

European Magazine,

FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of PRINCE HOARE, Esq. And, 2. A VIEW of DUNSTER CASTLE,]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
An Account of Prince Hoare, Esq.	75	An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China [Continued],	ibid
The Nature of the Dog,	76	An Address to the People of Great Britain. By R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff,	108
The Progress of Man, a Didactic Poem,	77	Answer by Way of Letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. Planter of Jamaica, &c. containing a Refutation of his Historical Survey of the French Colony of St. Domingo, &c. &c. By Colonel Venault de Charonelly,	ibid
Two Original Letters of Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Chesterfield	79	Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France, by Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq.	ibid
Description of Dunster Castle,	80	Effusions of Fancy,	ibid
Calculation of Dividends made by the Dutch East India Company,	ibid	Opuscules Poétiques par l'Auteur de l'Épître a mon Père,	ibid
Original Letter of Mr. George Ballard,	81	The Warning Voice,	ibid
The Pleasures of Patronage,	83	Theatrical Journal; including Fable and Character of "Knave or Not,"—	
Account of John Wilkes, Esq. [continued]	85	"England Preserved"—"Joan of Arc, or The Maid of Orleans"—	
Drossiana. Number CI. Anecdotes, &c. [Continued],	88	"He's much to Blame," and an occasional Address,	109
Observations on the Formation of Sulphur and its Acid, by Mr. Smith,	92	Poetry; including Ode for the New Year; Amasia to Philario, an Epistle, from Mrs. Rowe's Letters moral and entertaining; Paraphrase on the latter Part of the Eighth Book of Ossian's Temora; On the Prospect of Coaches to be laid down in 1798; and Sonnet to Health,	112
Picture of the Life of a Clergyman,	94	Account of the Revolution in Holland,	115
Table Talk; including Anecdotes, &c. of James, First Duke of Ormond; Congreve; Mrs. Manly; and Archbishop Secker,	96	Journal of the Proceedings of the Second Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain [Continued],	121
LONDON REVIEW.		Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	131
The Works of Tobias Smollett, M. D. with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed, a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance. By John Moore, M. D.	100	Domestic Intelligence,	138
A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, in which the Words are accented and divided into Syllables, exactly as they ought to be pronounced, with Reference to Rules which shew the Analogy of Pronunciation. To which is added a Complete Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, divided into Syllables, and accented according to Rules drawn from Analogy, and the best Usage; concluding with Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, &c. &c. By John Walker, Author of the Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary,	105	List of Sheriffs,	141
The Castle on the Rock; or, Memoirs of the Elderland Family. By the Author of "Derwent Priory."	106	Marriages,	142
		Monthly Obituary,	ibid
		Prices of Stocks.	

L O N D O N :

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Mozer's favour in our next. Also Hortensius, and the Elegy in St. Stephen's Chapel.

A Letter has been transmitted to us, signed, we think, M. S. addressed to a Gentleman as Editor of The European Magazine, who (except the favour of his occasional Correspondence) is no way concerned in the conduct of it. We do not see the impropriety in inserting any opinion of one Author concerning another, however erroneous that opinion may be. We are, however, obliged to M. S. for his strictures.

The Effusions on the Death of a Wife are too incorrect.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 20, to Feb. 17, 1793.

Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																		
s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.									
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00										
INLAND COUNTIES.																																											
Middlesex	50	7	25	2	22	1	19	5	25	3	Norfolk	41	6	19	6	18	10	14	4	18	10	Effex	46	2	22	6	20	2	19	0	22	10											
Surry	49	2	26	0	22	2	20	2	28	c	Lincoln	42	10	25	6	22	7	13	1	21	9	Kent	44	9	00	0	22	6	18	10	25	10											
Hertford	44	9	00	0	24	4	17	2	27	1	York	45	10	27	0	23	5	14	5	26	3	Suffex	45	8	00	0	24	0	18	6	00	0											
Bedford	45	3	29	0	25	1	18	5	24	7	Durham	45	3	31	4	26	0	17	3	00	0	Suffolk	42	5	21	0	20	5	15	4	20	5											
Hunting.	41	10	00	0	23	0	14	10	21	7	Northum.	40	2	28	0	20	11	15	3	21	6	Cambrid.	37	7	20	10	19	7	9	9	17	8											
Northam.	45	6	30	0	23	4	15	6	23	0	Cumberl.	47	8	30	10	24	8	16	1	00	0	Norfolk	41	6	19	6	18	10	14	4	18	10											
Rutland	46	6	00	0	27	0	17	0	24	0	Westmor.	54	4	38	8	27	2	18	4	00	0	Lincoln	42	10	25	6	22	7	13	1	21	9											
Leicester	52	5	00	0	26	7	16	7	28	4	Lancash.	49	2	00	0	33	0	18	8	00	0	York	45	10	27	0	23	5	14	5	26	3											
Nottingh.	53	8	31	0	26	6	17	0	27	4	Cheshire	49	0	00	0	30	4	19	2	00	0	Durham	45	3	31	4	26	0	17	3	00	0											
Derby	55	4	00	0	29	4	19	0	29	10	Gloucest.	55	11	00	0	28	11	16	8	24	11	Northum.	40	2	28	0	20	11	15	3	21	6											
Stafford	50	4	00	0	29	8	19	9	2	5	Somerfet	55	5	00	0	31	10	22	0	30	0	Cumberl.	47	8	30	10	24	8	16	1	00	0											
Salop	49	10	37	0	35	0	19	2	37	4	Monmou.	51	3	00	0	33	4	00	0	00	0	Westmor.	54	4	38	8	27	2	18	4	00	0											
Hereford	44	11	41	4	32	11	17	6	29	2	Devon	60	0	00	0	30	0	14	9	00	0	Lancash.	49	2	00	0	33	0	18	8	00	0											
Worcest.	52	6	24	4	30	3	23	8	29	5	Cornwall	57	5	00	0	29	3	13	6	00	0	Cheshire	49	0	00	0	30	4	19	2	00	0											
Warwick	51	2	00	0	31	0	19	6	31	8	Dorset	53	8	00	0	29	6	18	0	36	0	Gloucest.	55	11	00	0	28	11	16	8	24	11											
Wilts	53	2	00	0	28	10	22	4	37	10	Hants	49	7	00	0	25	9	19	8	33	7	Somerfet	55	5	00	0	31	10	22	0	30	0											
Berks	48	9	00	0	21	10	19	6	26	7	WALES.																																
Oxford	49	8	00	0	22	8	17	8	25	0	N. Wales	52	6	34	0	24	4	13	0	40	0	Monmou.	51	3	00	0	33	4	00	0	00	0											
Bucks	46	10	00	0	23	6	18	2	22	10	S. Wales	65	0	00	0	32	0	11	6	00	0	Devon	60	0	00	0	30	0	14	9	00	0											

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.				10	30.54	40	W.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	11	30.47	41	W.
28	29.86	35	W.	12	30.46	44	S.W.
29	29.62	36	S.W.	13	30.40	46	S.W.
30	29.51	40	W.	14	30.34	48	S.S.W.
31	29.29	39	W.	15	30.19	41	W.
FEBRUARY.				16	30.07	42	N. W.
1	29.87	38	W.	17	29.98	38	N.
2	29.06	41	W.	18	29.95	30	N.
3	30.05	49	S. W.	19	29.90	29	N.W.
4	30.36	39	N. E.	20	29.60	30	W.
5	30.57	38	E	21	29.71	35	W.
6	30.70	37	N. E.	22	29.32	37	W.
7	30.75	36	E.	23	29.74	42	W.
8	30.71	35	N.W.	24	29.55	49	W.
9	30.62	37	W.				

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman has often contributed to the public amusement. His dramatic performances, if not of the higher order, are always entertaining, free from exceptionable ribaldry, and not calculated to inflame the passions, or debase the understanding. From the success he has met with, we hope he may be encouraged to continue his exertions, and no longer confine himself to the province of farce; but afford the town something likely to confer on his name a more lasting celebrity.

He is the son of a Gentleman well known in the polite world, who resided at Bath, as a painter of considerable eminence in that city, where he acquired both reputation and fortune. Our author is a native of Bath, and employs his pen more for his amusement than pecuniary advantage. His first performance was a tragedy, entitled "Such Things Were," acted at Bath the 2d of January 1788, and formed on the story of Kirk's Cruelty in the reign of James the Second, the circumstances of which are known to most of our readers from Pomfret's poem on the subject. When this was originally acted, Mr. Hoare was absent at Lisbon, in a valetudinary state of health. On the 16th of April, his pleasant and popular comic opera of "No Song no Supper" was acted at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Kelly; and this was followed, on the 3d of May 1791, by "The Cave of Trophonius," acted at the same Theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. Crouch. On the 23d of May 1792, he produced, at the Haymarket, "Dido, Queen of Carthage," translated from Metastasio, which, though aided by the performance of Madame Mara in the principal character, by the music of Storace, and by splendid scenery, met

with but a cold reception. On the 11th of March 1793, his farce of "The Prize, or 2, 5, 3, 8," was acted at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Signora Storace. This piece met with a very cordial reception, and continues to take its turn each season at every Theatre in the three kingdoms. On the 16th of December, in the same year, he again complimented Signora Storace with another farce, which has been almost equally successful, first acted for her benefit, entitled "My Grandmother." All these pieces had the advantage of Storace's music.

His next production was "Lock and Key," a musical farce, acted the first time at Covent Garden the 2d of February 1796, with great applause; and this was followed, on the 30th of April, by "Mahmoud," a musical opera, acted at Drury Lane, and though produced late in the season, was not coldly received. Two days after, Mr. Hoare's first dramatic production was again brought before the public, at the benefit of Mrs. Siddens, the 2d of May, at Drury Lane, under the title of "Julia, or Such Things Were," in which that accomplished actress represented the principal character with her usual excellence.

The last performance of Mr. Hoare was "The Italian Villagers," an opera, acted at Covent Garden the 25th of April last, in which the serious and comic are pleasingly intermixed. So fertile a pen as this Gentleman holds, we can hardly believe will be long in repose; we therefore doubt not but we shall again be soon called upon to notice some further productions, which we are confident will be equally entitled to the applause by which the best of their predecessors have been distinguished.

THE NATURE OF THE DOG.

FROM THE SEMAINEUR, A PARIS PAPER.

“WILL it be unworthy of history— Will it be a departure from the respect I owe my readers, to preserve the memory of a Dog, who poured out his life with his grief upon the ashes of the man whose hand had nourished him? A few days before the 9th *Thermidor**, a Revolutionary Tribunal in one of the departments of the North of France condemned to death M. des R****, an ancient Magistrate, and a most estimable man, *guilty*, at fifty leagues from Paris, of a conspiracy, which had not existed at St. Lazare. M. des R. had a Water Spaniel, of ten or twelve years old, of the small breed, which had been brought up by him, and had never quitted him. Des R**** in prison saw his family dispersed by a system of terror;—some had taken flight; others, themselves arrested, were carried into distant gaols; his domestics were dismissed; his house was buried in the solitude of the Seals; his friends either abandoned him, or concealed themselves; every thing in the world was silent to him, except his Dog. This faithful animal had been refused admittance into the prison. He had returned to his master's house, and found it shut. He took refuge with a neighbour, who received him; but that posterity may judge soundly of the times in which we have existed, it must be added, that this man received him trembling, in secret, and dreading lest his humanity for an animal should conduct him to the scaffold. Every day, at the same hour, the Dog left the house, and went to the door of the prison. He was refused admittance, but he constantly passed an hour before it, and then returned. His fidelity at length won upon the porter, and he was one day allowed to enter. The Dog saw his master. It was difficult to separate them; but the gaoler carried him away, and the Dog returned to his retreat. He came back the next morning, and every day; and once each day he was admitted. He licked the hand of his friend, looked at him, licked his hand again, and went away of himself.

“When the day of sentence arrived, notwithstanding the crowd, notwithstanding the guard, he penetrated into

the hall, and crouched himself between the legs of the unhappy man, whom he was about to lose for ever. The Judges condemned the man; and, may my tears be pardoned for the expression, which escapes from them, they condemned him in the presence of his Dog. They reconducted him to the prison, and the Dog, for that time, did not quit the door. The fatal hour arrives; the prison opens; the unfortunate man passes out; it is the Dog that receives him at the threshold. He clings upon his hand. Alas! that hand will never more be spread upon thy caressing head! He follows him. The axe falls, the matter dies, but the tenderness of the Dog cannot cease. The body is carried away, he walks at its side; the earth receives it, he lays himself upon the grave.

