

# European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1797.

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L O N D O N :

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to T. N. for his Poem, but decline the insertion of it. It is left, according to his desire, at Mr. Sewell's.

The original Letters of the Author of Hudibras are received.

We return our thanks to Leonidas for his favour.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 18, to Dec. 16, 1797.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	44	c	24	6	23	2	18	10	25	4	Kent	46	c	00	0	24	6	18	9	25	3	Suffex	49	4	00	0	27	0	19	9	00	0	Suffolk	43	5	21	3	21	11	15	11	22	4	Cambrid.	40	7	22	0	22	2	12	6	23	6	Norfolk	41	7	19	8	20	8	13	6	20	10	Lincoln	45	3	00	0	26	1	14	8	23	6	York	47	8	29	8	25	1	16	1	27	7	Durham	49	5	00	0	30	6	19	6	00	0	Northum.	44	11	32	0	23	0	16	0	21	4	Cumberl.	52	8	34	5	27	10	17	0	00	0	Westmor.	61	8	37	0	50	9	18	6	00	0	Lancash.	52	4	00	0	35	10	20	4	00	0	Cheshire	50	10	00	0	34	0	20	11	00	0	Somerfet	67	3	00	0	35	10	00	0	37	4	Monmou.	58	9	00	0	38	4	14	0	39	10	Devon	67	6	00	0	33	9	17	0	29	8	Cornwall	65	3	00	0	34	6	16	8	00	0	Dorset	60	4	00	0	33	6	00	0	32	0	Hants	54	3	00	0	28	10	20	3	34	3
																										WALES.					N. Wales	56	0	32	0	25	6	14	0	00	0	S. Wales	60	3	00	0	33	5	12	8	00	0																																																																																																																																																																																																	

### STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.				10	30.42	50	E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	11	30.40	49	E.
26	29.21	44	N. W.	12	30.31	48	E.
27	29.48	44	E.	13	30.15	49	E.
28	29.72	45	N. E.	14	30.16	48	S. W.
29	29.90	44	E. N. E.	15	30.16	49	W. S. W.
30	30.15	43	N.	16	30.18	49	W.
31	30.12	44	N. E.	17	30.30	43	N.
NOVEMBER.				18	30.26	42	W.
1	30.07	43	N. N. W.	19	30.14	39	N. W.
2	30.00	44	W.	20	29.91	38	W.
3	29.91	45	W. S. W.	21	29.76	40	N.
4	29.80	50	S.	22	29.30	41	W.
5	29.52	51	N. W.	23	29.50	37	W.
6	30.01	53	S. S. E.	24	29.67	36	W. S. W.
7	30.20	50	E.	25	29.70	34	N. W.
8	30.40	50	E.	26	29.80	49	S. W.
9	30.41	49	E.	27	29.81	51	S. W.

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

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DR. JOSEPH WHITE,  
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

CONCERNING this Gentleman there is little to inform the Public, except what relates to his literary character, which, notwithstanding one act of imprudence, stands sufficiently high to merit every respect that the possessor of it may claim on account of very uncommon endowments.

He was, if we are not misinformed, originally intended for an employment totally alien to literature, but being discovered by a benevolent person to possess both industry and talents, together with a strong attachment to learning, he was removed from his obscure situation to the University of Oxford, and placed at Wadham College, where his improvement in what was taught at that place soon proved to his patrons, that he was not undeserving of the attention which had been shewn him. On the 19th of February 1773, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and by the recommendation of Dr. Moore, now Archbishop of Canterbury, having bent his attention to the study of the Oriental languages, he soon acquired so extensive an acquaintance with them, that in 1775 he was appointed Laudian Professor of Arabic; and, on this honour being conferred on him, pronounced an Oration which was afterwards published under the title of "De Utilitate Linguae Arabicæ in Studiis Theologicis Oratio; habita Oxonii in Schola Linguarum VII. id. Aprilis, 1775," 4to. 1776, intended to evince the importance and utility of the Arabic language, and to promote the study of it among men of science in general, and divines in particular. He had before been chosen Fellow of his College.

His next performance was the publication of the Syriac Philoxenian Version of the four Gospels, with a Latin Translation, under the title of "Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana Ex. Codd. MSS. Riddleianis in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. Repositis, nunc primum edita, cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus Josephi White," &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1778, and about the same time (Nov. 15, 1778) preached an excellent Sermon which he soon afterwards printed, entitled "A Revival of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended. To which is added some Account of an ancient Syriac Translation of great Part of Origen's Hexaplar Edition of the LXX. lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan," 4to. He was also about this time appointed one of the Whitehall preachers.

The next year (1780) he published "A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour, or Tamerlane: a work written originally by that celebrated Conqueror in the Mogul language, and since translated into Persian. Now first rendered from the Persian into English from a MS. in the possession of William Hunter, M. D. with other Pieces," 4to. and in 1783 the complete work was published, translated by Major Davy, with Preface, Indexes, Geographical Notes, &c. &c. by Dr. White, in one volume 4to.

In Easter Term 1783 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and immediately drew out a plan of the Lectures in the masterly manner it now appears before the world. To complete his plan he soon saw that it was expedient to avail himself of the best



aid he could procure, and accordingly in November that year, finding himself pressed for time, he mentioned the difficulty he laboured under to Mr. Badcock, and requested his advice and assistance; engaging, as he was not a person in affluent circumstances, to remunerate him for the trouble he should bestow on the work. Accordingly he received some important aid from that Gentleman, which, in so arduous a work as Dr. White was engaged in, would have taken little from his merit, had it been openly avowed. Unluckily, our Author took some pains to conceal Mr. Badcock's share in the Lectures, and this circumstance we consider as the single act of imprudence to which we have already alluded. Admitting every article which Mr. Badcock contributed, there will still remain so large a proportion of the work to be placed to Dr. White's account, as to leave him possessed of the reputation to be derived from the work itself, with very little abatement.

In 1784 the Lectures were preached, and the fame of them soon spread through the University, and in a short time reached London. They were universally applauded, and in the same year were printed in 8vo. The brilliancy of the style, the novelty of the manner, and the power of argument produced in favour of the Christian religion, attracted the notice of the learned, and soon pointed out Dr. White as a person deserving of the patronage of the highest law officer in the kingdom. He was accordingly promoted to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, a situation lucrative and honourable to the possessor, placing him in a state of independence, much to the credit of the patron.

Soon after, our Author took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and continued in possession of the reputation he had acquired by the Sermons until the death of Mr. Badcock in May 1788, when a note from Dr. White to him for 500*l.* being found among Mr. Badcock's papers, the composition of the Lectures became a subject much agitated both in conversation and in print. The object of the note for so large a sum was also much canvassed. By Dr. White and his friends, it was said to have been deposited in Mr. Badcock's hands as a security for some future assistance which he was to afford Dr. White, but never executed, in an intended version of Abdollatif's History of Ægypt, of which he had translated a considerable part. By the representatives of Mr. Badcock, the payment was claimed for assistance already afforded in the composition of the Lectures. Much warmth was shewn on both sides, but that part of the dispute was soon ended by Dr. White's agreeing to pay the money claimed. Still, however, the share of Mr. Badcock in the composition of the Lectures was litigated, which obliged Dr. White to publish a pamphlet, entitled "A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, L.L.D." 8vo. 1790, which put an end to the controversy.

Since that period Dr. White has married, and has obtained a living in Norfolk, on which he at present resides, where we hope he will employ himself in finishing the works he had in hand when the above illiberal controversy drew his attention to other objects of less importance, less at least to the world at large.

## LETTER II. FROM DR. SMITH TO MR. BAKER \*.

SIR,

I HAVE deferred to answer your letter, it may be longer than I ought to have done, but it was only in order to your better satisfaction in another particular, relating to that excellent person Dr. Beale.

Soon after the receipt of your letter I acquainted the Earle of Clarendon with your good wishes, not to say requests, that those *few sermons* of the good and worthy Doctor which are in his library at Cornebury, might be in the *College*

*hands*, of which he was Master: his Lordship was pleased to assure me, that as soon as he could light upon them he would give them to me to convey to you. But when his great business which keeps him here will permit him to go into the country, it is very uncertain: however I will not fail, at due and convenient intervals, to put him in mind of his promise.

Hearing from him that my Lord his Father had made mention of the Doctor in some MSS. papers now in his pos-

\* See Page 293.



fection, he did me the favour to send me part of them on Sunday last, to transcribe what I thought fit and proper for this purpose. I will let you into the secret: That excellent wise and truly pious Lord in his double banishment, among other vast heapes of his compositions, of which his incompatible History lately published is but a part, wrote *Contemplations and Reflexions on the Book of Psalms*, which he began at Jersey 26 Dec. 1647; which good and great worke he was forced to lay aside through the multiplicity of busines that continually passed through his hands, and did not, and indeed could not, to his great sorrow and trouble of mind, resume till after his second proscription. When his other studye, and his freedome from sicknes and paine of the gout, would suffer him, he finished it at Montpelier in the latter end of the yeare also: before which he has perfixed an *Epistolar Adresse*, if I may so call it, or *Dedication to his Children*, giving an account of his whole performance, in which he has given also a full prooffe and demonstration, that he was as eminent for his exalted and wise piety and devotion, for his wise and profound actione of religion and theology, and for his practise of all Christian graces and virtues, as for his admirable knowledge in affaires of civil prudence, and in matter of state and government. In this epistle, dated 18-23 February, I find the following words, wherein he gives a great character of the good Doctor:

And in one respect I had much more reason to dedicate a select part of my time to some pious recollections of one unhappy circumstance which accompanyes

this my second banishment, which I did not sustaine on my former, when I was never without the daily exercise of my religion in a congregation of the same faith, performed by some learned Devine of the Church of England; as during the time of my Ambassy in Spaine, I had a worthy and learned Chaptaine, and he dyed a little before I came from thence, who both preached, and prayed, and administered the sacrament to my family, according to the ordinances of that Church.

When the present noble Earle did me the honour and favour, several years since, to shew me this excellent manuscript, after a carefull inspection and reading several parts of the *Divine meditations*, I was then fully satisfied and convinced, and am stil more and more, that no booke, written by whomsoever, can conduce more to the advancement, or indeed retrieving of godlines and virtue, which, generally speaking, seeme to be quite lost in this corrupt and wicked age: and I hope my Lord will at last be prevailed upon to make it public for the common good\*. I give you many thanks for that part of Dr. Cofins letter to Mr. Gunning, written in 1657 from Paris, which you thought fit to transcribe. I wish that it had been entire. If you have any more of Bp. Cofins letters and papers by you, I shall look upon it as a great obligation, if you will please to communicate them to

Sir,

Your most faithfull & humble Servant,

T. S.

Lond. 23 Jan. 1706-7.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Account of Mr. de la Cour in your Magazine for July, page 301, is very correct, for I once knew him personally, and testify the truth of what has been said of him in respect of his private life. It has been said, that "great wits are allied to madness," and it has often proved so.—I remember often seeing him in a morning, walking with the officers of the main guard (near the Exchange at Cork), to and fro in the front of the line, in his canonical habit, *i. e.* gown and band, which he generally

wore, although I never knew that he had any benefice, or that he ever preached in any of the Churches at Cork. He wore his hat cocked after the then clerical mode, and a dark brown flowing curled wig, which I do not remember ever to have seen powdered. He was, as you say, generally called the mad Parson; but by the vulgar, Mr. Dallycote. He was of French extraction, and, if I remember right, had used to write his name De la Court. His evenings were generally spent at the Blakeney Tavern, among young thoughtless military officers,

\* These Contemplations and Reflexions on the Psalms were published in Lord Clarendon's Collection of Tracts. Fo. 1747. See p. 374.

opulent merchants' sons, and other Cork bucks. About 1757 he was desired to compose some lines as an inscription for a new sign of General Blakeney, on which was the day of the month and year that the General was born in; they are as follow:

Courage was born this day, with Blakeney  
bred,

The Bay shall never wither on his head.

DE LA COURT.

But such lines as these can confer no credit on their author: the less therefore said about them the better.

There was another quondam Parson at Cork the same time as the above, the Rev. Marmaduke Dallas. Whether he too was a poet, I do not now remember; but I believe he was silenced or suspended by Bishop Browne, for celebrating a marriage illegally. I remember as I was once going to Carrigrohane Church (two

miles from Cork) one Sunday morning, I overtook the old Gentleman, who was on foot as well as myself, and had some discourse with him; during which, some shewy Gentlemen passed us on horseback. Mr. Dallas made some observations on high and low life, and said, that "provided all was right within, people on foot were as well off as those that rode." The city of Cork in those days had many eccentric characters, both in genteel life as well as among the vulgar, and I make no doubt the case is the same now. And if I am not mistaken, A. Murphy, Esq. James Barry, Esq. and General Carleton, were natives of that ancient and flourishing city, the fourth, for population and extent in the British dominions.

Yours, &c.

JAMES GEE.

Walsall, Dec. 10, 1797.

#### FRANCE IN 1778.

THE following is an Extract from a Letter written by the late Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Madeley, to Mess. WESLEYS, in the year 1778, dated *Macon in Burgundy, May 17th*.

"Gaming and dress, sinful pleasure and love of money, unbelief and false philosophy, lightness of spirit, fear of man, and love of the world, are the principal sins by which Satan binds his captives in these parts. Materialism is not rare; Deism and Socinianism are very common; and a set of Free-thinkers, great admirers of Voltaire and Rousseau, Bayle and Mirabeau, seem bent upon destroying Christianity and Government. 'With one hand (said a lawyer, who has written something against them) they shake the throne, and with the other they throw down the altars.' If we believe them, the world is the dupe of kings and priests. Religion is fanaticism and superstition. Subordination is slavery and tyranny. Christian morality is absurd, unnatural, and impracticable; and Christianity the most bloody religion that ever was. And here it is certain, that by the example of Christians *so called*, and by our continual disputes, they have a great

advantage, and do the truth immense mischief. *Popery will certainly fall in France in this or the next century*; and I make no doubt, God will use those vain men to bring about a reformation here, as he used Henry VIII. to do that work in England: so the madness of his enemies shall at last turn to his praise, and to the furtherance of his kingdom.

"If you ask, What system these men adopt? I answer, that some build on Deism, a morality founded on *self-preservation, self-interest, and self-honour*. Others laugh at all morality, except that which being neglected *violently* disturbs society; and external order is the decent covering of Fatalism, while Materialism is their system.

"O dear Sirs, let me entreat you, in these dangerous days, to use your wide influence with unabated zeal against the scheme of these modern Celsuses, Porphyries, and Julians; by calling all professors to think and speak the same things, to love and embrace one another, and to stand firmly embodied to resist those daring men; many of whom are already in England, headed by the admirers of Mr. Hume and Mr. Hobbes."



## HINTS ON INCLOSURES.

EXTRACT FROM AN ACCOUNT OF A PROVISION MADE UPON AN INCLOSURE,  
FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH FUEL; COMMUNICATED BY  
EDW. PARRY, ESQ.

UPON the inclosure of the parish of Little Dunham in Norfolk, in the year 1794, being Lord of the Manor, I got a clause inserted, directing the Commissioners to set out a parcel of land to be called *the Poor's Estate*, to be vested in the Lord of the manor, rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor for the time being, and to be lett by them for 21 years on lease; the rents and profits to be laid out by them in fuel, to be delivered at the cottages of the poor, in such proportions as the trustees should think proper.

Although the prejudices of the poor against the inclosure were very great before it took place, the moment they saw the land inclosed, and lett as *the Poor's Estate* for 21 years by auction, at the rate of 50l. a year (although only estimated by the Commissioners at 20l. a year), they were highly gratified; and have indeed great reason to rejoice, as they will now be most amply supplied with that great comfort of life. This was so evident, that some neighbouring inclosures

have followed the example; and it appears to me to be advisable, that such a plan should be generally made known.

The first idea was to sell the land, and place the money in the public funds, in order to produce a larger income; but I found that was not understood by the poor: they said they might at any time be deprived of the money, and they had no interest on the land inclosed; whereas, in the mode pursued, they considered themselves as having a permanent and improveable estate, which their children would inherit. These prejudices are valuable; as in their consequences they produce, if attended to, industry and content.

I have had occasion to observe as to fuel, which is certainly an important article to the poor, that where there are commons, the ideal advantage of cutting flags, peat, or whins, often causes a poor man to spend more time after such fuel, than, if he reckoned his labour, would purchase for him double that quantity of good firing.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PEKIN,

DATED 16th JUNE 1776.

LA guerra del Siao Kin Ciuan o sia de montani del Su Ciuan fu totalmente terminata nello scorso Aprili. Il Re, con le Regine, Figli famiglia e grandi tutti furono condotti in questa Capitale e presentati jeri 15 del corrente, a quest' Imperatore, il quale condannò tutti ad essere tagliati in pezzi; per vendicare (come loro dicono) il Sangue d'un Genero dell' Imperatore che fu ucciso in detta guerra. Lasciazono solamente viva, una Ragazetta di 5 anni in circa; che forse conserveranno; ed alcuni ministri, che ancora conservano nelle carceri, saranno in pochi giorni eseguiti.

Questa Vittoria a' costato molta gente e moltissimo denaro a causa del sito del Luogo e della bravura di quella gente.

Molti Imperatori Chinesi e Tartari, hanno pescati di debellare questi popoli,

ma la gloria era riservata al presente, che meritamente si gloriera nelle sue Istorie d'aver superati, e debellati popoli che per molto Secoli da Suoi antenati si stimarono pel sito inaccessibili, e per la ferocia indomabili.

## TRANSLATION.

THE war of *Siao Kin Ciuan*, or of the *Mountains of Su Ciuan*, was finally terminated in April last. The King, with the Queens, Sons, Family, and Grandees, were all conducted to this Capital, and presented yesterday, the 15th instant, to the Emperor, who condemned the *whole* to be *cut to pieces*; to revenge (as it is said) the blood of a son-in-law of the Emperor, who was killed in that war. Only one *little girl* of about five years old is left alive, who perhaps will be

preserved; and some Ministers still kept in prison will be executed in a few days.

This victory has cost *many* people, and a great deal of money, on account of the situation of the country, and the bravery of the inhabitants.

Many Chinese and Tartar Emperors formerly attempted to subdue these peo-

ple; but the glory was referred to the present Emperor, who will deservedly boast in his history, that he overcame and conquered people, who for many ages, by his ancestors, were deemed inaccessible from situation, and unconquerable from their ferocity.

### OTTERY POOL.

[ WITH A VIEW. ]

**T**HIS Place is situated near Watford in Hertfordshire, a town which stands where there was formerly a ford over the river Coln; and the Prætorian or Consular Highway, made by the Romans in

this County, called Watling-street, which crosses the Coln near it, and passes on to Verulam near St. Albans, Watford, is distant 17 miles from London.

### ORIGINAL LETTER FROM HORACE WALPOLE, ESQ. BROTHER OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, AND AFTERWARDS LORD WALPOLE OF WOLVERTON, TO MR. DODDINGTON, AFTERWARDS LORD MELCOMBE.

Paris, May 19, 1726.

DEAR SIR,

**M.** VOLTAIRE, a French poet who has wrote several verses with great success, being gone for England, in order to print by subscription an excellent poem called Henry the Fourth, which, on account of some bold strokes in it against fanatics and the priests, cannot be printed here, M. de Morville, the Mæcenas, or I may truly say the Doddington here for the encouragement of wit and learning, has earnestly recommended it to

me to use my credit and interest for promoting this subscription among my friends; on which account, as well as for the sake of merit, I thought I could apply myself no better than to you: and I hope this will answer the particular view of interest which I have in it myself, which is to renew a correspondence agreeable to me who am with the greatest and esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedt. & hble Servt.

H. WALPOLE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**T**HOUGH I perfectly agree with your ingenious Correspondents that the celebrated simile at the conclusion of the Eighth Iliad is blameably amplified by Pope, I cannot but think the fault of making the stars peculiarly conspicuous during a bright morn, is to be imputed to Homer, and not his Translator: surely *δαιδαλός* is a very strong epithet, not ade-

quately translated by *lucid*, and must imply the morn being *eminently conspicuous*. As for what Eustathius says of the moon being in the first quarter, it is evidently one of those absurd refinements with which the good Bishop loads his annotations on the venerable bard of his idolatry.

A. Z.



## A SHORT SYSTEM OF SELF-EDUCATION.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

Εαν ης φιλομαθης εση πολυμαθης.

**E**DUCATION is a subject of so much importance to the world that whatever can be said to promote it deserves to be heard, and treatises have been multiplied on the subject by the most eminent men of every nation: yet the voice of candour must acknowledge that the greater part of them are written with so little detail, that they will not be found of much utility to him who has his rudiments to learn. They are addressed more to the master than the student, and are rather speculative than practical.

There is a numerous class of individuals to whom the cultivation of the mind is one of the great objects of their ambition; but who, not enjoying the advantages of academical instruction, are obliged to rely upon self-application and suggestion for every accession of knowledge. It is to such that I now address myself.

Let not him who by any particular circumstances or condition is hindered from seeking his knowledge *inter silvas academi*, despair of success. Languages have been acquired, and sciences have been cultivated, in situations very little favourable to intellectual pursuits. If you love learning, says my motto, you will be learned. Of the utility of classical knowledge none ever doubted but he that was ignorant of it. I shall therefore commence my instructions by proposing an easy method of acquiring the Latin language; a language abounding with writers that are the only imperishable part of their country's glory.—Let the student provide himself with *Ward's Lily's Grammar*, and submit to a diligent perusal of the eight parts of speech: the declensions of articles, nouns, and pronouns; the degrees of comparison, and the conjugations of verbs regular and irregular, he will attain, without any Herculean efforts, a perfect mastery of in a week, or, at the most, in a fortnight. Let him then get *Clarke's* literal translation of *Corderius*, and *Mant's* Parsing, or *Grammatical Resolution* of some of the Colloquies; and as he proceeds in his lessons, let him refer, as directed, to the *Construction of the Parts of Speech*, or

Accidence, for the agreement and government of the words. After going through twenty or more of the Colloquies, let him enter upon the first book of *Mant's Phædrus*, which is also made very easy of access by a literal version, and a parsing index. Let him resolve with subtle discrimination the text of his author, and refer now, in pursuance with the directions of the index, to the *Syntax* of his Grammar for the concord and government of the words, and commit to memory, at his leisure, the most useful rules, or those of the most frequent occurrence. Let him likewise make reference to the rules for his substantives and verbs in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *As in Præsentis*. He will now perhaps be a better scholar than many who have been bum-brushed by a master, and cuffed by an usher, half a dozen years of their life. When he has read the first book of *Phædrus*, let him proceed to *Clarke's Cornelius Nepos*. The lives of this classical biographer are composed in the style of the purest age, and calculated to initiate the young student in the history of Greece and Rome.

He will now require only the common aid of a Dictionary and Grammar, which will enable him to comprehend the easy prose of a familiar subject. He may now sooth himself with the Poet's song, and the Metamorphoses of Ovid should first beguile his hours. The Metamorphoses will finely exercise the imagination, are the great porch to the Temple of the Heathen Mythology, and the master-key to the works of the poets of antiquity. From Ovid let the student extend his application to Virgil, whom he ought not only to read, but get by heart. From the eclogues, of which he will find the first perhaps the best, let him proceed to the *Georgicks*, and having tasted their elegance and finished correctness, let him direct his study to the *Æneid*, which he should read systematically. If a rage, at any time, should pervade him to write Latin verses, let him first try his skill at an hexameter, and make Virgil his standard. Poetry and prose will alternately demand his

study. The writings of *Cicero* require only to be read to be admired. His familiar letters will supply him with the most perfect models of epistolary composition. His Offices, and Treatises on Friendship and Old Age, his Philosophical Conversations, and Book de Oratore, will extend infinitely his knowledge, and familiarize him with every grace and embellishment of style. In the composition of Latin prose, let him keep always the *imitari aucto* of Tully in his mind. No praise is too great for him. *Ille se profecisse sciat cui Cicero valdè placebit.* A durable foundation being now laid, the student will superstruct on it with delight. He will ascend of himself to Livy, to Terence, to Sallust and Tacitus. Terence will not fail to impart the most refined satisfaction. It will be impossible to read the exclamation of the old father in the first scene of the *Andria*, without being touched by its exquisite simplicity.

Percussit illico animum: at, at, hoc illud est,  
Hinc illæ lacrumæ, hæc illa est misericordia!

Of the elegant brevity of the description of the funeral it is not for me to speak, as Tully has commended it in his *Work de Oratore*; but I shall observe, that he cannot be said to possess any passions who does not feel them moved by the address of the dying stranger, at the end of the first act, of *Mi Pamphile*, *bujus formam*, &c. *Horace*, whom I cannot speak of without raptures, the student should never be without. An elzevir edition of him he should carry always in his pocket. I can almost envy the feelings of the student in first tasting the unspeakable beauties of *Quis multa gracilis, Vides, ut alia*, &c. *Cum tu, Lydia, Mater sæva Cupidinum, Vitas binuico*, and a charming variety of other odes distinguished by that *curosa felicitas* which *Petronius* ascribed to this delightful poet. For sublimity let him look into the fourth book, and see with what pomp and magnificence of expression *Horace* describes a Lyrick Bard in the ode *Quem tu Melpomene*, &c. For good sense, erudition, and criticism, he will not less admire the *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*. The limits which I have prescribed myself will now only allow me to remark that the Roman language abounds with many other writers whom the student will in due time

devote himself to: among whom are *Cæsar*, *Paterculus*, and *Maximus*, in the class of historians; *Varro*, *Gellius*, and *Quintillian*, in that of grammarians, and *Lucretius*, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, *Juvenal*, *Martial*, &c. among the poets. The two *Plinys* too he will cultivate.

It is scarcely possible, says the elegant *Gibbon*, for a mind endowed with any active curiosity to be long conversant with the Latin Classics, without aspiring to know the Greek originals, whom they celebrate as their masters, and of whom they so warmly recommend the study and imitation:

—————Vos exemplaria Græca  
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.

For the acquirement of this noble language I would suggest a few directions which may be practised with ease. Let the student provide himself with a Greek Grammar, examine carefully the articles, and nouns simple and contracted; the adjectives, comparison of nouns, the pronouns and formation of verbs. The contractions which occur, such for example as  $\sigma$  for  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\sigma$  for  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau$  for  $\tau\tau$ , and the rest, he will find an explication of at the end of his Grammar. After digesting the principal parts of the Greek rudiments, let him begin to read a chapter of the Gospel of *St. John* in the Testament, whose Greek is very easy, and exemplify with care the rules of his Grammar, which surely he will do with facility. Let him, when he has gone through a few chapters of *St. John*, proceed to *St. Luke*, whose Greek perhaps is purer. I need not observe that the Latin version must assist him. From the Testament let him have recourse to *Xenophon*, whose language being as perspicuous as it is beautiful, will be readily understood. It is not of any great consequence, I think, which of his works he begins with; though one of his shorter treatises will be found perhaps the most alluring. Let him now direct his study to the *Iliad of Homer*, which he will by no means find difficult. The positions of *Homer* being general, and his representations natural, he has few or no passages of doubtful meaning, and minute enquiries into the force of words are seldom necessary in translating him. The Father of Poetry will delight and astonish him. As he proceeds in the *Iliad*, the language of nature and harmony will become every day more familiar.



millar. The first book will enchain his attention with power irresistible, and call for his warmest admiration. What will he say to the skill Homer displays when Agamemnon reproachfully dismisses Chrylès? The grief of the Priest is not only made more expressive by his silence than it could have been by the most studied declamation, but the very dashing of the waves is conveyed by the expression πολυφλοισβοιο.

Εν δ' ακεων παρα Δινα πολυφλοισβοιο  
θαλασσης.

Homer is, indisputably, admirable for expressing the very nature of the thing that he describes by the sound and disposition of his words. Does not fury rage in his verse when he exhibits the anger of Agamemnon?

ΜΕΝΕΟΣ ΔΕ ΜΕΓΑ ΦΡΕΝΕΣ ΑΜΦΙΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ  
ΠΙΜΠΛΑΝΤ', ΟΣΣΕ ΔΕ ΟΙ ΠΥΡΙ ΛΑΜΠΕΤΩΝΙΣ  
ΕΙΚΛ'Η.

Black choler fill'd his breast that boil'd with  
ire,

And from his eye-balls flash'd the living fire.  
POPE.

How admirably again does he describe the persuasive eloquence of Nestor, who gets up to pacify the contending heroes. Can any thing be more soft, more smooth, more flowing?

ΤΟΙΣΙ ΔΕ ΝΕΣΤΩΡ  
ΗΔΥΕΠΗΣ ΑΝΟΡΜΩΣΕ, ΛΙΓΥΣ ΠΥΛΙΑΝ ΑΓΧΡΕΤΗΣ,  
ΤΕ ΚΑ ΑΠΟ ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ ΜΕΛΙΣΘ' ΓΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΕΞΕΥ  
ΑΥΔΗ.

To calm their passions with the words of age,  
Quick from his seat arose the Pylian Sage,  
Experienc'd Nestor, in persuasion skill'd,  
Words, sweet as honey, from his lips dis-  
till'd.  
POPE.

But it is not to the modulation only of his numbers that Homer owes his praise, but to his energy and vigour of thought: to the artful conduct of his fable: to the exquisite discrimination of his characters: to the moving pictures of life that he exhibits. What can be more touching than the scene between Hector and Andromache? How are we inspired with veneration for the one, and pity for the other! How characteristic of a warrior is the prayer of Hector for his child! And is not the image of Andromache brought admirably before us, shedding tears amidst her smiles, by the words δακρυον γελασασα;

Longinus, to shew what a hero Homer himself is when he describes an heroic action, produces the supplication of Ajax, who in despair of signaling himself amid the darkness that has suddenly overspread the Grecian army, calls out for light, that he may die in a manner suitable to the greatness of his soul.

