surry.

Mr. Schenck, secretary to the Prince of Orange, to Mrs. Rowlls, of Surbiton, near Kingston upon Thames.

The Honourable Captain Carleton, of the 65th light dragoons, eldest son of Lord Dorchester, to Miss Priscilla Belford.

Captain Wilson, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Jemima Belford, niece to Sir Adam Williamson, knight of the bath.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 13.

AT Pyle, in Glamorganshire, Hopkin Llewellyn, esq. one of the coroners of the said county.

15. J. Corne, esq. of Enville-hall, steward to the Earls of Stamford and Warrington.

The Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes, of Redland, in the county of Devon. M. A. and vicar of Bath Easton, Somersetshire.

16. Lady Eliz. Penelope Chrichton, Viscountess Mountstuart, widow of John Lord Mountstuart, and only daughter to the Earl of Dumfries.

18. Henry Estwick, esq. lieutenant of the 64th regiment of foot.

Francis Murphy, esq. first lieutenant of the Scarawalsh yeoman infantry.

James Benwell, esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Josiah Spode, of Stoke upon Trent, in the county of Stafford, manufacturer of earthen ware, in his 64th year.

20. Mr. Thos. Burkett, modeller in the dock-yard, Chatham, aged 70.

At Hull, Mr. Charles Stamford, merchant of London.

Lately, Samuel Gibbs, esq. of Horkley-park, Essex.

Lately, at his seat at Mount North, in the county of Cork, William Lyfaght, esq.

Lately, at Castle-Dillon, in the county of Armagh, the Right Honourable Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.

21. At Bath, Richard Forster, esq. of Leftwithiel, Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, George Cranston, well known for his vocal abilities and diminutive stature.

The Rev. Hugh Bennet, rector of Treborough and Runnington in Somersetshire.

22. At Kenfington, Mrs. Gataker, widow of the late Mr. Gataker, of Pall Mall, in her 79th year.

At Wexford, in Ireland, Arthur Meadows, esq.

Lately, Mr. Burton, late of Drury Lane Theatre.

23. Mrs. Garthshore, wife of Doctor Garthshore, of St. Martin's-lane.

Mr. David Roberts, distiller, of Brentford.

At Jesus College, Cambridge, William Mathew, L.L.B. fellow and bursar of that society, and one of the esquire beadles, to which office he was chosen in 1775.

At Believue, Mrs. Scott, relict of General John Scott, of Balcomie, mother of the Marchioness of Scott Titchfield.

Lately, in Dublin, Mr. William Irvin, of the Chief Clerk's Office, House of Commons.

24. Richard Shuttleworth, esq. an alderman of Durham.

Mr. William Davenport, formerly merchant at Liverpool.

The Rev. E. Walker, vicar of Norwell, near Newark.

The Rev. Joshua Thomas, more than 40 years Baptist Minister at Leominster.

Dr. Kinnaird, of Great St. Martin's lane. Lately, at Limerick, Mr. David Bindon, son of the late H. W. Bindon, esq. recorder of that city.

25. At Glasgow, Capt. George M^cGill, of Kembach.

Mr. James Magee, late bookfeller at Belfast, aged 90.

Lately, Frederick George Mulcaster colonel of engineers, and major-general in the army.

Lately, the Rev. John Weeks Bedwell, rector of Hatherop, in the county of Gloucester.

26. At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 70, Mrs. Partridge, relict of the late Henry Partridge, esq.

27. Clayton Tarleton, esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool, in his 35th year.

At Bath, the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Cranston, relict of the late Lord Cranston, in her 27th year.

28. The Honourable Robert George William Trefusis Lord Clinton, aged 35 years.

At Taunton, in Somersetshire, Nathaniel Jarman, esq.

29. At Warminghurst park in Sussex, Thomas Richardson, esq.

At Derby, in his 63^d year, Joseph Wright, esq. an eminent painter (see p. 169.)

Mr. Henry Park, of the Curtain-road, Finsbury-square.

Mr. Thos. Briscoe, of Queen's-street, Chelster, more than 30 years a preacher in Mr. John Wesley's congregation.

31. At Mile-end, Mr. N. Sutton, formerly an eminent speaker amongst the sect called Mugletonians.

Christopher Bethell, esq. of Grosvenor-square, aged 69.

Mr. Alexander Douglas, Finsbury-square, aged 66.

SEPT. 1. The Honourable Penn Asheton Curzon, son of Lord Curzon, and member for Leicestershire.

Mr. Philip Buckley, at South Lambeth.

At Keynsham, the Rev. Thos. M^cGeary, M. A.

2. Mr. John Windsor, attorney at law, of the Inner Temple.

At Mr. William Hippeley's, Shepton Mallet, Mr. John Brewer, Roman Catholic priest,

priest, aged 64 years, 34 of which he had resided in the same house.

Mr. Francis Meggison, many years keeper of Ousebridge gaol.

David Erskine, esq. son of the late John Erskine, esq. of Dunn, in the island of Jamaica.