“There he passed the first night, the next day, the second night. The neighbour, in the mean time, unhappy at not seeing him, risks himself, searching for the Dog, guesses for the extent of his fidelity the asylum he has chosen, finds him, caresses him, brings him back, and makes him eat. An hour afterwards, the Dog escaped, and regained his favourite place. Three months passed away, each morning of which he came to seek his food, and then returned to the ashes of his master; but each day he was more sad, more meagre, more languishing, and it was plain that he was gradually reaching his end. They endeavoured, by chaining him up to wean him; but you cannot triumph over Nature! He broke, or bit through his bonds; escaped; returned to the grave, and never quitted it more. It was in vain that they endeavoured to bring him back. They carried him food, but he ate no longer. For four and twenty hours he was seen employing his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the remains of the man he had so much loved. Passion gave him strength, and he gradually approached the body; his labours of affection then vehemently increased; his efforts became convulsive; he shrieked in his struggles; his faithful heart gave way, and he breathed out his last gasp, as if he knew that he had found his master!”

* The day on which Robespierre was overthrown.

THE PROGRESS OF MAN.

A DIDACTIC POEM.

IN FORTY CANTOS, WITH NOTES CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY;
CHIEFLY OF A PHILOSOPHICAL TENDENCY.

DEDICATED TO R. P. KNIGHT, ESQ.

CANTO FIRST.

CONTENTS.

The Subject proposed.—Doubts and Waverings.—Queries not to be answered.—Formation of the stupendous Whole.—Cosmogony; or the Creation of the World:—The Devil—Man—Various Classes of Beings.—Animated Beings—Birds—Fish—Beasts.—The Influence of the Sexual Appetite—on Tygers—on Whales—on Crimpt Cod—on Perch—on Shrimps—on Oyiters.—Various Stations assigned to different Animals:—Birds—Bears—Mackarel.—Bears remarkable for their Fur—Mackarel cried on a Sunday—Birds do not graze—nor Fishes fly—nor Beasts live in the Water.—PLANTS equally contented with their lot:—Potatoes—Cabbage—Lettuce—Leeks—Cucumbers.—MAN only discontented—born a Savage; not chusing to continue so, becomes polished—resigns his Liberty—Priest-craft—King-craft—Tyranny of Laws and Institutions.—Savage Life—Description thereof:—The Savage Free—roaming Woods—feeds on Hips and Haws.—Animal Food—first Notion of it from seeing a Tiger tearing his Prey—wonders if it is good—resolves to try—makes a Bow and Arrow—kills a Pig or two—resolves to roast a Part of them—lights a Fire—APOSTROPHE to Fires.—Spits and Jacks not yet invented.—Digestion.—CORINTH.—SHEFFIELD.—Love the most natural desire after Food.—Savage Courtship.—Concubinage recommended.—Satirical Reflections on Parents and Children—Husbands and Wives—against Collateral Consanguinity.—FREEDOM the only Morality, &c. &c. &c.

WHETHER some great, supreme, o'er-ruling Power
Stretch'd forth its arm at Nature's Natal Hour,
Composed this mighty Whole (1) with plastic skill,
Wielding the jarring Elements at will?
Or whether, sprung from CHAOS' mingling storm,
The mass of matter started into form? 5
Or CHANCE o'er Earth's green lap spontaneous fling
The Fruits of Autumn and the Flowers of Spring?
Whether MATERIAL SUBSTANCE unretin'd,
Owns the strong impulse of instinctive MIND, 10
Which to one centre points diverging lines,
Confounds, refracts, invig'rates, and combines?
Whether the joys of *Earth*, the hopes of *Heav'n*,
By MAN to GOD, or GOD to MAN (2) were giv'n?
If Virtue lead to bliss, or Vice to woe? 15
Who rules ABOVE? or who reside BELOW? (3) }
Vain questions all—shall man presume to know? }

(1.—Line 3.) A modern Author of great penetration and judgment observes very shrewdly, that "Cosmogony, or creation of the World, has puzzled the Philosophers of all ages. What a medley of opinions have they not broached upon the creation of the World? SANCONIATHON, MANETHO, BEROSUS, and OCELLUS LUCANUS, have all attempted it in vain. The latter has these words—*Anarchon ara kai ateleutaion to pan*—which imply, that all things have neither beginning nor end."—See GOLDSMITH'S *Vicar of Wakefield*.—See also Mr. KNIGHT'S Poem on the *Progress of Civil Society*.

(2.—Line 14.) See GODWIN'S Enquirer.—DARWIN'S Zoonomia.—PAINÉ.—PRIESTLEY, &c. &c. &c. Also the French Encyclopedistes.

(3.—Line 16.) *Quæstio spinosa et convoluta.*

On all these points, and points obscure as these,
Think they who will,—and think what'er they please!

Let Us a plainer, steadier theme pursue—

20

Mark the grim Savage scoop his light Canoe;—

Mark the dark Rook, on pendant branches hung,

With anxious fondness feed her cawing young;—

Mark the fell Leopard through the Defart prowl,

Fish prey on Fish, and Fowl regale on Fowl;

25

Lo! Lybian Tigers' chawdrons (4) Love affairs,

And wars, midst seas of ice the melting Whales;—(5)

Cools the crimp Cod, fierce pangs to Perch imparts,

Shrink shrivelled Shrimps, but opens Oysters' hearts;—(6)

Then say, how all these things together tend

30

To one great truth, prime object, and good end?

First—to each living thing, what'er its kind,

Some lot, some part, some station is assign'd.

The Feather'd Race with pinions skim the air—(7)

Not so the Mackarel, and still less the Bear:(8)

35

This (9) roams the *wood*, carniv'rous for his prey;

That (10) with soft roe, pursues his *watery* way:—

This (11) slain by Hunters, yields his snaggy hide;

That, caught by Fishers, is on *Sundays* cried—(12)

40

But each contented with his humble sphere,

Moves unambitious through the circling year;

Nor e'er forgets the fortunes of his race,

Nor pines to quit, nor strives to change his place.

Ah! who has seen the mailed Lobster rise,

45

Clap his broad wings, and soaring claim the skies.

When did the Owl, descending from her bow'r,(13)

Crop, 'midst the fleecy flocks the tender flow'r;

Or the young heifer plunge with pliant limb

In the salt wave, (14) and fish-like strive to swim?

The fame of Plants—Potatoes 'Tatoes breed—(15)

50

Uncostly Cabbage springs from Cabbage-feed;

Lettuce to Lettuce, Leeks to Leeks succeed;

Nor e'er did cooling Cucumbers presume

To flow'r like Myrtle, or like Violets bloom.

!—MAN, only,—rash, refin'd, presumptuous MAN,

55

Starts from his rank, and mars Creation's plan.

(4.—Line 26.) "Add thereto a Tyger's chawdron."—MACBETH.

(5.—Lines 26, 27.) "In softer notes bids Lybian Lions roar,

"And warms the Whale on Zembla's frozen shore."

PROGRESS OF CIVIL SOCIETY, BOOK I. line 98.

(6.—Line 29.) "An Oyster may be cross'd in love."—MR. SHERIDAN'S CRITIC.

(7.—Line 35.) Birds fly.

(8.—Line 35.) But neither Fish, nor Beasts—particularly as here exemplified.

(9.—Line 36.) The Bear.

(10.—Line 37.) The Mackarel—There are also *hard roed* Mackarel. *Sed de his alio loco.*

(11.—Line 38.) Bear's *grease*, or *fat*, is also in great request; being supposed to have a *miraculous*, or hair producing quality.

(12.—Line 39.) There is a special Act of Parliament which permits Mackarel to be cried on Sundays.

(13.—Line 45 to 49.) Every Animal contented with the lot which it has drawn in life. A fine contrast to Man—who is always discontented.

14.—Line 49.) *Salt wave*—wave of the sea—"briny wave."—POETE PASSIM.

(15.—Line 50.) A still stronger contrast, and a greater shame to Man, is found in Plants: they too are contented—he restless and changing. *Mens agitat mibi, nec placida contenta quiete est.*

(15.) *Potatoes 'Tatoes breed.* Elision for the sake of verse, not meant to imply that the root degenerates. Not so with Man

Mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosiore,

Born the free Heir of Nature's wide Domain,
 To Art's strict limits bounds his narrow'd reign ;
 Resigns his native Rights for meaner things,
 For Faith and Fetters—LAWS, and PRIESTS, and KINGS. 63
 (To be continued.)

LORD BOLINGBROKE AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I REQUEST a place in your respectable Publication for the inclosed two Letters from two Noblemen eminent in their day. The first exhibits Lord Bolingbroke in a very amiable point of view; but I desire you will omit the name of the person to whom it is addressed. The second may be reckoned trifling; but, shewing the affectionate character of Lord Chesterfield to his Grand Children, then about six and eight years of age, may, I think, deserve preservation.

I am, &c.

G. H.

LETTER I.

TO THE REV. MR. C. B.

REV. SIR,

YOUR Letter of Dec. 9th comes this moment to my hands, and stuns me quite, after a long anxiety; knowing your father to be ill, and yet having no particular account of his condition. I heard not only from others, but from himself, that he was better; and was encouraged by reasonable hopes to expect his recovery. These hopes, it seems, were vain; and this expectation must be disappointed. He is prepared, you say, to resign; so am I. Resignation to the order and course of Providence is the duty of every created being. But he has only one effort to make against the frailty of human nature; I have many. He resigns, and dies: I resign; and live to resign continually: for, as long as I live, I shall feel the loss of your father; the most affectionate, the most zealous, the most constant, the most useful of friends. Do not imagine that any of his letters have been unanswered by me; but the post is a precarious conveyance, and every other is always slow, and often uncertain. My wife is in the same extreme affliction that I am. I never felt a greater; and I have felt many. I thank you most heartily for your good wishes, and kind offers of

friendly offices. I may desire some of you, when I can collect my thoughts; which, at present, I really can not. Be assured, dear Sir, that the sincere and warm affection I bore your father shall descend to his posterity; and that the greatest comfort I can have in the remainder of my life will be to shew my gratitude to his memory, by my services to you and your brother; for I am, indeed,

Yours affectionately,
 BOLINGBROKE.

LETTER II.

TO CHARLES AND PHILIP
 STANHOPE.

DEAR CHARLES AND PHIL,
 THERE must be no ceremony between us; come to me whenever you will, provided it be with your Mama's approbation: Thursday next, for instance, is a new day. As for you, Phil, I can promise you no raspberries, for several reasons; of which one of the chief is, because there are no more. But for thick cream, you shall swim in it if you please. God bless you both.

CHESTERFIELD.

My compliments to your Mamma.
 Blackheath, Tuesday.

DUNSTER CASTLE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

DUNSTER Castle, in Somersetshire, is 164 miles from London. It was given by William the Conqueror to William De Mohun, in which family it continued till Sir John De Mohun, one of the first Knights of the Garter, having no male issue, conveyed it to trustees for the use of his wife, who after his decease fold it, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and widow of Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knight. Her son, Sir Henry Luttrell, who was Lieutenant of Harfleur, and Steward of the Household to Henry the Fifth's Queen, added several Buildings, and left the Castle and honours to his posterity, by whom it is possessed. It stands on a hill, and is a beautiful structure, though built in the ancient manner. And of this edifice our View is North West, the best calculated to shew its form and beauty. It had formerly two wings and three towers; and has a fine prospect of a vale of two miles, bounded by the Severn. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for King Charles the First, but was taken by General Blake. It was also the prison of the

famous William Prynne, in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

Dunster is about two miles from Minehead. Its situation is low, but encompassed with hills, except towards the sea, from which it is about a mile and half distant. It had formerly an Abbey of Benedictine Monks, founded by William De Mohun, and dedicated to Saint George; but he annexed it as a cell to the Abbey of Saint Peter of Bath. About the time of the suppression, it consisted only of three Monks, and its revenues amounted to 37l. 4s. 8d. per ann. The Church of this Town was built in the reign of Henry the Seventh; is a large handsome structure in the form of a Cathedral, with a fine tower, and part of the ancient Abbey is still standing near it. Its market is on Friday. It has a fair on Whitfun Monday for pedlar's goods.

The Castle commands an extensive view over the Bristol Channel into Wales. The Park is four miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer. The present possessor, John Fownes Luttrell, esq. is Representative for the Borough of Minehead.

DUTCH TERRITORIES IN INDIA.