ΖΕΥ ΠΑΤΕΡ, ΑΛΛΑ ΣΥ ΕΥΣΑΙ ΥΠ' ΗΕΡΘ' ΟΥΙΑΣ  
ΑΧΑΙΩΝ.

Ποιησον δ' αιθρην, δος δ' οφθαλμοισιν  
ιδεσθαι.

Εν δε φαιει κη ολεσσον, επει ου τοι ευαδεν  
ετας.

Lord of earth and air  
Oh King, oh Father! hear my humble pray'r:  
Dispel this cloud, the light of Heav'n restore,  
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more:  
If Greece must perish, we thy will obey;  
But let us perish in the face of day!

POPE.

It is here observable, I think, that Pope has given a solemn turn to his translation that is not to be found in the original Greek; and which suits not the haughty impatience of Ajax, who is fearless even of the Gods.

In the study of Greek, the Lexicon of Schrevelius, which is particularly adapted to the Testament and to Homer, will do as well as any. In due time the Odyssey should be read, which after the Iliad will be an easy task. I again repeat, no Poet is understood with more facility than the Father of Poetry.

The student will, without requiring admonition, ascend of himself to every poet and prose-writer that the liberal scholar should be acquainted with. He will study Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c. among the Philosophers; Thucydides, Xenophon, Polibius, Herodotus, &c. among the Historians; Demosthenes, for Oratory; and Hesiod, Pindar, Anacreon, Theocritus, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, in the class of Poets. The dialects will in due time become known to him. Cebes, Ælian, and Lucian will familiarize him with the Attic; Homer the Ionic; Theocritus the Doric; and Euripides the Attic and Doric.

Let not the student, whilst he is learning the Latin language, neglect his own; but initiate himself in the elegances of it by the perusal of the Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Adventurer, &c. These are our English Classics, and it is by

the diligent perusal of them that he will form his style, and give cadence to his prose. Let him produce sometimes an original composition, in which he should at first aim rather at perspicuity than elegance. When he has once acquired the habit of expressing his thoughts with readiness, he will not be long wanting in external decoration. Addition should be his prototype, whose language is perfectly conformable with the genius and idiom of the English tongue, and therefore deserving of imitation. Neither is he found to neglect natural beauty for artificial ornament. Lowth's Grammar should never be suffered to gather dust upon the shelf, but by a continual reference to it the student should aspire at critical exactness. I would advise the student to keep a regular journal of his actions and studies, in which let him be punctual with his dates. Chronology is the eye of history. By the means of his diary he will be enabled to live over again his past hours, know the value of time by his exact account of it, and though every occurrence may not be pleasing in the retrospect, yet the remembrance of that will be useful which is not agreeable.

Of the English Poets I shall not recommend any in particular. Spencer, Shakespeare, Cowley, Milton, Dryden, Pope, &c. will never fail to recommend themselves by the irresistible charms of their composition to every person of taste.

I shall now pass to the French language, by the attainment of which he will open to himself a new source of elegance and delight. It is cultivated universally. *Ou parle François partout.* Let the student get Palairé's Grammar, which, though perhaps not the best, has the verbs better arranged than any other. Let him make himself acquainted with the elementary parts of it, and proceed to any easy and familiar work. *Gil Blas* I would strenuously recommend to his notice, as a book calculated to initiate him in the graces, the elegances, and idioms of the French language. Let him give his days and his nights to it.

When he has acquired a facility in reading, he should avail himself of every occasion to converse with some of the numerous Frenchmen that have emigrated hither from their country. Let him not despair, if he be past even the spring of life, of getting in time the true accent. *Nullum numen abest si sis prudentia,*—

There is a pretty dictionary of a very reduced size which he should carry always in his pocket. Writing, says Bacon in his Essays, makes a correct man. To obtain an accuracy, he must be able to express on paper what he communicates orally, and to effect this, let him go through with care the excellent exemplification which Perrin has made of every grammar rule.

He may now augment his library with some of the works of Voltaire. *Le Siècle de Louis XIV.* will be an agreeable recreation to him. The reign of that Monarch was the Augustan age of France, and produced, among a great number of other writers, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, and La Fontaine, whose works will perish only with their language. Moliere, if the student has taste, will become one of his favourite authors. His prose comedies will supply him with much elegant phraseology, and afford him at the same time a great deal of amusement. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Le Malade Imaginaire, L'Avare,* and *Le Medicin Malgrè lui,* are exquisitely comic. *J. Jacques Rousseau,* a much later writer, will fascinate the lover of fine composition by the magic of his eloquence. His breast glowed with an enthusiastick love of nature, and his genius was sublime. In his Confessions the most secret recesses of his heart are exposed to the sight, and we behold him without disguise. Some parts are perhaps exceptionable; but the genial current of that man's soul must be frozen who can read with indifference the animated scenes of his youth. Can any thing too equal the enchanting sweetness of his style. How well does he describe *Maman* at his first interview with her: "*Je vois un visage pétri de graces, de beaux yeux bleus pleins de douceur, un teint éblouissant, le contour d'une gorge enchanteresse.*" For simplicity, and elegance of narration, what can exceed his excursion into the country *avec deux jeunes personnes de sa connoissance*, whom he encountered in a morning's walk. It begins *L'Aurore, un matin, me parut si belle, &c.*

*Marmontel* is a pleasing writer. Many of his *Contes Moraux* have great merit. *Buffon* will instruct and delight. He is an astonishing interpreter of nature, and his style sparkles with grandeur. The *Abbé Raynal* is a popular author. He is, however, more specious than solid.— To return to a remoter date, the Letters



of *Madame Sevigné* are models of familiar correspondence. She seems rather conversing than writing, and yet her language is always graceful. On every subject she is animated, and gives to trifles a grace.

I cannot say so much of *Balsac* and *Voiture*. Their epistles are extended conceits. The poetry, however, of *Voiture* is elegant and tuneful.

It has been observed that French verse, when the thought does not support it, differs little from prose. In the lighter kinds of poetry, however, they eminently excel. The following flowret, which I have read somewhere in *Bourfaut*, possesses much sweetness and *légereté*.

Elle a bien quatorze ou quinze ans,  
Fière, mais sans être farouche ;  
Les cheveux blonds, les yeux perçans,  
Une gorge naissante, & surtout une  
bouche !

In a word, the French is a language which none would voluntarily be without. By the merit of the French writers its influence has been very widely extended, and it is so admirably adapted to conversation, that many nations, to cultivate it, neglect their own !

The student may now proceed to the *Italian language*, which his acquaintance with the Latin and French will facilitate the knowledge of. I would recommend him to learn it through the medium of the French tongue, as he did Greek through that of the Latin. Let him therefore provide himself with *Veneroni's Grammar and Dictionary*, and begin with some easy and perspicuous author. The histories of *Guicciardini*, and the *Cardinal Bentivoglio*, are written in a clear and classical style ; furnish an ample store of words, and are yet easy to understand, from the order and continuity of their narration. *Davila*, though inferior to them in purity of language, comes home to us by the subjects that he treats. But no prose-writer will recreate him so much as *Boccace*. The merry tales of his *Decameron* will dissipate grief, and sooth him to complacency. Though he wrote some hundred years ago, his style is a model of purity. The

fame cannot be said always of his thoughts.

Of the Poets, *Petrarque*, *Dante*, but above all *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, will demand his study. Boileau in one of his poems talks lightly of the *Clinquante du Tasse* ; but those who are not to be imposed on by a mere *ipse dixit*, will discover that *Tasso* is a Poet of very superior merit, and that his verse is not less excellent than his subject is exalted.

The *Orlando Furioso*, though composed with less regard to the rules of the *Epopée* than the *Jerusalemme Liberata*, will still delight more. *Ariosto* is certainly a charming Poet. The *Pastor Fido* of *Guarini*, though not without *conceits*, will please by the graces and beauty of its poetry. The soliloquy of *Amarillis*, O *Mirtillo*, *Mirtillo*, anima mea, is elegant and pathetic. It concludes with appropriate grace :

Quelle lagrime tue sono il mio sangue,  
Quel sospir il mio spirito, e quelle pene,  
E quel dolor, che senti,  
Son miei, non tuoi tormenti !

Upon the whole, the Tuscan language is a delightful one, and wins upon the learner of it.

The student may now be said to blend elegance with his learning, and to know both ancient and modern literature. In the peaceful retreat of his books he will ever find occupation and contentment. No day will be so long but study will make him wish it longer. His love of reading will supply him with a perpetual source of independent and rational pleasure, and derive new vigour from enjoyment. In the prosecution of his studies fresh prospects will every day arise. The world of literature is boundless. He will not have cause, like the Macedonian hero, to weep because there are no more countries left to conquer. Happy in the acquisition of knowledge, let him make a proper use of it by abstaining from evil, and increasing in piety and reverence to that God who endowed him with capacity to receive it.

*Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1797.*

## TABLE TALK;

OR

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Page 302.]

## JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

*(Some domestic information relative to his  
life and character.)*

**I**N August 1671, one Edward Purcell an Irishman did not only give out that he would kill the Duke of Ormond, but in effect said as much in a petition which he presented to the King. On this he was by warrant sent to the Tower, and from thence in the November following to Bedlam; where, notwithstanding the disgraceful character of the man, he was visited by three of the Duke's greatest enemies at Court.

On the 14th of March following, Sir Robert Holmes fell upon the Dutch Smyrna Fleet, when the Earl of Ossory (his Grace's eldest son) commanded a frigate, and behaved with great gallantry. He attempted in the fight to single out Admiral de Ruyter's ship, which he did; but this great Commander (as he afterwards told the story to Lord Arlington) said, "That he saw some daring English spark come towards him to get honour, but his business being not to fight, but to keep others to it, he fairly took to his heels." But though the Earl was much commended for this action, and got the Blue Ribband, and the command of the Fleet in the absence of Prince Rupert, his father the Duke did not relish his conduct, as there was no declaration of war at that time between the two countries.

This and many other traits of *delicacy* and *honour* made the Duke not very acceptable to the Court. He however never failed to pay punctual attendance on his Majesty's service at Whitehall; "where (says Sir Robert Southwell) it was very melancholy to see him pass the galleries with his white staff all alone, which I have twenty times observed, and as often left all other things to wait upon him, and to join in smiling sometimes at the variety of the scene. Upon the whole matter he was now preparing to retire to his own habitations in Ireland; and I

can hardly better set forth his situation than in his own words to his Majesty, being part of a letter I have found of his Grace's writing since his death.

"It is about a year since (1673), since I begged your Majesty's leave to go to Ireland, which you were pleased to give me, but the war being then in the heat, and there seeming to me a possibility that in some conjuncture I might be of some use to your service, I delayed it; but now that you have a peace, and have given a long recess to the Parliament, I have so far presumed upon the permission you then gave me as to prepare for that journey as soon as the season will permit.

"It is now six years since I came over last; a great part of that time I have passed more uneasily than I made shew of, or that I ever thought I should do in your Majesty's Court and presence; having had many reasons to make me believe your favour was at least very much abated towards me. The circumstances were too many, and too little pleasing to me, to reckon them up; but they were such as seemed to evidence to the world, that it was rather the remembrance of some old service I had endeavoured to do the Crown than any thing else, that preserved me from the uttermost disgrace due to a faulty and insignificant person. How grievous soever this was to me, I have borne it with duty, and more temper than I am naturally master of."

"While this tedious season of disfavour lasted, I took notice (continues Sir Robert) he would smilingly say to those who solicited his help at Court, 'I can do you no great good, I have only power left to do some hurt;' but in progress of time I saw even that test spoiled, and that no man or his business fared the worse in Court for his Grace's opposition; they in a manner fared the better for it: yet still his enemies were most incensed that all these mortifications did not humble him, nor on the other hand drive him to offend the King,



King, fling up his staff, or go over to the disaffected. It is certain that he hated all intriguing and intriguers;—he would say, ‘he was like an old clock that lay rusty, yet once in twenty-four hours even that pointed to the true hour of the day, and it might prove so to him.’”

An accident, however, in some measure restored his Grace to his Majesty's more immediate notice. The Duke of Monmouth pushed hard with the King to be made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Duchess of Portsmouth and the Lord Treasurer were in the plot. This alarmed the Duke of York, who had no mind that so near a relation of the King's, and of such spirit as Monmouth was well known to possess, should then learn the taste of sovereignty. So all on a sudden there were favourable glances cast on his Grace as the only person capable of excluding the Duke of Monmouth, and in a short time his Majesty was prevailed on to appoint him once more Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

This being brought about by the Duke of York's influence, those whom it displeased charged his Grace with popish incinations; nay his friends the Bishops, being then under some influence of the Lord Treasurer, joined also for a time in this suspicion; upon which his Grace's observation was this—“That whatever particular persons might utter to his disadvantage, they could never persuade him from reverencing their function.”

His Grace accordingly, in August 1677, set out for Ireland: he took Oxford in his way, where he had not been since he was made Chancellor. His reception there was with all the pomp the place could make. When many scholars pressed for degrees, which the Archbishop and Heads of Houses opposed, as it would discourage hard students, his Grace made answer, “I must needs make about twenty Doctors; I have them here in a list; but I beg the University not to be alarmed, as I will undertake for *all their insufficiencies.*”

Monsieur Rouvigny, Ambassador from Louis XIV. was once so frank as to complain to his Grace himself, why he appeared so cold whilst every one else admired his master; his Grace made this answer:—“That he thought his master the greatest King that France ever had. That he governed a nation warlike and obedient to him; men of sense, and so

well bred, that he never thought even their civility was formidable.”

Upon the death of Charles II. the Duke was recalled from Ireland by King James: he, however, was continued as Lord Steward of the Household, and at the Coronation in April after, he carried the crown, as he had done twenty-four years before, to King Charles the Second. He was likewise present at the coronation of Charles the First.

About this time, the Earl of Anglesey demanding an old sum of money from his Grace, for which no writing appeared, and the claim groundless, the Earl offered either to swear to his debt, or give it up if his Grace would swear the contrary; but the Duke refused that offer, saying, “There was a great deal of difference between a conscience that had taken the covenant, and one that had not.”

In the February following he was sent for by the King about abolishing the test and penal laws; but his Grace not returning that satisfaction which was expected, the King replied, “That though he did not expect that opinion from him, yet as his Grace had distinguished himself by long and faithful services to the Crown from others, so he would also distinguish him from others.”

It was about the same time that his old friend the Lord Arundel of Wardour (then Lord Privy Seal) came to him with some plausible discourse about religion; but his Grace dextrously parried his intent before he could well begin. Peter Walsh also (the celebrated Confessor of King James), who in forty years access to him before, never touched or attempted to speak on religion, was now set on by the Court to try his skill on him. This *Good Father* confessed to his Grace, that there were numerous abuses in their church, but that still she was their mother, and it was safest for salvation to die therein.

He shewed also, “that open renunciation or abjuration was not required from any who were reconciled, but such as were Church-men; and that it would be enough, if his Grace did but in *his heart* embrace the Catholic faith.”

Amongst other things which were thereto replied, his Grace told him, “that he had been bred up in that religion, and wanting the opportunities of knowing those errors which were confessed, he might have adhered unto them; but he could not now embrace what he

saw cause to condemn. He wondered, if the condition in which he was, was so dangerous, why did not so *good a friend* admonish him sooner thereof. Lastly, he told him that he had taken notice in Scripture, where the Day of Judgment is set forth—Christ does not interrogate about the manner of believing, but about a man's works; for the words are, "I was hungry and ye gave me meat, naked and ye clothed me, in prison and ye came unto me." There is no mention of *Faith*, but of *Charity*, and yet these were the righteous that should go into life eternal." Peter Walsh, after this conference, paid him no more visits on the score of religion.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RT. HON. CHARLES TOWNSEND.

Lady Greenwich, who married Mr. Townsend as her second husband, took a good deal of *Havannab* snuff, inasmuch that she was never without a box at her elbow. An old female acquaintance once took the liberty of reproving her for this habit, and added, if she had not resolution enough to leave it off herself, her husband should prevent it. "Oh! she has my free consent (says Mr. Townsend), provided she does not take it as *Lord Albemarle* took it.

N. B. It was the current report of that day, that the *Havannab* was taken whilst the Commander in Chief, Lord Albemarle, was confined to his bed.

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

This Nobleman, though in many respects a very deep and acute Statesman, latterly grew very strenuous both in his conversation and writings for *repealing the test acts*. Swift, who knew him intimately for many years, and who thought he had founded the bottom of all his political opinions, felt much surprised when he heard this circumstance of his Lordship, and thus speaks of it: "I hear Lord Bolingbroke is strenuous for taking off the test act, which grieveth me extremely, as from all the unprejudiced reasons I was ever able to form, as well as from the maxims of all wise Governments, some *established religion* is necessary, leaving at least a toleration to others."

Lord Bolingbroke being asked his opinion of the *Oratory* of the House of

Commons in his time, gave the following very impartial account of it. He said, "that *Oratory* well applied was always of use in setting topics that were fundamentally right, in various and forcible views; and that therefore a few good speakers in the House thus employed, must carry their point in time; but that the common method of depending on a question being carried by *mere majorities*, would never hold out long when *reason* was on the other side.

Swift, speaking of Lord Bolingbroke whilst he was in banishment, says, "This man is a controller of fortune, and poverty dares not look him in the face under his lowest declensions."

DR. MARMADUKE COGHILL

was a Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland in the Queen's time, and whilst in that situation was courting a lady of considerable fortune, to whom he was shortly to be married. During the pendency of this courtship, a cause unfortunately came before the Doctor, wherein a lady of high rank instituted a suit against her husband for beating her, &c. The lady being rather of the *strew* kind, the Doctor in giving his opinion was perhaps a little more copious on the subject than the prudence of his situation as a *lover* required. He observed, "That although a man had no right to beat his wife unmercifully, yet there were women of such tempers as perhaps nothing would do with them but this mode of castigation:—the law therefore, wisely seeing this, has given the husband an authority to give his wife moderate correction. Here no doubt (says he) it may be difficult to draw the line, and care must be taken that he uses no weapon that could possibly kill or maim her; but if he goes no further than to chastise her with such a little cane as I hold in my hand, the law will certainly support him in it."

This opinion, which has since been imputed to a living Judge, being very much *bruted* about Dublin, and perhaps conveyed to the lady with some exaggerations, determined her to break off all matrimonial connections with him, and the Doctor died an old bachelor thirty-five years afterwards.



## ON UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

—Pudet hæc opprobra nobis  
Et dici potuisse; et non potuisse refelli.

MR. EDITOR,

**I**N what terms shall your anxious Correspondent utter the sentiments of respectful sorrow? We have too long checked our animadversion upon manifold wrongs. They stalk abroad in open day, and scorn concealment. Yet, Sir, this public address is made with very sincere regret. I approach the objects of intended reproof with a veneration bordering upon religious awe; but I approach them without dismay. Their imputed sanctity shall not now deter me.

The flagrant contempt of sober discipline, connived at and encouraged—I had almost said inculcated—by two great national institutions, gave rise to the observations before you. The deplorable degeneracy of Oxford and Cambridge provokes the utmost severity of censure: whilst their antiquity and recorded services require that even truth herself should breathe the accents of elegiac gratitude. Let not indignation overleap the modesty of acknowledged duty; rather let the remembrance of former benefits excite compassion for actual imbecility. If the mischievous dotage of a disordered parent threaten detriment to the family, we are no doubt authorized to seek redress; but our reluctant application to the Legislature should be preferred with all the moderation and tenderness of filial love.

When I recollect the estimation in which our Universities were once deservedly held, and mark their present debasement; more especially when I anticipate the dreadful state of licentious insanity to which they are so visibly accelerating, my blood curdles in my veins, and my whole soul shudders with apprehension.

There was a time, Sir, when the inhabitants of this favoured Island looked up to its Universities with undiminished confidence. In them they fondly beheld the hallowed depositaries of collected wisdom, the firm, uncorrupted guardians of science, of virtue, of religion: and patriotism felt a genial glow of honest rapture, whenever the comparative insignificance of foreign seminaries was considered. Whence, then, this astonishing reverse of fortune?—It shall never

be forgotten that when a prince of the blood had taken his M. A. degree at a celebrated English College, he was sent to a German University to perfect his education!!—Surely, Sir, the pride of supremacy should at least have ensured unremitted diligence, if it could not stimulate to fresh exertion.

Cambridge was built in the year 624; Oxford in 887, or thereabout. They were originally monastic establishments. [Of this, their *matin* and *vesper* offices; their annual prayers for benefactors; their compulsory repetitions of the sacrament; the celibacy of their fellows; their ornamental *corols* or *hoods*, &c. &c. furnish abundant proofs.] The Monks grew renowned for learning and piety; and the rising generation of Nobles was entrusted to their care. Endowments soon followed, as rewards of fidelity; and in a very little while Colleges rose from the earth like exhalations, decorated with all the magnificence of Eastern palaces.

The face of things was changed. Princely revenues paved the way to dignity; and those who of late were maintained by frugal stipends and eleemosynary contributions, now generously looked around them for proper persons on whom they might confer obligation. Thus *servitors* were admitted at one University, and *sizar*s at the other: a humble, useful band of obsequious dependants, between whom and the fellows reciprocal engagements existed. These paupers readily undertook menial employments, and were remunerated by scanty subsistence and gratuitous instruction.

At first, therefore, there were but *two* orders of undergraduates: 1. *Pensioners* or *commoners*, who paid a regular salary for attentions received, and indiscriminately partook every liberal indulgence. 2. *Servitors* or *sizar*s, who performed all humiliating offices, and thought themselves amply rewarded with (*sizes*) stated allowances of food, and a learned education.

Then academical discipline was at its height. The heads of houses were unanimously revered, the patrician scholars studied with enthusiastic ardour, the young plebeians were submissive, industrious, contented.—Happy, thrice happy

condition!—They had some of the finest libraries in the world; not only public libraries for the general use of members of the University, but libraries in each College, scarcely less convenient than if they were in the student's own apartment. In the University at large, they had professors established with noble incomes; in Colleges, tutors and lecturers. Sinecures were unknown. Their buildings were convenient, elegant, spacious, and airy. Their apartments were for the most part handsome and commodious, silent and retired; in every way fitted for a life of study. They had sweet gardens and groves, delightful walks, and rural retreats.

“Fuit Illium, et ingens

“Gloria!”

The irresistible influx of commercial wealth, continually augmented by a thousand streams, has succeeded in sapping the deep foundations of national integrity. A spirit of expensive rivalry has long been kept up by purse-proud nabobs, merchants, and citizens, against the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. Universities may rue the contagion. They were soon irrecoverably infected. In them, extraordinary largesses began to purchase immunities; the indolence of the opulent was sure of absolution; and the emulation of literature was gradually superseded by the emulation of profligate extravagance; till a *third* order of pupils appeared: a pert and pampered race, too forward for controul, too headstrong for persuasion, too independent for chastisement; privileged prodigals. These are the *gentlemen-commoners* of Oxford, and the *fellow-commoners* of Cambridge. They are perfectly their own masters, and they take the lead in every disgraceful frolic of juvenile debauchery. They are curiously tricked out in cloth of gold, of silver, and of purple, and feast most sumptuously throughout the year.

“Fruges consumere nati,

“Sponsi Penelopes, nebulones, Alcinoïque

“In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus.”

Let any serious man, Sir, blest but with plain, natural intellects, and common sense, who can withstand the magnetic influence of prejudice, who can steadily contemplate the specious glare of College degrees, and calmly enquire in what manner those distinctions are obtained: let such a man, I say, examine

the excellent statute-books of either University; then let him inspect its fashionable customs; and he will need no additional evidence to convince him that academical regulations are, in every important particular, most shamefully and most wilfully disregarded. Our Universities are mere *whited sepulchres*. The Oxford theatre, the Cambridge senate-house, the libraries, and the schools, the chapels, halls, and colleges, still exhibit an august appearance to superficial observers; but, on close inspection, nothing will be found within their walls but claycold relics of departed grandeur.

“The Academic gown's a masquerade;

“The tassel'd cap and the spruce band a jest,

“A mock'ry of the world. What need of these

“For gamesters, jockies, brothelers impure,

“Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, oft'n'er

seen

“With belted waist, and pointers at their

heels,

“Than in the bounds of duty?”

By such as are in anywise personally acquainted with the subject, these general strictures will be owned unanswerable: indeed, the dangerous tendency of an innovation that permits a numerous class of youths, in *stau pupillari*, to slight every precept and injunction of their superiors with impunity, must be obvious to the meanest capacity.

Permit me here, Sir, to anticipate an objection that cavillers may adduce against my assertion. They may tell you that no offences are unpunished; for that every misdemeanour subjects the delinquent to proportionate fines. I shall sift the argument, and you will then ascertain its validity. I challenge the utmost ingenuity of prevarication to disprove the correctness of my statement.

A *gentleman* (or *fellow*) *commoner* pays for neglecting

Matins or vespers; two-pence each time.

The hours of closing gates; three-pence.

Lectures: four-pence.

Meals in hall; one shilling.

St. Mary's, on Sunday; one shilling.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not an insult to discipline, to suppose such paltry mulcts as these can curb the licentiousness of impetuous youths, whose fortunes are enormous, and whose profusion is proverbial? I will venture deliberately to affirm that the cost of one gay excursion to Newmarket, of one day's rioting



rioting at Woodstock, far exceeds the accumulated Academical forfeiture of a whole term.

This letter is intended as introductory to more weighty considerations, if your known politeness induces you to favour my correspondence. I will not trespass further upon your patience, at present; but shall conclude in the language of a celebrated writer:—"It may perhaps be thought idle to dwell so long on so incorrigible a class of society; and it would be so, were it not that the example of

these silken-robed votaries of pleasure spreads a contagion through the whole atmosphere: and while the student of humbler pretensions copies on a less extensive scale the dissipation of his superiors, the future deputy of clerical indolence gazes with envy at luxuries which are strangers to his garret, and sighs at the malice of the fates, which have doomed him to a curacy and twenty pounds a year \*."

TERRÆ FILIUS.

[We have inserted this Letter of our Correspondent's without however intending to pledge ourselves to admit his continuation of the subject, if hereafter, in the progress of it, circumstances should arise to render it inconsistent with the plan of our Work. We approve the present Strictures, but always wish to avoid personalities, and whatever may have a tendency to produce controversy.—EDITOR.]

## OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF CALCAREOUS EARTH.

BY MR. SMITH.

**C**ALCAREOUS Earth is found in all parts of the globe that we are yet acquainted with, and probably composes nearly a sixth part of the whole. In whatever part of the earth it is found, it generally makes its appearance in regular lamina, unless it has been disturbed by earthquakes, volcanoes, or other convulsions of nature. Its characteristic is to effervesce with acids. When we examine particularly into the nature of it, we always find it to be composed of the exuvix of animals, often of complete shells. In the South Seas there are islands composed entirely of corals and madre-pores; and it is a curious fact, that a soft jelly-like substance, such as shells originate from, should at last resolve into a substance so hard as *marble*: yet it is certain that islands and mountains are the production of *life*, and that the same life which first formed those masses still continues to encrease them, or to form others; even the far-famed Rock of Gibraltar is of animal production. From the above it appears that animals have a power or process by which they are enabled to form calcareous earth out of their blood; and it is certain that some animals possess this power in a more eminent degree than others: an oyster, for instance, is able to form more of this

substance in proportion to its size than a man or a horse, although by the most exact analysis of the blood and flesh of oysters, we are unable to extract one particle of calcareous earth. If we analyze them indeed by a very strong heat, we may obtain both *calcareous earth* and *iron*; although none of these substances will be found if the analysis is made by seagents, *i. e.* marine acid, aqua fortis, &c. from which I infer, that if any calcareous earth is found in them, it is formed during the decomposition. All shell-fish will live, grow, and multiply, while fed upon nothing but pure water. Having said that all calcareous earth is the production of life, it remains to shew how this earth, when exposed in certain situations, is capable of assuming that stony hardness which enables it to take so fine a polish, and how the particles of this earth are brought into so close a contact. We have said that all calcareous earth which we find in this globe has been formed by animal life; and that we have reason to believe that wherever this particular earth is to be found, although it should be on the top of the highest mountain, it must have been one time or other covered with water, and inhabited by an innumerable multitude of animals, which,

\* Essays on Subjects connected with Civilization. By Benjamin Heath Malkin, Trinity College, Cambridge.

small as they may seem, have formed the materials of this stupendous fabric. The method which nature pursues in causing these loose exuvia to assume a stony hardness, might puzzle us not a little, did not the two following facts sufficiently elucidate it: first, water is of itself capable of dissolving a small proportion of calcareous earth; and if this is in any degree impregnated with fixed air, the quantity of calcareous matter which it is capable of dissolving will be proportionably greater. All animal substances, when in the act of putrefaction, give out a certain portion of fixed air, which being absorbed by the water, the latter is thus rendered capable of dissolving a considerable portion of the calcareous matter which was before saturated with fixed air. When the water, by being exposed to the influence of the air, has evolved the fixed air which the putrefaction of the dead animals had produced, the calcareous earth which it held in solution will be deposited among the shells; and being in exceeding small particles, its cohesive power will be increased in proportion, and the deposition of these infinitely small particles taking place, will sufficiently account for the hard and firm texture of marble. Pieces of wood are often seen turned into stone by the decay of the lignous particles, and the deposition of the stony. This will take place in a slower manner, though the water contain no fixed air; water itself being capable of dissolving calcareous matter, which it may deposit in like manner. To prove that the putrefaction of animal matter, and that living animals themselves are capable of producing fixed air, and impregnating the water with it, I shall relate the following experiments.

#### EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

Being desirous to see in what manner fish altered the water which they inhabit, and the cause of their so soon dying when excluded from a free circulation of fresh water, I put eight minnows into a basin of water from the pump, containing about three quarts: the fish continued to live for two days, on the third they died: I took them out, and on pouring caustic lime water into the basin, a precipitation of chalk took place, whereupon I began to suspect that either

the water contained an acid in its composition, or fixed air, which occasioned the lime to precipitate. I therefore repeated the experiment, having first ascertained that the water I used did not contain either an acid or fixed air, as it made no precipitation of the lime before the fish were put into it; the result was the same as the former. From this experiment we see that animals, independent of putrefaction, may, by creating carbonic acid, assist towards the formation of limestone. I think what has been said sufficiently accounts for the formation of calcareous earth, with all its varieties of *marle, limestone, marbles, &c. &c.*

When this calcareous earth exists in the neighbourhood of a volcano, there will most probably be a formation of *alabaster*, by the union of the sulphuric acid with the part of the calcareous earth which forms selenite; alabaster being composed of a sulphuric selenite and calcareous earth in its mild state: when it is burnt it is called the *Plaster of Paris*, and is too well known to need any description. Alabaster, when burnt and mixed with water, has the remarkable property of sudden crystallization. The mixed nature of Plaster of Paris being admitted, accounts for the phenomena exhibited in its burning, extension, and sudden hardening. When this earthy salt is burnt, the selenite loses its walls of crystallization, and becomes friable: the calcareous spar at the same time being converted into lime by the loss of its acid. In this state the plaster is acrid and alkaline, and changes the syrup of violets into a green; unites with acids without effervescence; and loses its goodness by being exposed to the air, and attracting the carbonic acid from it. It absorbs water with avidity, and as to the solidity it takes so opposite to common lime; it is owing to this circumstance that when the lime has absorbed as much water as is necessary for its extinction, this selenite, which is interspersed between the particles of the lime, suddenly crystallizes, and produces the same effect as sand which is interspersed between the particles of the lime, in order to give the whole solidity. I think the above is all that is necessary to be said to shew that calcareous earth is the production of animal life.



## ON THE FORMATION OF ARGILLACEOUS EARTH.

BY THE SAME.

**A**RGILLACEOUS Earth, commonly called Clay, is found in all quarters of the globe. Its uses are various: it has the quality of being rendered ductile by mixing with water, and is capable of being rendered hard and brittle by fire; even so hard as to strike fire with steel: it is used for *pottery, bricks, &c. &c.* When pure, it is capable of standing the greatest heat we are able of applying, without vitrifying, but will vitrify in a very moderate heat when mixed with calcareous earth, lead, &c. The following are the true characteristics of argillaceous earths:—When mixed with water they are rendered so ductile as to be capable of assuming a variety of forms, and when united with the vitriolic acid they cannot be precipitated by the addition of the succaric acid, differing in this respect from all other kinds of earth, terra ponderosa excepted. It is generally found lying in large quantities immediately under the vegetable surface; and in regular lamina, mixed with siliceous earth in a small proportion, unless it has been disturbed. When mixed with calcareous earth it is called *marle*. Having given a short description of its use and qualities, I shall endeavour to account for its formation by the following experiment.

## EXPERIMENT.

Having collected a great quantity of *land and water snails*, I put them into a tub, and covered them with rain water, where I kept them three months; at the end of which, upon examining the tub in which they were contained, I found the bottom of it covered with a considerable quantity of a white sediment; and that the snails, during that period, had multiplied amazingly. The tub was exposed so as to be supplied with rain water during that period. Trying this sediment by various chemical tests, I found it to be clay mixed with a small portion of calcareous earth. I have twice repeated this experiment with the same result. The next thing that occurred to me was, how this argillaceous earth came into the tub. I have shewn in the foregoing paper that animals have a power of generating calcareous earth,

but we were entirely ignorant that any species of animal could form argillaceous earth; but I have every reason to conclude that it is formed by these animals, or how could it have come into the tub which contained them? This mystery, however, vanished, on considering that marle is composed of calcareous earth mixed with one half of argillaceous earth. And on examining the several specimens of it which I found means to procure, I discovered the calcareous part of it to consist of the shells of these snails. On attentively examining the places whence it is dug up, it will be generally found in those which are as it were locked up by nature, or which form a kind of lough or dam, and have since been filled up by the common process of time. This appearance is so striking that the common people, on seeing one of these places, sink their pit with a certainty of finding marle and white clay, as we always find marle composed of shells mixed with white clay, and that that clay is formed in the method of the foregoing experiments by these animals. So that we may safely conclude, that some animals possess the power of forming clay as well as calcareous earth. And as I have, in the foregoing paper on the formation of calcareous earth, shewn that the huge masses of calcareous earth found on the surface of the globe are the production of animal life, or the creative power of animals, we may likewise conclude, from the foregoing experiment, that all the argillaceous earth which we find on the surface of the globe is likewise the production of animal life; for if one animal has the power of forming one kind of earth, why should not another animal have the power of forming a different sort. It now remains to shew why clay is so often found free from a mixture of calcareous earth, and which animals are so apt to generate in common with clay. I do not say that the freshwater snail is the only animal that has the power of generating clay, but that it is generated by many animals which experiments have not yet reached; for otherwise, clay would always be found mixed with calcareous earth. Yet this will not hold good when we consider that calcareous earth is soluble in water, and clay

clay is not; for the streams of water soon dissolve the calcareous earth, and leave the clay pure. But if it has not been exposed to a stream of water, we find it mixed with the exuvia of animals, and in that state it is called marle. This

appears to me to be the most probable account of the origin of clay or argillaceous earth.—That it is formed by the creative powers of animals as well as calcareous earth.

## A CHRISTMAS TALE.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Concluded from Page 312.)

### PART THE SECOND.

**T**HE noble Adelfrid was, in the former part of this narrative, left in the act of using his endeavours to repress those emotions which the events that were the subject of it had excited. These exertions would have taxed the authority of the Baron to the utmost, had not the curiosity of the company in some degree coincided with them, and induced them to suspend conjecture upon the circumstances that had occurred, in the hope of arriving at certainty.

When by these means silence was obtained, Edgar Atheling advancing, said,

“Surrounded as the illustrious Adelfrid at this moment is by his confidential knights, by men no less famous for their virtue than their valour; by the ancient, the hereditary friends of a family that once in this district exercised the rights of sovereignty; I ought rather to apologize for having introduced this Nobleman under a borrowed name, than aim at any further concealment. There is a sort of caution which in certain cases is ignoble, if not criminal. Of that, I confess myself guilty; and for which I intreat my Lord Adelfrid’s pardon.

“Some circumstances have lately occurred which shew that the situation of my friend is at present mysterious, therefore it becomes necessary to withdraw the veil that shrouds it from your sight. Know then, most illustrious Baron and noble knights! that in this man you behold \* Walter, that Walter, whose elevated birth and warlike actions so much endeared him to the late Scottish King Malcolm, that he promoted him to the office of High Steward, which I need not inform you is the second in the kingdom.

“Like myself he fell under the dis-

pleasure of the present tyrant Donald, who seized his castle, his wife, and child, whom we feared he had murdered. We were then at a distance so considerable as to render us unable either to assist our friends, or to rescue from the barbarity of his myrmidons, our relatives.

“Self-preservation, and the hope of being one day able to take ample vengeance upon Donald, induced us to fly from Scotland. We sought the asylum of your castle, Lord Adelfrid, and were received in it with that dignified hospitality for which your family has ever been distinguished: yet still, as we were upon the border of a country hostile to us, and as the malignity of Donald seemed to operate more powerfully against Walter, whose character had from his situation long been public, than myself, who, although nearly allied to Malcolm, have for years lived in some degree of obscurity. I advised him to change his name, in order the better to conceal his retreat, not only from his Monarch, but the Norman Lords of the Marches, who might perhaps, as a sacrifice upon the altar of peace, have delivered him again into his hands.”

“The prudence of your motive,” returned Adelfrid, “disarms me of any resentment, if it were possible that I could have retained any, for the want of confidence which you have stated. The relative situation of both the unhappy countries of Scotland and of England, renders disguise and even dissimulation, however obnoxious to a noble and generous mind, in some degree necessary. This may serve as an apology to yourselves, to me you have none to make; for I think that the greatest misfortune that attends concealment, is suffered by those who are obliged to resort to it, of

\* It may be *historically* necessary to hint, that this Walter was the son to Fiance, who was the son to Banquo, by Nesta daughter to Griffith ap Llewelin, Prince of North Wales. Shakespeare’s Macbeth has made the story of the latter generally known.



which this man (pointing to Target) is an instance; who has, I fear, in his assumed character of a Jester, been treated with that insolent disrespect, which in any character it is impossible he should merit; and who has, in the course of several years that he has lived in this castle, met with those rebukes, and been made a subject for that sort of ribald licentiousness of speech, which must have been in the highest degree irksome and offensive to a person of his courage and sensibility."

"Whatever ribaldry or disrespect I may have encountered in your family, my Lord Adelfrid," said Target, "they were courted by me: I stood in the midst of your numerous visitors and domestics as a *butt*, at which they were at liberty to level the shafts of their wit. I was by them considered as a fool, and my supposed imbecility of mind, though it ought to have made me an object of their compassion, only furnished food for their ridicule, and afforded to them a temporary triumph in the superiority of their own intellectual faculties. Such a triumph, I fear my Lord, the wisest of us all have not, on certain occasions, failed to enjoy. This propensity, however despicable and deplorable it may be, is an adjunct to human nature; therefore as in my situation some disguise was necessary, I could not have assumed one that would have afforded me more ample scope for observation."

"The cause that induced me to appear in a character so unworthy of myself, I will briefly relate."

"But first," said Adelfrid, "inform us who you are?"

"Be that my task," returned Walter, who had by this time a little recovered. "He is, for I now well recollect him, the son of Modred!"

"What!" asked the Baron, "Modred, the Earl of Chester, my ancient friend! who fell in the battle that gave to the Norman usurper the title of Conqueror?"

"The same," replied Walter; "his name too is Modred."

"Good Heaven!" exclaimed Adelfrid, "have I treated the son of the man who first presented me with a sword, and taught me the use of arms, as a buffoon?"

"Is this the knight," said Edgar, "whose person I have often wished as well known to me as his name and martial reputation?"

"I am indeed that Modred," he re-

plied, "whose fame has been suspended upon the pinions of calamity, and to whom even the Normans, when they had stripped him of his possessions, were willing to allow all the reputation which attaches to an unsuccessful warrior."

"My father, as the Baron has justly stated, fell in the battle of *Hujings*, leaving to me, then of the age of eighteen, the care of my sister Matilda, an infant. I need not, my Lords, display to you the jealousy and tyranny of William: you have all been materially injured by those vices which pervaded his bosom; and indeed, it seems to have been a part of the system of barbarous policy adopted by the Normans, to overturn every vestige of the constitution of our ancestors, and to extirpate the race of ancient nobility, in order to gratify their rapacious courtiers with their ample demesnes."

"The Earldom of Chester was a prize too important to escape their attention. Its revenues were sequestered, its title conferred upon an alien; and so much had the exertions of my father irritated the tyrant against me, that I, Prince Edgar! was forced to fly to Scotland with Matilda, and place her under the protection of Margaret your sister, who had just then married Malcolm."

"Leaving her therefore in an asylum so honourable and advantageous, and stimulated by hereditary hatred against the Normans, I returned to this country, where I endeavoured to collect the remainder of the adherents of the House of Modred, and arm them in favour of you, Prince Edgar, whom I esteemed the legal and apparent heir to the Crown."

"This kind of petty warfare continued during a long period, in the course of which my endeavours to stem the popular torrent were not only unsuccessful, but perhaps rendered contemptible from the defection of my friends: I, almost alone, supported the cause I had espoused. This opposition inflamed the Monarch's fury to such a degree against me, that he set an immense reward upon my head."

"I was therefore forced to wander about in various disguises, by which means I had at last the good fortune to escape again into Scotland."

"Matilda, my sister, was now arrived at the age of sixteen; and my Lord Edgar will recollect, although he was not at that time in the country, that she was the favourite, the friend, the companion, of her namesake Matilda, his niece."

"Soon

“ Soon after this period the King bestowed her in marriage upon my illustrious friend here, Walter, then High Steward of his kingdom.

“ Although thus favoured by the Monarch, honoured, and employed, I ought to have been satisfied, yet still my keen sense of injuries, and restless disposition, induced me to make another attempt to shake the Norman throne, which you all know is less firmly supported by the people under the present Sovereign, than it was under his father. That attempt was again unsuccessful; I was pursued with still greater avidity than before, and Malcolm was threatened, that if he suffered me to take refuge in his kingdom, all the Scottish prisoners in the possession of the Normans should be massacred.

“ You see, my Lords, that there was not in either nation a place of shelter or asylum for me, in my real character: obliged, therefore, to assume a disguise, I chose that in which I have so lately appeared; and, after travelling over a considerable part of the country, was favourably received by Adelfrid, who retained me as an appendage to his state, or perhaps as an object of his charity; but who has been careful to repress those illiberal scoffs to which my situation rendered me liable.”

In these recitals, and the events which introduced them, the whole of the evening and greater part of the night were consumed. The variety of passions which they had called into action, and emotions which they had occasioned, required retirement and repose.

The next morning the Company assembled in the chapel. Their devotion, which the Baron suffered no circumstance to abridge, was offered to the shrine of the Holy Virgin, and their thanks for the preservation of Matilda and her infant mingled with every aspiration.

The festivity was also renewed, and the sanctified period of this event was considered as a reason for additional celebration, in which splendor was united with hospitality and benevolence.

The third day after her escape, Matilda appeared at the chapel: she wore the Scottish dress, consisting of a robe of plaid, thrown over a kirtle of white satin; a blue bonnet, surmounted by a plume of white feathers, adorned her head. Every eye was upon her, and every spectator was as much charmed with her elegance and beauty, as edified

by her devotion. When she had humbled herself before the throne of the Almighty, and in fervent prayer returned thanks for her deliverance, Walter led her into the hall. She was on the one side attended by Agatha, on the other by Bertha. Here she was publicly introduced to Adelfrid, the Baroness, the knights and ladies in their circle; when being placed upon an elevated seat, she turned to the company, and holding one of the most lovely infants that the imagination can form an idea of in her arms, presented it to them, saying,

“ My noble, my magnanimous, my generous countrymen! let me to you and to your ladies, no less conspicuous for their sensibility than their beauty, on the parts of Walter my husband, this infant, and myself, return general thanks for the interest which you have taken in our misfortunes, and for your exertions, to which I and this child owe our preservation from a danger the most imminent, from a death almost certain! My particular acknowledgments I have already paid to the noble Adelfrid, the Baroness, and all those whose immediate attention brought them nearest to me.

“ Curiosity, when stimulated by a desire to relieve objects in distress, is a laudable and virtuous property of the mind; but your minds are still more elevated, for you have rescued me from a situation in which the lapse of a moment would have foiled your humane exertions, without knowing in whose favour they were made! You have sympathized in my sorrow! You have been anxious for my recovery, without any other than that general information, that I and this little one were objects worthy of your compassion!

“ Magnanimity and compassion are the virtues of my country! They are indigenous to the soil on which we now tread! They are impregnated with the air which we now breathe. From having experienced their influence, I glory in my relation to you! You have already, from Walter my husband, heard for whom your magnanimity was exerted; who was the object of your compassion. It is now my duty to state the cause that impelled me into a situation to receive the benefit of those virtues.

“ Married at an early period of life to the husband not only of my Monarch's, but of my own choice, and living, during the few years of the reign of Malcolm that succeeded our nuptials, a life of happiness, I need not in strong language delineate



decline to you the melancholy reverse that ensued when the tyrant Donald ascended the throne! I mean the political reverse; for our domestic bliss, arising from a coincidence of mind and sentiments, was placed upon too firm a basis to be shaken by any events, but such as arose from the former.

“Donald, as you well know, is an usurper! He has assumed the sovereign authority in prejudice to the right of his nephews. Walter, a man of firm principle and unblemished honour, attached to the family of the late Monarch, opposed this assumption! Need I tell you, that although his opposition was sufficient to shake the throne of the usurper, it was ultimately unsuccessful.

“Obliged to fly: the tyrant determined to wreak his vengeance upon his property, his vassals, and lastly upon his family!

“The ravages of fire and sword pervaded his estates; his castle was dilapidated, and myself, with this infant, torn from our peaceful home, and with only two female attendants, who have since perished in the storm, conveyed to a watch tower, which stands on a point of land, stretching into the ocean that lashes the sea-beaten coast of Fife. I will not here attempt to irritate your feelings, by describing the horror of our situation: a situation rendered still more terrific by some private information which I received, that the tyrant having abandoned all hope of finding Walter, determined to satiate his eagerness of revenge upon his innocent wife and offspring.

“Too true was this information: assassins were appointed; but Providence interfered!—That God, whom I constantly supplicated, heard my prayers, and rescued us from this danger by the very means that were taken to destroy us!—Edric, the man that was chosen to lead the assassinating band, had obligations, deep in their nature, to Walter; he had the generosity to acknowledge them in that trying moment! He did more: he deceived the Governor, procured a vessel, and effected our escape!

“Would to Heaven that he had survived to have received his reward; but he, alas! with three of his companions, was swallowed in that whirlpool, from which we have so recently been delivered!”

Here the lovely Matilda ceased: oppressed by her sensibility, she was obliged to give way to a shower of tears.

Agatha received the child from her, and presented him to the knights and ladies; and, as they pressed forward, the young Barons, proud of her situation, offered the smiling cherub to their embraces.

Walter next received the compliments of the company; but Morcard was no where to be found; his misfortunes had rendered it necessary for him to seek another asylum.

This was the only damp to the universal joy that pervaded the castle of Adelfrid; who, not merely impressed with those general sentiments of gratitude and love which the season inspired, but with particular acknowledgments to the Supreme Being, for having made himself and his family in some degree instrumental in the preservation of persons so elevated and so worthy, gave the reins to the benevolence of his disposition. The ancient Saxon hospitality and beneficence were conspicuous in every part of his demesnes. His knights adopted the example set them by their Lord. The twelve days were a period by much too circumscribed for the festivity which these events excited: a festivity which was founded upon the basis of sense and virtue; for the visits of Adelfrid, accompanied by Edgar Atheling and Walter, to his various estates, made a part of it; where the Baron had ocular demonstration of the situation of his vassals, and by well-timed encouragement, gifts, and indulgencies, rendered them in every respect the objects of the envy of their neighbours, whether Norman or Scotch.

These transactions were too public to escape the notice of William; he had early intimation of them, and had indeed taken strong measures to have repressed the popularity which he saw with concern, in spite of his private opposition, Adelfrid, Edgar, and the Saxons, were acquiring.

The arrow of an attendant frustrated the vengeance of the Monarch! Henry the First by indirect means ascended the Throne. Forced by the instability of his situation to make concessions to the people, he instantly proclaimed a pardon for Morcard; Edgar Atheling was received into favour; Walter and Matilda were invited to Court, whither an unsuccessful attempt was made to attract Adelfrid.

In this situation Matilda, having access to the King, frequently mentioned to him the beauty and accomplishments of the friend and companion of her youth,

Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm. Stimulated by her representation, he proposed a treaty that ended in a marriage, which not only restored these two friends to each other, but the Saxon line to this country.

Upon the abdication of Donald, Walter and Matilda returned to Scotland; where, after a series of happy years, they closed their lives in peace: and the me-

mory of the important event which hath been in these pages recorded, was impressed upon the public mind, and became a traditional theme, by the circumstance that the child so providentially preserved, assumed the name of Stuart from the office of his father, and was the founder of a Royal family, equally celebrated for their virtues, their talents, and their misfortunes.

## GAMING.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE notice taken by your Correspondent Charles Crawford (*See Magazine for August, p. 90.*) of the unhappy catastrophe of a female Gamester, induced me to inquire into her story, which I find so very interesting as to deserve being once more brought to the notice of the Public. The performance of Dr. Goldsmith, from whence it is extracted, has been long out of print, and difficult to be procured. A few notes are added to it.

I am, &c.

C. D.

“MISS Frances Braddock was descended from one of the best families in the kingdom\*, and came in possession of a large fortune upon her sister's decease. She had early in life been introduced into the best company, and contracted a passion for elegance and expence. It is usual to make the heroine of a story very witty and very beautiful; and such circumstances are so surely expected that they are scarce attended to. But whatever the finest poet could conceive of wit, or the most celebrated painter imagine of beauty, were excelled in the perfections of this young lady. Her superiority in both was allowed by all who either heard or had seen her. She was naturally gay, generous to a fault, good-natured to the highest degree, affable in conversation; and some of her letters and other writings, as well in verse as prose, would have shone amongst those of the most celebrated wits of this or any other age, had they been published.

“But these great qualifications were marked by another, which lessened the value of them all:—she was imprudent! But let it not be imagined that her reputation or honour suffered by her imprudence; I only mean, she had no knowledge of the use of money; she

relieved distress, by putting herself into the circumstances of the object whose wants she supplied.

“She was arrived at the age of nineteen when the crowd of her lovers, and the continual repetition of new flattery, had taught her to think she could never be forsaken, and never poor. Young ladies are apt to expect a certainty of success from a number of lovers; and yet I have seldom seen a girl courted by an hundred lovers, that found an husband in any. Before the choice is fixed, she has either lost her reputation, or her good sense; and the loss of either is sufficient to consign her to perpetual virginity.

Among the number of this young lady's lovers was the celebrated S—, who at that time went by the name of the good-natured man †. This Gentleman, with talents that might have done honour to humanity, suffered himself to fall into the lowest state of debasement. He followed the dictates of every new passion; his love, his pity, his generosity, and even his friendships, were all in excess. He was unable to make head against any of his sensations or desires, but they were in general worthy wishes and desires, for he was constitutionally virtuous. This Gentleman, who at last

\* She was the daughter of a General Officer, who left her and her sister 6000l; but the latter dying about the year 1727, she came into possession of the whole of it.—C. D.

† It is evident that the character of this Gentleman suggested to Dr. Goldsmith the principal circumstances in his excellent Comedy of THE GOOD-NATURED MAN.—C. D.



lived in a jail, was at that time this lady's envied favourite.

"It is probable that he, thoughtless creature, had no other prospect from this amour but that of passing the present moments agreeably; he only counted dissipation, but the lady's thoughts were fixed on happiness. At length, however, his debts amounting to a considerable sum, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He endeavoured at first to conceal his situation from his beautiful mistress; but she soon came to a knowledge of his distress, and took a fatal resolution of freeing him from confinement by discharging all the demands of his creditors.

"Mr. Nash was at that time in London, and represented to the thoughtless young lady, that such a measure would effectually ruin both; that to warm a concern for the interests of Mr. S—— would in the first place quite impair her fortune in the eyes of our sex; and what was worse, lessen her reputation in those of her own. He added, that thus bringing Mr. S—— from prison would be only a temporary relief; that a mind so generous as his would become bankrupt under the load of gratitude; and instead of improving in friendship or affection, he would only study to avoid a creditor he could never repay: that though small favours produce good will, great ones destroy friendship. These admonitions, however, were disregarded, and she too late found the prudence and truth of her adviser. In short, her fortune was by this means exhausted, and with all her attractions, she found her acquaintance began to disesteem her in proportion as she became poor.

"In this situation she accepted Mr. Nash's invitation of returning to Bath; he promised to introduce her to the best company there, and he assured her that her merit would do the rest. Upon her very first appearance, ladies of the highest distinction courted her friendship and esteem; but a settled melancholy had taken possession of her mind, and no amusements that they could propose were sufficient to divert it. Yet still, as if from habit, she followed the crowd in its levities, and frequented those places where all persons endeavour to forget themselves in the bustle of ceremony and show.

"Her beauty, her simplicity, and her unguarded situation, soon drew the attention of a designing wretch, who at that time kept one of the rooms at Bath, and who thought that this lady's merit, properly managed, might turn to good account. This woman's name was Dame *Lindsey*, a creature who though vicious, was in appearance sanctified; and though designing, had some wit and humour. She began by the humblest assiduity to ingratiate herself with Miss Braddock; shewed that she could be amusing as a companion, and by frequent offers of money proved that she could be useful as a friend. Thus by degrees she gained an entire ascendant over this poor, thoughtless, deserted girl; and in less than one year, namely about 1727\*, Miss Braddock, without ever transgressing the laws of virtue, had entirely lost her reputation. Whenever a person was wanting to make up a party for play at Dame *Lindsey's*, Sylvia, as she was then familiarly called, was sent for, and was obliged to suffer all those slights which the rich but too often let fall upon their inferiors in point of fortune.

"In most, even the greatest minds, the heart at last becomes level with the meanness of its condition; but in this charming girl it struggled hard with adversity, and yielded to every encroachment of contempt with sullen reluctance.

"But though in the course of three years she was in the very eye of public inspection, yet Mr. Wood the architect avers, that he could never, by the strictest observations, perceive her to be tainted with any other vice than that of suffering herself to be decoyed to the gaming table, and at her own hazard, playing for the amusement and advantage of others. Her friend Mr. Nash therefore thought proper to induce her to break off all connections with Dame *Lindsey*, and to rent part of Mr. *Wood's* house, in Queen's-square, where she behaved with the utmost complaisance, regularity, and virtue.

"In this situation her detestation of life still continued; she found that time would infallibly deprive her of part of her attractions, and that continual solitude would impair the rest. With these reflections she would frequently entertain herself and an old faithful maid in the vales of Bath, whenever the weather would permit them to walk out †. She

\* It must have been later than this period.—C. D.

† A contemporary writer says she had been heard to say, after the last stroke given to her fortune, that no one should be ever sensible of her necessities, were they at the last extremity.—C. D.

would even sometimes start questions in company, with seeming unconcern, in order to know what act of suicide was easiest, and which was attended with the smallest pain. When tired with exercise, she generally retired to meditation, and she became habituated to early hours of sleep and rest. But when the weather prevented her usual exercise, and her sleep was thus more difficult, she made it a rule to rise from her bed, and walk about her chamber, till she began to find an inclination for repose.

"This custom made it necessary for her to order a burning candle to be kept all night in her room. And the maid usually, when she withdrew, locked the chamber door, and pushing the key under it beyond reach, her mistress by that constant method lay undisturbed till seven o'clock in the morning; then she arose, unlocked the door, and rang the bell as a signal for the maid to return.

"Mr. Wood and part of his family were gone to London; Miss Braddock was left with the rest as a Governess at Bath. She sometimes saw Mr. Nash, and acknowledged the friendship of his admonitions, though she refused to accept any other marks of his generosity than that of advice. Upon the close of the day in which Mr. Wood was expected to return from London, she expressed some uneasiness at the disappointment of not seeing him; took particular care to settle the affairs of his family; and then, as usual, fate down to meditation. She now cast a retrospect over her past misconduct, and her approaching misery: she saw that even affluence gave her no real happiness, and from indigence she thought nothing could be hoped but lingering calamity. She at length conceived the fatal resolution of leaving a life, in which she could see no corner for comfort, and terminating a scene of imprudence in suicide.

"Thus resolved, she fate down at her dining-room window, and with cool intrepidity wrote the following elegant lines on one of the panes of the window:

"O death! thou pleasing end of human woe!

"Thou cure for life! Thou greatest good below!

\* On reading these lines, a Gentleman could not avoid exclaiming,

"O dice! ye false diverters of our woe!

"Ye waste of life, ye greatest curse below!

"May ne'er good sense again become your slave;

"Nor your false charms allure and cheat the brave!"—C. D.

† See Harrington's Translation, B. x. p. 74, 75.—C. D.

"Still may'st thou fly the coward and the slave,

"And thy soft slumbers only blest the brave\*.

"She then went into company with the most cheerful serenity, talked of indifferent subjects till supper, which she ordered to be got ready in a little library belonging to the family. There she spent the remaining hours, preceding bed time, in dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. In retiring from thence to her chamber, she went into the nursery, to take her leave of another child, as it lay sleeping in the cradle. Struck with the innocence of the little babe's looks, and the consciousness of her meditated guilt, she could not avoid bursting into tears, and hugging it in her arms; she then bid her old servant a good night, for the first time she had ever done so, and went to bed as usual.

"It is probable she soon quitted her bed, and was seized with an alternation of passions, before she yielded to the impulse of despair. She dressed herself in clean linen, and white garments of every kind, like a bride-maid. Her gown was pinned over her breast, just as a nurse pins the swaddling clothes of an infant. A pink silk girdle was the instrument with which she resolved to terminate her misery, and this was lengthened by another made of gold thread. The end of the former was tied with a noose, and the latter with three knots, at a small distance from one another.

"Thus prepared she fate down again and read; for she left the book open at that place in the story of *Olympia* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto †, where, by the perfidy and ingratitude of her bosom friend, she was ruined, and left to the mercy of an unpitiful world. This tragical event gave her fresh spirits to go through her fatal purpose; so standing upon a stool, and flinging the girdle which was tied round her neck over a closet door that opened into her chamber, she remained suspended. Her weight, however, broke the girdle, and the poor despairer fell upon the floor with such violence, that her fall awakened a workman that lay in the house, about half an hour after two o'clock.

"Recovering herself, she began to



walk about the room as her usual custom was when she wanted sleep; and the workman imagining it to be only some ordinary accident, again went to sleep. She once more therefore had recourse to a stronger girdle made of silver thread, and this kept her suspended till she died\*.

“ Her old maid continued in the morning to wait as usual for the ringing of the bell, and protracted her patience hour after hour till two o'clock in the afternoon; when the workmen at length entering the room through the window, found their unfortunate mistress still hanging and quite cold. The coroner's jury being impannelled, brought in their verdict Lunacy; and her corpse was next night decently buried in her father's grave, at the charge of a female companion with whom she had for many years an inseparable intimacy.

“ Thus ended a female wit, a toast, and a gamester; loved, admired, and forsaken. Formed for the delight of society, fallen by imprudence into an object of pity. Hundreds in high life lamented her fate, and wished, when too late, to redress her injuries. They who

once had helped to impair her fortune, now regretted that they had assisted in so mean a pursuit. The little effects she had left behind were bought up with the greatest avidity by those who desired to preserve some token of a companion that once had given them such delight. The remembrance of every virtue she was possessed of was now improved by pity. Her former follies were few; but the last swelled them to a large amount: and she remains the strongest instance to posterity, that want of prudence alone almost cancels every other virtue.”