3. At East Barnett, Angus Macauley, L.L.D. late of New Norfolk-street.

Mr. Edward Tomlyn, of the Dock-yard, Chatham.

4. At Enniskillen, Ireland, Captain-Lieutenant William Scott, of Loyal Essex regiment of infantry.

At Cardigan, Mr. David Davies, surgeon.

5. The Rev. Richard Evans, rector of Kingland, Herefordshire, and prebendary of Hereford and Bangor.

6. The Rev. John Fell, at Homerton, late tutor of the dissenting college at that place. Mr. Fell was formerly minister at Thaxted in Essex, and was the author of

(1) *Genuine Protestantism, or the unalienable Rights of Conscience defended: in Opposition to the late and new Mode of Subscription proposed by some Dissenting Ministers, in three Letters to Mr. Pickard, 8vo. 1773.*

(2) *A Fourth Letter to Mr. Pickard on genuine Protestantism; being a full Reply to the Rev. Mr. Toulmin's Defence of the Dissenters' new Mode of Subscription, 8vo. 1774.*

(3) *The Justice and Utility of Penal Laws for the Direction of Conscience examined; in Reference to the Dissenters' late Application to Parliament. Addressed to a Member of the House of Commons, 8vo. 1774.*

(4) *Dæmoniacks. An Enquiry into the Heathen and the Scripture Doctrine of Dæmons, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others on the Subject, are particularly considered, 8vo. 1779.*

(5) *Remarks on the Appendix of the Editor of Rowley's Poems, printed at the End of Observations on the Poem attributed to Rowley by Rayner Hickford, Esq. 8vo. no date (1783).*

(6) *An Essay towards an English Grammar, with a Dissertation on the Nature and peculiar Use of certain hypothetical Verbs in the English Language, 12mo. 1784.*

(7) *The Idolatry of Greece and Rome distinguished from that of other Heathen Nations, in a Letter to the Rev. Hugh Farmer, 8vo. 1785.*

Mr. Fell was born at Cokermonth, and at first apprenticed to a trade; but being of a studious disposition, was noticed by several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, in consequence of which he was sent to the academy at Hackney, and afterwards ordained. The

treatment he met with from some persons connected with the seminary over which he presided, will reflect disgrace on those who abetted the illiberal persecution he experienced. He was buried in Bunhill fields' burying-ground the 15th, attended by a long train of earriages and friends, among whom were many of the most eminent of the dissenting clergy and laity.

At Gloucester, Count Dhane, a nobleman who, previous to the late revolution, retired from the Austrian Netherlands.

8. At Cambridge, the Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D. master of Emmanuel College, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, chancellor of Lichfield, and principal librarian to the University. He was born at Leicester in the year 1735, and was educated in that town, from whence he was removed to Emmanuel College, about the year 1753. In 1757 he took the degree of B. A. and on the 26th of April 1759, was elected fellow of the college on Gillingham's foundation. He proceeded M. A. in 1760, and in 1765 was chosen one of the proctors of the University. The next year (1766) he published his *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, the most decisive pamphlet, it may be said, ever written on any subject, in which, in a very narrow compass, and a most masterly manner, he settled a point which had been much litigated among the learned, and contrary to the declared opinions of many eminent writers. A second edition improved was published the next year, and a third in 1789; since which it has been added to the prolegomena in the last edition of Shakspeare. In 1767 he took the degree of B. D. and the same year was chosen fellow of the Antiquary Society. In 1769 he was appointed Whitehall preacher, and in May 1775 succeeded Dr. Richardson as master of the college, in which he had already executed the office of one of the tutors with Mr. Hubbard several years. In the same year he had the degree of D. D. conferred on him, and in November was elected vice-chancellor of the University. In 1778 he was chosen to the office of librarian, and in 1782 became prebendary of Canterbury. In 1788 he was promoted to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, after which he declared his intention of declining any further preferment, which, it is more than believed, he might have obtained, and in the same year he served the office of vice-chancellor a second time. In 1796 he was admitted *ab eundem* at Oxford, in a way highly honourable to him. He died after a lingering illness, much lamented by his relations, by his friends, by the members of his college and the cathedral over which he presided, and by the poor, to whom he always was a generous

generous benefactor. For a man of his rare endowments, he published but little; the Essay already mentioned, some Notes on Shakspere, a Poem on laying the first Stone of the public Library in 1755, and a Sonnet on the late King's Death in 1760 (both in the Cambridge Collection of Verses), Directions for the Study of English History (printed in our Magazine, Vol. xix, 1791, p. 415), and a Letter on Dennis the Critic (Vol. xxv, 1794, p. 412), being all that at present are recollected. He however assisted many authors in various works, for which he has received their public thanks. In the early part of his life he began to illustrate the antiquities of his native town, but desisted after he had made some progress in the work, and returned the subscription money he had received. The collections he had made for this undertaking were put into the hands of Mr. Nichols, to be employed in his History of the County of Leicester. Whilst a school-boy, he wrote a play on the subject of Charles the Bold; more than one copy of which are said to be in existence in manuscript, but which it is to be hoped will not be permitted to see the light, being merely a boyish composition, as he often described it.