THE following calculation of the Dividends made by the Dutch East India Company to the Proprietors, may prove an interesting article at the present moment:

The Company was established in 1605, and from that time to the year 1720, they divided no less a sum than 2602 2-8ths per cent. in money, cloves, spices, bonds on Holland, &c. In the period of 63 years, this Company divided 22 5-9ths per cent. of the capital stock, one year with another.

So great were the concerns of this Company in India, that they employed in their India storehouses at least 1400 men, as well for the building as fitting out ships. Fifty workmen were yearly employed in finishing and cleaning the speries. And their General at Batavia

commanded upwards of 50,000 men, exclusive of the fleets, of which he had the disposal. They employed upwards of 100 ships outward bound, and above 50 homeward. In the first went about 10 or 11,000 men: and in the latter about 5000.

Their trade in spices amounted to

Cloves, 1,000,000 lb. at 10s.	£ 500,000
Nutmegs, 800,000 lb. at 6s. 6d.	275,000
Mace, 200,000 lb. at 18s.	180,000
Cinnamon, 1,000,000 lb. at 10s.	500,000
Pepper, 5,000 tons, at 1s. 3d.	700,000

Total	2,155,000
-------	-----------

The immense profit of such a monopoly enjoyed by them, to the exclusion of other commercial nations, is too obvious to require any remark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Letter, for which I solicit a place in The European Magazine, was written by Mr. George Ballard, Author of "Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain, who have been celebrated for their Writings or Skill in the learned Languages, Arts, and Sciences," 4to. 1752, of whom the following short account may be acceptable to your readers:—He was born at Campden in Gloucestershire, and being of a weak and sickly constitution, was by his parents put apprentice to a habit maker, as an easy business, adapted to his bodily strength. He acquired a considerable mastery in the Saxon language in the hours devoted to sleep, after his day's labour was over. His industry was so great that he copied a Saxon Dictionary, which he borrowed of Browne Willis (not being able to purchase it), and added near a thousand words, collected from his own reading. His industry at length became noticed, and Lord Chedworth and the Gentlemen of his hunt, who were used to spend annually at Campden, in the hunting season, about a month, generously offered to settle on him one hundred pounds a year during his life; but such was his modesty that he accepted only sixty pounds a year, declaring that that sum was sufficient to satisfy both his wants and wishes. With this provision he retired to Oxford, for the benefit of the Bodleian Library, and Dr. Jenner made him one of the eight Clerks of Magdalen College. He was also appointed one of the University Beadles. His death, which happened in the latter end of June 1755, was accelerated, as it was thought, by his too intense application to his studies.

I am, &c.

G. H.

HONOURED SIR,

HERE return you Mr. Higgons's Short View of the English History *, with my best thanks for the loan of it. It afforded me little or nothing in relation to Mary Queen of Scots: his discourse upon that head being chiefly ridicule and bitter invective against Queen Eliz. for the beheading of that princess. I have not the least inclination to enter into a controversy which has occasioned so much warmth of zeal and acrimony of stile in so many great writers, and which would certainly gain me the ill will and dislike of one party or other; besides I look at it as the most egregious folly and indiscretion to enter into disputes about facts and actions, when one is almost altogether ignorant of the springs and causes thereof. She falls under my notice no otherwise than to represent her under the character of a learned and ingenious princess: and (you may believe me, Sir) if ever I should attempt to give a view of her, it will be at the best end of the perspective: but what ever this Gentleman had said concerning her, would have been of no use or service to me, for he has forfeited his judgement and veracity in so many places, that I could not have depended upon him in

any thing wherein he had not the consentient testimony of other authors; and I must beg leave to say, that I hardly ever met with a more disingenuous writer. He seems to have entirely wanted the two most essential qualities in an historian, *impartiality* and *truth*: and has nothing (in my opinion) to recommend him to an honest enquirer after historical truths. He is indeed master of an elegant stile, and beautiful turn of thought: but those fine qualifications in a bad historian are very pernicious ones, since they serve to no other purpose than to palliate falsehoods, and to captivate, tempt, and decoy the reader, the more easily to swallow his destructive bait. I can't for my life conceive what were the motives which put Mr. Higgons upon this invidious performance. Party spleen oftentimes produces bad effects among some sort of writers; but must I, because I dissent in opinion in some externals of divine worship, endeavour to rake together all the scandal I can meet with, to brand with eternal infamy all those who do not fall in with my own way of thinking. This is an employment fit for none but the disciples of Satan.

I for my own part have been as scrupulous

* Published, 8vo. 1734.—EDITED.

pulously nice and carefull in doing all imaginable justice to the pious memory of severall very learned R. Catholick ladies, as I have to the most celebrated and deserving ones of the Protestant Church; and if I did not, I think I ought to be deprived of pen and paper. N. Saunders (an inveterate and implacable enemy to those of the Reformed Church), in his book *Dé Schismate Ath.* has lashed the Protestant princes at an unmerciful rate, and M. Luther has treated K. Hen. 8. with very little ceremony: as being princes not at all to their good liking; but this giddy writer is still of a worse stamp; for excepting two or three princes, he falls foul upon all indiscriminately: *princes and people, laws and language*, must all fall a sacrifice to his depreciating pen. *Pro patria mori* used to be one of the greatest boasts of antiquity; but this worthy writer's sentiments are the very reverse. Our Monarchs, who, by the most judicious writers have been esteemed the most renowned of all the European princes, are by this modest, candid Gentleman, brought upon the stage, and represented as a set of men, guilty of the most enormous crimes, and are treated by him with all the indignity and contempt imaginable. They seldom can receive their titles of honour or any respectful epithets from him; Richard and Harry, Mary and Elizabeth, James and Charles, &c. is the genteel manner by which this petulant and insolent writer introduces those most puissant princes to his readers: in the very same manner as if he had been drawing up an historical account of cases which had happened among their subjects in Westminster-hall. And so fond is he of scandal, and of reproaching his Sovereign princes, that even the glorious K. Ed. 3. could not escape the malignant humour of his pen. And rather than he should pass unscathed, he would take the pains of strolling into Scotland, to fetch an ignominious tale to brand that great prince with an indelible mark of infamy to latest posterity. Indeed he sets out with an ill omen (p. 51) in venting his impotent malice upon the poor monks; for however those of later times may be

thought to have degenerated, I always looked upon those of the first ages as men of primitive simplicity and piety; such were the monks of *Bangor*, &c. I therefore wonder at the inhumanity of this uncharitable writer, thus to endeavour to stain and blemish the memory of those religious men with such an odious character.—Nor can the fair sex pass by him without being sprinkled with the gall of his pen in a very plentiful manner. Those brave *Heroins*, who to courageously dispatched the Pagan Danes, enemies, who had in a most lamentable manner harrassed, infested, and over run their country (for which they are highly applauded by as wise and equitable judges as Mr. Higgons), must at last be stigmatized by him with lasting infamy for an act, which in a parallel instance is commended in holy writ. But those writers were guided by very different spirits, the one by the spirit of truth itself; the other by the spirit of detraction.—* Nothing but the most brutal ferocity could stimulate him to write what he has there delivered: to say that the *only business of woman is to propagate mankind, and to nourish them with their milk*, is such an unchristian and brutish expression as even the very heathens themselves would have been ashamed of. But as I have a very fair opportunity, so I shall endeavour to wipe off the aspersions cast upon that injured sex by this ungentlemanlike writer, in bestowing a few pages in animadverting upon those singular remarks, which I shall throw into a large Introduction prefixed to my *Memoirs of Learned Woman*.—Perhaps, Sir, you'll wonder to hear a mechanick talk at this rate; but however I think no one can fairly reproach me with *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.—And like a disobedient and most undutifull son he has procacity enough to take his forefathers by the beard, and reproach them as well with barbarity of language as of manners. Having (p. 43.) with unusual generosity extolled the strength, beauty, and comprehensiveness of the present English tongue, for the sake (I suppose) of an invidious retrospection to that of the Anglo Saxon, he adds, that *if we look very far back, we shall see the language*

* The following is the obnoxious passage here referred to:—"To this barbarous action the English women, as it is credibly reported, owe those privileges which they have acquired above those of their sex in other countries; but it seems so far from an honour, as some have thought it, that on the other hand it is an indelible reproach to that tenderness which should be the distinguishing character of the sex, whose only business is to propagate mankind, and nourish them with their milk," p. 20.—EDITOR.

of our ancestors as barbarous as their manners. You see, Sir, his — bolt is soon shot, but he is very far from hitting his mark. Had he taken the pains to have made himself master of the Septentrional literature (if he had had, but a spark of modesty left in him) he must have blushed and been out of countenance at the impudence of his assertion. And indeed, not to know otherwise, discovers in him great poverty of reading. He might have learned from a very great variety of authors, men of the first rank for deep learning and sound judgement, and who have penetrated into the very bottom of this kind of literature, that the language of his ancestors is not so barbarous as he imagines. I can speak (says that incomparably knowing lady, the learned Mrs. Elftob) for the *Saxon*, *Goibick*, and *Francisk*, or old *Tutonick*: which, for aptness of compounded and well sounding words, and variety of numbers, are by those learned men that understand them, thought scarce inferior to the *Greek* itself. I never could find myself shocked with the harshness of those languages, which grates so much in the ears of those that never heard

them. I never perceived in the consonantes any hardness, but such as was necessary to afford strength, like the bones in a human body which yield it firmness and support. So that the work that can be said of our forefathers is, that they spoke as they fought, like men. Besides, as the justness and propriety of the language of any nation hath been always rightly esteemed a great ornament and test of the good sense of such a nation, so consequently, to arraign the good sense or language of a nation, is to cast upon it a very great reproach. I might add many more remarks upon the partiality and dissimilarity (to speak no worse) of this injudicious and heedless writer, but I am quite ashamed to view to what a length I have insensibly run, especially when I consider that I am writing to a Gentleman who is almost a stranger to me; however, I am willing to hope your candour and good nature will excuse and pardon the liberty I have taken, and believe me to be, with the highest sense of gratitude, &c.

G. B.

March 26th, 1746.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PLEASURES OF PATRONAGE.

MR. EDITOR,

HAPPENING the other day to take up a volume of the *Connoisseur*, among other pictures of life and manners which that ingenious and lively author describes, I read the story of a man who pathetically relates the vexations attendant upon marrying a *whole family*; being struck with the similarity of our situations, I shall without scruple trouble you with my complaints upon the same subject.

You must know, Sir, that from a boy I have ever possessed the noble ambition of being first in company. The description in Homer of Jupiter making Heaven tremble at his nod, filled and delighted my imagination; I have drawn upon myself many a beating, by attempting a superiority it was not in my power to maintain. My father's fondness rather encouraged than repressed these emotions, which, I think, he would hardly have done, had he foreseen those consequences which I now proceed to relate.

Several years have elapsed, since I

married a woman of great personal attractions, and whose beauty, I confess, time has hitherto but little injured. My father at first was rather displeas'd; for having risen in the world by uniting himself to a woman of handsome fortune, he could hardly brook the idea of my marrying from disinterested, or, as the world calls it, romantic attachment. My wife however, who proved a consummate politician in the art of settling all differences that opposed her own interest, soon reconciled him to what could not now be avoided, and we began to lead a tolerably happy life, in the midst of a very large and annually increasing family.

But it was not long before I found my wife possessed of the failing above alluded to; namely, an ardent desire of promoting the remotest branches of her own family, together with an unaccountable dislike to mine. Her first stretch of prerogative was the introducing her mother on a visit, as the politely termed it, to my family. This visit was

lengthened from time to time, under various preferences, until at last the ancient Dame was fairly established in the house. Well! Sir, this I put up with, as the old lady, though possessed of a voice rather shrill and discordant, is in the main a decent well-meaning woman, and would, as my wife assured me, save us a great deal in making several little things for the children; thus, according to the housewife's œconomy, I encumbered myself with a useless piece of furniture, because it might one day or other be of use. My wife's brother from Yorkshire was the next object of her favor; I was entreated to assist in fitting him for some sea voyage; the youth proved silly, idle, and expensive, without genius or application, and yet, in spite of all these defects, he has lately become Captain of an Indiaman; a promotion, which I assure you, Sir, cost me no small sum. It might be supposed that by this time I had purchased a little tranquillity and domestic enjoyment,—“but soft by regular approach—not yet.”—A female relation of my spouse, whose affinity it might even puzzle the herald's office to trace, arrived post haste from her northern recess, being encouraged thereto by a letter from my wife, informing her, that as she had been marriageable many years, the run of a winter or two in town would certainly do her business. I was forced to escort her during this run of a winter or two, to all public places, without even the consolatory vanity of gallanting a handsome woman; for our kinswoman was far from deserving that epithet, she being very coarse, very old, and very ugly. Here, however, I was in some sort victor; the men shrunk at her approach, and the two winters which were bargained for being elapsed, I resolutely sent her back into the country.