To this account of Dr. Goldsmith we shall only add, that this unhappy catastrophe took place on the 8th, or rather 9th of September, 1731. When her brother, afterwards General Braddock, heard of the fate of his sister, he had the insensibility coolly to observe, that she had only *tied herself up* from play. So unfeeling a remark must greatly diminish any concern which might arise from reflection on his own unfortunate end between twenty and thirty years afterwards.—EDITOR.

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THE  
LONDON REVIEW  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR DECEMBER 1797.

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

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Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age, never before printed. With an Appendix, consisting of Original, Explanatory, and Scarce Papers. 3 Vols. 8vo. Longman and Scele. 1797.

**T**O establish the credit of historical facts, or anecdotes of eminent persons, some information should be given to whom the public are obliged for them, and from whence they are derived. By these means many doubts may be ob-

\* Mr. Wood, in his Description of Bath, Vol. ii. p. 451. relates that she was kept just suspended till the natural struggles for life tortured her to death, and in dying made her bite her own tongue through in several places. He adds, that when life had left her body, it stretched to such a degree that her ankle bones touched the floor of the room; and her hand was so strongly clinched about the key of the door, that the strength of her arm must have operated against her neck during the whole time of her dying.—C. D.

erred; inaccuracies may be corrected; allowances made for prejudices; slight reports may be confirmed or rejected; and positive assertions examined with more probability of success. The writer and compiler of the volumes now under consideration styles himself "Author of Anecdotes of the late Earl of Chatham;" for an account of which we refer to our Magazine for March 1797, p. 180. Though he has not given his name to the world, he is well known to have had many opportunities of information concerning the politics and literature of this country about thirty years since.

In the Preface it is observed, that "The reputation and conduct of great men who have filled high stations in the state must always be interesting to the nation. The memoirs of such persons can never be too frequently read and studied; nor can any injury happen where truth only is the guide of the writer.

"Of these anecdotes the Editor begs leave to say, that he is not conscious of having advanced a single untruth; that very few of them have been printed before; that it has been his wish and care to avoid whatever is to be found in other books, except in two or three instances, where he has been under the necessity of connecting the facts.

"There is no impropriety in the publication, because every part of it relates to public men and public measures. It is not less justice to the great characters themselves than it is to the public, to communicate them. A fastidious secrecy of measures and motives in matters of public concern, when the events and their consequences have totally ceased, Lord Bacon denominates a suppression of truth, history, and character.

"The Appendix consists of papers; some of which are original; others are explanatory of passages in the work; and all of them are now so extremely scarce, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to procure them."

Such is the Editor's account of the work. We shall now proceed to lay before our readers the contents of it.

Chapter the 1st relates to the Duke of Grafton, whose political conduct is placed in a very favourable point of view. In this chapter is an account of Junius, who is supposed to have been a person whose name we think was Boyd. In this conjecture we do not agree with the author. Those who knew Mr. Boyd

know he was incapable of writing those celebrated letters; and the papers intitled "The Whig," printed as the productions of Junius, in the third Volume, prove, in our opinion, the fact. They are very feeble imitations of that admirable writer, destitute of his spirit, and unworthy any comparison.

Chapter the 2d has the Duke of Leeds for its subject; and contains an extract from a pamphlet written by his Grace on the American War.

Chapter the 3d recommends a collection of the poems of the Sackville family: also the poems of Lord Nugent.

Chapter the 4th notices some tracts written by the Duke of Rutland.

Chapter the 5th contains some spirited extracts from two pamphlets written by the late Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. The letter to his constituents, supposed to have been never before printed in London, was inserted in most of the periodical publications of the time, and is to be found in our Magazine for May 1797, p. 300.

Chapter the 6th is devoted to Dr. John Butler, Bishop of Hereford; and Chapter the 7th contains some curious particulars relative to Charles Townsend.

Chapter the 8th contains extracts from two pamphlets by Serjeant Adair; and Chapter the 9th some notices concerning Sir Grey Cooper.

Chapter the 10th is confined to Dr. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Bishop of Ossory, and his political works.

Chapter the 11th contains the secret history of the Irish Océnnial Bill, and Chapter the 12th has Sir James Caldwell, Bart. and the affairs of Ireland for its subject. Both these Chapters contain matters of importance.

Chapter the 12th revives the old forgotten clamour against Sir John Dalrymple, for publishing the charges of corruption against Sydney, and the patriots of Charles the Second's time. The objections to the authenticity of the papers we remember were unsatisfactory at the time of their original publication, nor do we see any additional evidence on the subject.

The next article, Chapter the 14th, will gratify those who entertain an unfavourable opinion of the late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, whose character is not placed in the most respectable light. Most of the objections to his conduct made about thirty years are here repeated, with some others which appear to be new. The following does so much



much credit to the intrepidity of an advocate who was at that time equally abused with his Lordship, we shall select as a specimen of the present work :

“ In the month of November 1763, a woman having appeared before two of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace to swear a child against the Secretary to Count Bruhl, the Saxon Minister, the Count interfered, and the Justices were afraid to proceed. The woman applied to Sir Fletcher Norton, who advised that a motion should be made in the Court of King’s Bench for a peremptory mandamus to the Justices to proceed in that filiation. The motion was accordingly made by Mr. Mansfield.

“ The Lord Chief Justice Mansfield received it with marks of anger and surprisè; he said he did not understand what was meant by such collusive motions, unless it was to draw from that Court an opinion upon the privileges of foreign ministers, which they had no right to meddle with; that the motion was absolutely improper; that he wondered who advised it, and that he certainly should not grant the mandamus.

“ Sir Fletcher Norton then got up and said that the party was his client; that his Majesty’s subjects when injured had a right to redress somewhere or other; and that he knew of no place where such redress could be legally applied for, but in the Court of King’s Bench; that therefore he had advised the motion.

“ Lord Mansfield upon this began to flourish in his usual style upon the sacred privileges of ambassadors, and the law of nations, &c. &c. repeating something about collusive motions, and took notice that the application for redress ought regularly to have been made to Count Bruhl, or to his Majesty’s Attorney-General.

“ Mr. Justice Aston said deliberately, that he agreed entirely with the Lord Chief Justice, and that the motion ought not to be granted.

“ Sir Fletcher Norton then said, that after he had declared himself the adviser of the motion, he did not expect to have heard it called *collusive*; that he despised and abhorred all ideas of *collusion* as much as any man in that court; that it was the first time, and he hoped it would be the last, that he should hear the Court of King’s Bench refer an injured subject of England to a *foreign Minister*, or to an *Attorney-General*, for redress; that the laws of this country had not left his Majesty’s subjects complaining of in-

jury, without a legal and certain protection; that their claim was a claim of *right*, upon which the Court of King’s Bench had full authority to inquire, and *must* determine; that if his clients were injured, he should always bring them to that Court for redress, let who would have committed the injury; and that he would take care that that Court *should* do them justice; that his motion was proper, and *should not* be withdrawn.

“ Judge Yates then said, that the reasons offered by Sir Fletcher Norton had clearly convinced him; that he had not the least doubt of the authority of the Court to protect his Majesty’s subjects; and that for his part he should never refer them either to a foreign minister, or to an officer of the crown; that he thought the motion perfectly regular, and that it ought to be granted.

“ Judge Alton then began to recant. He said, that he was always glad to be convinced of a mistake, and happy in having an early opportunity of acknowledging it; that from what his brother Yates and Sir Fletcher Norton had said, he saw clearly that his first opinion had been erroneous, and that he agreed the motion ought to be granted.

“ Lord Mansfield then in great confusion said, *that he should take time to consider of it.* To this Sir Fletcher Norton replied, that as two of the three Judges were of the same opinion, the motion must be granted; but that for his part, if his Lordship wanted any time to consider, whether when a subject applied to the Court of King’s Bench for redress, he was or was not to be referred to a *foreign Minister*, or to an *Attorney-General*, he had no objection to allowing him all the time he wanted.

“ Thus wickedness and folly were defeated, and the unhappy foreign Minister, in spite of the law of *nations*, was obliged to comply with the law of *nature*, and to provide for his child.”

Chapter the 15th contains anecdotes and a favourable representation of the late Lord Chancellor Camden; and Chapter the 16th concludes the volume with a detail of the origin of the present manner of printing the debates in Parliament. On this subject every reader will condemn the peevishness and petulance of Lord Marchmont; though whether the result of them, the present mode of giving the debates, has been beneficial to the public or not, will admit of some difference of opinion.

Volume the 2d begins with Chapter  
the

the 17th, the subject of which is the late Earl Temple, of whom the author has afforded much new information; and on whom he is willing to bestow, contrary to his usual practice, an unmixed eulogium. The late George Grenville, in the next chapter, meets also with a defender in several of the acts which have been imputed to him as faults.

Chapter the 19th respects Thomas Whately, Esq. his works, and the duel between his brother and Mr. Temple; and Chapter the 20th and 21st particularize the works of Charles Royd and William Knox, Esq.

Chapter the 22d affords the author an opportunity of exculpating Lord George Germain from some of the odium unjustly thrown on his character, and Chapter the 23d points out the works of David Hartley, Esq. and his conduct in the negotiation for peace with America.

Chapter the 24th contains an account of the commercial character of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. his institution of an association in London, under the name of the General Chamber of Manufacturers of Great Britain; his opinions on the Irish propositions, and the commercial treaty with France.

Chapter the 25th, the longest in the work, containing near half the volume, is confined to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Legislator of America, and the prime mover of every measure taken in that country which caused the separation from

Great Britain. This chapter is a very important one.

Chapter the 26th concludes the work with various notices of the four Burkes, Edmund, Richard, William, and Richard the younger.

The third Volume, which contains the papers confirming and illustrative of the two preceding ones, is intitled to the character given of it by the Editor. The papers are valuable, scarce, and difficult to procure. They will be useful to the future historian.

The Editor of these Volumes is entitled to the thanks of the public for preserving many facts which otherwise might have fallen into oblivion. He appears to entertain the prejudices which were imbibed against Lord Bute in the early part of the present reign; some of them on slight grounds, and some contrary to later evidence. The present moment is not the time for an impartial statement of the transactions of that period; passions then afloat have not yet subsided, and resentments then kindled are in some measure still alive. The reader of the present day will, however, find entertainment and information in these Volumes, and the future investigator of the acts of the present reign will meet with some valuable materials to exercise his sagacity upon, which are to be no where else found, and which will serve to guide him through the obscure paths of political science.

An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[Continued from Page 328.]

The hall of audience furnished also another object of curiosity, striking at least to strangers. On several tables were placed in frames, filled with earth, dwarf pines, oaks, and orange trees, bearing fruit. None of them exceeded in height two feet. Some of these dwarfs bore all the marks of decay from age; and upon the surface of the soil were interspersed small heaps of stones, which, in proportion to the adjoining dwarfs, might be termed *rocks*. There were honey-combed and moss-grown, to help the illusion, and so give an antique appearance to the whole. This kind of stunted vegetation seemed to be much relished by the curious in China; and specimens of it were to be found in every considerable dwelling. To produce them formed a part of the gar-

dener's skill, and was an art invented in that country."

Sir George Staunton gives us in the three following pages a minute detail of the method by which this *distortion of taste* is gratified; but for this we shall refer to the work at large. We have no relish for such *monstrosity of littleness*, and we shall believe the same of our readers.

Mr. Maurice, in his learned disquisitions on India, gave credit to the Chinese for a very early acquaintance with the powers of the *magnet*. In our *review* of those *essays*, we doubted whether that haughty nation did not in this, as well as in some other instances, assert more than it could maintain. The information, however, supplied by the present



sent Embassy is favourable to Mr. Maurice's opinion. The following particulars contain the substance of what our travellers were able to gather of the knowledge of the Chinese on this *inscrutable attraction*:

The nature and the cause of the qualities of the magnet have at all times been subjects of contemplation in China. In Europe it has been thought that the needle has its chief tendency to the *north pole*; but in China the *south* alone is considered as containing the attractive power. The Chinese name of the compass *ting nang-ching*, or needle pointing to the *south*; and a distinguished mark is fixed on the needle's *southern* pole, as upon the *northern* in the compass of the Europeans.

The Emperor Caung-Shee, grandfather to the present reigning sovereign, and who had not been inattentive to the philosophical opinions of the learned Missionaries at his Court, writes thus on this occasion:

"I have heard the Europeans say, that the needle obeys the north. In our oldest records it is said, that it turns to the south; but as neither have explained the cause, I see little to be gained in adopting one opinion in preference to the other. The ancients however are first in date; and I am more and more convinced of their knowledge of the mechanism of nature. Moreover, as all action grows languid towards the *north*, it is less likely that the virtue should proceed from thence which gives motion to the magnetic needle."

An allusion is made to this property of the *magnet* in the books of Chinese mythology. It is there told, that in the reign of Chin-nong, a rebel named Tahoo-yoo had found the means of creating a thick fog, the better to elude his enemies. But the Emperor invented a machine, consisting of a figure standing in a chariot, with one arm stretched out, and pointing always to the southward, which enabled the imperial troops to follow the proper track for discovering the rebel.

The Emperor Caung-Shee was well aware that the needle does not always point directly either to the south or north; and that this declination is not the same in all countries, nor invariable in the same place; but the sphere of Chinese navigation is too limited to have afforded experience for forming any system of laws supposed to govern the variation of the needle. Their knowledge of the general polarity of the magnet an-

swers every purpose in practice to that nation; and their researches upon most subjects seem to have been directed chiefly by the immediate prospect of utility resulting from the continuance of every particular pursuit.

The Chinese pilots soon perceived how much more essential the perfection of the compass was to the bolder navigators of Europe than to themselves, as the Commanders of the Lion and Hindostan, trusting to that instrument, stood out directly from the land (*Chu-sant*) into the open sea.

While the British Ambassador and his attendants were coasting along the shores of China, they were regularly and copiously supplied with provisions by the munificence of the Emperor. It may not be unamusing to compare the list of articles, both with respect to their variety and their abundance, with that stated by Bell in his travels, as furnished by express order of the Emperor, called Bogdoi-Chan, to Monf. de Lange, agent of Russia at the Court of Pekin in 1719.

To Lord Macartney were sent at once twenty bullocks, one hundred and twenty sheep, one hundred and twenty hogs, one hundred fowls, one hundred ducks, one hundred and sixty bags of flour, fourteen chests of bread, one hundred and sixty bags of common rice, ten chests of red rice, ten chests of white rice, ten chests of small rice, ten chests of tea, twenty two boxes of dried peaches, twenty-two boxes of fruit preserved with sugar, twenty-two chests of plumbs and apples, twenty-two boxes of *abras*, twenty-two boxes of other vegetables, forty baskets of large cucumbers, one thousand squashes, forty bundles of lettuce, twenty measures of peas in pods, one thousand water melons, three thousand musk lemons, besides a few jars of sweet wine and spirituous liquors; together with ten chests of candles, and three baskets of porcelain. In the same plentiful and gratuitous manner were provisions constantly supplied, without difficulty or delay.

De Lange, indeed, had not the rank of an Ambassador, being little more than an Agent to superintend the commercial interests of Russia at Pekin; but still as he resided there by the immediate orders of his Czarish Majesty, and was received very graciously both at Pekin and Zhe-hol by the Chinese Monarch himself, it might have been imagined that hospitality would have been shewn him in a less scanty manner.

The list is as follows, in which, excepting in the single article of the sheep, which it was impossible to have consumed in a single day, and which, indeed, bears so unequal a proportion to the rest as to be almost unintelligible, every other particular shews the marks of an economy not a little parsimonious: One fish, one *sheep*, one pot of tarassun, one fowl, one bowl of milk, two oz. of tea, two oz. of butter, two oz. of lamp oil, half a lb. of salted cabbage, two small measures of rice, and fifteen pounds of wood. To the interpreter per day was given one oz. of tea, half a pound of flour, two oz. of butter, two oz. of lamp oil, two small measures of rice, eight pounds of wood, and every nine days a sheep. To each of De Lange's domestics was given per day, a pound and a half of beef, one oz. of salt, one measure of rice, five pounds of wood.

Among the articles supplied to the Embassy by the munificence of the Emperor, there was always an ample provision of tea; and here we have a pleasant instance of the force and influence of habit. For though green and bohea tea of the best quality was furnished to the travellers in great abundance, yet it was often thought too fresh for an English palate: and a wish was not unfrequently expressed for *London tea*.

In the Third Chapter of this volume (for the account of the magnet and of the copious supply of provisions is related in the second) we read the circumstances of the progress of the Embassy up the river Pei-ho, in the accommodation yachts furnished by the Emperor, after they had quitted the ships, which were too bulky to cross the bar at its mouth. Several currents run into this channel, concerning one of which, *Yung-leang-ho*, or the *grain-bearing river*, from the quantities of wheat conveyed upon it from the province of Shen-see, Sir G. S. makes an acute and useful remark for the illustration of the history of this wonderful people.

“ Even at this early stage of the present travellers' route through China, they found that the Chinese names of whatever had occurred to them in the country were not mere arbitrary unmeaning sounds, or names derived from a foreign origin, but had a signification in the language which served to explain the nature and qualities of what was so expressed; a circumstance which leads to a presumption, that this country had, from the remotest periods, been possessed always by the same race, retaining through all ages the same

original idiom, without any material admixture with the people or the language of other regions.”

As they proceeded higher up the river, the travellers arrived at length at the city of Tien-sing, the literal signification of which term is *Heavenly spot*, an appellation which, it seems, the place claims, as situated in a genial climate, a fertile soil, a dry air, and a serene sky. It was here that the Viceroy of Pe-che-lee, among other attentions, gratified his guests by a dramatic exhibition. A temporary theatre was erected opposite to his Excellency's yacht. The outside was adorned with a variety of brilliant and lively colours, and the inside of the theatre was managed, with regard to decorations, with equal success. During the whole day several different pantomimes and historical dramas were successively exhibited. The performers were habited in the dresses of the times in which they were supposed to have lived; and the dialogue spoken in a kind of recitative, accompanied by a variety of musical instruments, and each pause was filled up by a loud crash. The band of music was placed in full view behind the stage, which was broad, but not deep. This arrangement of the *orchestra* seems to us very judicious, though not adopted in European theatres either of ancient or modern times. For neither is the music the prime object of dramatic performances, nor are its exertions heard with so much difficulty as those of declamation, or even of recitative. Female characters are performed in China by boys or eunuchs. Unity of place was apparently preserved, as there was no change of scene in the same piece.

One of the dramas represented an Emperor of China living with his Empress in supreme felicity, when on a sudden his subjects revolt, a civil war ensues, battles are fought, and at last the arch rebel, who is a General of Cavalry, overcomes his Sovereign, kills him with his own hand, and routs the imperial army. The captive Empress then appears upon the stage, in all the agonies of despair. While she is tearing her hair, and rending the skies with her complaints, the conqueror enters, approaches her with respect, addresses her in a gentle tone, soothes her sorrows with his compassion, talks of love and adoration, and, like Richard the Third and Lady Anne in Shakespeare, prevails, in less than half an hour, on the Chinese Princess to dry up her tears, to forget her deceased consort, and



and yield to a consoling woer. Thus were our travellers reminded of the English stage at the distance of so many thousand leagues from it. A spirited and characteristic engraving of this scene accompanies the quarto edition.

While the Embassy continued at Tien-sing, they were visited by great multitudes of the civil and military officers of the place. Sir G. Staunton's remarks on their behaviour and manners prove the uniformity of operation of the same circumstances amidst the endless variety of customs and climates. In seeking out, says he, for the nearest resemblance between those Chinese and Europeans, the character of Gentlemen of rank in France, while monarchy subsisted there, occurred readily to the mind. An engaging urbanity of manners, instantaneous familiarity, ready communicativeness, together with a sense of self-approbation piercing through every disguise, and displaying the vanity of national superiority, seemed to constitute their character.

Before Lord Macartney quitted the neighbourhood of this city, some symptoms of obstruction to the success of his Embassy began to display themselves.—His Excellency was informed that a Chinese, who had long been hovering about the yacht, desired to be admitted to his presence. A youth was introduced, clean and composed in his dress, of a modest countenance, and humble in his deportment. He proved to be a young neophyte, a sincere convert to the doctrines of Christ, and a firm disciple of the missionary, who had regenerated him from the paganism of his ancestors. He was devoted to the commands of his ghostly father, and performed now a service of no little danger, in bringing letters to the Ambassador, without permission either from the magistrates of the place from whence he came, or those where he now arrived. For not only such communication with a stranger is not allowed; but even among the natives it is much restrained. There is no establishment of a post for the general convenience of the people through the Chinese Empire.—Expresses are continually sent on horseback to convey intelligence to the Emperor alone from every point of his wide dominions, with a celerity scarcely exceeded even by the latest improvements of that kind in Europe. Dispatches are in one day carried one hundred and fifty miles. Slower messengers are employed for the ordinary purposes of Government, and the use of the Mandarines. These are

charged sometimes, through particular favour, with the packets of individuals: but the Chinese government preserves carefully the exclusive privilege of giving information, or withholding it, as it may deem expedient, from the body of the people.

The first of the letters brought secretly to the Ambassador, was dated at Peking, the seventh of May 1793. It informed his Excellency, that the account of the intended Embassy had reached the Emperor on the third of the preceding December; that he shewed marks of great satisfaction at the intelligence, and gave immediate orders that the port of Tien-sing should be open for the reception of the vessels employed upon the occasion.

In the second letter from the same person, dated the sixth of August, a few days only before the receipt of it, he acquainted the Ambassador that the Chinese Government had appointed a Portuguese Missionary (whom he named) to hold himself in readiness to go to Zhe-hol (a country palace of the Emperor, beyond the great wall dividing China from Tartary), in order to perform the office there of interpreter of the Embassy. The letter writer thought it right to put his Excellency on his guard against the evil disposition and adverse designs towards the English nation of the person so appointed, whose conversation had already betrayed how inimical he was to the present Embassy.

Our traveller observes, very justly, on these letters, that though they might have been dictated by a spirit of opposition, ambition, or intrigue, nevertheless the assertion of extraordinary jealousy on the occasion of the Embassy was only a confirmation of what had already been communicated upon the same subject by disinterested persons at Macao. There was, perhaps, greater cause for apprehension from the untoward disposition of the Legate, who superintended and directed the route of the Embassy, and the prejudiced reports he might make to the Minister, than from the influence of any European.

As they proceeded on their journey, fresh reasons for apprehension appeared. They began to observe that they were watched with a degree of jealousy and suspicion beyond what they had heard or read of the cautious jealousy of China. This change was found to be in consequence of orders from the Legate. It was difficult to attribute unnecessary measures of restraint to ill-humour alone; and no other cause could be conjectured. At length the inter-

terpreter discovered, from scattered hints in the familiarity of discourse with the Mandarines, that dissatisfaction had lately been conceived at Court against the English nation; the only explanation which, after much difficulty, and with no slight caution, could be obtained on this occasion, was the following:

In a war which the Emperor of China had waged in the country of Thibet, his army met with more resistance, and suffered greater losses, than were foreseen from such an enemy as was expected to be encountered. Some of the Chinese officers immediately fancied that they perceived European troops, and the effects of European discipline. They discovered *bats*, they said, as well as *turbans*, among their enemies; the former, it was concluded, could be only English.— Though the Ambassador took for granted that neither part was true, yet he was confident that the belief of them would be sufficient to alienate the administration of China from any favourable disposition towards, or confidence in the government of Great Britain.

Our author does not give the Chinese, at least those of the higher ranks, credit for those abstemious habits for which they have usually been extolled. He tells us that though *tea* be their general beverage, they drink it between meals, and present it to their guests on visits at all hours; yet *strong*, and particularly *spirituous liquors*, are sometimes relished by them, especially in the northern provinces. When the company begins to be exhilarated, and some of the party are desirous of retiring, the same compulsory devices are described to be practised for preventing their departure, or recalling them, if already gone away, as have sometimes been used on similar occasions of *convivial merriment* in Europe.

As to *eating*, the Mandarines indulged themselves in habits of luxury. They ate several meals each day of *animal food* highly seasoned: *each meal* consisting of *several courses*. They employed part of their intervals of leisure in smoking tobacco mixed with odorous substances, and sometimes a little opium; or in chewing the araca nut. Though *books of entertainment*, such as *histories*, *plays*, and *novels*, abound in China, *reading* was not there become so *universal* an *amusement* as it is now in all the polished parts of Europe. Sedentary gratifications of the senses, rather than exercises of the body, or pleasures of the mind,

seemed to be the resources principally thought of in vacant hours.

This last remark of our Traveller on the *little relish* of the Chinese for *literature*, combined with the *great abundance* of *books*, is surely a very *strange* one. Is it not uniformly observed in *intellectual* as well as in *corporeal concerns*, that the supply of the market can only be in proportion to the demand? and that where there are *few readers*, there must be *fewer writers*?

Though the *dominion* of the Emperor of China be unquestionably *absolute*, and the reverence shewn him by his subjects approach, as will hereafter appear, to adoration, yet a singular instance is mentioned by Sir G. S. of his submission to their prejudices. The people of China have from the earliest ages considered a *solar eclipse* as *ominous* of some *general calamity*; and as great pains are taken to inspire them with a belief that their prosperity is owing to the wisdom and virtues of their Sovereign, so they are tempted to attribute to some deficiency on his part whatever they think portentous. To this inconvenient error the Emperor himself finds it prudent to accommodate his conduct. He never ventures on any undertaking of importance at the approach of such an eclipse, but affects to withdraw himself from the presence of his courtiers, to examine strictly into his late administration of the empire, in order to correct any error, for the commission of which the eclipse may have been an admonition; and he invites his subjects to offer him freely their advice.

With this accommodation to the ignorance of the multitude, some *artful attention* to the *personal dignity* of the *Sovereign* seems however in truth to be united. He surely must be *mighty* and *sacred* indeed among the *sons of mortals*, whose *conduct*, even in the *blameable part* of it, is capable of effecting an alteration in the *most immense* and *most glorious object* in nature.

On the subject of the Chinese ceremonies of religion we are told, that there is a great resemblance between the exterior forms in the *Pagan worship* of their God *Fo*, and those of the *Roman Catholic Church*. The Chinese interpreter of the Embassy, who was a most zealous Christian of that persuasion, and even a priest of the communion, saw with regret the English curiously examining the images of the Chinese idolatry, or attending to its ceremonies, lest they



They should be struck with the similarity. Some of the missionaries conjectured that the Chinese had formerly received a glimpse of Christianity from the *Nestorians*, by the way of *Tartary*, others that *St. Thomas the Apostle* had been amongst them; the likeness is so strong between the apparent worship of many of the priests of *Fo*, and that which is exhibited in churches of the Roman Catholic faith, that a Chinese conveyed into one of the latter, might imagine the *voluntaries* he saw were then adoring the *deities of his own country*. On the altar of a Chinese temple, behind a screen, is frequently a representation which might answer for that of the *Virgin Mary*, in the person of *Shin Moo*, or the sacred mother, sitting in an alcove, with a child in her arms, and rays proceeding from a circle, which are called a glory, round her head, with tapers burning constantly before her; the long coarse gowns of the *Ho Shauings*, or priests of *Fo*, bound with cords round the waist, would almost equally suit the friars of the order of *St. Francis*; the former live, like the latter, in a state of celibacy, reside in monasteries together, and impose occasionally upon themselves voluntary penance, and rigorous abstinence.

Of the *domestic habits* of the Chinese we are informed, that the *old persons* of a family live generally with the young. The influence of age over youth is supported by the sentiments of nature, by the habit of obedience, by the precepts of morality ingrafted in the law of the land, and by the unremitted policy of parents to that effect. They who are past labour, deal out the rules that they had learned to them who are rising to manhood, or to those lately arrived at it. *Plain sentences of morals* are written up in the common hall, where the male branches of the family assemble. In almost every house is hung up a tablet of the ancestors of the persons then residing in it; references are often made in conversation to their actions; the *descendants* from a common stock visit the tombs of their *forefathers* together at stated times: this joint care, and indeed other occasions, collect and unite the most remote relations; they cannot lose sight of each other, and seldom become indifferent to each other's concerns; the child is bound to labour and to provide for his parents' maintenance and comfort, and the brother for the brother and sister that are in extreme want; the failure of which duty would be followed by such detestation, that it is not necessary to enforce it by positive law; even the

most distant kinsman, reduced to misery by accident or ill health, has a claim on his kindred for relief, manners stronger far than laws, and indeed inclination, produced and nurtured by intercourse and intimacy, secure assistance for him; these habits and manners fully explain the fact, which appears extraordinary to Europeans, that no *spectacles of distress* are seen to excite compassion, and implore the casual charity of individuals.

The entrance of the Embassy into the city of Peking, and the appearance of that capital, we shall describe in our author's own words, in the fourth chapter of this volume.

“Pekin exhibited, on the entrance into it, an appearance contrary to that of European cities, in which the streets are often so narrow, and the houses so lofty, that from one extremity of a street the houses appear at the other to be leaning towards and closing upon each other. Here few of the houses were higher than one story, none more than two, while the width of the street that divided them was considerably above one hundred feet. It was airy, gay, and lightsome.”

“The street was unpaved, and water sprinkled on it to keep down the dust; a light handsome building was erected across it, called by the Chinese *pai loo*, which word has been translated to mean a triumphal arch, though nothing like an arch is in any part about it, the whole was built of wood, and consisted of three handsome gateways, of which the middle is the highest and largest; over these were constructed three roofs above each other, richly decorated, large characters painted or gilt upon the uprights and the transoms, indicated the purpose for which the *pai loo* was erected. They are meant to compliment particular persons, or to perpetuate the memory of some interesting event.