Mr. Joseph Butcher, of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of Mr. Alderman Butcher.

Mr. George Lockhart, merchant, and first lieutenant of the Royal Glasgow volunteers.

9. The Right Honourable Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart. of Bellinter, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, the feat of John Preston, esq.

At Malling, in Suffex, Mrs. Hare, wife of the Rev. Robert Hare.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Redpath, minister of Edrome, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

Lately, in the 90th year of his age, Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton Lawless, in Norfolk.

10. Mrs. Mary Godwin, late Wolfen-croft, in child-bed. This lady was author of

(1) Thoughts on the Education of Daughters; with Reflections on Female Conduct in the more important Duties of Life, 12mo. 1787.

(2) A Vindication of the Rights of Man in a Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, Esq. occasioned by his "Reflections," &c. 1790.

(3) Elements of Morality, for the Use of Children; with an introductory Address to Parents. Translated from the German of C. G. Salzmann, 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

(4) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,

with Strictures on political and moral Subjects, 8vo. 1792.

(5) An Historical and Moral View of the Origin and Progress of the French Revolution; and the Effect it has produced in Europe; 8vo. 1794.

(6) Letters written during a short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 8vo. 1796.

Mr. Swan, of Wansford, in Northamptonshire.

11. At Burwash, in Suffex, Thomas Calverley, esq. of Ewell, in Surry.

Reuben Foxwell, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields, in his 86th year.

The Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. bishop of Chester.

William Jamieson, esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica, lately resident at Bath.

12. At Tottenham High Cross, aged 88, Jane Forster, one of the people called quakers.

13. At Maidstone, Kent, Dr. Thomas Milner, aged 78, formerly physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was author of "Experiments and Observations in Electricity," 8vo. 1783.

14. At Shurburgh park, in Warwickshire, the lady of Sir George Shurburgh Evelyn, bart.

Mr. Robert Denby, of Snarth, aged 80.

The Rev. Mr. Davy, vicar of Pitchley in Northamptonshire, by the accidental going off of a gun in shooting.

Lately, John Rose, esq. at Putney.

15. Mr. John Gray, of Old Broad-street. Lately, the Rev. John Dowling, rector of Gunthorpe with Bartheley, and vicar of Middleton, near Lynn, in Norfolk.

17. The Rev. Philip Cocks, rector of Acton, Middlesex, and brother to Lord Sommers.

Lately, Thomas Fanshaw, esq. of Parfles, near Barking, in Effex.

19. At Blackheath, Mr. Enderby, in the 79th year of his age.

20. The Honourable E. J. Elliott, brother-in-law to Mr. Pitt.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 9. At Florence, the Rev. Honourable John Lord Daer, son to the Earl of Selkirk.

At Martinique, about the end of June, Josiah Dornford, esq. I. L. D. commissary of accounts to the Leeward Islands, son of Josiah Dornford, of Deptford-road.

In the island of Antigua, Dr. John Robertson.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	1 per Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consois	3 per Cent Scrip.	4 per Cent 1777.	5 per Cent Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{5}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 52 $\frac{1}{3}$		64 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$											12l. 1s. 6d.	
26		53	52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		65	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1-16						159						
27	Sunday																		
28		52 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5		64 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$												
29		52	52 a $\frac{1}{4}$		64 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$											12l. 1s. 6d.	
30		53	52 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{8}$										12l. 1s. 6d.	
31	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$											
1	131	52 $\frac{7}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		64 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 15-16	7 $\frac{7}{8}$										12l. 1s. 6d.	
2																			
3	Sunday																		
4	130 $\frac{1}{2}$		52 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$		64 $\frac{7}{8}$	75 $\frac{7}{8}$	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 1-16											
5	130 $\frac{1}{2}$		52 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		64 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$												12l.	
6			52 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$			75 $\frac{5}{8}$		7 1-16										11l. 19s.	
7			52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$			75 $\frac{1}{2}$												12l.	
8			51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52			75 $\frac{1}{2}$												12l. 6d.	
9			51 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			75												11l. 19s.	
10	Sunday																		
11			51 a $\frac{3}{8}$			74 $\frac{7}{8}$												11l. 19s.	
12			51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			75 $\frac{1}{8}$													
13			51 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$			76			56 $\frac{1}{4}$										
14			52 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$			75 $\frac{5}{8}$					52 $\frac{1}{4}$								
15			51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 52			75 $\frac{1}{4}$													
16			49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 50			73													
17	Sunday																		
18			50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$			74													
19			50 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$			74							156					11l. 18s.	
20			47 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49			71 $\frac{1}{2}$													
21			47 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$			70 $\frac{1}{2}$													
22			48 a $\frac{5}{8}$			70 $\frac{3}{4}$												11l. 13s.	
23																			
24	Sunday																		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consois the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.