I now, by the death of my father, inherited a handsome fortune, but was not fated to enjoy it. The ocean of relations that kindly took their dinner with us in the family way in town, exhausted both my patience and my purse: to obviate which inconvenience, I quitted my London residence, and fixed on a spot about five miles from town, flat enough, I thought, to escape the eye of intruders, and surrounded with mire enough to hinder their approach. But alas! while “hugging myself in ease and clover,”

I little thought of the storm that was gathering over my head: another brother of my wife's started up like the hydra's head, and presumptuously setting sail from India, arrived at my ever open gate, possessed of all the laziness, pride, and ignorance, of an Indian Nabob, without one shilling of that wealth, which alone renders such creatures tolerable.—Him I am forced to keep a pensioner in my house: he is, forsooth, too much of a Gentleman to enter into any business, unless I will advance a capital sufficient to bring him a sinecure income for life; and in the mean time I am obliged to keep him a servant and a horse, to enable him to *support his dignity*.

Oh, Mr. Editor! could you but be present at our congress: about twenty birds setting up their discordant pipes, my eldest girl worrying the youngest, my kinsman aforeaid worrying a German flute, my wife scolding the servants, and her mother scolding the children with the lungs of a fishwoman, you would wonder not to find me annihilated by such a complication of sounds: vexed and alarmed, I abruptly quit the house; I wander up the gravel walk and enter my summer house; here, like Young's Buziris, “collected in myself I stand alone;” I cast my eyes upwards to the dome of my summer house, which I should mention, was formerly one of the smaller domes of the Bank, but taken down during the late repairs, and purchased by me. It seems to reproach me with its present forlorn situation, once the pleased witness of busy faces and large sums of money; now, such are the revolutions of life, the sad spectator of a vacant countenance and empty pockets.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the Pleasures of Patronage! I daily see my fortune waiting, without one valuable acquisition, or pleasurable connection. I repeat the same dull jests, and they are received with the same forced and servile laugh. I advance the same opinions, and they are tagged with the same stupid “very true.” My own relations, too independent to seek an intimacy which my wife repels, are strangers to my house; and if you except my formal superannuated partner, and pert loquacious clerk; no stranger enters my doors to soften the tedium of life.

I am, &c.

UXORIUS.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT
OF
JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 19.)

THE commencement of the present reign opened to Mr. Wilkes that career in politics which he afterwards pursued with so much turbulence, and at last terminated with so much success. In the Parliament which assembled the 3d of November 1761, he was returned Member for the Borough of Aylesbury, and connected himself with those families, which having held the principal posts under Government during the greater part of the reigns of the two preceding kings, saw with a jealous eye the favours of the crown diverted from the usual channel to their former adversaries. The introduction of Lord Bute to the Ministry served as a signal for a new Opposition, in which (though he was no orator) Mr. Wilkes soon rendered himself conspicuously useful by his pen. The war with Spain, in the year 1762, occasioned the publication of the papers which passed in the negotiation preceding it; but the collection not being thought so perfect as it ought to have been, Mr. Wilkes published "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain laid before both Houses of Parliament by his Majesty's Command, in a Letter from a Member of Parliament to a Friend in the Country," 8vo. He had before this intimated a wish to be appointed the first Governor of Canada, in order, as he expressed it, "to have reconciled the new subjects to the English, and to have shewn the French the advantages of the mild rule of laws over that of lawless power and despotism;" * but in this application, perhaps unfortunately for the world, he was not successful. It was also reported at the time, and not contradicted, that he had proposed himself to go as Ambassador to Constantinople.

On the 29th of May 1762, Lord Bute was appointed First Commissioner of the Treasury; and, to reconcile the public

to his elevation, he employed various writers to defend the measures of his administration. Among others were Dr. Smollet and Mr. Murphy; the former of whom began a paper on the day of his patron's promotion, called "The Briton;" and the latter, on the 10th of June, another entitled "The Auditor." To encounter these it was proposed to Mr. Wilkes to publish a paper to be called "The Englishman," which he assented to, except that he did not adopt the title recommended, but chose another, that of "The North Briton," the first number of which appeared the 5th of June.

In the conduct of this periodical publication it is certain he had the assistance of Churchill †, and, as it is generally believed, of Lloyd, and they soon shewed that in ability to wield the weapons of political controversy, they had a manifest advantage over their opponents. Such an inundation of scurrility and abuse; such virulent invectives against the natives of the Northern parts of the island; and such groundless charges and insinuations so daringly urged; the public had never before seen. The moderate viewed this conduct with apprehension, and the timid began to fear the introduction of a civil war which nothing but the forbearance of the Scots could prevent, and the lovers of order saw the mounds placed to secure society broken down, and licentiousness under the pretence of liberty rioting without controul. The Premier at first beheld the gathering storm with too much contempt, and afterwards with too much fear. After suffering himself to be pelted for almost a year, he resigned his post on the 8th of April 1763, leaving to his successors the punishment of the libellers of Administration, who had become bold by neglect, and who ought to have felt the animadversion of the law in a much earlier stage.

* Political Register, Vol. ii. p. 413.

† Mr. Kearsley, in his examination before the Secretaries of State, deposed, that Churchill received the profits arising from the sale of the North Briton.—*History of the Ministry*, 8vo. 1766. p. 145.

In the progress of the North Briton some individuals were insulted who did not submit patiently to the stigma intended to be fastened on them. For some expressions in No. 12, Lord Talbot challenged the supposed author to a bloodless duel*, and for No. 40, he was called to account more successfully afterwards by Mr. Martin †. Mr. Peregrine Cust had recourse to the Court of King's Bench ‡, and some irritable Scots resented the imputations on their country in a manner that could not be defended §. The impunity with which the paper had been suffered to proceed, at length roused the attention of the Government; and on the publication of No. 45, a sweeping illegal general warrant was issued against the authors, printers, and publishers, which, though intended to crush the author, operated so much in his favour as to induce the public to espouse his cause as their own, and laid the foundation of that popularity, by which he afterwards extricated himself from all his difficulties, and long attached the populace to him as a sufferer in the cause of liberty.

The circumstances which attended his being taken into custody have been minutely, and we believe accurately, related by himself: they do credit to him as a Briton ||. He was committed to the Tower the 30th of April; but a habeas corpus being issued, he was brought up to the Court of Common Pleas the 3d of May, and remanded back until the 6th, when he was discharged. On both these occasions he made inflammatory speeches against the Government.

Previous to this event his Majesty, on the 4th of May, displaced Mr. Wilkes from being Colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, a situation which he had filled very much to his credit; and soon after, Lord Temple, who had expressed his concern at the loss of an officer (to use his own words), "who by his deportment in command was endeared to the whole corps," was deprived of his post of Lord Lieutenant of the county.

During the recess of Parliament, Mr. Wilkes set up a printing press in his house in Great George-street, contrary to the advice of many of his friends. The principal work executed there was *The North Briton*, in three volumes; for the publication of which he was afterwards convicted ¶. He this summer made a visit to France, to see his daughter.

On the meeting of the Parliament on the 15th of November, both the contending parties prepared for action. A message in the name of his Majesty was sent to the House of Commons, informing them of the libel No. 45, and of the steps taken by the Ministry in consequence of it. Mr. Wilkes also laid his complaint of a breach of privilege before the House; the hearing of which was postponed until a future day. In the House of Lords, a complaint of breach of privilege was made by Bishop Warburton, that his name had been put to a most blasphemous work, entitled "An Essay on Woman;" six copies of which had been printed by Mr. Wilkes, without any design of publication. This charge was entirely unlooked for, and occasioned great odium to fall on the offending patriot, whose profligacy was exclaimed against with the utmost freedom. Informations were filed against him, both for this concealed work, and for *The North Briton*, and the utmost severity of the law was threatened to be enforced against him. On the other hand, actions were commenced by him against the Secretaries of State, and all the persons concerned in issuing and executing the illegal general warrants for seizing his person and papers.

At this juncture the acrimony of party could not be exceeded by any thing which later times have witnessed. In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the 15th of November, Mr. Martin, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, who had been in the grossest manner insulted in *The North Briton*,

* The account of this Duel is to be seen in Mr. Wilkes's Letters, p. 21.

† See History of the Minority, 234.

‡ See North Briton, Vol. iii. p. 82.

§ See particularly the intemperate behaviour of Captain Forbes, and the lunatic attempt of Alexander Dun, in Wilkes's Collection of Letters, p. 75, and p. 122.

|| See Letter to the Duke of Grafton.—Collection of Letters, p. 238.

¶ Besides *The North Briton* and *The Essay on Women*, he printed at this press "The Battle of Epsom, a new Ballad," 6s. by Sir Joseph Mawbey, and "Recherches sur l'Origine du Despotisme Oriental. Ouvrage posthume du M. Boulanger," 12mo. a few copies of which only got abroad. The Translation of this Work, having Amsterdam on the title page, was by Dr. Hiffenan; Mr. Wilkes printed only the original French.

No. 40 *, took occasion to notice it, evidently with a view to draw forth the concealed author. In this he was successful. When Mr. Wilkes returned home in the morning, after a long debate, he wrote and sent Mr. Martin the following letter :

“ *Great George-street, Nov. 16.*

“ SIR,

“ YOU complained yesterday before five hundred Gentlemen, that you had been stabbed in the dark by The North Briton ; but I have reason to believe you was not so much in the dark as you affected and chose to be. Was the complaint made before so many Gentlemen on purpose that they might interpose ? — To cut off every pretence of ignorance as to the author, I whisper in your ear that every passage of The North Briton in which you have been named, or even alluded to, was written by

“ Your humble servant,

“ JOHN WILKES.”

To this Mr. Martin sent the following answer :

“ *Abingdon-street, Nov. 16, 1763.*

“ SIR,

“ As I said in the House of Commons yesterday, that the writer of The North Briton, who had stabbed me in the dark, was a cowardly as well as a malignant and infamous scoundrel ; and your letter of this morning’s date acknowledges that every passage of The North Briton in which I have been named, or even alluded to, was written by yourself, I must take the liberty to repeat, that you are a malignant and infamous scoundrel ; and that I desire to give you an opportunity of shewing me, whether the epithet of cowardly was rightly applied or not.

“ I desire that you may meet me in Hyde Park immediately, with a brace of pistols each, to determine our difference.

“ I shall go to the Ring in Hyde Park with my pistols so concealed that nobody may see them ; and I will wait in expectation of you one hour. As I shall call in my way at your house, to deliver this letter, I propose to go from thence directly to the Ring in Hyde Park, from whence we may proceed, if it be necessary, to any more private place ; and I men-

tion that I shall wait an hour, in order to give you full time to meet me.

“ I am,

“ Your humble servant,

“ SAM. MARTIN.”

The circumstances attending this duel are said to have been as follow :—When the Gentlemen met in Hyde Park, they walked together for a little while, to avoid some company which seemed coming up to them. They brought each a pair of pistols. When they were alone, the first fire was from Mr. Martin’s pistol. Mr. Martin’s pistol missed Mr. Wilkes, and the pistol in Mr. Wilkes’s hand flashed in the pan. The Gentlemen then each took one of Mr. Wilkes’s pair of pistols : Mr. Wilkes missed, and the ball of Mr. Martin’s pistol lodged in Mr. Wilkes’s belly. Mr. Wilkes bled immediately very much. Mr. Martin then came up, and desired to give him all the assistance in his power. Mr. Wilkes replied, that Mr. Martin had behaved like a man of honour, and that he was killed, and insisted on Mr. Martin’s making his immediate escape, and no creature should know from Mr. Wilkes how the affair happened. Upon this they parted, but Mr. Martin came up again in two or three minutes to Mr. Wilkes, offering him a second time his assistance ; but Mr. Wilkes again insisted on his going off. Mr. Martin expressed his concern for Mr. Wilkes, said the thing was too well known by several people who came up almost directly, and then went away. Mr. Wilkes was carried home, but would not tell any circumstance of the case till he found it so much known. He only said to the Surgeon, &c. that it was an affair of honour.

The day following, Mr. Wilkes imagining himself in the greatest danger, returned Mr. Martin his letter, that no evidence might appear against him ; and insisted upon it with his relations, that in case of his death no trouble should be given Mr. Martin, for he had behaved as a man of honour.