“The first street extended in a line directly to the westward, until it was interrupted by the eastern wall of the imperial palace, called the yellow wall, from the colour of the small roof of varnished tiles with which the top of it is covered, various public buildings seen at the same time, and considered as belonging to the Emperor, were covered in the same manner; those roofs uninterrupted by chimnies, and indented in the sides and ridges into gentle concave curves, with an effect more pleasing than would be produced by long straight lines, were adorned with a variety of figures, either in imitation of real objects, or more commonly as mere works

works of fancy; the whole shining like gold under a brilliant sun, immediately caught the eye with an appearance of grandeur in that part of buildings where it was not accustomed to be sought for. Immense magazines of rice were seen near the gate. And looking from it to the left, along the city wall, was perceived an elevated edifice, described as an observatory, erected in the former dynasty by the Emperor Yong-loo, to whom the chief embellishments of Peking are said to be owing.

“In front of most of the houses in this main street were shops painted, gilt, and decorated like those of Tong-choo-foo, but in a grander style. Over some of them were broad terraces, covered with shrubs and flowers. Before the doors several lanthorns were hung, of horn, muslin, silk, and paper, fixed to frames: in varying the form of which the Chinese seemed to have exercised their fancy to the utmost. Outside the shops, as well as within them, was displayed a variety of goods for sale—”

The Embassy proceeded through the city of Peking to the open town of Hui-Tien, between which and Yuen-min-Yuen, the autumnal palace of the Emperor, was the villa intended for the Ambassador and his suite; which was an inclosure of at least twelve acres. It contained a garden laid out in serpentine walks, a rivulet winding round an island, a grove of various trees, interspersed with patches of grass ground, and diversified with artificial inequalities, and rocks rudely heaped upon each other. The buildings consisted of several separate pavilions, erected round small courts. The apartments were handsome, and not ill contrived. This place had been inhabited by Ambassadors from Foreign Courts, or Mandarines of rank from the distant Provinces, while the Emperor was in the adjoining palace; but had been now empty for some time, and wanted repairs.

In one of the halls of audience of the palace of Yuen-min-Yuen, most of the presents sent from England to the Emperor were advantageously placed. This hall, which seems to have been a very splendid edifice, is minutely described. But we shall pass by this to the description of the Emperor's throne, which was situated in it, on account of the important consequences with which the said throne menaced diplomatic etiquette.

“The throne was placed in a recess. A few steps ascended to it in front, and others on each side. It was not rich or

gaudy. Over it were the Chinese characters of glory and perfection. On each side were tripods, and vessels of incense. Before it was a small table, almost to be called an altar, for offerings of tea and fruit to the spirit of the absent Emperor. If they sacrifice to him in his absence, it is not surprising that they should adore him present. The *Ko-tem*, or adoration, as the Chinese word expresses it, consists in nine solemn prostrations of the body, the forehead striking the floor each time.

These prostrations, it seems, were expected from the Gentlemen who composed this Embassy, and the Legate began now to press Lord Macartney to practise them in his presence before the throne. Several circumstances of antecedent humiliation had prepared his Lordship for this demand. Care had been taken to write, in large Chinese characters, upon the flags pendent from the yachts and land carriages of the Embassy, *Ambassador bearing tribute from the country of England*. Under these difficulties, his Excellency, says our Author, determined to try every method in his power to gratify the supposed wishes of the Emperor, without failing in duty towards his own Sovereign. He offered to go through the whole ceremony of prostration, on condition that a subject of his Imperial Majesty, of rank equal to his own, should perform, before the picture he had with him of our King, dressed in his robes of state, the same ceremonies the Ambassador should observe before the Chinese throne. It was of importance that this proposal should be given in writing, and translated into the Chinese language. This was a matter of no small embarrassment. It was a fact well known, that a native of Canton had been formerly put to death for writing there a petition in Chinese for the English. The difficulty was, however, overcome, by means of a youth (Sir G. Staunton's son), who had acquired an uncommon facility in copying the Chinese character. The English paper was first translated into Latin for the use of the Ambassador's Chinese interpreter, who did not understand the original. The interpreter explained verbally the meaning of the Latin into the familiar language of Chinese conversation, which a Chinese Christian, after much entreaty, transferred into the proper style of official papers. The youth copied this translation fair; when the original rough draught was, for the security of the translator, destroyed in his presence.

This memorial, drawn out at length in Sir G. Staunton's narrative, was presented, after



after many obstructions, to the Emperor, and, in consequence, no other obedience was required than such as is expected by European Sovereigns. We think this question of *courty ceremony* was settled very *wisely* by the *Chinese Monarch*; for had he complied with the Ambassador's proposal, there would have been certainly somewhat of the *ridiculous* in the part to be sustained by the *Mandarin*. As a dextrous evasion of a compliment too degrading for European habits, the Ambassador's device has, indeed, the credit of ingenuity; but had the *exchange of prostrations* actually taken place, while it would have mortified unprofitably the subject of China, it could not have retrieved the *tarnished honours* of the *English Nobleman*. Seriously, the old maxim, *that we should do as they do at Rome when we are there*, ought never to be forgotten by the *Corps Diplomatique*. If the Ambassador's conformity to a *long-established Asiatic ceremony* would have contributed to frustrate the *great object* of his mission, as our Author insinuates, he acted wisely by refusing. In any other view of the question, when we consider this as a *voluntary journey* of many thousand leagues for the purpose of removing the prejudices, and of conciliating the affections of the Emperor and people of China, to boggle at a ceremonial, absurd, indeed, in itself, and indecorous, but ratified by the ancient and uninterrupted practice of a great nation, was a proof, not of the independence and elevation of true philosophy, but of an absurdity and indecorum like that which it condemned.

The *politic and useful custom* of the Chinese Princes, of honouring the *most important of occupations*, by putting their hand to it one day in every year, is de-

scribed by the Abbe Raynal with his accustomed *energy and eloquence*. Sir G. Staunton's account of the matter is more *recent*, and more *exact*.

Adjoining to that part of Peking, called the Tartar City, which is indeed the principal part, is another, called, by way of distinction, the *Chinese City*. A small part only of this is occupied by buildings; the rest is empty, and a part of it in cultivation. Within this compass has been raised the *Sien-nong-tan*, or *eminence of venerable agriculturists*. Thither the Emperor repairs every spring; and, in compliance with ancient usages, goes through the ceremony of directing with his own hand the plough, through a small field, by way of doing honour to the profession of the husbandman. After his Majesty has directed that instrument for about an hour, a group of peasants chanting at the same time round him hymns in praise of husbandry, the Princes of his Court and Great Officers of State, taking the plough by turns, make several furrows in his presence. They are all, as well as the Emperor himself, clothed in the garb befitting their new occupation. The produce of the ground thus ploughed is carefully collected, and solemnly announced to surpass, in quality and quantity, what any other spot of equal dimensions had yielded in the year. The celebration of this exemplary festival is made known in the remotest village of the empire. It gratifies even the *humblest cottager*, who is consoled in the disappointments which the vicissitudes of the seasons frequently occasion, by recollecting that his calling has been dignified by the adoption of his Sovereign.

[To be continued.]

*Tales of the Minstrels, translated from the French of Mons. Le Grand. 12mo, Rofs. 3s.*

THESE tales have already been twice presented to the public, first, under the title of "Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," and afterwards under that of "Norman Tales." They are taken from a work published some years ago in France, by Mons. Le Grand, by the title of *Fableaux*, in five volumes, which were intended, not merely to furnish his countrymen with an entertaining collection of tales, but to illustrate the manners and customs of the times. The present editor professes to compress the work into a small volume, which has no pretensions to any thing beyond entertainment. Though some of these tales are too licentious for general recommendation, it cannot be denied, that both the original author and the present

have succeeded in their respective designs. Some of these tales were translated into verse last year, and printed in a very elegant manner by Mr. Bulmer, for Faulder in Bond-street. *Reflections on the Politics of France and England at the Close of the Year 1797. By J. T. Hughes, Esq. 8vo. Debrett. 1797. 2s. 6d.*

This author, who in one passage speaks of his juvenility, has produced some observations which will deserve attention even from the oldest politician. He considers the guaranteeing of Belgium to the French, as fatal to the security of this country, and recommends unanimity and vigour. The concluding paragraph in his preface will command the assent of every one who deserves the name of a Briton. "When Englishmen are insulted with demands as unreasonable as they are unjust: when our desire to accelerate the

return of peace is to be treated with and indecency which has no parallel; it becomes the duty of every man to stand or fall in defence of his constitution, his government, and his laws." *The Cause of Truth, containing, besides a great Variety of other Matter, a Refutation of Errors in the Political Works of Thomas Paine, and other Publications of a similar Kind, in a Series of Letters of a Religious, Moral, and Political Nature.* By Robert Thomas, Minister of Abdie. DUNDEE, printed. Colvill, 12mo, 1797. 3s.

This is the cheapest publication we have seen for a long time past; no less than 437 pages closely printed for three shillings. It is divided into 66 letters, and is intended as a refutation of the principal errors of Thomas Paine's political works, Godwin's enquiry into political justice, and other writings of a similar kind. It is conducted with ability; and the positions defended are, as the author observes, "proved by religion, reason, facts, and the doctrines of learned men, whose reputation has been, and is deservedly great; and who could not be parties in those disputes which have for several years agitated, in some measure, the greater part of Europe." If we have any fault to find, it is that the author is too diffuse, he might have compressed his work without weakening the effect of it.

*The Insufficiency of the Light of Nature exemplified in the Vices and Depravity of the Heathen World, including some Strictures on Paine's Age of Reason.* 8vo, 1s. 6d. Arch.

In answer to the deistical tenet that revelation is unnecessary, the light of nature being a sufficient guide in matters of religion, the present writer appeals to matter of fact, and gives the reader a view of the state of the heathen world before the promulgation of the Gospel, drawn from authors, against whom the deist can make no reasonable objection. "This tract," which deserves to be read, "is designed," says the author, "as an antidote against Paine's Age of Reason, is drawn up for the use of those who are unacquainted with the subjects here treated of, that by comparing the state of the Heathen World with the glorious light of the Gospel Dispensation, they may gratefully acknowledge the superior mercies we are favoured with."

*The Intellectual and Moral Difference between Man and Man. A Sermon preached at the Old Jewry, Sept. 24, 1797, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. JOHN FELL, formerly of Thaxted in Essex, lately of Hemington in Middlesex.* By Henry Hunter, D. D. 8vo. 1797. Good.

An elegant discourse on the death of a very worthy man. At the conclusion of it are some biographical anecdotes of Mr. Fell, which will be perused with pleasure by his friends, as well as by those to whom he was unknown. In our Magazine for September, p. 214, we omitted in the list of his works,

"An Essay on the Love of One's Country, 8vo. printed for Buckland," and also "A Review of the *EPIA IT\*POENTA* or Diversions of Parley, by Mr. Horne Tocke." and of Savory's Letters on Egypt, both published in our Magazines, Vol. 10. p. 169, 250, and Vol. 11. p. 26, 93, 176, 241.

*The Doctrines of the Church of Rome examined,* By the Rev. Bryan F. Anson Bromwich, A. M. 8vo. Pridden.

Mr. Bromwich being "convinced in his own mind, that the pernicious doctrines of the Church of Rome, are the chief and principal cause of the infidelity that overwhelms the Christian World." has here undertaken to expose their fatal tendency. He acknowledges that there is not wanting among the excellent writings of our clergy full confutation on this subject, but then remarks for the most part are scattered through many volumes, not accessible to the general reader. His intention therefore, in this pamphlet is to bring the whole of this subject into a clear and comprehensive view, and this design he has executed with ability.

*Principia Historiæ Naturalis, Officiorum, Rer Rusticæ et Geographiæ, &c. Ex Plinio Secundo, Cicerone, Varro, &c. Exercitii in usum Scholarum.* Robinson, 12m.

This is a very excellent selection for the use of schools, and teaches things no less than words; it realizes Milton's idea of education, and in easy classical latin, teaches young persons the nature and attributes of the deity; the duties of one man to another, the principles of many arts and sciences, a degree of knowledge surely more useful than that of knowing that Jupiter transformed himself into a bull for the love of Europa, or that Aurora sometimes left the heavens to visit Endymion.

The editor is an anonymous one, but he is now well known to be the learned and ingenious Dr. Valpy, master of Reading school. *Obedience Rewarded and Prejudice Conquered, or the History of Mortimer LaCellles.* By Mrs. Pilkington. 12mo. Verner and Hood. 2s. 6d.

This volume, which ought rather to be called the history of Mrs. LaCellles, the mother of the hero, she being the most prominent figure in it, is said in the title page to be written for the instruction and amusement of young people. It inculcates those qualities which adorn society, contributes to the happiness of the world, and renders life a blessing to the possessors, as well as every one connected with them.

*The New Children's Friend, or Pleasing Incitements to Wisdom and Virtue, conveyed through the Medium of Anecdote, Tale, and Adventure. Translated chiefly from the German.* Verner and Hood. 12mo. 1797.

A collection of short stories well calculated to afford entertainment and pleasure to juvenile minds.



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[ Continued from Page 337. ]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

**A**DMIRAL Lord Viscount Duncan was introduced in full form between Lords Viscount Hood and Newark. As soon as he had taken his seat,

The Lord Chancellor rose, for the purpose of communicating personally the Thanks of that House to his Lordship. He congratulated his Lordship upon his accession to the honour of a distinguished seat in that House, to which his very meritorious and unparalleled professional conduct had deservedly raised him; that conduct was such as not only merited the Thanks of their Lordships' House, but the gratitude and applause of the Country at large: it had been instrumental, under the auspices of Providence, in establishing the security of his Majesty's dominions, and frustrating the ambitious and destructive designs of the enemy.

Lord Viscount Duncan replied, that he was most happy in finding that his conduct was deemed to be such as to entitle him to the honour of a seat in that Right Honourable House; and that he was impressed with sentiments of heartfelt gratitude for the distinguished honour of their Lordships' Vote of Thanks. Addressing the Lord Chancellor particularly, his Lordship said, his thanks were more particularly due to him for the very handsome and polite manner in which he was pleased to communicate their Lordships' Vote.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for the taking into consideration his Majesty's Royal Declaration, together with the variety of papers relative to the late Negotiation, which had been laid before the House.

The Order being read, as also that for summoning their Lordships upon the occasion,

Lord Grenville rose. He observed, that he deemed it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships at any length, on the facts and incontrovertible arguments which appeared in the papers before the

House; they were such as best spoke for themselves. He then adverted to a variety of circumstances relative to the Belligerent Powers, for some time previous to the Negotiation, from which he inferred the uniform duplicity and insincerity of France, as well as the imposing and unwarrantable ambition of her Rulers. His Lordship proceeded to detail several circumstances in the conduct of the French Government, more immediately connected with the Negotiation. He dwelt upon their conduct respecting the first Treaty with the Emperor, which they had wantonly infringed; their deceptive overtures at Negotiation with this Country; their receding from the principles which they themselves had laid down as the basis of Negotiation. On all these proceedings he commented with much ability, and evinced the real dispositions with which the French Government were animated towards this Country. He vindicated with great success the steps taken on the part of this Country during the Negotiation, which, he contended, were open, fair, and manly, and such as should best conduce to the attainment of a safe and honourable Peace. He would not enter into a discussion of what particular terms would or would not be proper for this Country to accede to a Definitive Treaty on; if he did, he should consider himself as so far betraying his duty; but he insisted that the idea of giving up all our acquisitions as a preliminary, could only be regarded by the Ministers of this Country as the height of madness and folly.

Under these impressions, in which he was confident their Lordships must coincide with him, he moved an Address to his Majesty, the general substance of which appeared to be, "That their Lordships had taken into their serious consideration the various papers relative to the late Negotiation for Peace, which his Majesty was pleased to order to be

laid before them; that they highly approved of the measures adopted by his Majesty for the attainment of Peace, which were consistent with the honour, prosperity, and true interests of his Crown and People; and that they beheld with regret and indignation, the inordinate ambition and unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy, by which his Majesty's gracious endeavours to attain an adequate Peace were frustrated;" and concluded with assurances of support to his Majesty, in the warmest and most affectionate language.

The Earl of Darnley seconded the motion.

The question on the Address was then put, and carried *nem. diff.*

Lord Grenville moved for the appointment of a Committee, in order to manage a conference with the House of Commons, for agreeing to the Address, in order that it might go to the Throne as the joint sense of both Houses of Parliament.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

A deputation of their Lordships, consisting of six Peers, headed by Earl Spencer, attended in the Painted Chamber, in order to manage a conference with the Commons relative to the Address voted by their Lordships to his Majesty. The necessary communications on the part of the Peers took place. The deputation from the House of Commons was headed by Sir Charles Morgan.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Their Lordships made several arrangements relative to private business.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Lord Hawkesbury, attended by several Members, presented a message from the House of Commons, stating, that that House had concurred, *nemine contradicente*, in the Address to his Majesty proposed by their Lordships.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The Lord Chancellor and a few Peers attended at three o'clock.

After prayers were read, the Marquis of Salisbury acquainted their Lordships, that his Majesty was pleased to appoint the hour of three o'clock on Wednesday for receiving the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Lord Minto (late Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart.), and Lord Lilford (late Thomas Powys, Esq. Member for Northamptonshire), were introduced in the usual form, sworn, and took their seats.

The House then, accompanied by the House of Commons, proceeded to St.

James's, with the Address to his Majesty of both Houses of Parliament.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious answer to the late Address of both Houses of Parliament. His Lordship then read his Majesty's Answer from the Woolstack.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Earl of Moira (Lord Rawdon) rose: He said, that notwithstanding the decision of their Lordships last session, on his motion respecting the affairs of Ireland, he felt the subject so strongly impressed on his mind, that he found it impossible not to attempt calling the attention of the House again to the circumstances of that Country. The situation of the affairs of the Empire in general, he observed, were materially altered since the last Session of Parliament; a number of interesting political events had taken place: the most prominent amongst these, certainly, was the rupture of the late Negotiation for Peace. This, as was declared by the highest Authority to that House and to the Country, was broken off on no trivial or common grounds; it was in consequence of no less a cause than a settled determination, on the part of the enemy, to subvert the Constitution and the Government of this Country. Such a proceeding necessarily tended to put off the hope of Peace to a period far beyond the bounds of ordinary calculation. Under such circumstances, and so fatal a prospect, was not the policy obvious, nay self-evident and absolutely necessary, of uniting all parts of the Empire in the firmest bonds of conciliation and unity—to unite the energies of the Sister Country with those of Great Britain.

Having premised this general principle of wise and obvious policy, in establishing a system of Union and Concord between the Sister Kingdoms, his Lordship adverted more particularly to the circumstances of Ireland, which was the main subject of his then Address to the House. That the commerce of the Sister Kingdom was injured, almost irreparably, was upon record; and this, he had no doubt, was to be solely attributed to the fatal and destructive system adopted for the Government of that Kingdom. The discontents which now pervade the greater part of the Sister Kingdom, he had no doubt took their rise from the excesses permitted by, and the misapplication of severities on the part of, the Government



of that Country. He would even admit, for the sake of argument, that such severities were called for by the conduct of those whom they were exercised upon; but, in the present critical situation of the Empire, he would ask; if such measures were warranted by sound policy? He reprobated the ideas which were infused into the minds of the troops which had been sent thither from this Country; they were led to consider every native a suspected person, and to regard the Country as in a state of rebellion. With respect to a change of system, or to conciliatory measures, he declared he did not yet believe it to be too late. Were the present measures suffered to continue, it was his real and firm belief, *that the connection between the two Countries could not hold five years longer.* The system of coercion had, God knows, been tried long enough—Ministers must see what had been its destructive result—the very reverse of what was intended; this should lead them to a change of measures, and to try the effects of a lenient system.

Lord Grenville, after observing generally upon the nature of the statement given by the Noble Earl, said, that it would not be necessary to trouble their

Lordships at any great length on the occasion; it should appear rather as matter of embarrassment to follow and refuse regularly an address to their Lordships which was not concluded by any motion, and which seemed, upon the whole, to be incapable of being reduced to any regular form. He was far from being able to discern what should alienate the affections of Ireland. That such, however, was her present disposition, seemed to be more than insinuated by the Noble Lord, who seemed disposed to accuse Government of being hostilely inclined towards the Sister Kingdom, and eager to keep up in it a system of coercion.

The Lord Chancellor rose; he deemed an interference in the British Parliament, in an affair which was clearly matter of internal regulation in Ireland, as a very serious consideration. It would be in effect a breach of that solemn compact made with Ireland—of that renunciation of all controul whatever over the legislative concerns of that Country, which was deliberately made by the Parliament of Great Britain. Such a proceeding he would never silently suffer to be called a mere matter of form.

The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

TWO Messengers from Chancery brought a Message from the Lords, acquainting the House, that their Lordships requested a conference in the Painted Chamber. On the return of the Members appointed to manage the conference, Sir C. Morgan reported, that their Lordships requested the concurrence of the Commons in the Address which their Lordships had voted yesterday.

The Address was then, on motion, agreed to be taken into consideration, with the papers on which it is founded, to-morrow.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration his Majesty's Declaration on the rupture of the Negotiation, and the papers connected with the progress of that event; as also the Lords' Address on the same subject, transmitted for the concurrence of the House.

On the question for the adoption of the Lords' Address,

Sir John Sinclair rose and proposed an amendment to the Address [*For the*

*substance of the Address, see Proceedings of the House of Lords on Wednesday*], thanking his Majesty for the communication, applauding his benevolent endeavours to attain Peace, deploring the calamities of War, and earnestly recommending the adoption of pacific measures.

After some conversation, the Amendment was withdrawn, and the original Motion, to agree with the Address of the Lords, carried *nem. con.*

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

An Account of the Ordinary and Extraordinary of the Navy, and an Account of Income of Consolidated Fund, and of the Taxes, were presented.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The Tadcaster Road Bill was read a second time, and committed.

Lord Hawkesbury informed the House that he had waited upon the Lords, and acquainted their Lordships with the concurrence of this House to the Address voted by their Lordships.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The Secretary at War brought up the Army Estimates, which were ordered to

be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Orders of the Day were postponed till the afternoon.

The House then went in procession to St. James's with the Address. On their return the Speaker acquainted them, that his Majesty had been waited upon with the joint Address of both Houses of Parliament. His Majesty's answer on the occasion was read from the Chair. It began with expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and unanimity of Parliament, in manifesting their resolution to give prompt efficacy to the recommendation from the Throne. After re-echoing the sentiments contained in the Address, relative to the arrogant pretensions, and inveterate animosity of the enemy to this Country, conveys his Majesty's reliance on a successful issue to the contest, and concludes with declaring it to be his determination to stand or fall with his people.

Mr. Pitt, in conformity to notice, rose to move for the appointment of a Committee, to consider the expediency of continuing the restriction on the Bank. The House, he observed, would perceive that there were many obvious circumstances, independent of the avowed policy of the enemy, which rendered this measure of the utmost importance. At the same time, he said, it was not his wish to continue it without giving the House an opportunity of judging, from the operation of the Act, how far it had been adequate to its object. For this purpose he moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to consider, whether it may be expedient to continue the restriction on the payment of Cash by the Bank of England; that the Committee should consist of fifteen Members, and that it should be a Committee of Secrecy.

These motions were agreed to; and the Committee ordered to sit forthwith, and to have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Sir John Sinclair, after bestowing the highest encomiums on the conduct of the Finance Committee, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was his intention to propose that they also should resume their labours? To him it appeared of importance, as the advanced period of the Session prevented them from entering into so extensive an investigation as the subject required.

Mr. Pitt replied in the affirmative,

and stated, that it was also his intention to lay before them other important papers, relative to the Finances, and likewise to submit to their consideration the practical measures which had been adopted by Government, in consequence of their reports.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord Arden proposed a long string of Resolutions, the first of which was, "It is the opinion of this Committee, that 110,000 seamen, including 20,000 marines, at 11. 7s. per month per man, be voted for the year 1798."

Mr. Hussey desired to be informed how many were now enrolled and mustered.

Lord Arden replied 116,000.

Mr. Hussey said, there appeared to be a reduction from the former vote of 10,000 men. In the present situation of affairs he thought it necessary to increase, rather than diminish our Naval Establishment, and could not consent to the reduction proposed.

Mr. Pitt said, he could not be supposed, at the present conjuncture, to doubt the propriety of keeping on the highest scale our Naval and Military Establishments; but when he considered the reduction of the Enemy's Navy by the vigour of his Majesty's arms, and our decided superiority at sea, he was confident that 110,000 would be fully adequate to act against any force that could be employed against this Country. The other Resolutions were then put and carried. They were in substance as follow:—2,645,500l. for thirteen months pay, at 11. 17s. per man—2,717,000l. for Victualling—4,290,000l. for Wear and Tear—357,500l. for Ordinaries on board—658,000l. for Marine Ordnance, and 1,200,000l. for Transports and Prisoners of War.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The Ordnance Estimates were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The Resolutions of the Committee were read, and on the motion for their being read the second time,

Mr. Hussey, adverting to the hints he yesterday threw out, respecting the reduction of our Naval Establishment, said, he had since considered the subject, and on due deliberation was persuaded that any diminution of our Naval Force at the present moment was very improper. If 120,000 seamen were deemed necessary last year, he was not aware of any change



of circumstances that enabled us to dispense with that complement. He should rather wish to see 10,000 supernumerary seamen voted, than incur the smallest hazard from an inadequate force; he should therefore oppose the Report.

The Speaker informed the Hon. Member, that if he intended to propose the addition of 10,000 seamen, it would be necessary to move for the recommitment of the first Resolution.

Mr. Hussey expressed his assent to this suggestion.

Mr. Pitt wished to assure the Hon. Gentleman, that the number of seamen in the vote was adequate for every purpose of national defence; and having enlarged upon the arguments he adduced the preceding night, concluded by giving his negative to any proposition for an augmentation of the seamen.

Mr. Hussey expressed his dissatisfaction, and persevered in his resolution to move for the recommitment of the first Resolution; but the motion not being seconded, the several Resolutions were read and agreed to.

The Report of the Expiring Laws Committee was brought up.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

On the motion of Mr. Abbot, the Resolutions of the House, respecting the Expiring Laws, were ordered to be made standing Orders.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which was read. On the subject of the continuance of the restriction, the Report stated, on the authority of the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, that no inconvenience could arise from the operation of the Act; but the Committee, on account of "political circumstances," (meaning the probability of an invasion, and the possibility of sending money to Ireland) was of opinion that it would be expedient to continue the restriction on the payment of Cash by the Bank.

A Resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 26th of October last, was then read. It stated, that from the flourishing state of the Bank, the Company might issue Cash as before, and resume all their former functions with safety, if the political circumstances above referred to were different from the present.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Session, for restricting payments in Cash, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird, after remark-

ing on the scarcity of silver specie, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Act of the last Session, for the issue of small promissory notes.

Mr. Pitt said, that the deficiency of copper coin had been in some degree supplied, and that steps had been taken to issue a smaller species of gold coin, namely, seven shilling pieces, which were nearly ready for delivery. The motion was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when 689,858l. towards defraying the ordinaries of the Navy, and 639,530l. for building and repairing ships, were voted.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Land and Malt Taxes were voted, as last year.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Report of the Committee of Supply. The different Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered pursuant thereto.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Session for restricting the payment in Cash at the Bank, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

The Secretary at War rose to state to the Committee the different heads of Expenditure, or Estimate in the War Department, for the year ensuing. Before he entered upon the usual statement, he thought it proper to apprise the Committee, that some considerable change in the service would appear, though the change in the articles themselves would not vary materially from last year's statement. The result of the regulations, as far as they affected the Public Expenditure, he stated to be a saving of 952,000l.; but the diminution, he said, did not end here. Troops on foreign service were supplied at Government expence, and a stoppage of twopence-halfpenny per day on each man formerly took place; but, in consequence of the increased pay, an increase of 6d. now went back to Government for the furnishing of troops on foreign service. This alteration, he calculated, would be a saving of 100,000l. which, added to the former sum (952,000l.) would make a difference in favour of the ensuing year, of more than 1,000,000l.

These statements he believed he had taken under the mark; but in order to insure a saving to the public of at least

one million, he mentioned the following additional alterations as a make-weight, viz. a sum to be returned to the extra feed of cavalry, a further reduction in the recruiting service, and also in the foreign corps, amounting together to 100,000l. more.

The whole force of the Country amounted to 78,627 men; Garrisons, which were the troops at home, 48,609; Foreign Plantations, 30,018. This statement did not include Ireland and the East Indies. Militia and Fencibles, 55,291; Fencible Cavalry, 6,911; and as these corps were now full, there would be a great reduction in the Recruiting Contingencies.

He then pointed out several other regulations that had taken place; the result of which was a difference in favour of the present Estimates, of more than eleven hundred thousand pounds. The whole of the Estimates, as appeared from the different items stated in the Committee, were about 9,913,000l.

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a long string of Resolutions, founded upon the above statement, which were put and carried, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Small Promissory Note Bill was brought up, and read the first time.

Mr. Role brought up the Land and Malt Bills, which were read the first time.

A person from the Stamp Office presented the produce of the Game Certificates for 1797, as far as the same could be made up.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, and the different Resolutions, were read and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bank Restriction Bill.

The Bill was read without any opposition, and committed for to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the House would perceive that this Bill was conformable to the Act it was intended to continue, with the exception of which he apprised the House, when he moved for its introduction. The exception he alluded to, it would be recollected, applied to the restriction on the payment of advances to Government. The advances which in future should be made for the public service, he meant to propose should be confined to the Land and Malt. If any sums beyond the

usual estimate on these articles should be deemed expedient, he meant to reserve the propriety of granting them to the controul of Parliament. It was therefore his intention to propose a clause in the Committee for the purpose above-mentioned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The Indemnity Oaths Bill was read the first time.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills were read the second time.