Mr. Martin immediately fled to Paris, and Mr. Wilkes was unable to attend his duty in Parliament ; but his situation did not seem to soften or satisfy the vengeance of his opponents. On the 3d of December The North Briton, by order of both Houses, was burnt by the com-

* He was mentioned in these terms : “ As the most treacherous, base, selfish, mean, sly, low-lived, and dirty fellow, that ever wriggled himself into a Secretaryship.”

mon hangman, and on the 16th the House of Commons directed Dr. Heberden and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins to attend their devoted Member at proper intervals, to observe the progress of his cure; and that they, together with Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, his own physician and surgeon, should report their opinion on the 19th of January * ensuing; but in the interval, Mr. Wilkes, considering himself not secure in England, on the 25th of December, without any notice, quietly left London for Paris, where on the 30th he had a friendly meeting with

his antagonist Mr. Martin, in which both parties seemed to bury their animosity in oblivion, and behaved to each other with great politeness.

On the 6th of December the action brought by Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Wood, as Under-Secretary of State, for seizing his papers, was tried before Lord Chief Justice Pratt, when a verdict was given for 1000*l.* damages; and the cause against Lord Halifax proceeded until Mr. Wilkes was outlawed, by which it became necessarily suspended.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CI.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[*Continued from Page 23.*]

LORD CHANCELLOR HARDWICKE.

FOR the following account of this great Magistrate the Compiler is obliged to a learned friend:

The Earl of Hardwicke was certainly one of the greatest ornaments of the English Nation. He was born in very humble life, commenced his legal career in the lowest walk of the profession; but, uniting uncommon abilities with uncommon industry, advanced himself to the highest office of the English Judicature, and to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain. He acquired an immense fortune, and obtained for his sons some of the first offices in Church and State. It is observable, that his Lordship, and his great contemporary the Earl of Mansfield, differed extremely in their mode of fructifying their money; the former investing it immediately in the purchase of land, the latter placing it out upon mortgage. In the event, the mode adopted by Lord Hardwicke proved most productive, the increase of the value of land, and the advance of rents, greatly counterbalancing the advantage of five per cent. interest. In the years 1740, 1748, and 1752, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during King George the Second's absence on his journies in those years to his German

dominions. In 1749, he was unanimously chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. In 1736-7, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England; and held that office till 1756, when he resigned the seals, to the great concern of the Bar, and, as it was said at the time, to the great mortification of the King. The period during which he presided in Chancery is an æra in the judicature of that Court. The Bar was never more respectable; but the superior powers of his Lordship were universally felt and acknowledged; and, except some petulant expressions which fell from Lord Chief Justice Willes, when he was called to his assistance in the case of Omychund against Barker, his Lordship was treated in his Court with a degree of respect that bordered nearly on veneration. He was most patient in hearing a cause, almost always pronounced immediate judgment upon it, and very seldom postponed his decisions from one term to another. In his arguments from the Bench his language was easy and dignified; he displayed a profusion of legal learning; his mode of applying it was luminous, and his conclusions carried conviction. Only three appeals were made from his decrees, and in these his decisions were confirmed. A determination of Lord Hardwicke is, to this day, the very highest authority

* See the Letters that passed on this occasion in the Collection of Letters, p. 108. Mr. Wilkes refused to admit the State Physician and Surgeon.

that can be urged in any Court of Equity. He had three sons. Philip, his eldest son, and his successor in his title, was a man of learning and taste, and is supposed to have contributed greatly to the publication called "The Athenian Letters." The celebrated Mr. Charles Yorke was his Lordship's second son.

The following is a copy of the introductory part of the will of Mr. Charles Yorke :

"Being lately called upon, by the death of my most affectionate and entirely beloved wife, to reflect on the uncertainty of all enjoyments in this world, I think it an act of duty and prudence to make some disposition of my real and personal estate by will. But, having mentioned the affecting occasion which has turned my thoughts to this subject, I ought, in the first place, to return my grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God (the author of every good and perfect gift) for many great mercies and unmerited advantages, particularly for that greatest of all blessings conferred upon me, in my marriage with my most amiable wife Catherine, whose artless manner, sweetest temper, tender, generous, and disinterested kindness, unaffected piety to God, and habitual cheerfulness (the happy result of the purest innocence, and the most steady principles of religion and virtue), made her the delight of all who knew her, and an example worthy of imitation. It was the goodness of God to indulge me in the enjoyment of such a blessing; it was his wisdom and righteous will to make that enjoyment short, and to take her from me in the bloom of her age, and in the midst of my best hopes, lest I might feel more calmness and prosperity than was good for me; being conscious of many frailties, errors, and transgressions, of which I humbly implore his forgiveness, through the merits of Jesus Christ my only Saviour; and that his Providence will graciously deliver me, both here and in another state of existence, from the evil consequences of them all. In the next place, I desire my executors

to bury me in the same vault at W. in C. shire, with my said dearest wife * and my two infant daughters, M. and C. in the firm belief and hope of the resurrection of the innocent and pure in heart to a blessed immortality."

Lord Hardwicke was of so ardent and so industrious a mind, that when Bower's celebrated Lives of the Popes came out, he had read them through, before a single fellow of a college in Cambridge had looked into them.

ABULFEDA.

This Arabian Philosopher of the Desert being asked one day how he came to know that there was a God, replied, "In the same way as I know, by the prints that are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before me. Do not," added he, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars, the world by the immensity of its extent, and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and the greatness of their Author?"

Another Arabian, having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun?"

"A man," says an Arabian, "who wears finer cloaths than he can afford, is like a person who puts on rouge, whilst he has an ulcer that is eating him up †."

DR. THOMAS BURNET,

The sublime writer of the "Theory of the Earth," was educated at the Charter-house School ‡, and became afterwards Master of that distinguished hospital. Like good Bishop Hough, he opposed the arbitrary power of James the Second, and would not permit him, or any of his servile courtiers, to nominate Catholics to any of the charities of his hospital. He would probably have risen very high in the Church under King William, had he not given offence by some freedoms with which he treated the Books of Moses. In the apartments of the Master of the Charter-house there

* The Lady so affectingly mentioned by Mr. Yorke was his first wife Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Freeman, of Hammells, in Hertfordshire.

† Lord Bacon was much pleased with the answer of a man who sold beefsoms at Buxton to another who had been a spendthrift, and who wanted to borrow money of him: "Borrow of your back, and borrow of your belly, my good friend; they will never plague you for the money; now I shall be plaguing you all day long for it."—Apophthegms by Lord Verulam.

‡ The Charter-house School has produced so many persons of eminence in literature and learning, that it would be well worth while to publish "Fasti Carthusiani," in the same manner as the "Fasti Etonenses" have been lately published.

is a fine whole-length picture of Dr. Burnet by Sir Peter Lely: it exhibits a countenance of great sweetness combined with great sense.

SAMUEL BRET.

The Jews have in general been supposed to have proceeded in their traditions from father to son without any of those public Councils which obtained so often in the Christian Church. Samuel Bret gives an account of a Jewish Council, at which he was present, on the plain of Ageda, in Hungary, on the 12th of October, 1650. The account of the matters agitated in it is very curious, and it ended *re infectâ*, as most Christian Councils did. It is published in the fourth volume of "The Phoenix," in 1707, and at the end of Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher's "Dissertation on Prophecy," 8vo. 1749; and has lately been reprinted, and in a learned and elegant little work, entitled "*Horæ Biblicæ*," written by an eminent Advocate, who to the most founded and extensive knowledge of his profession adds a variety of erudition and literature hardly ever to be met with in the most profound scholar. To the detriment of the country and of literature in general, the modesty of this elegant writer has permitted only a few copies of the work to be printed for the use of his friends. It is, however, most devoutly to be wished, that the great merit of the work will prevail upon him to extend the more general diffusion of its valuable contents; and that he will give up his particular feelings to the wishes and instruction of the public.

JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

This extraordinary person died, as he lived, with great philosophic coolness. Not long before he died, he repeated some passages from the poem of the "Pursuits of Literature," of which he spoke highly. He behaved with the greatest kindness and civility to the servants who waited upon him, and thanked them for their care and attention; and in the last draught which he took, he drank the health of his beloved and excellent daughter who attended him with great solicitude. He laughed much at politics and at politicians: he had, indeed, there played a great part himself; and used to say of himself, "that he was a volcano burnt

out." He did not, indeed, laugh at the useful science of politics, but at that art, which, according to Oxenstiern, is that of deceiving, not of governing mankind*; an art which he had practised with great success himself upon the weak and the incautious, whom he was ever himself the first to ridicule, whilst he profited by their follies, as his predecessors had ever done before him †. His successors will not, perhaps, be able to enjoy that advantage, as the miseries they have entailed upon the Country may in the end reach themselves no less than the persons whom they have duped, and

Even-handed Justice

May bring the ingredients of the poison'd chalice
To their own lips.

Any errors in Mr. Wilkes's political life, to which an ignorant, a foolish, and a vindictive Ministry gave rise, were amply compensated by his subsequent behaviour as a Magistrate, and by the sensible and salutary advice which he gave in the riots of 1780, respecting the preservation of the Bank of England.

ANTHONY CHEMIER, ESQ.

This acute and excellent Under-Secretary of State told an ingenious friend of his upon his death-bed, "My dear D. take my word for it, it is impossible to be a politician and to be an honest man." A question of nearly the same kind was asked of the virtuous Earl Stanhope, soon after he became Secretary of State to George the Second, by that extraordinary person, Mr. William Whitton.

M. D'AGUESSEAU, GREAT CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

In a dispute between the Physicians and Surgeons of Paris, a Physician requested this great Magistrate to set up a wall between the two professions. "But pray, Sir," replied he, "on which side am I to place the patient?"

He was advised by one of his friends to manage his health a little, and not to give such long audiences to the suitors in his Court. "How, Sir," said he, "can I give myself any repose, when I know there are so many persons who stand in need of my assistance?"

He was no less a great scholar and an excellent mathematician, than he was a

* "Ars non tam regendi, quam fallendi homines."

† "Do you think," said Mr. Wilkes one day, "that I will employ ——. He is a Wilkite,

learned lawyer. "Mere change of study," said he, "is always a relaxation to my mind;" a sentiment which the late learned Sir William Jones had continually in his mouth, and which he reduced to constant practice.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, BART.

This benevolent and acute Baronet had the honour and happiness to prevent the effusion of human blood in the East Indies, in the year 1782. The peace had been signed between England and France at Paris in that year, of which the French Commander in the Indies either was or affected to be ignorant. Sir George, however, with that power of address, coolness of temper, and persuasive eloquence, which he so eminently possesses, prevailed upon the French Commander, M. de Suffrein, to forego those advantages which his peculiar situation had afforded him against the English, and to postpone till another opportunity the miseries of war, but too often recurring between the two nations. The benediction bestowed upon the peace-makers, Sir George most eminently deserves; and would to Heaven, that in these times his magic eloquence were again found, and again employed to effectuate the most salutary of all purposes, prevention of the havoc and the destruction of the human race!

Sir George studied medicine at Montpellier in early life. Soon after he came to London he translated some Medical Essays of Dr. Stuck, of Vienna, into English from the Latin; and wrote, in French, "A Comparison between the French and the English Literature," for the *Journal Etranger*. The Memoirs of his Life would exhibit those of a strong and ardent mind, labouring occasionally under difficulties and dangers, yet ever surmounting them by fortitude, by patience, by talent, and by virtue; and it is to be hoped, that one of these days he will oblige the world with the same faithful and instructive picture of his own character which he has lately exhibited of the character of a great Nation*.

MR. SEWARD

Is the Compiler of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and of the two preceding Centuries." He is not, as has been often supposed, related to the ingenious Poetess of his name; but is the son of an eminent brewer of Redcross-street, near Cripplegate, formerly in partnership with Messrs. Calverts. He was first sent to Harrow School, and afterwards to that of the Charter House, where his proficiency in literature was such as might be expected from so broken and so interrupted an education †. He afterwards was entered at Oriol College, Oxford, but did not stay long enough there to take any degree. He had the honour of being elected an unworthy Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1778, as he has added nothing to the publications of those learned Bodies.

In the year 1797 he had the honour to furnish two Prologues to the plays acted by the young Gentlemen of that excellent seminary of learning, manners, morals, and religion, the school of the Rev. Dr. Valpy of Reading. See the European Magazine for November and December, 1797.