The Order of the Day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for restraining the payment of Cash by the Bank.

Mr. Hobhouse opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. It had been confidently asserted by Ministers, that the Bank was in a flourishing condition, and that it might resume its former operations. This assertion, he contended, was not warranted by the Report of the Secret Committee. It appeared that the surplus of the Company on the 11th inst. exceeded that on the 27th February only 12,600l. a sum which might prove the prosperity of a private concern, but a trifle to a national institution. The present Bill he considered as more objectionable than the last, as its continuance was likely to be longer. He saw no reason for limiting it to the end of the present calamitous contest that did not equally appear before. He should therefore oppose the House going into the Committee.

Mr. Pitt combated the assertion of the Hon. Member, and denied that his mode of arguing was conclusive. On advert- ing to the Report, Gentlemen would find, that the cash and bullion in the Bank have increased to an amount of more than five times the value of that at which they stood on the 25th of February last, and much above that at which they stood at any time since the beginning of September 1795. Ministers might therefore with great truth affirm, that the state of the affairs of the Bank, the Company's assets, and their ultimate responsibility, would enable them to resume their accustomed functions now, as well as at any period of peace, but for the nature of the war, and the avowed purpose of the enemy to attack this Country by means of its public credit, and to distress it in its financial operations.

Major Elford spoke in favour of the motion, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee, without a division.

Mr.



Mr. Pitt moved, that the blank after "until" should be filled up with the words "The Conclusion of the present War by a Definitive Treaty of Peace," which was agreed to.

He next brought up the clause, confining the advances to Government to Loans on the credit of the Land and Malt, and on the authority of Specific Acts. The clause was adopted. After going through the other clauses, the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Expiring Laws Committee. The Resolutions were read, and a Bill ordered pursuant thereto.

The Report of the Select Committee upon the state of the Finances being brought up,

Mr. Pitt said, that as it had been suggested that the Committee had not completely finished the object for which they were appointed, the House would have to consider whether they would not re-appoint the same Committee. He should therefore appoint this day fortnight for that purpose.

Mr. Hussey opposed the Report of the Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill being brought up. The duration, he thought, would rather diminish than increase the credit of the Bank, and he was confident that it would not have any effect on the conduct of the enemy. For these reasons he wished to alter the duration to one month after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament. He pressed for some assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer before he could consent to the Report being brought up.

Mr. Pitt considered the question of restriction and duration so closely connected, that the one would be nugatory without the other; he could not, therefore, give any assurance of his assent to the proposed alteration, nor could the Honourable Member, consistent with the principle he had professed, expect it.— He then adverted to the intimation he had given relative to the expediency of continuing the Bill as long as the contest bore its present shape and complexion, as the most effectual means of repelling the meditated attacks of the enemy on our territory, with a view to harass and distress our Public Credit. So far from the duration affecting Public Credit at home, it would, he was persuaded, create

a feeling of confidence in the ultimate responsibility of the Bank.

The Report was then brought up, and the Amendment read. When the clerk came to the duration clause,

Mr. Hussey renewed his objection, and urged the propriety of adopting his suggestion.

Mr. Pitt said, if the Hon. Member had attended to the Bill, he would have found that it contained a clause, authorizing the Bank to resume their operations at any period of the War, provided they thought they could do so with safety and expediency.

The original clause was agreed to without a division, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Colonel Stanley presented a Petition from the Justices of the County Palatine of Lancaster, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for removing the Sessions from Lancaster to Preston.

He next presented one to the same effect from the Grand Jury of the above district.

Mr. Dent gave notice of his intention to oppose the removal of the Sessions from Lancaster.

Both Petitions were referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee on the Scotch Distillery Act, and leave was given to bring in a Bill for the continuance of the Act, for a time to be limited.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in pursuance of notice, rose to call the attention of the Committee to a brief statement of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies for the public exigencies during the ensuing year. He took a cursory review of the leading heads of Expenditure which he had occasion to provide for, and which he briefly stated to be,

Navy	-	-	12,539,000
Army	-	-	10,112,000
Ordnance	-	-	1,291,000
Miscellaneous Services	-	-	674,000
Toward the reduction of the national debt			200,000
Deficiency of grants			680,000

In round numbers 25,496,000

He then entered into a comparative statement of the last and present years; and, from a saving of two millions and a half in the Naval Service, 1,200,000 in the Military, and two millions and a half in regulations in the Extraordinaries, there would be a difference in favour of 1798 of no less than six millions. But, notwithstanding all these reductions, the sum now required would not be less than 25 millions and a half.

He next proceeded to the outline of  
 THE WAYS AND MEANS  
 for raising these Supplies.

Land and Malt	-	2,750,000
Produce of the Consolidated		
Fund and Lottery		750,000
Exchequer Bills	-	3,000,000
Trebled Assessed Taxes		7,000,000
Loan	-	12,000,000

Total Ways and Means 25,500,000

The scheme which he had the honour to propose would be the least exceptionable that could be devised, and the emergency of affairs did not permit us to leave any practicable resource untried. After the advances of the Bank, which he should propose to repay at periods not remote, there would still remain nineteen millions to be provided for. He should therefore propose, not as a vote at present, the raising, by a general tax within the year, a sum not less than seven millions, as a sacrifice for the preservation of all that we possess. It would still be necessary to provide a sum of twelve millions by way of loan, which, according to this statement, would complete the sum required.

The Right Hon. Gentleman now proceeded to the chief object, namely, to acquaint the Committee of the mode of raising the seven millions: this he proposed to do by an increase of the amount of the Assessed Taxes, regulated by a fair scale, and operating as extensively as possible over all descriptions of persons, according to their ability.

It appeared, according to the present state of the Assessed Taxes, about 2,700,000 l. were collected from about seven or eight hundred thousand persons, and of this number there was reason to believe that four hundred thousand did not contribute a larger sum than fifty thousand pounds. The total sum, he remarked, was a little less than treble the amount of the annual produce. There would, however, be demands from

those within the range of the measure, whose circumstances would entitle them to mitigation; he meant those who inhabited houses, and were chiefly affected by the accumulated duties, as the old duty of 1789, the Commutation duty, and the late regulations on windows, &c. The other class, he said, consisted chiefly of articles of luxury, as servants, horses, and carriages. He stated for the liberality of the Committee to apply such a modification to inferior housekeepers, having large families, who were affected by the disproportion, as would not affect the general productiveness of the measure. The surplus of the general amount would admit of this: on persons of this description the tax would operate only in a two-fold degree, and in this way there would be a produce of 2,800,000 l. On the Voluntary Duties he should propose a treble assessment, subject, however, to modifications. On another class, an assessment of three and a half; and on the highest orders of all he should propose a quadruple assessment. This he calculated at about 4,400,000 l.

The whole amount, according to this statement, would exceed seven millions. The treble assessment alone would produce eight millions. His reason for stating the amount of seven millions, was to allow an abatement in the lower subdivision. Some would be rated single, some half, and some even less, according to the scale of gradation. To those classes, who might think themselves intitled to relief, yet wanted the inclination to apply for it, he should allow one million.

In stating that part which related to incomes and capital, he mentioned that the assessment, to prevent evasion, would not have a future but a past operation. Those who, from their imprudence or misfortune, had reduced their establishment, however, should be relieved on their own declaration, without any disclosure of circumstances.

The last point to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee, was the Loan. It was to provide for a speedy redemption of the Sinking Fund, which, in the course of the ensuing year, would amount to four millions. By the arrangement which he had in view, we should not have more to pay at the end of 1798, than at the beginning; but should his plan be inadequate, he would propose the continuance of the whole  
 Assessed



Assessed Taxes till it was discharged, which would happen in less than one year after the conclusion of the War.

He next entered into a long calculation to prove the adoption of his plan would be a saving of thirty or forty millions in prospective, without bringing the immediate benefits into the account, and concluded by moving, for form's sake, a Resolution, that there should be a rate equivalent to treble the Assessed Taxes, subject to such modifications

and abatement as shall be deemed expedient.

Mr. Tierney said, after being an auditor to this extensive and complicated statement, he could not face his constituents again, did he not express his reprobation of it.

Mr. Pitt replied in a most animated and argumentative speech.

The Resolution was then put and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—Adjourned.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

**F**ALSE IMPRESSIONS, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

Sir Oliver Montrath,	Mr. Murray.
Harry Algernon,	Mr. Holman.
Dr. Scud,	Mr. Quick.
Simon,	Mr. Munden.
Earling,	Mr. Whitfield.
Lady Cypress,	Miss Chapman.
Mrs. Scudd,	Mrs. Knight.
Emily Fitz-Allen,	Miss Betterton.

### FABLE.

Lady Cypress is a rich widow, of a good understanding, but credulous and valetudinary. Having been successful in a law-suit, as it appears by the aid of Earling, an attorney, she takes this man into her mansion, and intends to bequeath him a considerable legacy. The bulk of her fortune she intends to bestow on Emily Fitz-Allen, the orphan daughter of a brave Officer, who was killed in India. The proper heir to her possessions is Harry Algernon, her own nephew, whom she has never seen, and whom she has been taught, by the artifices of Earling the Attorney, to consider as a worthless character, and whom she therefore determines never to see, and wholly to exclude from her will. Harry Algernon is in reality a most amiable and spirited youth. Having rescued Emily Fitz-Allen from a ruffian, who had assailed her in a neighbouring wood, she becomes attached to him, and Harry is equally enamoured. As he is debarred from all access to the mansion, he assumes the appearance of a servant, in order to be near his beloved Emily, and to obtain an opportunity of clearing his reputation in

the opinion of his aunt. Unluckily, he confesses to her, in his assumed character, that he has been a Gentleman, and he is therefore rejected as a servant, though permitted to stay a night in the house. Finding that Lady Cypress's prejudices against him are very strong, he does not venture to disclose himself, and as her nervous feelings will not permit her to hear a melancholy tale, he begs permission to refer his cause to Sir Oliver Montrath, an old friend of Lady Cypress, who is expected every moment to arrive with his nephew Lionel, the latter of whom is to come as the intended husband for Emily. Emily, however, unwarily betrays her regard for Harry Algernon, and persevering in her declarations of esteem for the amiable youth, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lady Cypress, the latter will not sign the will in her favour, and orders her to leave the mansion. Harry Algernon reveals himself to Sir Oliver, whose nephew, Lionel, had received a wound in a duel with Algernon, a circumstance that much augmented the prejudices of Lady Cypress against the latter. Harry Algernon, however, presents a written declaration from Lionel to Sir Oliver, which declaration fully exonerates Harry from every dishonourable suspicion, and fixes the odium of bad conduct on the writer. It was in vain that Emily related to Lady Cypress the gallant conduct of Harry, in protecting her from a secret ruffian. Earling, the Attorney, contrives to make Lady Cypress believe, that the supposed assassin was a confederate with Harry, paid by the latter to make the attack, that he might derive honour from the apparent rescue. After several scenes of a serious, and several of a ludicrous kind, Harry Algernon appears in his own

proper character, and is confronted with the villanous Attorney before Lady Cypress and the rest of the characters. It is then seen that the vile Attorney does not even know the person of the Gentleman whose character he has defamed. Lady Cypress becomes sensible of the *false impressions* she had suffered to prevail in her mind upon partial testimony; she is made fully acquainted with the high merits of her nephew, whose virtue she rewards with the hand of his admired Emily, and the promise of succeeding to her fortune: the Attorney is dismissed with disgrace; and the piece ends, as usual, to the satisfaction of all the rest of the characters, who have the double pleasure of seeing a knave punished, and worth, properly recompensed.

The characters and the hint of the plot of this piece are evidently taken from the author's own novel, entitled HENRY. The play has most of the faults of this author's performances, and some of his merits. It is not however calculated (though it has been very successful) to increase the reputation of the author of the West Indian. Mr. Cumberland, in many parts of it, must have been ashamed of his own success; and from some lines in the Prologue it is evident, that he rather gives way to, rather than approves the present taste of the public for farcical comedies. It was extremely well performed.

24. THE ROUND TOWER, or THE CHIEFTAINS OF IRELAND, a grand serious Ballet, invented by Mr. Crois, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Cobthatch,	Mr. Bologna.
Setric,	Mr. Bologna, jun.
Kildare,	Mr. Simpson.
Danish Soldier,	Mr. Dyke.
Maon,	Mr. Foilett.
Child,	Master Blackmore.
Moriat,	Mrs. Parker.

Vocal Characters by Messrs. Townsend, Linton, Gray, Street, &c. Miss Sims, and Mrs. Clendining.

This performance is deserving of notice no further than to point out the liberality of the Managers in the scenery and dresses. Those of the Dargle, the Salmon Leap, the Cemetery, and indeed the whole of them, are extremely beautiful and correct. The music by Mr. Reeve.

25. A Mr. Longley performed Falstaff in the first part of King Henry the Fourth,

the first time at Drury Lane. In this arduous character the present performer shewed his talents were not equal to grasp withal. He exhibited however marks of an intelligent mind, and no indifferent conception of the part, nor were his figure or deportment deserving of censure. Practice may render him more praiseworthy. The principal entertainment of the evening was the admirable performance of Mr. Kemble in Hotspur, for the first time in London. It wants only to be oftener seen, to receive the applause which it truly deserves.

DEC. 5. MR. SPARKS, husband of the lady mentioned p. 339, appeared the first time in London, in Gibby in The Wonder. He appeared to understand the character, and his person and countenance are well adapted to represent the robust and hard featured Caledonian. He displayed a considerable portion of blunt archness and dry humour, not often to be found in those who attempt this line of acting.

13. MR. ARCHER appeared the first time at Drury Lane in Shylock, in The Merchant of Venice. To say that he was adequate to the character would be to bestow praise not merited; but it would be injustice to say that in inferior parts he would not deserve approbation.

## PROLOGUE

TO THE  
AMPHITRYO OF PLAUTUS,  
PERFORMED AT READING SCHOOL  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

WRITTEN BY W. SEWARD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. JAMES.

YOU, who so oft this favour'd spot have  
grac'd,  
The kind, indulgent arbiters of taste,  
Once more our scenic labours now attend,  
Once more our well-intended mirth befriend.  
What happier omens can our efforts greet?  
Affection, beauty, learning, candor meet.

This night we tell a tale from days of  
yore,  
Deck'd in each elegance of classic lore.  
We tell from Plautus how the mighty Jove  
(Such is the magic pow'r of mightier Love)  
Left his celestial realms to visit earth,  
And to Alcmena's valiant son gave birth,  
To Hercules, through Time's long records  
known,  
The injur'd world's avenger, and his own.



Nor least this toil ; the Hydra fell he slew,  
Who from each wound increasing vigour  
drew ;

And as the Hero each dire head suppress'd,  
Another head uprear'd its hissing crest.

O grant, kind Heav'n, in these degen'rate  
times,

With vices satiate, and profuse of crimes ;  
Whilst with Impiety's dread flag unfurl'd,  
A thousand mental monsters range the world.  
Whilst luxury its baleful charms retails,  
And ev'ry age, and rank, and sex affails.

See hosts of vot'ries the contagion gain,  
Whilst reason, prudence, justice, plead in vain ;  
See how they tempt the utmost verge of fate,  
'Till sad experience teaches but too late ;  
Till ruin's ruthless fangs the victims seize,  
And to each mis'ry doom the sons of ease.  
See the curst die each social feeling blast,  
Set fortune, health, and honour on a cast ;  
Like the fam'd Pontiff's rod of sov'reign  
pow'r,

Each other passion with fell throat devour ;  
By fury urg'd the yawning gulph despise,  
Nor heed or duty's calls or nature's cries.  
Whilst love his sacred empire now disdains,  
And links no more two minds in mutual  
chains :

Whilst for convenience now alone we wed,  
And mutual falsehood stains the nuptial bed ;  
And the adulterer, mark'd with no disgrace,  
Keeps in life's intercourse his wonted place.  
Whilst Suicide, the offspring of despair,  
With pallid cheeks, and eyes of lurid glare,  
When dangers threaten, and misfortunes  
low'r,

Dares to usurp the Eternal Master's pow'r ;  
And with a coward's impotence of soul,  
Points the sharp steel, or drains the envenom'd  
bowl :

And to avoid a moment's fleeting pain,  
Consigns itself to Torment's endless reign.—  
O grant, kind Heav'n, a moral Hercules,  
To bid these horrors from the land to cease ;  
With giant arm avert the foul disgrace,  
And vindicate the honours of our race.

Arise, thou sacred Genius of the Isle,  
And, as of old, on thy lov'd country smile ;  
And O protect with thy benignant wing,  
Her youthful sons, her hope, her pride, her  
spring \*,

\* PERICLES, having in one of his Orations occasion to lament the death of many of the young men of Athens slain in battle, says beautifully, " The year has lost its spring," the season of promise and of expectation ; the season of those blossoms that prognosticate the finest fruit.

† PIETRO PAOLO SARPI, usually called FATHER PAUL, was a Servite Friar of great learning and integrity, and one of the greatest patriots his country (that of Venice) ever produced. He defended his Republic against the encroachments of the See of Rome with great courage and with great ability. The Doge and some of the principal Senators visited him in his last illness. On seeing them enter the room, lifting up his eyes to Heaven, he exclaimed in allusion to that country (the liberties of which he had defended with a manly yet temperate zeal), "*Esto perpetua*," and died immediately.

May no rank weeds of pestilential pow'rs,  
Destroy the sweetness of their op'ning flow'rs.  
May in their hearts no baleful ivy shoot,  
And blast the promise of the fairest fruit.  
Their dawn of reason no false glare infect,  
But Truth's bright Ægis sparkle on their  
breast.

The soul's soft pow'rs no blandishments en-  
snare,

And no fell passions their young bosoms tear ;  
But useful learning, by true taste refin'd,  
Increase the native vigour of the mind.  
Their innate purity may labour guard,  
And honest fame bestow its earn'd reward.  
Religion's panoply their virtue shield,  
Then more than conquerors in life's ardent  
field.

Each noble deed their country's love inspire,  
And join the hero's to the patriot's fire.  
And in her laws revere the noblest plan,  
That man's best wisdom's form'd for ruling  
man ;

Where mutual ties the peer and peasant bind ;  
And Princes govern but to bless mankind ;  
Which, like the pyramid, Time's wreck defies,  
Nor fears or driving storms or angry skies ;  
Where freedom, by gradation stronger grown,  
Affords its grateful homage to the Throne ;  
Which, as the point, bestows the higher  
grace,

Whilst the blest people form the solid base.  
Then fear not, Britons, though the sons of  
France

Their legions to this happy land advance ;  
Though flush'd with conquest in their mad  
career,

Their course through envy to this isle they  
steer ;

Sure that in mercy to a suffering world,  
Heav'n's vengeance on its scourges will be  
hurld ;

And boldly hope that Holland's recent fate  
The rash invader's efforts shall await ;  
To DUNCAN, HOWE, and JERVIS, safely  
trust,

Whilst British valour proves the Skies still  
just.

Then with the dying Paolo † exclaim,  
Whilst his last accents bless'd Venetia's name,  
" No foreign foe my country's safety blast,  
" And may its liberties for ever last."

## POETRY.

## VERSES,

WRITTEN DURING A FIT OF SICKNESS,

BY JOHN LORD HERVEY.

*(Now first published.)*

**E**ACH hour my spirits and my strength  
decay,

Each hour my cares and all my ills increase;  
In pain and lassitude I drag the day,  
Bankrupt of joy, and stranger ev'n to ease.

And when the world's great Æsculapius,  
Sleep,

His halcyon balm distils through ev'ry  
breast,

Forbids calamity awhile to weep,  
And gives despair herself a transient rest;

My eyes alone, rebellious to his power,  
Refuse his friendly edicts to obey;

At night the rigour of my fate deplore,  
Long for the dawn, yet dread the coming  
day!

## EPITAPH

ON HIS SISTER LADY BETTY MANSEL \*.

BY THE SAME.

*(Now first published.)*

**R**EADER attend! and if thine eye let fall  
A silent tear, confess it Nature's call:  
Consign'd to God, from whence the blessing  
came,

Here lye the precious relics of that frame,  
Which, when inform'd with life, attractive  
shin'd

With all we hope or wish of woman kind.  
Those different attributes of chaste and fair  
(When join'd how lovely; yet, alas! how  
rare!)

With charms united did in her combine;  
The sex was female, but the soul divine:  
Virtue, discretion, and a graceful ease  
(For sure in her 'twas natural to please),  
Adorn'd her manners in each sphere of life,  
The daughter, friend, the sister, and the  
wife:

This treasure lost, what tongue can speak the  
smart

Her mourning parents feel, and ev'ry kindred  
heart?

But chiefly his, whose faithful bosom prov'd  
The lost endearments of his sole below'd;

Yet mourn not, youth, the lot to either  
given,  
You've liv'd in Paradise, she lives in Heaven.

FRONTISPIECE TO THE HISTORY OF  
SIR CHARLES GRANDISON,

WRITTEN SOON AFTER THE FIRST PUE-  
LICATION OF THAT WORK, AND NOW  
FIRST PRINTED.

**P**AINTEER, to lasting Fame dost thou  
pretend,  
Now stretch the canvas, now the colours  
blend,

And dip thy fairest pencil. Here display'd,  
No vulgar subjects call for light and shade:  
The Graces, Virtues, Passions, pure from  
life,

Thy genius court, to paint their noblest strife  
In this great moral hero. First let art  
Each manly beauty to his form impart,  
With dignity ennobled. In his mien

Let candour and humanity be seen,  
With sense, with spirit rais'd: while modest  
grace

Adorns the speaking virtues in his face.  
Here draw compassion leading him to love,  
While pride and superstition disapprove

His generous condescensions to comply,  
Distraction piercing him from beauty's eye.

There draw the graces and the virtues fair,  
Adorning loveliness. Give to her air  
A soft solicitude with sweetness join'd;  
And if thou can't, paint pity in her mind  
Struggling with love: yet let her eyes be-  
tray,

And to her hero on their beams convey,  
The secret of her soul. Meanwhile he steals  
A glance expressive of the pain he feels  
From great contending passions. Painter,  
these

Place as first figures in thy arduous piece.  
Less striking trials of his noble heart,  
From distant scenes let smaller groups impart.  
On gay Sir Hargrave let his courage shine,  
Or paint him, boist'rous Greville, taming  
thine.

Fixt on their prey two hungry harpies draw,  
Fell gaming this, and that devouring law:  
Scar'd at his voice, they stretch their wings  
to fly,

And Ev'ward and the Mansfields sing for joy.

\* Lady Elizabeth Hervey, eldest daughter of John first Earl of Bristol. She married the Honourable Buffy Mansel, Esq. son and successor of Thomas Lord Mansel, and died in the 29th year of her age, on December 3, 1727, without issue.



His heart's true goodness in the Danby's  
 shew ;  
 Or in poor Oldham's sorrows let it flow.  
 How great his friendship Beauchamp well  
 may prove ;  
 And blooming Emily how pure his love.  
 Brother, son, husband, all in him unite ;  
 Virtue's fair pattern, great in ev'ry light.  
 Well—these thou say'st are done. Presump-  
 tuous man !  
 Thou aim'st, alas ! at more than painting  
 can :  
 Each touch minute, each nice yet striking  
 grace,  
 In vain the pencil shall attempt to trace.  
 Change then the tablet, drop thy bold design,  
 And to an easier task thy hopes confine.  
 Enamel first the AUTHOR ; there will glow  
 His hero's virtues, for from him they flow :  
 In gold and diamonds round inscribe his  
 NAME,  
 And let BRITANNIA give it to immortal  
 FAME.

## SONNET.

THE hour of toil is o'er, full gladsome I  
 Direct my weary footsteps o'er the path  
 Hard froze, and sounding hollow to mine ear  
 At each quick step.—And lo ! the distant  
 light  
 Beams thro' the casement of my far-off cot ;  
 And much I wish to warm my shiv'ring  
 frame  
 Chill'd by the night-blast ; my longing eyes  
 Gaze on the cheering light ; and then high  
 cast,  
 Behold pale Cynthia in her silvery car,  
 Journeying her nightly round. The lucent  
 snow  
 Bright glitters on the mountain's height ; and  
 clear  
 The shepherd's shrill notes, and the distant  
 bark  
 Of trusty watch dog, o'er the ice-clad lake,  
 Steal on mine ear with melancholy sound !  
 Lynn, Nov. 16, 1797. G.

## ANACREONTIC.

YE Pow'rs, thro' life may this be mine,  
 To taste of friendship, love, and wine.  
 I with my friend each comfort share,  
 And chace away the canker Care ;  
 Whilst Emma's grace and winning smile,  
 The lazy hours of life beguile ;  
 Then mellow'd by the sparkling bowl,  
 Content I view the seasons roll,  
 And with good-humour cheerful sing,  
 Nor heed pale sorrow's baneful sting.

Let heroes seek the carnag'd field,  
 For fancied fame their life to yield.

Let patriots for their country rail,  
 And banish'd freedom's ills bewail.  
 Let thoughtless Lordlings seek the Court,  
 Where slander, pride, and vice resort,  
 Let greedy misers toil for wealth,  
 And blast the roseate charms of health.  
 Let sons of commerce plow the main,  
 Each fancied gem for fools to gain.  
 Still busy, busy, they may be,  
 Whilst I am happy, easy, free ;  
 Free from all jealousies and fears,  
 Why make this life a vale of tears ?  
 No, whilst I ride this stormy sea,  
 I'll do my duty cheerfully ;  
 And taste of pleasure in my prime,  
 Nor heed the busy gray-beard Time ;  
 Tho' oft he whispers, " Man grows old,  
 ' In spite of fame, in spite of gold :"  
 And tells me, " Life is but a day ;"  
 Then let me sport the hours away,  
 Till forc'd to join my kindred clay ; }  
 For I with Care have nought to do,  
 Ye sons of pomp he dwells with you ;  
 And why should I for riches pine,  
 When blest with friendship, love, and wine.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

## SONNET TO MUSIC.

HAIL, charming Maid ! whose sweet me-  
 lodious strains  
 Can tame the fury of the Lion's rage ;  
 Whose soothing pow'r can saddest grief  
 assuage,  
 Or calm the breast where angry passion  
 reigns.  
 Oft, when with lov'd Amanda blest, I stray  
 Where shepherds tune the reed, or join  
 the song,  
 Pensive I listen to the plaintive lay,  
 While zephyrs wait the dulcet notes along.  
 Or when I wander thro' the silent grove,  
 Enwrap'd in thought, or pain'd with  
 anxious care,  
 The feather'd songsters warble in the air,  
 And tune my soul to harmony and love.  
 Thy melting airs soft pity can excite,  
 And chase dull sorrow to the shades of night.

R. COPE.

## MORNING.

## A SONNET.

SEE, from the bright'ning East, the Lord of  
 Day,  
 Now faintly gleaming, darts his feeble light,  
 While slumb'ring nature, quicken'd by his  
 ray,  
 Hails his return, and smiles with sweet  
 delight.

As on he moves, in gayest splendor dress,  
 Earth's genial dews in copious fumes ascend ;  
 The freshen'd flow'rs assume a lovelier hue,  
 And to our raptur'd sight their charms distend.  
 High soar the feather'd songsters thro' mid air,  
 And to their maker chaunt their peaceful lays.  
 Rise, favour'd Man! thy noblest songs prepare,  
 And echo forth thy great Creator's praise.  
 Each dormant pow'r awake, be this thy aim,  
 To celebrate in cheerful strains his matchless name.  
 Nov. 16, 1797. C. R. L.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIFTEENTH  
 ELEGY OF PROPERTIUS,

BOOK II.

I.

**A**USPICIOUS Night! I hail thy solemn  
 hour,  
 To me more grateful than the blaze of day ;  
 And thou, dear couch, sacred to Cupid's  
 power,  
 Oft press'd in stolen bliss and amorous  
 play!

II.

Lo! in fair tempting grace my Julia stands,  
 Her breasts display'd the lover's dear de-  
 light ;  
 Now kindly cruel spreads her guardian hands,  
 Snatches her robe, and hides them from  
 my sight.

III.

In thoughtless ease, as lock'd in sleep I lay,  
 Melodious sounds assail'd my ravish'd ear,  
 And soon a well-known voice was heard to  
 say,  
 " Sleep'st thou, dull youth ; for shame,  
 when Julia's near !"

IV.

O then in am'rous folds our arms entwine,  
 While melting kisses speak the mutual joy ;  
 Her bosom heaves, her lips unite to mine,  
 And nameless sports the flying hours em-  
 ploy.

V.

When lovers meet, be ev'ry charm display'd,  
 For naked beauty feeds the lovers' flame ;  
 Endymion thus enjoy'd the heav'nly maid,  
 Thus happy Paris clasp'd the Spartan  
 dame.

VI.

The envious robe that hides those matchless  
 charms,  
 Though wrapt in many a fold, these hands  
 shall tear.  
 Ah, cease to speak!—those murmurs and  
 alarms  
 Perchance may reach thy watchful mother's  
 ear.

VII.

To Cupid's sports thy parting breasts invite,  
 Then give to Cupid all thy youth to come ;  
 Youth's fragrant morn must yield to gloomy  
 night,  
 And age disfinis thee to the silent tomb.

VIII.

Perch'd on yon bough, behold the constant  
 dove,  
 Pair'd with her mate in calm serene de-  
 light ;  
 O thus for ever may our mutual love  
 Live through the day, and frolic through  
 the night.

IX.

He errs who hopes the bounds of love to find,  
 No formal rules can bind the lover's soul ;  
 Sooner shall earth delude the labouring hind,  
 Or Sol's proud courfers quicken round the  
 pole.

X.

Sooner shall rivers seek their native seat,  
 With backward course, and leave their  
 channel dry ;  
 Than I my fair one's ev'ry charm forget,  
 Thine Julia while I live, thine when I die.

XI.

If one small night of bliss my fair bestow,  
 The charming thought might countless  
 hours employ ;  
 Possess'd of her, I leave the world below,  
 Not Jove himself ere felt sincerer joy.