Mr. Seward is an unprofessional man, as by the kindness of his father he was at the middle part of life furnished with a competence. He had a long and an intimate acquaintance with that great and good man Dr. Johnson, which he ever looked upon as one of the greatest honours and pleasures of his life; and ever most readily subscribed to this opinion of his learned and acute friend:—"I have ever thought those happy that have been fixed from the first dawn of thought to *some state of life*, by the choice of one whose authority may preclude caprice, and whose influence may prejudice them in favour of his opinion. The general precept of consulting the genius is of little use, unless we can tell how genius is to be known. If it is only to be discovered by experiment, life will be lost before the resolution can be fixed. At least, if to miscarry in an attempt be a proof of having mistaken the

* See his excellent "Account of the Embassy to China." 1797. 4to. 2 Vols.

† Parents would do well to educate their children (if possible) at one school only; the change of grammar, and the different methods of teaching, puzzle and perplex the young mind. Before they make their choice they should be morally certain of the propriety of it, and not afterwards change. Many parents, particularly mothers, see with a microscopic, not a telescopic eye; and for the merest trifles vex themselves, irritate the instructor, and materially affect the progress of the education of the child, by shifting the scene of instruction, where there is no occasion to incur the danger and the inconvenience of a change.

direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently mistaken with regard to themselves than to others; and therefore no one has much reason to complain that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or more happiness by being abandoned to the choice of his own fancy."—RAMBLER.

DR. JOHNSON.

During the American War party ran very high, and the Opposition appealed to the people in inflammatory speeches and papers. "What do they mean by this, Sir?" said a friend of Dr. Johnson's to him. "They mean rebellion, Sir," replied he: "they mean to destroy, in spite, that country which they are not permitted to govern."

He was one day in company with a very talkative lady, of whom he appeared to take very little notice. She in pique said to him, "Why, Doctor, I believe you prefer the company of men to that of the ladies." "Madam," replied he, "I am very fond of the company of ladies: I like their beauty, I like their delicacy, I like their vivacity, and I like their *silence* *."

Dr. Johnson being one day told by a lady of great strength of mind, and not particularly addicted to the tender passions, that she supposed the Author of "Clarissa" to be a very nervous man, a man of what is called quick feelings, he replied, "Madam, I know few persons, whether nervous (as you are pleased to call them) or not, who could have written "Clarissa."

PASCAL.

It was said of this sublime genius, that his conduct, his humility, his mortification, and his piety, would mortify

infidels much more than if twenty missionaries were set upon them.

He used to say, that a Divine was much better employed in making mankind perceive the beauty and the majesty of the Christian religion, than in dryly proving the truth of it.

A very excellent little devotional book might be made from a judicious selection from "*Les Pensées de Pascal*."

MALHERBE.

This great Poet was always at law with his elder brother. Some one asking him why he was always at law with his relation: "With whom," said he, "would you have me go to law then, with the Turks and Muscovites?"

He one day called upon one of his friends, whom he found sadly out of spirits on account of the deaths of many of the Royal Family of France. "Pooh, pooh," said he, "what does all this signify to you? You will always be sure of having a master."

Some one praising some verses that Malherbe had written, "What the devil," said he, "will all this signify? Will it make bread a *sous* cheaper in the pound? A good poet is of as much use in the State as a good player at bowls.

On examining one of his nephews just come from school, and finding him very deficient in learning, he exclaimed, "Come, my boy, be a soldier; you can never be fit for any thing else."

He was so little of a politician, that he never talked of matters of state. "Why," said he, "should a man interfere in the management of that vessel in which he is only a passenger?" Yet, on the death of the Marshal d'Ancre, a profligate and extravagant Minister, he said, "Now he is gone to the Devil, we have nothing to care about."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF SULPHUR AND ITS ACID.

BY MR. SMITH.

SULPHUR is well known to every body, and is found in most parts of the Globe. It sublimes with an exceeding small degree of heat, is very inflammable, burning with a blue flame,

discharging at the same time a most suffocating vapour, which is known by the name of volatile sulphuric acid. It mineralizes with most metals, forming what is called their ochres: for example, with

* Aspasia, the celebrated mistress of Pericles, being asked one day by a talkative man, what city in Greece she preferred, replied, "That of Sigeum." Sige in Greek signifies Silence.

mercury it forms vermillion. The original formation of sulphur has long been unknown: Chaptal thinks it is formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances; M. Dewyn has tried to prove that it exists ready formed in many plants; but a question arises, whether it is formed in these plants or animals before a decomposition takes place, or after it has taken place, formed during that decomposition? or are we to imagine that plants and animals possess the power of producing sulphur in the same manner that the latter have of producing calcareous and argillaceous earths? Some are inclined to think that it is formed during the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances; and even water when it putrefies; or rather the substances which are in the water. The food when taken into the stomach, and after it has descended into the rectum, when any air is emitted, it often has a sulphureous smell: the same smell issues from a putrefied or rotten egg: and if a clean silver spoon be put into an egg, it will be found, after a day or two, to grow black, which is a proof of the existence of hepatic air in it. Bilge water, and vegetables under a certain state of putrefaction, have the same smell. The way in which I would account for the formation of the hepatic gas, is, that the volatile alkali which is contained in these plants, uniting with the sulphur, forms a *hepar sulphuris*, which afterwards, in another state of putrefaction, being by some means decomposed, either by the air or an acid, the hepatic gas is evolved. Hepatic gas is known to be composed of a certain portion of sulphur, held in solution by hydrogen: so we need not have recourse, for the formation of the hepatic gas, to the uniting sulphur with an alkali; but to the hydrogen which is formed during the putrefaction, taking up a certain portion of the sulphur, and holding it in solution. The same thing may be said of the phosphoric gas. There is in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, in the county of Dumfriesshire, a large plain composed of black vegetable soil; which, according to the common report of the country people, was originally a deep lough, or sheet of water, but which has been since filled up through time and the common process of nature. In the centre of this plain, which is two miles over, there is a spring of strong sulphureous water, fully as strong as that

of Moffat in Scotland, or Harrowgate in England. As this well is in the centre of a large plain containing decayed vegetables, and as it is the only spring in the place, it would appear that the water, impregnated with the hepatic gas from the decaying vegetables, is carried to it by filtration, and there forms a stream of hepatic water. The well at Moffat, which yields hepatic water, is situated at the bottom of a mountain which is covered with decayed vegetables, or is rather a moss or moor. And I believe if other wells which produce this water were carefully examined, they would be found to take their origin from some bed of decayed vegetables or putrid water. *Peat*, which is a dried vegetable earth, when burnt, if the ashes be stirred while hot in a dark room, we may perceive a sulphureous flame among them. Did the fire, while burning, cause a necessary decomposition of the peat; or did the sulphur exist in the peat ready formed?

These observations tend to prove that sulphur is made visible by the decomposition of the animal or vegetable substance; but not to shew the manner in which the sulphur is formed. I am led to conceive, that during vegetation there is a certain process in the plant, by which it is enabled to create sulphuric acid, which immediately joins itself to part of the plant, or to the vegetable fixed alkali forming *vitriolic tartar*, in the same manner as we see a certain process going on in animal life, forming different acids, as tartareous, saccharine, phosphoric, &c. But during combustion, the oxygen of the acid uniting itself with the carbone or inflammable gas, forms carbonic acid, or water, leaving the sulphur, which, being exposed to the air and heat, takes fire and burns. The same thing will take place during decomposition in the case of putrefaction; but then the sulphur will unite itself with the volatile alkali; and being decomposed will form sulphuric gas, uniting with the superabundant hydrogen. As there is a greater decomposition going forward in hot climates than in cold ones, consequently there will be more sulphur found in the former than the latter: volcanos must therefore form much sulphur by a quick decomposition of vegetables, &c. for wherever they are, prodigious quantities of sulphur are to be found.

E. S. J.

PICTURE
OF THE
LIFE OF A CLERGYMAN.

"**T**AKING leave of a beloved friend," says a pleasing writer, "is a painful disagreeable task; 'tis a severe trial to the sensibility of a feeling heart."—It awakens all the emotions of the soul, and fills the breast with painful regret. After a temporary residence with a friend, whom we esteem for the integrity of his principles, and love for the benevolence of his disposition, we feel a void, when first deprived of his society, which time alone can remove. We miss the pleasure of hearing sentiments congenial with our own; after having been accustomed to the freedom of intimacy, and the cordiality of friendship, we naturally look for the indulgence, which under those relations we have enjoyed; and sensibly feel the difference between the benignant treatment of a friend, and the distant civility of strangers. Our fears, ever ready to take the alarm, may suggest the possibility of the parting being a final one; an idea, when our hearts are warmed with the recollection of his friendly attention to us, pregnant with misery. To be unaffected at such a parting (if that indeed be possible!), argues a heart naturally cold and insensible, or rendered eminently depraved by a long-continued course of vicious pursuits. He, who can stand such a shock unmoved, will be subject to few of the pangs that agonize the hearts of the more feeling. That nice perception of pain and pleasure, which distinguishes the sons of genius and delicacy, he is a stranger to; from the evils, which they are doomed to discover in many occurrences of life, he is shielded by dulness and insensibility. From circumstances also, which to them prove the purest sources of delight, he can derive no satisfaction; if his miseries are few and transient, so are his joys; with the pleasures of melancholy he will be utterly unacquainted, the luxury of grief he will be incapable of experiencing. It was with sensations of a far different description that I lately parted from Horatio, the companion of my youth, and the friend of my riper years. When at school he was remarkable for a calm evenness of disposition, which few of the common perplexities of childhood could disturb; and a disinterested generosity of temper, which en-

deared him to all his companions. Unimpelled by the spur of emulation, little desirous of surpassing his young class-fellows, he was notwithstanding generally the leader of his little band; the pleasure he derived from reading was a sufficient inducement to study, and his good sense made him anxious to possess himself of all the advantages to be derived from a liberal education. His little soul, devoid of ambition, sighed not for distinction: content with the placid satisfaction of his own mind, he looked not, he wished not, for applause; he could see without regret those honours paid to another which his superior merits might have claimed. As he grew older, these traits in his character becoming more striking, at length attracted the notice of his father, who, instead of cherishing and bringing them to maturity, endeavoured to stifle them in their birth. Mr. —, who in the service of the public had enriched and aggrandized his family, determined the House of Commons should be the theatre for the display of his son's abilities; to see him a conspicuous actor on that bustling stage became the first wish of his heart, and the fond expectations he entertained of his success were well justified by the early genius and rising talents of his son. The particular turn of Horatio's mind he considered as unfortunate, and likely to counteract his future views: in order to obviate this impediment, he strove to implant in his youthful mind the seeds of ambition, and to convert his open ingenuousness into worldly cunning. Horatio perceived his father's intentions, and secretly lamented that their ideas of happiness were so widely different. After taking a degree at Oxford, he set out on his travels, and continued abroad for three years; during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the laws and constitutions of the different states he visited, and of the manners and customs of their inhabitants. He returned to his native country with a head stored with useful information, and a heart teeming with benevolence. Soon after his arrival, he took his seat in the House for the borough of —, and delivered his maiden speech in an important debate with great effect. It was about the same time,

time, during a visit to a relation in the country, that he first met with Julia Benson; Julia was the only daughter of a country Gentleman of good family though small fortune, who, an enemy to the polite refinements of the present day, lived in the true style of ancient British hospitality. The constant theme of his invective was the degenerate effeminacy and frenchified duplicity of the moderns; and in avoiding this extreme, but for the prudent management of his wife, he would have carried his plainness and generosity (the two qualities he principally prided himself in) to rudeness and profusion. Under the eye of this affectionate yet intelligent mother, Julia acquired all those accomplishments which improve the understanding and amend the heart. Unlike to the generality of young ladies, she was taught to recommend herself rather by the beauties of her mind, than the studied graces of her person; to think the modesty of nature ill exchanged for the display of fashionable manners, and the doubtful sallies of polite wit a poor substitute for the purity of free conversation. To a mind thus well regulated she was indebted to nature for a perfect symmetry of form and a lively bloom of complexion. Her eye beamed with sensibility, her countenance glowed with animation. Young and artless, her manners were free from that distrust, which a long acquaintance with the world seldom fails to produce. Her tongue spoke the language of truth; but the language of her countenance was far more expressive of her feelings. A similarity of disposition first attracted them towards each other; the mind of Julia, Horatio found to be the mirror of his own; and her heart the repository of the same thoughts and wishes. Soon after the recess, whilst actively employed, agreeably to the wishes of his father, in prosecuting his parliamentary interests, Horatio was called upon to perform the last sad duties to that father's memory; big with projects of future greatness, and anticipating in idea his son's speedy success, Mr. — was unexpectedly arrested in the midst of his plans, and cut off, ere they were ripe for execution, by the strong hand of death. Though grieved for the loss of a beloved parent, yet released by this event from every tie upon his inclination, Horatio hesitated not a moment in the choice of his future life. The