XII.

Would happy man thus pass his careless days  
 In social ease with love and gen'rous wine ;  
 Not naval trophies, proud Victoria's blaze,  
 Or foreign gold could force him to repine.

XIII.

Let the rash soldier swell the pomp of Rome,  
 Such martial pomp the am'rous God af-  
 frights ;  
 Ours be more tranquil joys, a quiet home,  
 Contented days, and love-inspiring nights.

XIV.

Then yield, my fair, to soft spontaneous bliss  
 Ere time relentless bid the blessings cease ;  
 Give all to love, prolong the balmy kiss,  
 And pass a life of plenty, joy, and peace.

XV.

For Julia late I wove a flow'ry wreath  
 With various sweets, and mingled roses  
 gay ;  
 But soon, alas ! they felt the coming death,  
 And all their fragrant beauties died away.

XVI.

Such is our fate on seas of passion tost,  
 Now youth's warm wishes in our bosoms  
 burn,  
 To-morrow views our op'ning glory lost,  
 In dull oblivion and the silent urn.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.



LINES ON COLLINS THE CHICHESTER  
BARD.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

UNHAPPY Collins! on whose fated head  
Let genius' smiles and fortune's keenest  
throes;  
Who doom'd in life a stormy path to tread,  
Sought in the muse a refuge from his  
woes,

And taught by resignation, meekly bore  
Those ills which riv'd with cruel pangs his  
breast;  
Which oft his suff'ring reason frantic tore,  
And robb'd his gentle spirit of its rest.  
Lamented bard! whose sweetly plaintive lyre  
Too oft neglected on its myrtle hung\*,  
Whom fancy gifted with a matchless fire,  
While judgment guided all that fancy sung.  
*Borough, Nov. 15, 1797.*

DROS-

\* Although the productions of Collins are far from being numerous, yet are they sufficient to declare him a true son of the muse. In every line we meet with images fraught with all that fire and fancy which are the soul of poetry, and expressed in language at once sublime, nervous, and classical. His "Persian Eclogues," which Doctor Warton informs us were written in his seventeenth year, while at Winchester College, would alone suffice to immortalize his name, since no poet of any nation (Virgil excepted) has attained an equal degree of popularity in the same species of composition. By asserting this, I do not seek to invalidate the reputation of other bards: the "Progress of Love," in four parts, by Lord Lyttleton, is a pleasing specimen of the Pastoral Eclogue; and those of Walsh, particularly the admired one, "lamenting the death of Mrs. Tempest," are entitled to high praise; yet, on a comparative view of either with those of Collins, impartiality must acknowledge they do not possess that originality of sentiment, that high wrought enthusiasm and beauty of language, which render those of Collins invaluable and unequalled. Charming as these Eclogues are, they were not held in esteem by their author, who, out of derision and mockery, bestowed on them the cant appellation of Irish Eclogues. Writers too often, like parents, are insensible to the merits of their most valuable offspring, and bestow their affections and applauses on the least deserving. Milton, for instance, preferred his Paradise Regained to his Paradise Lost: Ben Jonson deoted on his "Cataline:" Rowe valued his wretched Comedy of the "Biter" above his best Tragedies: and the great Cervantes adjudged his Galatea to be superior to his incomparable Don Quixote: and in the like manner the Poet Collins esteemed his Odes more than his Eclogues; the public, however, have given the meed of superiority to the latter. Commenting on his Odes Allegorical and Descriptive, it is needless to enter into the minutiae of criticism, since they are without exception the noblest specimens of lyric composition which grace the bardic pages of Great Britain. That on the Passions has been accounted the highest and happiest effort of his genius, and many of the literati of the first eminence have adjudged it superior to those of either Dryden or Gray: it is however, to speak impartially, of unequal merit in its parts; for who can peruse his charming descriptions of Hope, Revenge, Melancholy, with those of Fear, Anger, Jealousy, and not witness a marvellous disparity in his pourtritures of the latter passions. His beautiful dirge, sung over Fidele, in Shakspeare's Cymbeline, was written in the year 1748, about the time he lost his friend Mr. Thomson; and here it is our author, to transcribe the words of Mr. Hayley, has "touched the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre." Whoever peruses this charming piece of poetry, without paying that tribute of sympathy it merits, must be totally destitute both of the feelings of nature and poetical susceptibility. The original song, written by our immortal bard himself, has little merit in comparison with that of Collins, who however is mostly indebted for the sentiments to Shakspeare, in a speech which Arvirgagus makes prior to the singing of the dirge. His "Ode on the popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland," mentioned by Dr. Johnson, in his life of Collins, was published for the first time in the year 1792 by Mr. Eoil in the Strand, and met with deserved success by going through three editions; how this poem has been rescued from oblivion, we are not exactly informed; the Editor, who does not give his name, mentions his having found it among some old papers: it is inscribed to his friend Mr. John Home, Author of Douglas, and is much the longest production of Collins's pen, though in my opinion (which is a humble one) not the most valuable. To enter into a criticism of its merits and defects would in me be particularly presumptuous; but I surely may venture to say it does not contain those daring flights of fancy which burn in his Ode on the Passions. To draw a true estimate of the genius of Collins, requires the pen of a Barbauld, a lady who is a great admirer of Collins, and who has, in her late prefatory essay to a correct and elegant edition of his Works, exhibited his poetical character in a most liberal yet just light. I shall conclude these hasty re-

marks

## DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCIX.

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

—A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[ *Continued from Page 346.* ]

HON. AND REV. BROMLEY

CADOGAN, M. A.

WAS Rector of St. Giles's in Reading.

He appears to have taken the excellent character of the Parish Priest of Mr. Herbert, as he was no less the father, the friend, and the patron, than the priest of his parish. He possessed the advantages of noble birth and of great fortune; the one secured him the respect, and the other the good-will of the parishioners, by the generous and charitable way in which he disposed of it. He was married though childless; so that he was well enabled to consider his parishioners as his children no less than as his flock, and to dispense his munificence amongst them with a very liberal hand. His style of preaching was animated; and, perhaps, next to Dr. Samuel Clark, he was the greatest textuary that ever adorned the Church of England. He possessed, like that great Divine, a wonderful power of bringing many passages of Scripture together to bear upon a particular point. His virtues and his talents will long be remembered by his grateful parishioners, who have lately erected an elegant monument to him in the chancel of his church. His loss they have the less reason to deplore, as they possess in his successor a person in every virtue and in every talent worthy to replace him; a person whose sermons are models of elegant and classical composition; whose doctrines, in a simile of Lord Bacon's, flow like wine from the new-pressed grapes, not wrested into common places and controversies, but speak the easy, genuine sense of the Scriptures; and whose manner of de-

livering them is peculiarly interesting, affectionate, and impressive: and whose morals and manners are those which bespeak the man of piety, of learning, and of breeding—the christian, the scholar, and the gentleman.

A few hours before Mr. Cadogan died, some friends of his were lamenting at his bed-side his approaching death, “Do not grieve for me,” said this excellent Pastor; “I am only taken from the evil to come.” This he is supposed to have said in allusion to the troubles which were then threatening, and which still but too apparently threaten Europe.

The following Lines were addressed to the Rev. Joseph Eyre, A. M. Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading:

*Reading, Nov. 20, 1790.*

EYRE, on the impressive accents of thy  
tongue  
My lips have oft with pleas'd attention  
hung!  
Thy pious strains, with ev'ry grace re-  
fin'd,  
Inform and elevate the humble mind,  
And like Heav'n's soft and fleecy snows  
descend,  
The soul's laid foil to cherish and be-  
friend.  
The Gospel's genuine doctrines preach'd  
by thee  
Evince their wisdom and simplicity;  
Our minds no idle controversies vex,  
No tortur'd meanings, no wild doubts  
perplex;  
To each sound head they solid truths  
impart,  
And flash conviction on the honest heart.

marks by transcribing the following beautiful lines on Collins from his friend Dr. Langhorne's “Visions of Fancy:”

“Sweet Bard! belov'd by ev'ry muse in vain,  
“With powers whose fineness wrought their own decay;  
“Ah! wherefore thoughtless didst thou yield the rein  
“To Fancy's will, and chase her meteor ray;  
“Ah! why forgot thy own Hyblan strain,  
“Peace rules the breast where reason rules the day.”

Whilst



Whilst life and manners, as thy precepts  
 pure,  
 Thy hearers to each virtue still allure;  
 Proceed blest Teacher, urge thy glorious  
 plan,  
 By GOD's own words to teach and com-  
 fort man,  
 From his own sacred treasures to dispense  
 The mercies of his wife benevolence;  
 His wants supply'd in them let each man  
 find,  
 Appal the guilty, cheer the pious mind;  
 Millions on thee their praises shall bestow,  
 And bliss eternal to thy labours owe.  
 Yet in this age of arrogance and scorn,  
 This age so falsely stil'd bright *reason's*  
*morn,*  
 What words *each* hearer's "itching ears"  
 can please,  
 What doctrines each disciple's mind can  
 seize?  
 So when, at Great JEHOVAH's high be-  
 heft,  
 A sinking land the honied Manna blest,  
 The sons of Israel Heav'n's dread gifts  
 disdain'd,  
 And the kind mercies of their God pro-  
 phan'd.

S.

## FATHER TOURNEUR.

"Sir," said Louis the Fourteenth one day to Boileau, "pray why does all Paris run after Father Tourneur to hear him preach?" "You know, Sire," replied the Satyrift, "that your subjects are fond of novelty; they run after a preacher who preaches the Gospel. Formerly, Sire, the essentials for a popular preacher were zeal and knowledge; now they are memory and impudence."

A preacher is more likely to talk sense when he has composed his sermon with care, than when he trusts to what he may chance to say at the moment of delivering it; and to be more likely to hazard nothing objectionable when he has had time to consult what others have said on the same subject, than when he trusts entirely to his own powers.

It is objected to many of our popular readers of that master-piece of composition, the Liturgy of the Church of England, that they read it rather in a tone of declamation than of supplication;

and that, in their ardour to find out new meanings in the prayers, and to lay a new emphasis on particular words of them, they appear to be rather more attentive to their own powers of declamation, than to ask in a proper way from the Great Being of all beings the things for which themselves and their congregations have such great occasion. Earnestness is the soul of all public speaking, and whoever will really speak in earnest on any subject, will always speak well. Impress yourself properly with the subject on which you are speaking, and your tone of voice (however unmusical) will always be the proper one. Whoever really feels the urgency of supplication, or is enraptured by the gratitude of thanksgiving, will of necessity deliver himself in a manner well suited to each method of application. Who asks a place of a Minister in a tone of voice that is like that of bullying him? Or who thanks his mistress for her kindness in the same manner as if she had given him her disdain?

GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D. D.  
 WARDEN OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,  
 WINCHESTER.

The learning of this great scholar exceeded only by his piety and the integrity of his mind. His Greek Monotrophies were some time ago animadverted upon by the greatest metrical Greek scholar of our times with great critical acumen, but without the least degree of personality. Soon afterwards his critic had occasion for his assistance on some occasion: he granted it to him with the greatest cheerfulness and liberality, observing, at the same time, how much indebted he was to him for his observations, and with the extremest candour confessing his errors\*.

This learned and exemplary Divine has lately published some Sermons, which his heart no less than his head appear to have dictated. The language of them is simple, yet elegant; and the variety of his illustrations from ancient and other writers bespeak the extent of his erudition and the vast compass of his knowledge. His own observations exhibit the true virgin-honey of the Gospel, and

\* The general drift of the critic was to prove that no one at present can write Greek verses as the Ancients did, from their want of critical knowledge of the language. He had indeed, many years before, detected in Milton's Greek verses more faults than there were lines. See the Edition of Milton's Lesser Poems, published some years since by Mr. Thomas Warton.

are collected with care from every flower that embellishes that sacred and ample field, and should be particularly recommended to young persons, to put them on their guard against the prevailing errors and vices of the times in which they have the misfortune to live.

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MR. ROSCOE, OF LIVERPOOL,

says finely in his 'Life of Lorenzo de Medicis,' "No end can justify the sacrifice of a principle; nor was a *crime* ever necessary in the course of human affairs."

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HOOKER.

The power and sanction of law, which appear to be much doubted by the present race of mortals, was never more beautifully nor more justly described than by this great Divine in his 'Ecclesiastical Polity.' "Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power.

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SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

The account of the late Embassy \* to China has been written by this acute Baronet with great modesty and perspicuity, accompanied by some philological and ingenious observations. To gratify public curiosity, Sir George undertook the work soon after he had been seized with a violent disease, and continued it in spite of the debility and enervation it had occasioned in his frame. At a time when most other persons would have thought of retiring to rest and quiet, his strong and intrepid mind pursued a task of labour and of difficulty that required the utmost exertions of intellect and sagacity.

Sir George has partaken of "various scenes of many coloured life." In early time he was a physician in London, and in that capacity Dr. Johnson addressed

him a very flattering letter, to be met with in Mr. Boswell's Life of him. He afterwards studied the law in the Island of Grenada, and became Attorney General of that Island. When his friend Lord Macartney went to the East Indies<sup>6</sup> he accompanied him as his Secretary, and made the peace with Tippoo Sultaun of Seringapatam; for which signal service he now receives a handsome annuity from the East India Company. In the Island of Granada he carried out the white flag to the Marquis de Bouille, who had taken that Island.

So various and so extensive seem to be the talents of Sir George, that we may well say of him, as some one said of the illustrious Marshal Catinet to Louis XIV. "Does your Majesty want a General or Prime Minister, a Chancellor or an Archbishop, he is fitted for each great situation, so versatile is his genius, and so profound is his integrity.

The memoirs of Sir George's varied life, written by himself, would prove an excellent lesson to posterity, and strikingly illustrate the two following salutary maxims of human conduct, "that no one should ever despair," and that "honesty is the best policy."

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DR. JOHNSON

said, that he was told by the late Saunders Welch, that more than two thousand persons died of want annually in London.

He was much pleased with a French expression made use of by a lady towards a person whose head was confused with a multitude of knowledge at which he had not arrived in a regular and principled way: "*Il a bâti sans échafaut.*"—He has built without his scaffold." He has proceeded irregularly, and made that first which should have been last, without plan, without system, without order.

He was once told, that a friend of his, who had long lived in London, was about to quit it, to retreat into the country, as being tired of London. "Say rather, Sir," said Johnson, "that he is tired of life."

\* Since this Embassy the English have been treated in a more favourable manner in their factory at Canton.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

PARLIAMENT-STREET, AUGUST 14.

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Simcoe, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Island of Saint Domingo.

*Port-au-Prince, June 20, 1797.*

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of inclosing Brigadier-General Churchill's report of the attack made by the enemy on the Grand Anse, and the repulse they met with in that quarter. The Brigadier-General acknowledges, in the strongest manner, the important services which Captain Ricketts, of the *Magicienne*, with his Squadron under his command, effected in the destruction of the vessels of the enemy in Carcasse Bay.

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

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

*&c. &c. &c.**Jeremie, April 30.*

SIR,

THE Republican General Rigaud, thinking the moment favourable to make a second attempt on Irois, collected his very best troops, to the amount of 1200 men. On the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to storm the fort, in which was only at the time five-and-twenty of the 17th infantry, with their Officers, commanded by Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, and about twenty colonial artillery-men, commanded by Captain Brueil. The attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the charge three several times, with such increased vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honour of its brave defenders, they were repulsed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to Colonel Dagrèss, with 350 men of Prince Edward's Black Chasseurs, to gain the fort from the Bourg below, from whence indeed they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement saved the place; for it would

have been impossible for the English and Cannoneers to have withstood much longer the persevering and reiterated attacks of the most daring and desperate enemy, which never ceased until morning, when they retired (leaving the fort surrounded with their dead) to a higher ground, where they made a stand, in spite of a sortie that was immediately made with some advantage. Here they continued till the 22d inst. when they made an incursion into the interior of our Cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an attack upon the fort of L'Islet, from whence they were driven with great loss. In the mean time they were making every disposition for a regular siege of Irois, when, fortunately, the *Magicienne* frigate attacked their small fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk three of their barges, and took two schooners, all loaded with cannon and military stores for the siege. The loss in their various attacks is generally estimated at 1000 men, it cannot be less than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 200 bodies, among which were many Whites and Mulattoes. Our loss was trifling, indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot, of the 82d regiment, an Officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct, and Lieutenant Colville, of the Black Chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead. My most pleasing task, Sir, is to bear testimony of the courage, alacrity, and spirit with which all the troops distinguished themselves in the various combats, particularly M. de Brueil, commanding the artillery, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour and protection.

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

(Signed)

GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

*Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.**Port-au-Prince, June 20.*

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of informing you, that, on various considerations of great military importance, I determined to repossess myself of the post of Mirebalais: in consequence I collected

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the forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the command, with directions to execute a plan that Colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and active assistance, had ably digested.

The Brigadier-General's letter, which I beg permission to inclose, will inform you of the success of this expedition; but I have to regret, that from some delay of the columns, they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumstance a considerable object of the expedition failed of success; for it was my intention to accord the protection of his Majesty's arms, in the best manner possible, to the inhabitants of these districts, by directing the troops, in their different routes, to march with a secrecy and rapidity that might ensure on all sides the surprisal of the enemy, compel them to a hasty retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an opportunity of burning the plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the Negroes and property beyond the Arribonite, at this time so swollen by the rainy season, as to render any passage over it difficult and precarious. But I have reason to believe, from the report of Colonel Depestre, who commands in that quarter, that many of the Negroes will escape and return to their plantations: many were left upon them; and I learn with pleasure that the enemy had not the time or means to remove the coffee from the plantations in the Grand Bois, which is daily coming into Port-au-Prince.

As the troops were on their march to their destined cantonments in the Arcahay mountains, to protect St. Marc's from an attack preparing against it at Gonaives, I received information of that town's being besieged. The greater part of the army assembled under the command of General Churchill, by forced marches, proceeded to his assistance; and as the retaking the Mirebalais was unexpected by the enemy, it had not only a tendency to disconcert their measures, but, as I had foreseen, gave me an opportunity of sending a considerable detachment by sea from the plain of the Cul de Sac to the immediate assistance of St. Marc's, without hazard.

At the same time Colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a detachment of 300

men, was detached to strike at a camp of the Brigands, in the mountains on the side of Leogane. The energy and activity of this Officer overcame the difficulties of the situation; he effectually burned the camp, and beat the enemy from their several posts, killing between 40 and 50; and he returned to Grenier with the loss of two men killed and seven wounded.

The enemy, having attacked and carried some of the outposts of St. Marc, began the siege of that important place, but were fortunately driven from before it with very considerable loss. In the successful defence of St. Marc, the undaunted and active courage, and the military conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fullest approbation.

I have the honour to be,  
With the utmost respect, &c.  
J. G. SIMCOE.

*Mirebalais, June 2.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, after giving previous orders to Colonel Dessources to proceed with his column, in the morning of the 30th ult. to his destined post of La Selle, where, according to your Excellency's instruction, he was enabled to take post, I moved forward with the center column under Colonel Depestre. We arrived, after two very hot days march, at Port Mitchell, not quite completed, and occupied by about 50 of the enemy, who retired on our approach. In the evening we discovered a column of troops descending the hills on our left, where they encamped. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent to reconnoitre them; they proved to be Colonel Dessources' column. This Officer was unable, from the badness of the roads, and the heavy rains which we have had every evening, to proceed to the place of his destination: he therefore, in a very proper and soldier-like manner, marched and joined us, which in some measure defeated your original plan of cutting off the enemy's retreat by La Selle; but I cannot help deeming this junction rather a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled us to drive the enemy from a very advantageous position they had taken the next day, to dispute our passage, which from their superiority of numbers (about twelve hundred men, with three pieces of cannon), must, in all probability, have cost



us a number of valuable lives to have carried; but this additional strength gave us an easy victory; for no sooner did they perceive a detachment of infantry and cavalry, which I sent to gain the heights and turn their right flank, than they immediately fled in the utmost confusion, and with such precipitation, that though Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, with the detachments of the 14th, 18th, and 21st British Light Dragoons, pursued them with that alacrity and spirit which has ever distinguished him, he could only come up with a very few. He succeeded, however, in driving a great many into the river Artibonite, most of whom perished, and he had the good fortune to take two of their guns, with their ammunition, mules, &c. &c. The third was most probably lost in the river, the carriage being left behind. We found the fort in the Bourg of Mirebalais as perfect as it had ever been, and in no manner destroyed.

We did not see Colonel Bazil and his column till near an hour after we were in possession of Mirebalais; he was, however, at the place appointed, and, had the enemy made any stand, would have fallen on their rear, and have enabled us, no doubt, to have given a better account of them.

Although the action, from the rapid retreat of the enemy, was very short, yet, Sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, time enough was given to evince as much alacrity and spirit to enter it, both in the officers and men, as I ever remember to have witnessed.

I enclose a return of the artillery and ammunition found in the fort of Mirebalais; and I am happy to inform your Excellency, that the repossession of this important post and district was effected without loss, one serjeant and one private of the dragoons being all our wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEN. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

*Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, &c. &c.*

[Here follows a return of ordnance and ordnance stores, taken in the fort of Mirebalais, June 2, 1797.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 19, 1797.

[This Gazette contains an account of the capture of two French and two Dutch privateers, and the re-capture of two merchantmen.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 22, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 26, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer and one Dutch sloop.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 29, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one French privateer, and the re-capture of an English Jamaica-ship.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 2, 1797.

Captain Waller of his Majesty's ship *Emerald*, arrived here yesterday with dispatches from Admiral Lord St. Vincent to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are extracts:

*Ville de Paris, off Cadiz,*  
August 16, 1797.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I detached Rear-Admiral Nelson, with the *Theseus*, *Culloden*, *Zealous*, *Seahorse*, *Emerald*, *Terpichore*, and *Fox* (1st) Cutter, with orders to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday the 15th of July, the Rear-Admiral parted company, and on Tuesday the 18th, the *Leander* having joined from Lisbon, I sent her after the Rear-Admiral, under instructions left by him.

The *Emerald* joined yesterday with the inclosed dispatches and reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the enterprize has not succeeded, his Majesty's arms have acquired a very great degree of lustre; nothing from my pen can add to the eulogy the Rear-Admiral gives of the gallantry of the officers and men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy loss the country has sustained in the severe wound of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieutenant Gibson, and the other brave officers and men who fell in this vigorous and persevering assault.

The moment the Rear-Admiral joins, it is my intention to send the *Seahorse* to England with him, the wound Captain Freemantle has received in his arm also requiring change of climate; and I

hope

hope that both of them will live to render important services to their King and Country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ST. VINCENT.

*Thefeus, off Santa Cruz,  
July 27, 1797.*

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, I directed, from the ships under my command, one thousand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing, under the direction of Captain Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services; and although I am under the painful necessity of acquainting you that we have not been able to succeed in our attack, yet it is my duty to state, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, Officers, and men, you did me the honour to place under my command.

Inclosed I transmit to you a list of killed and wounded; and among the former it is with the deepest sorrow I have to place the name of Captain Richard Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprising, able, and gallant Officer does not grace his Majesty's Naval service, and with great regret I have to mention the loss of Lieutenant John Gibson, Commander of the Fox cutter, and a great number of gallant Officers and men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

*Sir John Ferris, K. B.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*List of Killed, Wounded, Drowned, and Missing, of his Majesty's Ships under-mentioned, in storming Santa Cruz, in*

*the Island of Teneriffe, on the night of the 24th of July, 1797.*

Thefeus—8 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 25 seamen wounded; 34 seamen and marines drowned.

Culloden—1 seaman, 2 marines killed; 12 seamen, 6 marines wounded; 36 seamen and marines drowned.

Zealous—3 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 19 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.

Leander—1 seaman, 5 marines, killed; 1 seaman, 4 marines, wounded; 1 ditto missing.

Seahorse—2 seamen killed; 13 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.

Terpsichore—8 seamen killed; 9 seamen, 2 marines, wounded; 4 seamen and marines missing.

Emerald—5 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 11 seamen wounded; 10 seamen and marines drowned.

Fox cutter—17 seamen and marines drowned.

Total—28 seamen, 16 marines, killed; 90 seamen, 15 marines, wounded; 97 seamen and marines drowned; 5 seamen and marines missing.

*Officers killed.*—Richard Bowen, Captain of the Terpsichore; George Thorpe, First Lieutenant of ditto. John Weatherhead, Lieutenant of the Thefeus; William Earnshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Leander. Raby Robinson, Lieutenant of Marines, of ditto. Lieutenant Basham, Marines, of the Emerald. Lieutenant John Gibson, of the Fox Cutter, drowned.

*Officers wounded.*—Rear-Admiral Nelson, his right arm shot off; Captain Thompson, of the Leander, slightly; Captain Freemantle, of the Seahorse, in the arm; Lieutenant J. Douglas, of ditto, in the hand. Mr. Waits, Midshipman of the Zealous.

HORATIO NELSON.\*

[Here follows an account of the capture of three French privateers, and recapture of one English and one American Brig.]

ADMI-

\* The official account of the failure of the expedition against *Teneriffe*, given in the *Gazette*, being imperfect, we supply the deficiency of the official communication by a COPY of the JOURNAL kept on board Rear-Admiral NELSON's ship, which gives a satisfactory description of the gallant but unsuccessful attack upon the town of *Santa Cruz*. It is as follows:

“ July 25th.

“ At one o'clock, P. M. made the general signal to anchor. At half-past five, the squadron anchored a few miles to the northward of *Santa Cruz*. At six made the signal for boats to prepare to proceed on service, as previously ordered. At eleven o'clock, between 6 and 700 men were embarked in the boats of the squadron, 180 men on board the Fox cutter, and about 70 or 80 men in a boat we had taken, who proceeded in six divisions, under Captains Troubridge, Hood, Thompson, Miller, and Waller, Captains Freemantle and Bowen attend-

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 5, 1797.  
 [This Gazette states the capture of  
 six French privateers, and re-capture  
 of the Grantham packet.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 9, 1797.  
 [This Gazette states the capture of one  
 Spanish, one Dutch, and one French  
 privateer.]

ADMI-

ing the Admiral to regulate the attack. At half-past one A. M. we got within half gun shot of the Mole Head, without being discovered, when the alarm-bells rang, and 30 or 40 pieces of cannon, with musketry, from one end of the town to the other, opened upon us. The night being extremely dark, it was only the Admiral, Captains Thompson, Freemantle, and Bowen, with four or five boats in the whole, who found the Mole, which was instantly stormed and carried, although defended by 4 or 500 men, and the guns, 6 twenty-four pounders, were spiked; but such a heavy fire of musketry and grape shot was kept up from the citadel and houses at the head of the Mole, that we could not advance, and nearly all were killed or wounded.

“Captains Troubridge, Hood, Miller, and Waller, landed with part of the boats, just to the southward of the citadel, passing through a raging surf, which stove all the boats, and wet all the ammunition. Notwithstanding those difficulties, they passed over the enemy’s line-wall and batteries, and formed in the Great Square of the town, about 80 marines, 80 pike men, and 180 small armed seamen, where they took possession of a convent, from whence they marched against the citadel, but found it far beyond their power to take.

“At day-light, from prisoners taken, Captain Troubridge found there were 8000 Spaniards in arms, and 100 French, with 5 field pieces, assembled at the entrance of the town, and seeing the impossibility of getting any assistance from the ships, at seven o’clock he sent Captain Hood with a message to the Governor, that if he should be allowed freely and without molestation to embark his people at the Mole Head, taking off such of our boats as were not stove, and that the Governor should find others to carry off the people, the squadron now before the town would not molest it. The Governor told Captain Hood, he thought that they ought to surrender prisoners of war; to which he replied, that Captain Troubridge had directed him to say, that if the terms he had offered were not accepted in five minutes, he would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet; on which the Governor instantly closed with the terms, when Captain Troubridge with his party marched with the British colours flying to the Mole, where they embarked in such of our boats as were not stove, the Spaniards finding others to carry them off to the ships: and here it is right that we should notice the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan Antoine Gutierrez, the Spanish Governor: The moment the terms were agreed to, he directed our wounded to be received into the hospitals, and all our people to be supplied with the best provisions that could be procured, and made it known that the ships were at liberty to send on shore and purchase whatever refreshments they were in want of during the time we might lie off the island.

“The Fox cutter, in approaching towards the town, received a shot under water from one of the enemy’s batteries, on which she immediately sunk, and Lieutenant John Gibson, her Commander, and 97 men, were drowned.

“At 7 got under weigh, squadron in company standing off and on.

“July 27th.

“Received the remainder of the officers, seamen, and marines, on board. Ordered the body of Captain Richard Bowen to be committed to the deep, with the honours of war.”

*Some Account of the late Captain R. Bowen.*

Capt R. Bowen, of the Terpsichore frigate, who fell in the very gallant though unsuccessful business of Teneriffe, is to be regretted by those who knew and valued his character and abilities as a seaman and a gentleman:—He was bred in the nautical school of the Fourdroyant, in the late war, under particular care of Sir John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent; was made by him, after the capture of Le Pegase, in the Bay, an acting Lieutenant: not having served his regular time according to the rules of the navy, he was, with many other deserving officers, left at the conclusion of the late war unconfirmed. During the interval of the late peace, he was employed in various situations in the Revenue service at Plymouth, and always acquitted himself as a most indefatigable officer as Mate or Master of a Custom-House cutter. When the present war broke out, eager to exercise those nautical talents he possessed in so eminent a degree, he again entered into the navy, and was with Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. in the West Indies, there made a Lieutenant, and a Master and Commander, and finally a Post Captain in the Terpsichore frigate; being ordered for the home station, the writer of this

article

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16, 1797.

*Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Royal George, at Torbay, the 13th of Sept. 1797.*

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive Copies of Letters, with the Papers therein referred to, from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*La Pomone, at Sea,  
Aug. 12, 1797.*

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the morning of the 11th instant, a convoy of the enemy, with a ship corvette, a brig and schooner gun-boats, two armed luggers, several chasseur marées and brigs were discovered standing to sea, out of the Pertuis de Breton, from Rochfort: I attempted to cut them off or destroy them with *La Pomone* and *Jason*, who attacked a fort, in order to cover the *Sylph*, which was anchored near the two corvette, having left the *Triton* in chace to windward; the enemy, perceiving our intention, anchored at the entrance of the river of *Sable d'Olonne*, close under the fort, the ship, corvette, and gun-boat with springs upon their cables.

At eleven, being near enough, the firing commenced and continued for an hour, when the gun-boat slipped her cables to run on shore, but sunk before she got into the river, near the small vessels, and the corvette remained fast a-ground, but deserted by her people

and much damaged. As I did not think it possible to set her on fire with the boats of the Squadron, there being little wind, and the tide of flood setting us upon the coast, we hauled our wind to the Southward.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that it has occasioned a delay for some time of the enemy's supplies arriving at Brest, as one of the vessels is destroyed, and it is doubtful if the other can be repaired so as to be of any use in future.

The ships of the Squadron have sustained very trifling damages. A return of the Killed and Wounded in each ship is inclosed.

I have only to lament, that a more favourable moment did not present itself to afford the Officers and men an opportunity of distinguishing themselves; but the enemy must have suffered considerably on board the vessels and in the fort, from the number of shot that struck them.

Some hot shot were fired from a battery of five guns, which set fire to the *Sylph*; but any ill effects were prevented by the exertions of the Officers and men of that vessel, who cut them out, and behaved otherwise with much spirit and zeal.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

P. S. Since I began this letter, not having an opportunity of sending it to your Lordship, I have received information from three vessels who had left *Sable d'Olonne* subsequent to the above affair, and the following is the result of these reports:

article had the pleasure of congratulating an old acquaintance on his promotion. He soon failed again to join Admiral Sir John Jervis, in the Mediterranean, where his professional abilities were displayed in his gallant and successful attack, and subsequent capture of *La Mahonisan*, of thirty-four guns and 300 men, a Spanish frigate, after a well-fought action of some duration. He took besides this frigate, several good prizes which added to his private fortune; he also, a few months since, fought a most serious and bloody action with a French frigate, near Cadiz, which struck, but escaped into the harbour, and of course hoisted her colours again; and although demanded by Capt. Bowen, was not given up by the Spanish Admiral at Cadiz. In the late attempt at Santa Cruz, the boat in which were Capt. Bowen, his First Lieutenant, and a chosen part of his ship's company, was struck by a 42 pound shot, and immediately went to the bottom, when the whole unfortunately perished. Thus fell this amiable young officer, a loss to his country, his family, and friends: regretted sincerely by his brave heroic brethren in arms, and by all who knew and valued his private worth and public merit. He was brother to Capt. G. Bowen, who was Earl Howe's Master in the *Queen Charlotte* on the glorious first of June 1794, and made by him a Post Captain for his skill and bravery on that memorable day. Capt. R. Bowen, the subject of this detail, was of Ilfracombe in Devon: he has left behind him considerable property, which of course devolves to his family, as he died a bachelor.

“The



"The ship corvette is in the harbour, but so damaged as to be unfit for service.

"The gun-boat remains sunk and destroyed.

"The enemy lost several killed and wounded in the two vessels.

"In the fort five soldiers were killed and two guns dismounted, and some wounded; two or three houses much shattered."

We were off Sable d'Olonne on the 26th, and saw the ship in the harbour.

[Here follows a return of killed and wounded.]

*Extract of another Letter from Commodore Sir John B. Warren, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, dated on board the Pomone at Sea, the 23d of August 1797.*

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 23d inst. I chased and drove upon the coast of Ile Dieu, L'Egalité armed chaffe marée, of four six-pounders and eight swivels, and which we afterwards got off.

*La Pomone, at Sea, Sept. 6, 1797.*  
MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that I continued steering for the mouth of the Garonne, and on the 27th ult. being to the southward of the river, a number of vessels were seen in the south-west quarter. I made the signal for a general chase, and continued until night, when, from the Triton being far advanced a-head, and the Jason to windward, the ships kept the enemy in sight after the approach of night. Owing to the exertions of Captains Gore and Stirling, five of them were captured.

At two A. M. being near the shore, a cutter was seen at anchor, that had accompanied the convoy, and one of the boats of this ship was sent to her; but being ordered to keep off, and seeing she was a vessel of force returned. I stood in after her, and upon our firing a few shot, one of which cut away her mast, she split her cable, and run among the breakers upon the coast of Arcasson, and into a most tremendous surf that broke on board her, and must have stove her to pieces. She at last drove through, and I fancy several of her crew were drowned, and as the tide left her, she fell over; the remainder of her men, about 90 in number, got on shore. She was called Le Petit

Diable, a very fine vessel, pierced for 18 or 20 guns, and 100 men complete.

The prizes are laden with ship-timber, rosin, and tar, and were intended to fit out privateers from the enemy's principal ports upon the coast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

*Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

[Here follows a List of sixteen merchant vessels and one vessel of war captured, and of six merchant vessels and five vessels of war destroyed; with a letter from Vice Admiral Kingsmill, stating the capture of a French privateer.]

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Wolley, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Arebusha, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, Sept. 13, 1797.*

I AM to acquaint you, that on the 20th of August, being in lat. 30 deg. 49 min. and long. 55 deg. 50 min. having in tow a ship under Prussian colours from Surinam, which I have detained, suspecting her to be Dutch property, we perceived, at day light, three sail to windward of us, one of which, deceived by our appearance, bore down upon us, under French colours, to within half gun-shot, when she began to fire, which she continued for more than half an hour before she attempted to escape. We were, however, fortunate enough to have so disabled her in that time as to render her endeavours fruitless.— On striking she proved to be La Gaieté, French corvette, of 20 French eight-pounders and 186 men, commanded by M. Guinée, Enseigne de Vaisseau. She is a very handsome ship, and quite new, this being her first voyage. She left France in April last for Cayenne, which last place she sailed from about four weeks before we fell in with her, in company with the L'Espoir, a brig of 14 guns, who kept to windward during the action, and stood away as soon as she saw the fate of La Gaieté. They had not taken any thing. I am sorry to have to add a list of killed and wounded.

[Here follows a return of the killed and wounded on board the English and French ships, and a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, stating the capture of one Dutch and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 18, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of one Spanish and one French privateer, and that one French privateer had been sunk.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 22, 1797:

[This Gazette states the capture of one Dutch and two French privateers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 25, 1797.

[This Gazette states the capture of two French privateers, and the destruction of one.]

[ FROM OTHER PAPERS. ]

PARIS, NOV. 23.

AT the last review of General Bernadotte's division, that General thus addressed the Republicans who compose it:—

“Soldiers! Peace is concluded! In looking at this division, one is almost sorry to hear this news; but we shall soon return to France, to enjoy the fruit of our labours and our triumphs. There you will take some repose; and we shall afterwards march to attack England, when the expedition against the Government of that country shall be ready.

“Soldiers! our Republic must be destroyed, or that power, our most cruel enemy, must disappear from the face of the Globe! I rely on you. We shall

cross the sea, and finally conclude a lasting peace on the banks of the Thames!”

PARIS, Nov. 26. The Army of England is created: it is commanded by the Conqueror of Italy. After having restored peace to the Continent, France is at length about to employ all her activity against the tyrants of the seas. Such is even the nature of our position, that with our military peace establishment, we may force the English to incur all the expences of a war establishment. Two armies of fifty thousand men each, stationed at two different points, may keep them in a constant state of alarm. In vain will they blockade the Texel, Brest and Cadiz: their fleets in such a predicament are a bad security. This has been proved by Hoche's expedition: it is therefore necessary that they should also cover their coasts with two powerful armies. Such are the ridiculous gasconades of the French!

DEC. 8. Lord Grenville is stated on Wednesday to have laid before the King a dispatch from Lisbon, purporting that the Court of Portugal, in consequence of the turn of affairs, had determined to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the French Republick, and that her Most Faithful Majesty had sent off to Paris a quantity of diamonds, to the value of near 400,000*l.* sterling, as an earnest of her sincerity.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 4.

THIS evening Corporal Evans, of the Saturn's marines, and Dickion, boatswain's yeoman of the same ship, on whom sentence of death was passed last July, were conveyed on board the Marlborough, 74 guns, Capt. Elison, lying in the Sound. The death warrant having arrived on Sunday, with the opinion of the twelve Judges. Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, the yellow flag, signal for execution, was hoisted on board the Cambridge, and repeated by the Marlborough, when all boats of the fleet, manned and armed, proceeded astern of the Marlborough. The unhappy men, after some time spent in prayer, went upon deck, to the platform on the fore-castle; kneeling on the platform for some minutes, the Provost-Martial hauled their caps over their faces, when at eleven o'clock, mak-

ing the signal by dropping an handkerchief the fatal gun fired, and they were instantly launched into eternity. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, chaplain to the Dock-yard, has attended these unhappy men these four months, with unremitting assiduity and attention. They were very penitent, and harangued yesterday the Cambridge's ship company previous to their leaving her, warning them of the sad effects of mutiny and piracy which had brought them to this untimely end. Their bodies, after hanging the usual time were lowered into their coffins, and conveyed to the Royal Hospital for interment.

7. Mary Benson, alias Maria Theresa Phipoe, was tried at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of Mary Cox, on the 25th of October, in Garden-street, St. George's in the East.—It appeared in evidence,



evidence, that the deceased was acquainted with the prisoner, and that she had called at her lodgings that morning. Soon after, the mistress of the house heard a scuffle and groaning: she called two neighbours, and, going to the prisoner's door, which was locked, asked what was the matter? she replied, the woman was only in a fit, and that she was getting better. She opened the door a little, when the witnesses saw she was bloody: two persons went for a Doctor, and a third pushing open the door, saw the deceased bleeding upon the ground—she ran down stairs, crying murder, and, to her great terror, was followed by the wounded woman, who laid hold of her; Mrs. Benson came down after the deceased was got into the kitchen, where she was when the Surgeons and Beadles came—she was unable to speak, but yet made herself understood by one of the beadles, that she had been thus wounded by the woman up stairs. He went up to the prisoner, who was sitting on the bed, and said to her, "For God Almighty's sake, what have you done to the woman below? She answered, "I don't know; I believe the devil and passion bewitched me." There was part of a finger and a case knife lying upon the table;—he said, "Is this the knife you did the woman's business with?—She answered, Yes."—"Is this your finger?—Yes."—"Did the woman below cut it off? Yes;" but this the deceased denied, upon his afterwards questioning her with it.—The Surgeon described the deceased to have received five stabs upon the throat and neck, besides several wounds in different parts of the body, and agreed with the Surgeon who afterwards attended her in the Hospital, that those wounds were undoubtedly the cause of her death. The day after, the deceased made a declaration before a Magistrate, wherein she stated, that she had purchased of the prisoner a gold watch, and other articles, for which she paid eleven pounds, and then asked for a china coffee-cup, which stood upon the chimney-piece, into the bargain;—the prisoner bid her take one; but, in doing so, she stabbed her in the neck, and afterwards had her under her hands more than an hour, she calling murder all the time, till at last she got her upon the bed, when she said she would kill her outright, that she might not tell her own story.

The prisoner, in her defence, said that the deceased wanted to purchase only part of the things which she wanted to dispose of, and, upon her refusing to divide them,

she became angry, and said that she only wanted the money to go to London to be Courtoi's Mistress again:—The prisoner replied, that was a lie; for she never had been Courtoi's mistress:—the deceased retorted, that it had been proved so at the Old Bailey. She said, that was a damned lie; and from this they both proceeded to very abusive language, and much violence. There were two knives laying upon the table; the deceased took up one, and, making a violent blow at the prisoner, cut off one of her fingers. In the heat of her passion, full of pain, and streaming with blood, she stabbed her: but solemnly declared she had no recollection of what passed afterwards, until she found herself in her own room, covered with blood. "This," she said, "was the truth; the deceased, if alive, must confess she had been most in fault, and that which affected her the most was that she had done her any injury." The landlady where the deceased lived, and another person, to whom she was well known, proved that she had a great respect for the prisoner, and had often heard her declare she believed the prisoner had the same for her. The Jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict Guilty.

While Baron Perryn was passing sentence, Mrs. Phipoe said, "Speak out, Sir, I am not afraid." When he came to the concluding words, "The Lord have mercy on your soul," she sneered apparently in a bitter spirit, and said, "She had no confidence in his mercy."

On being searched when taken out of Court, a large bottle of Laudanum was taken from her pocket by Mr. Kirby.

On Monday morning she was executed before the debtors door, Newgate, pursuant to her sentence. She behaved with proper decorum, and was attended by a Roman Catholic Priest. She left a guinea for the most deserving debtor in the gaol, and gave the same sum to the executioner. After hanging an hour in the view of a great number of spectators, one-third of whom were females, the body was cut down, and delivered to the surgeons for dissection,

8. Sitting before Lord Kenyon and Special Jury.—Williams. v. Faulder.—The Plaintiff described himself to be an Author by profession; that he had published many much admired works, but in consequence of a publication of the Defendant, who was a bookseller in Bondstreet, his character had been greatly injured; and, therefore, this action was

brought to recover a compensation in damages.

Mr. Erskine made some general observations on the nature of libels, and on the value of character and reputation. He complained of the Defendant's publication for stating, among other things, that Anthony Pasquin (which it seems means the Plaintiff Williams, as he has published several works under that name) *was lost to every sense of decency and shame: and that his acquaintance was infamous, and his touch poison.*

The publication being proved, Mr. Garrow, for the Defendant, produced a number of books, which he proved were written by the Plaintiff; after which he proceeded to shew that they were so immoral and infamous, that their author had no right to come into a Court of Justice for damages. The Plaintiff had libelled every body, from the Royal Family, down almost to the meanest of their subjects; and unless he reformed his manners a little, it would be absolutely necessary to bring him to a severe punishment.

Lord Kenyon interposed before the Learned Counsel had finished his address, and thought the cause ought to stop there. He told the Jury they were to say, whether a man so exhibited to them, as the Plaintiff had been, had a right to call for damages in a Court of Justice. What right had such a fellow to find fault with that publication, when all the libel attached on him as Anthony Pasquin—a name he had put to writings of the most infamous nature. His Lordship hoped that something might be done that such a wretch might not go unbridled in society. — *Verdict for Defendant.*

We understood Mr. Anthony Pasquin had brought forty Actions against different Booksellers, laying his damages at 1000l. in each.—The event of the whole is determined by this one.

#### PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S.

19. Yesterday their Majesties and the Royal Family, accompanied by all the Officers of State, the House of Peers and Commons, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The seamen and marines began the procession with two colours taken from the French, three from the Spaniards, and four from the Dutch; they were carried

on military waggons, and each set followed by a party of Lieutenants on foot, who had served in the different engagements in which they had been won.

A very large detachment of marines, with music playing, followed.

Admiral Lord Duncan, fifteen other Admirals, and Captain Sir Henry Trollope, in their carriages, brought up the rear of this part of the procession.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, senior Captain of marines in Lord St. Vincent's action, Captain Cuthbert of the Ardent, and ten Naval Lieutenants, on foot.

The Commons, the Speaker with his Mace Bearer and Chaplain, Knights Marshals, Clerk of the Crown, Masters of Chancery, the twelve Judges, the Peers according to rank, youngest Baron and Senior Duke in the rear.

Lord High Chancellor.

Soon after ten their Majesties entered their carriage at St. James's, and the procession began with the Dukes of Gloucester, York and Clarence, and their respective households. Queen's and King's household. Their Majesties. Princesses and attendants.

The Lord Mayor met their Majesties at Temple Bar, and presented the King with the sword of the city, who returned it to him back again.

The two Sheriffs and four of the Common Council preceded the King to the Cathedral.—

He was received by the Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor carrying the sword immediately before him. The Common Council, Aldermen, Peers in robes, attended by the King at Arms and other Officers met their Majesties. Gentlemen Pensioners being in waiting, the Sword of State was carried before the King and Queen into the Choir, when under a Canopy they seated themselves on the Throne of State opposite the altar.

The area was filled with Peers, the stalls with Commons; upper galleries received the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, Maids of Honour, &c. and the lower were occupied by the Foreign Ambassadors.

The procession returned through the Strand at three o'clock, but not in the order it went, their Majesties preceding the rest of the Royal Family.

The twenty carriages of state employed 122 horses.—Their Majesties were every where treated with proper respect.



## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 21.

**A**T Ticknall, Worcestershire, Francis Ingram, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

Lately, the Rev. William Paddon, rector of Greenford Magna in Middlesex, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1764, and M. A. 1767.

**NOVEMBER 9.** At Seifton, in Shropshire, aged 33, the Rev. James Woodhouse, rector of Culmington, and justice of peace for Shropshire.

Lately, Bartholomew Williams, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the army, and major of the Portsmouth division of marines, by a fall from his horse.

12. In his passage to Lisbon, John Heylin, esq. of Highbury Terrace, Islington.

13. At his feat in the county of Roxburgh, the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Kingston.

At Stockwell, in his 94th year, Caleb Wooding, esq. formerly of the South Sea House.

14. The Rev. Joseph Milner, A. M. vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, and 30 years master of the Free Grammar School in Hull, in the 53d year of his age. He was the author of "Gibbon's Account of Christianity considered; together with some Strictures on Hume's Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," 8vo. 1781.

15. Marcus Beresford, esq. member of parliament for Dungarvon, one of his majesty's council, and first counsel to the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

At Rye, in Suffex, Mr. John Haddock, merchant, eldest son of Captain Haddock.

16. At Pittlow Lodge, near Ross, Herbert Abraham Lloyd, esq. of Carthage, in Herefordshire.

17. At Peterborough, in his 87th year, the Rev. William Brown, D. D. archdeacon of Northampton, rector of Peakirk with Glington in Northamptonshire, prebendary of Peterborough cathedral, and one of his majesty's justices of peace.

Mr. William Kaye, of Clayton, near Wakefield.

At Leominster, Benjamin Fallowes, esq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford.

Ralph Smith, gent. of Throgmorton near Worcester.

18. At Holywell, in Lincolnshire, in his 93d year, Samuel Reynardson, esq. one of the six clerks of the court of chancery.

At Tackley Park, Oxfordshire, Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart.

At Deal, Capt. Young, late of his majesty's ship Overysfel.

Mr. Kirk, an eminent artist.

19. Stephen Arundel, esq. of Huntingdon.

Lately, at Cork, the Rev. Theodosius Herbert, of the order of St. Francis.

20. In Duke's court, St. Martin's lane, Roger Payne, the celebrated bookbinder.

Gerard De Vifne, esq. at his feat at Wimbledon, Surry.

At Carrongate, Edinburgh, Captain Alexander Donald, of the 41st regiment of invalids.

21. At Wisbech, Mr. Richard Moorfom, ship-owner of that place.

22. In Devonshire-street, Portland place, the Rev. Charles Cowley, rector of Goldhanger, Essex.

In Park-street, Edinburgh, Lady Mary Irvine.

At the Nash, near Fownhope, Herefordshire, John Kidley, M. A. rector of Westbury upon Severn.

Mr. William Scott, banker, at Edinburgh.

Lately, at Corby, Lincolnshire, Mr. Thos. Sleigh, about 30 years steward to Lord Arundel.

23. At Mile-end, Captain John Barford.

At Scorton, John Bower, esq.

At Greenock, Mr. Alexander Tait, joint surveyor of the customs.

Mr. Thos. Wright, of Eaton, near Melton Mowbray, in his 82d year. He had for more than half a century compiled Moore's and other almanacks.

24. At Croydon, in Surry, John Thomas Message, esq. in the 45th year of his age.

At Boswarne, near Falmouth, John Beulderon the elder, aged 82 years, formerly commander of one of the packets.

At Glasgow, in his 96th year, John Bowman, esq. of Ashgrove, late lord provost of that city.

At Whitby, Capt. George Atty, of the Whitby battalion of volunteers.

25. At Whitworth, near Durham, Robert Shafto, esq. formerly member for that county.

At Donnington, the Rev. Thos. Mills, rector of Habberley.

Isaac Minors, surgeon, of Chancery-lane, Holborn.

In Lower Brook-street, Miss Ann Walpole, sister to Lord Walpole.

At Bath, in his 76th year, and 40th of episcopacy, the Rt. Rev. Charles Walmesley, bishop

Bishop of Rama, vicar apostolic of the western district, senior bishop and vicar apostolic doctor of theology in Sorbonne, F. R. S. the last surveyor of the mathematicians who calculated the alteration from the old to the new style, and author of several literary works, particularly an Explanation of the Apocalyp, Ezekiel's Vision, &c. By the fire at Bath some years since, other valuable manuscripts he had been compiling during a well-spent life of labour and travelling through many countries, before his return to England, irretrievably were lost.

26. Mr. Thos. Witherby, of Birch Lane, in his 79th year, upwards of 30 years deputy of Langbourn ward.

At Little Chelsea, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Alleyne Hoofst, in his 79th year, many years a professor of the Dutch university of Nimeguen.

Benjamin Byam, esq. of Fyfield, Berks; his wife died the week before.

Mr. Finney, of Tufton-street, well known for his assistance in the diurnal papers.

The Rev. Abraham Blackborne, vicar of Hampton, in Middlesex, in his 83d year.

Mr. John Lloyd, attorney, at Owestry, an alderman of that corporation, and coroner for the hundred, aged 70.

At Kippax, near Leeds, Stephen Cattley, esq.

27. At Great Baddow, in Essex, the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Montagu.

Miss Burdett, eldest sister of Sir Francis Burdett.

Mr. Taplin, wine merchant, of Great Marybone-street.

Lately, Thos. Mafon, esq. of the Cottage, Stratford-upon-Avon.

28. At Ringley, aged 85. James Fray Whittier, who was father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 144 children.

William Wilkinon, esq. late judge of the Diagapore province, in Bengal.

Lately, at Hull, William Hunter, esq. aged 74.

At Purfebridge, near Darlington, Mr. Ralph Geldard.

29. Lady Leslie, wife of Lord Leslie, and daughter of Lord Pelham.

The Rev. Bertrand Russell, A. M. vicar of Gainford, in the county of Durham, in his 51st year.

Lately, William Dodsworth, esq. of York, formerly of Kirk Deighton, in the 54th year of his age.

Lately, at Gomerfall, near Leeds, in his 72d year, John Wormald, esq. partner in the banking house of Child and Co.

30. In Great Russell-street, Mrs. Edmonstone, wife of Charles Edmonstone, esq.

and daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq.

Harry Haughton, esq. of Queen's Square, aged 77.

At Highgate, Wichens Hodges, esq. aged 72 years.

Mr. Morland, the celebrated painter.

Hugh Ford, esq. of Leek.

Capt. Robert Rayner, of the 33d regiment of foot.

DEC. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Dr. Thos. Jackson, canon residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral, one of the king's chaplains, minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and rector of Yarlinton, Somersetshire.

2. Thos. Parker, esq. of Park Hall, in the county of Stafford, eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Parker, in his 66th year.

Mrs. Elford, wife of Colonel Elford, of Great Titchfield street.

Thomas Maitland, esq. near Lyndhurst.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Pawson, rector of Toppesfield and Bradwell, juxta marc in Essex.

3. Mr. Wright, fishmonger, Newgate-street.

Mr. Holland, of the Strand, aged 75 years.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Hargreaves, manager of the bank of Dilworth and Hargreaves, and formerly sugar-baker at Liverpool.

Mr. Edward Russell, late bookseller at Bath.

Lately, Capt. John Schaak, of the Hollins, near Halifax. He served in the American war with much credit, and was one of those officers from whom the lot was drawn for one of them to be executed on account of the death of Captain Hood. He was also late captain of the grenadier company of Halifax volunteers.

At Great Milton, Oxfordshire, Lady Skynner, wife of the Right Honourable Sir John Skynner.

Sir John Croft, bart. aged 63.

5. At Walworth, Mr. Edward Dalton, linen-draper, of Cheapside, of a fever proceeding from a cold taken attending the door of St. Mary Overy's church, upon a collection sermon the 19th last, for the benefit of the Sunday school society.

Benjamin Lethicullier, esq. M.P. for Andover.

At Ramsgate, Henry Crathorne, esq.

Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. Samuel Toulmin, of Hampstead.

At Hull, Henry Horner, esq. aged 84.

Lately, at Chilmark, Wiltshire, Colonel Home, who served in the German war.

Lately, at Hallam Gate, near Sheffield, Jonathan Parkin, esq.



6. At Shirland, in Derbyshire, Mr. Jonathan Burnham, aged 73, many years a distiller in London.

John Dowson, esq. of Doncaster, in his 77th year.

7. Mr. Charles Hughes, of the Royal Circus, many years one of the proprietors of that place of entertainment.

8. At Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway, Henry De Burgh, Marquis Clanricarde, knight of the order of St. Patrick.

At Cambridge, Dr. Peter Peckard, master of Magdalen college, dean of Peterborough, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Fletton and Abbots Ripton, in Huntingdonshire, in his 83d year. He was bred at Oxford, and took the degree of M. A. at Corpus Christi College, March 2, 1741. In 1781 he succeeded the Hon. Barton Walpole as master of the college, served the office of vice-chancellor in 1784, and was admitted D. D. in 1785. He was author of the following works:

(1) The popular Clamour against the Jews indefensible. A Sermon preached at Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1753. 8vo. 1753.

(2) On the Nature and Extent of Civil and Religious Liberty. A Sermon. 8vo. 1754.

(3) A Dissertation of Revelations, Chap. xi. ver. 13. In which is attempted to be shewn that there is some reason to believe this prophecy is completed by the late Earthquake (*i. e.* at Lisbon), 8vo. 1755.

(4) Observations on the Doctrine of an Intermediate State between Death and the Resurrection. With some Remarks on Mr. Goddard's Sermon on that Subject, 8vo. 1756.

(5) Further Observations on the Doctrine of an intermediate State, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Morton's Queries, 8vo. 1757.

(6) Observations on Mr. Fleming's Survey, &c. 8vo. 1759.

(7) The proper style of Christian Oratory. A Sermon preached at Huntingdon Jan. 7, 1770, 8vo. 1770.

(8) A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Rev. Archdeacon Cholwell, at Huntingdon, May 19, 1772, 8vo. 1772.

(9) The unalterable Nature of Vice and Virtue. A Sermon preached at St. James's, Westminster, April 4th 1775, 8vo. 1775.

(10) The Nature and Extent of Civil and Religious Liberty. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Nov. 5. 1731, 4to. 1781.

(11) Piety, Benevolence, and Loyalty recommended. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1784. 4to. 1784.

(12) The Life of Nicholas Farrer, 8vo.

(13) Justice and Mercy recommended, &c. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, 8vo. 1788.

9. William Elliott, esq. of Coventry, one of the justices of peace for the county of Warwick.

10. Barnardus La Grange, esq. late of the province of New Jersey in North America.

Mr. Thos. Robinson, sword bearer to the Corporation of Lynn.

11. George Peters, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

At Abingdon, in Berks, Mr. Thos. Kendall.

12. At Norfolk-street, Richard Brockleby, M. D. fellow of the College of Physicians, 1756. He took his degree originally at Leyden, and had been physician to the army. He was author of

(1) *Dissertatio Inaug. de Saliva sana et mobosa* Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

(2) *An Essay concerning the Mortality of Horned Cattle*, 8vo. 1746.

(3) *Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium Die xviii Octobris*, A. D. 1760. 4to.

(4) *Economical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals*, 8vo. 1764.

(5) *An Account of the poisonous Root lately found mixed with the Centian*, Phil. Trans. No. 486.

(6) *Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes*, Med. Obs. Vol. iii

(7) *Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water*, Ibid. Vol. iv.

(8) *Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Mr. Bromfield and Ingram*, Ibid.

At Exeter, Lieutenant General Thomas Bruce, son of William Earl of Kincardin. He was colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, and M. P. for Great Bedwin, Wiltshire.

13. Lady Jennings Clarke, of Holly Grove, in the county of Berk, widow of the late Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, bart.

At Hampton, General James Johnston, colonel of his majesty's Enniskillen regiment of dragoons, and governor of Quebec.

15. At Pentonville, Paul Hamilton, esq. an American loyalist.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

AUGUST. In Grenada, in his 62d year, Alexander Stuart, M. D.

In America, Gunning Bedford, esq. governor of the state of Delaware.

AUG. 22. At Trinidad, Mr. Edward Laing, surgeon of the 57th regiment of foot.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Charles Langford Esq.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bends.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25		47 $\frac{7}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49		59	72	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6					148 $\frac{1}{2}$					11l. 16s.	
26	Sunday																		
27		117 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		59	72	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 1-16					148 $\frac{1}{2}$					11l. 13s. 6d	
28		118	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	137-16	6 1-16					148 $\frac{3}{4}$					11l. 13s. 6d.	
29		48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1-16											
30																			
1		117 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{8}$	137-16	6 1-16										11l. 14s. 6d.	
2			48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 49		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	137-16												
3	Sunday																		
4		118 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$											
5			49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	13 $\frac{1}{2}$											11l. 14s. 6d	
6			49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 1-16											
7			49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{7}{8}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										11l. 14s. 6d.	
8			49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{7}{8}$		13 9-16											11l. 15s.	
9			49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$											11l. 14s. 6d	
10	Sunday																		
11			49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$											11l. 14s. 6d.	
12		117 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$													11l. 14s.	
13			49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$		13 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$											
14			49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$		13 7-16	6 $\frac{3}{8}$										11l. 15s.	
15			49 a 49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$		13 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										11l. 15s. 6d.	
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20			49 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$		13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										11l. 14s. 6d	
21																			
22		117 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		59 $\frac{3}{8}$		13 7-16	6 1-16										11l. 16s.	

N. B. In the a per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.