stormy path of politics, with its dazzling promises of wealth and greatness, he willingly resigned to his younger and more ambitious brother, and indulged his own wishes in entering more immediately into the service of his maker. With what gratitude did he raise his eyes to Heaven on finding himself conveyed from the troubled ocean of public life to the calm repose of his native fields, to the pastoral care of his flock, and to the peaceful pleasures of retirement! It was not long before his Julia shared and increased his happiness. Though by the wary sons of *carefulness* this would have been deemed an imprudent connection, Horatio hastened to snatch her to his bosom, as if apprehensive of being prevented, by the readier zeal of another, from possessing himself of such a treasure. He has now arrived at the summit of his wishes. Far from requiring more than he possesses, he would think his present situation ill exchanged for the most splendid establishment. His heart acknowledges content for its inmate, and dilates to receive her with all her accompanying virtues. A scrupulous attention to the duties of his holy office engrosses a great part of his time, and constitutes his principal enjoyment. Happy in proportion to his power of communicating happiness to others, his constant endeavour is to persevere in the path of virtue, and his greatest pleasure to recover the wandering steps of others from the road of vice. His Julia, the faithful companion of all his joys and sorrows, unites with him in his works of love; and while she sheds the tear of sympathy at a tale of distress, spares not her efforts to raise and exhilarate the spirits of the afflicted. Their gentle affability and condescending manners win the affections of their more affluent neighbours; while the humble cottager, the happy pensioner of their bounty, vainly seeks for language to express the grateful feelings of his heart. Thus sanctifying the gifts of fortune by rendering them subservient to the purposes of virtue, they have opened to themselves a source of pure and unalloyed enjoyment; and if the great, amidst the trappings of guilt and the splendour of fashion, should survey with contempt their gentle happiness, they in return "can look with pity on the great, and bless their humbler lot."

N. ERKOD.

TABLE TALK;

OR

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

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXII. Page 376.]

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

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

HIS Grace, in February 1688, went on his journey to Cornbury, where after some stay he returned back in the spring to London, and was very ill of the gout until the end of May; being then recovered, the King and Queen came to Bath, and his Grace, intending to follow his Majesty in his whole progress, and with a considerable train, was in August again disabled by the gout, and kept his chamber for a month at Badmington. His Majesty passing that way in his going from Bath to Chester, and in his return back, visited his Grace in his chamber.

“I continued,” says Sir Robert Southwell, “for this month with his Grace, and lay so near him, as often in the night to hear him at his devotions: he had composed some excellent prayers on several occasions, which have since appeared amongst his papers.” In several discourses which he had with Sir Robert about this time, his Grace added another testimony to Solomon’s opinion of the *vanity of all human things*; and though this is a truth so generally known, that it seems almost stale to suggest it, its *use* cannot be too often enforced in restraining the madness of ambition, and the too eager pursuits of the world. The Duke of Ormond, descended from one of the first families in Europe, possessing with a splendid fortune two dukedoms, happy in a wife and the high establishments of a numerous offspring, handsome in his person, a man of talents, &c. &c. —yet this man, from the full experience of life (though enjoyed in its highest and most flattering scale), often declaimed “against the emptiness of all worldly things—of honour, riches, favour, nay even of family and posterity itself.”

Discouraging one day on the character of Charles the Second, Sir Robert South-

well asked the Duke of Ormond, how early he thought it was that the King appeared to be a Roman Catholic, on which he replied, “That his first suspicions were whilst his Majesty was in Flanders; for though he never saw that zeal and tenderness as to divine things which he often wished, yet from what he could see, his inclinations looked a little that way; however, so little (added his Grace), that I thought upon returning to his kingdom, it would quite wear off.”

His Grace hired a seat in Dorsetshire, called Kingston-Hall, where he hoped, by the benefit of that Champaign country and good air, both to recreate himself and to confirm his health. At his departure from Badmington to go to this place, so much were his former services forgotten at Court, that he exclaimed, “He had not one friend left at Whitehall, to write him the very common occurrences that passed.”

It was during this winter that he began to feel the darting of some sharp pains from his neck towards his head. He had also some swelling or disorder in his throat, which often interrupted his swallowing; but at the end of March he was taken with so violent a fever, that he was twice let blood; and it was by blistering, cupping, and the use of the bark, that he was rescued from the grave.

“I was with him,” continues Sir Robert Southwell, “for about three weeks in April (1688), in which time his Grace was free to discourse over the many memorable accidents of his life; and in speaking of things at present, he lamented his Majesty (James the Second) should be advised to put such questions as then passed to men of undoubted loyalty; that for his own part, he had ever been, not only zealous to serve the crown, but even to please his prince; that he did in truth think the Popish Lords had hardship and injustice, when deprived of sitting in the House, as it was their right and

and inheritance *. But notwithstanding that, the danger of dispensing with these laws was now become so visible, that he did not see how any man could, in good conscience, be absent from the House whenever that came to be a question."

On Friday the 22d of June his Grace was seized with a cold shivering fit of an ague, which though it was soon removed, he still lost ground; however he continued at times to take the air in a coach.

On Wednesday the 18th of July he was for half a dozen miles abroad with the Lady Ossory; and although he returned back ill, yet he was for the next two days somewhat better, and walked a little about the house; but on the Friday evening he was taken with a painful stitch in his side, which, however, was that night by some application well mitigated.

On Saturday the 21st of July, when his steward Mr. Clerk came to him in the morning, "James," said he, "This day four years was a melancholy day to me, by the loss of my wife."

He afterwards spoke of indifferent things, and asked his steward, "When it was that Sir Robert Southwell had, in his last letter, promised to be there?" Though he took delight to see the little Lord Thurles (his great grandson) play before him, yet he frequently inquired about the hour of the day, and directed his chaplain to prepare the sacrament for him next morning by ten o'clock, and named those who should receive it with him.

About ten o'clock he desired to rise, against the family came into prayers, as they were wont; and at getting up, he took notice with some content, that his legs were limber, and bended with more ease, than since he first was sick; which, however, was nothing else than the mounting up of the humour towards the vital parts: and although, whilst he was at prayers, he answered distinctly, and as loud as he was wont, yet it appeared by the motions of his countenance, that he had fits of pain which he was willing to suppress. He kept up also till evening prayers, which were at three o'clock, and answered distinctly as before. He afterwards discoursed about indifferent things, yet was by fits uneasy, so as to say to his steward, "James, be sure you

give those papers there in the window to Sir Robert Southwell, for he will not come time enough to find me alive."

He then desired to return to his bed for some refreshment, and Mr. Clerk, perceiving him to decline much faster than he himself apprehended, asked him about four o'clock, if his Grace, instead of receiving the sacrament to-morrow (as he had appointed), would take it then; to which he answered cheerfully, "Aye, with all my heart." So being assisted by the Earl of Ossory and his lady, he took it with most exemplary marks of piety and devotion. After this he discoursed freely as before, and told the Doctor who sat by, that although he found a great decay within him, yet he was not then much sensible of pain. In a little while after he called for his servant to turn him on his side, to try if he could get some rest; but when the servant came he found him dying, and within six minutes afterwards he expired.

He appointed by his will to be interred with his lady and two sons at Westminster Abbey; to have it privately done, and not to exceed the ceremony that was used for his wife. So care being taken of his body, which was now by long sickness much wasted and decayed, it was rolled in sea-cloths, put into a thin coffin of lead, and the lead one also put into a thick coffin of wood, which was filled up with pitch, and these were wrapped up in velvet. It was thus, on Wednesday the 1st of August (1688), conveyed to the hearse, and being attended with six mourning coaches of his Grace's family on the road to London, his body was met near Westminster by his grandson and many other friends, and with all decency there deposited on Sunday night the 4th of August, the Dean reading the service.

His Grace could remember some things that passed when he was but three years old. He was only four years old, when his great-great uncle Earl Thomas died in 1614, but he retained a perfect remembrance of him. That Earl lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and King James; and his Grace had seen King James the First, King Charles the First, King Charles

* Papists were prevented from sitting in the House of Lords of England by a law 1678, before the Bill of Exclusion was rejected in the Lords, which happened on the 15th of November 1680, in a division of 63 to 30 in the first reading.—Grey's Debates, Vol. vi. p. 240. Vol. vii. p. 477.

the Second, and King James the Second : so that between them both, they were co-temporary with nine princes of England.

His Grace had also seven generations in his own family: three above, and three below himself. He had several great grandchildren, of which the eldest, Lord Strange, son to the Countess of Derby, was above eight years old at his death. And as he was on his death-bed, he had the contentment of seeing his third and fourth generation before his eyes, viz. his grandson the Earl of Ossory, and his great grandson Thomas Viscount Thurles, who was near two years old.

He parted with these, and all the glories of the world, with a steady and unshaken mind. He sealed up his faith in the Communion of the Church of England, and enjoyed what he had ever prayed for—that of not out-living his intellects.

The character of the Duke of Ormond comes down to posterity with that respect which should attach to such exalted characters. In rank he was of one of the first families in Europe; and as, beside a long race of ennobled ancestors, he claimed the honour of an alliance with Edward the First and Queen Elizabeth. He himself was thrice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a Duke in that kingdom as well as in England, a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and for many years Lord High Steward of his Majesty (King Charles the Second's) household.

These distinguished honours he not only bore with dignity and propriety, but shewed himself the Nobleman under every pressure of adversity, whether arising from unforeseen and unavoidable events, or the malice of his enemies. During the troublesome reign of Charles the First, he shewed every species of activity and loyalty in favour of that unfortunate Monarch, which services he continued to his son, Charles the Second, during his banishment, as well in those happier days after his restoration. How he was rewarded by that Monarch has been seen in the above Memoirs, and exhibits another trait of the thoughtless disposition of Charles, who in a great degree sacrificed his father's and his own most disinterested friend to the intrigues of profligate courtiers, and the malice of abandoned mistresses.

The Duke was no scholar, though it might be supposed this was his own fault, being placed by King James the First, at the age of nine years old, under

the protection of Archbishop Abbot; but his family estate being under sequestration at that time, and having no allowance from the King, we find "he was but very indifferently entertained by his Grace, and had very little schooling bestowed upon him." The little Latin he picked up was under one Conyers, a Roman Catholic tutor, at Finchley, near Barnet; and this, with a competent knowledge of the French and Italian, were all his literary acquisitions. He was, however, a man of a strong mind, quick parts, with much observation; and having seen a great deal of the world, he profited by his experience.

Of his military exploits the civil wars of Ireland speak in very respectable terms: always diligent and active when any thing was likely to be done for the interest of the nation, yet never losing sight of that coolness and precaution which should belong to able Generals. In the play of *The Rehearsal*, no doubt, there is a slur attempted to be thrown on his character, in the debate which Prince Volscius is supposed to hold with himself relative to love and honour, thereby alluding to the Duke's losing Dublin to the rebels, whilst he was toying with a mistress; but this being only the dramatic assertion of his most professed and inveterate enemy, and a man of known profligacy, it ought not to be admitted to affect his character.

In his civil capacity he was a man of business and integrity, and supported the high offices he went through with a dignity equal to his rank, and an hospitality even superior to his great fortune; his political and intimate connections indeed best speak his praise, as the two friends whom he most associated with in the Court of Charles the Second, and who loved and supported him with the most cordial returns of friendship, were *Clarendon* and *Soubhampton*, names that will be ever dear to Englishmen for their virtue and their talents.

In his familiar life he was gay, elegant, and cheerful; a great encourager of the Theatres, and of learned men in all professions: Carte says, in his life of the Duke of Ormond, "That he frequently used to pass a night with Dryden, and those with whom Dryden conformed;"—"who they were (says Dr. Johnson) Carte has not told; but certainly the table at which Ormond sat was not surrounded with a plebeian society."

To all the branches of his family he was tender and affectionate, and he had
the

the happiness of having that affection proportionably repaid him, which we have a spirited and duteous instance of in that fine reply made by his son the Earl of Ossory, in opposition to the charges brought against his father by Lord Shaftesbury; where, by artfully repeating what the Duke *did not do*, he brings in review all the profligate and unconstitutional actions of his adversary.

To sum up all, the Duke of Ormond was a sincere and orthodox Christian; which character he supported invariably in a Court, and under the influence of a Master, where Christianity was not only out of fashion, but attempted to be thrown into ridicule and disgrace.

CONGREVE.

It is not always that the temper of an agreeable writer corresponds with his literary character, or that the familiar disposition of an eminent writer can be faithfully handed down to posterity: we have documents for both in the character of Congreve, as most of the wits and poets of his time speak of him, independent of his talents, "as a cheerful, agreeable, friendly man." Swift pays him this acknowledgement: "I dropped in for an hour or two on Will Congreve; and, notwithstanding the complaint in his eyes, which at times pains him, he entertained me much by his lively and agreeable talents." And Gay, in one of his letters to Swift many years afterwards, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Congreve I see often; he labours still under the same afflictions as to his sight and gout; but in his intervals of health, he has not lost any thing of his agreeable cheerful temper. — I passed all the last season with him at Bath, and I have great reason to value myself upon his friendship, for I am sure he sincerely wishes me well."

MRS. MANLY.

This lady is well known in the literary world as being the author of "The

Atalantis," &c. she was likewise a coadjutor with Swift in many political things which he wrote during his residence in England at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign; particularly in *The Examiners*, and in drawing up a *Narrative of Guisford's Attempt upon the Life of Lord Oxford*. He used to call her one of his *best underleathers* as an author; and thus speaks generally of her in a letter to a friend, dated in the year 1712:

"Poor Mrs. Manly the author is very ill of a dropy and sore leg; the printer tells me he is afraid she cannot live long. I am heartily sorry for her; she has very generous principles for one of her sort, and a great deal of good sense and invention. She is about forty years of age, a very homely and very fat —."

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

At the coronation of the present King, Sir Thomas Robinson (commonly called long Sir Thomas) walked as *Duc D'Acquittaine* in the procession; but it so happened, that at the dinner given in the hall, there was no *chair* provided for him, which put him in a great passion with a very respectable Gentleman in the medical profession now living, who acted *pro forma* on that day as the Archbishop's Register. The next day this Medical Gentleman dining in private with the Archbishop at Lambeth, his Grace was observing how well and orderly all things went on the day before. "Nay, not so well, please your Grace (says the other), as I had a great *gracias* with Sir Thomas Robinson for not providing him a *chair* at the entertainment, as if it was my business to get him one. "And indeed, Sir," says the Archbishop very gravely, "I think with some justice: for though you may not be able to get him a *chair*, it surely was in your power to give him a *stool*."

(To be continued occasionally.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

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

The Works of Tobias Smollett, M. D. with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed, a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance. By John Moore, M. D. Eight Volumes. 8vo. Law, &c.

THE Works of Dr. Smollett are at length partially collected, and published in a more respectable form than they have hitherto been. At the present period, when prejudice and partiality have in a great measure subsided, his merit may be fairly estimated. His excellencies were certainly many and great, and his defects trifling and insignificant. He has, however, had the lot to be more read than applauded, and less applauded than many other writers who have not possessed a tythe of his genius. From Dr. Moore's account, he appears to have been compelled to write for subsistence; and where that is the case, multitudes of faults ought to be overlooked and forgiven.

Dr. Moore has prefixed to the present Edition a sketch of those variations of manners in Europe which gave rise to that particular species of writing for which Dr. Smollett was so much distinguished, in which some very early customs and institutions are comprehended. This dissertation, which might with equal propriety be added to the works of any other novelist as to those of Smollett, is compiled from Warton and other writers, and contains little but what is far-fetched, and can be only with difficulty found applicable to the subject.

The life of Dr. Smollett is deserving of more attention. He was of an ancient and respectable family in the county of Dunbarton, where one of his ancestors was settled early in the fifteenth century. His father was a younger brother, and bred to no profession; but after his marriage was provided for by a life-rent of the house and farm of Dalquhunn, on the

banks of the Leven, near the family mansion of Bonhill, which, with an annuity, made his income about 300*l.* a year. He afterwards died, and left his family entirely dependent on the bounty of their grandfather.

Dr. Smollett was born in the year 1721, and baptized Tobias George, as appears from the records of the parish of Cardross, to which that part of the vale lying between Loch Lomond and the town of Dunbarton belongs. He was first sent to the Grammar School at Dunbarton, from whence he was removed to Glasgow, on account of the superior opportunities which the latter affords for improvement. In Glasgow he formed an intimacy with some young students of physic and surgery. In that country the education for both is nearly the same: all who are intended for the profession of surgery also study medicine. Smollett's intimacy with those students, more than any great taste for the study, determined him to become one of their number; and by the advice of his relations he was engaged as an apprentice to Mr. John Gordon, at that time a surgeon of extensive practice. During his apprenticeship, Smollett attended the anatomical and medical lectures in the University. They did not, however, engross his attention so far as to prevent his making considerable progress also in what afterwards became his favourite study, namely, the characters of mankind, which now appeared to him on a larger theatre, and in greater variety, than he had hitherto had any opportunity of viewing them.

At Glasgow he began to direct the edge of his boyish satire against such

green and scanty shoots of affectation and ridicule as the soil produced, and of which he afterwards found a ripe and plentiful crop in the capital. The shafts of his wit were not even then confined to the youthful circles of coquetry and foppery, but were sometimes aimed at more formal and serious assemblies. Some of these performances are said to have been full of humour, but none of them have been preserved.

After the death of his grandfather Sir James Smollett, the children of his youngest son were in a very unfortunate situation; for although he had maintained them in a decent manner until that period, it was found at his death that he had made little or no provision for them. Our author's apprenticeship being therefore finished, he determined to leave Scotland, and try his fortune in London.

He set out accordingly with a small fund of money, and a very large assortment of letters of recommendation. Whether his relations intended to compensate for the scantiness of the one, by their profusion in the other, is uncertain; but he has been often heard to declare, that their liberality in the last article was prodigious.

The only situation, however, which all these recommendations could procure him was that of surgeon's mate to a ship of the line. In this office he acted at the unfortunate expedition to Carthage, in the year 1741. Of this he wrote an account, a sketch of which was published in the *Adventures of Roderick Random*, and afterwards more circumstantially in a *Compendium of Voyages*, in seven volumes, 12mo.

Smollett was soon disgusted with his situation, and although he had a certainty of being promoted, he quitted the service in the West Indies, and resided some time in the island of Jamaica, where he first became acquainted with a lady of the name of LaScelles, whom he afterwards married.

He returned to London in the year 1746, after the rebellion was entirely quashed by the battle of Culloden; and the reports of excessive severities exercised in the Highlands being much circulated, occasioned him to write his beautiful Ode, beginning

Mourn, hapless Caledonia! mourn
Thy banish'd peace, thy laurels torn!

About autumn 1746, he began his career as an author by the publication of a satire, entitled "Advice," in which

he not only attacks, with all the severity of Juvenal, some of the most odious vices of the times, but also names or points out in a manner not to be mistaken several individuals, distinguished by their rank, offices, or riches, who were suspected of them. This poem, though possessed of considerable poetical merits, was far more calculated to injure him from the resentment it kindled in the breasts of individuals, than to be useful to him by the display of his talents.

He was applied to by Mr. Rich, at that time patentee of Covent Garden, to write an opera, which he executed accordingly. It was entitled "Alceste;" but a dispute taking place between the author and the manager, the opera was never acted nor published. This quarrel obtained for Rich the distinction of being mentioned in another satire, entitled "Reproof," a second part of the former, published about the beginning of the year 1747. Rich was not of a temper to be disturbed by this species of vengeance. Every dramatic production of Dr. Smollett was now precluded from Covent Garden Theatre. He soon after had a misunderstanding with Mr. Garrick, and was pushed by the violence of his temper to insert into the romance of *Roderick Random*, some uncandid and unjust observations and criticisms on that great actor's conduct. Although Mr. Garrick was as sensible as Rich was callous to attacks of this kind, Dr. Smollett himself was probably the greatest sufferer by this intemperance, as he had now reason to believe, that every dramatic piece of his would be as effectually excluded from Drury Lane as from the other Royal Theatre.

In the year 1748 he published *The Adventures of Roderick Random*, a work replete with humour, which delighted the public at the time, and is still a favourite with many. In this novel he is supposed to have introduced many of his own adventures, and by it he acquired much more reputation than money. He was advised therefore, in the following year (1749) to publish the tragedy of *The Regicide*, which he had written at the age of eighteen, by subscription; and in the preface he has given a circumstantial detail of all the difficulties and disappointments he had met with in attempting to get it upon the stage, although he had already done the same in the story of *Melopoyne in Roderick Random*.

In the summer of 1750 Dr. Smollett went

went to Paris, and about that time, or while there, wrote *Peregrine Pickle*, which was published in the next year (1751). Dr. Moore omits to notice, that in 1752 Dr. Smollett published a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on the external Use of Water, in a Letter to Dr. ****, with particular Remarks upon the present Method of using the Mineral Waters at Bath in Somersetshire," &c. In this he engaged, as was his practice, with some warmth in a dispute then subsisting amongst the medical people of Bath, where he seems to have been then settled. This is the only performance he ever published in the line of his profession, and ought not to have been excluded from his works.

His next work, which Dr. Moore does not give the date of, was *The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom*, published in 1753; and in the same year he gave a proof of the impetuosity of his character by the rash manner in which he chastised a person who had behaved to him with ingratitude and rudeness. A few strokes with a cane across the shoulders were exaggerated by this man and his counsel * into an intended assassination, and a prosecution in the King's Bench was commenced accordingly; but in spite of all the misrepresentation of malice, the good sense of an English Jury distinguished between an unpremeditated assault, and the sudden impulse of a Gentleman in repelling unprovoked rudeness. Dr. Smollett was honourably acquitted.

In 1755 Dr. Smollett published a Translation of *Don Quixote*, in 2 vols. 4to. He has been accused of not having had a sufficient knowledge of the Spanish language, when he undertook that task; but it is certain he took pains to make himself master of the subject. Immediately on its being finished, he went to his native country, to visit his friends and relations, for whom he is said to have maintained unshaken steadiness, and that affectionate prejudice, for which the natives of Scotland are accused by their philosophical neighbours.

Soon after his arrival at London, Dr.

Smollett was prevailed upon to undertake the conducting of *The Critical Review*, which commenced in January 1756. However adequate his taste and judgment in literary works may have been for such an undertaking, it certainly was not suitable to a man of his temper and acute sensibility, as it exposed him to continual attacks from authors, whose performances were censured, or in their opinion not sufficiently praised in *The Review*. This occasioned frequent controversies, the acrimony of which was sometimes greater than his patience, which was not his most shining virtue, could bear.

Previous to his undertaking *The Critical Review*, Dr. Smollett having given up all thoughts of practice as a physician, had retired to Chelsea, a situation at a sufficient distance from London to prevent his literary occupations from being disturbed, and sufficiently near to preserve his hopes of seeing his friends as often as his leisure would permit.

In 1757 his farce of *The Reprisal*, or *The Tars of Old England*, was acted at Drury Lane, and the breach between the author and Mr. Garrick was entirely closed; and in May 1758, Dr. Smollett became embroiled in a dispute with Admiral Knowles, whose character and conduct were treated with much disrespect in *The Critical Review* of that month. Dr. Smollett was desirous of accommodating the difference, but the Admiral was inexorable. The prosecution therefore went on. When the cause came to be heard in the Court of King's Bench, it was stated by the Admiral's counsel, that it was not with a view to punish a wretched printer that his client had raised the suit, but to discover who had written the offensive article; that when he should come to the knowledge of the author, if he proved to be a Gentleman, another kind of satisfaction would be demanded of him.

Dr. Smollett no sooner heard this than he declared himself the writer of the article in question, and gave the Admiral to understand that he was ready to give him the satisfaction to which his counsel alluded. This declaration, however, had

* The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell was the prosecutor's counsel on this occasion, and gave great occasion of offence to Dr. Smollett, in his manner of conducting the cause, which occasioned Dr. Smollett to pen an expositulatory letter to him, the rough draft of which was sent to Mr. Macherche for his approbation. This letter Dr. Moore prints, as he says, from Dr. Anderson's *Life of Dr. Smollett*. He seems not to know what Dr. Anderson certainly did, though he suppressed the notice of it, that this letter and two more were first published in *The European Magazine* for March 1784. The original manuscripts, in Dr. Smollett's hand-writing, are still in our possession.

no other effect than that of becoming the foundation of a new prosecution against the Doctor himself, in consequence of which he was fined in rool, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench prison.

Previous to this the complete History of England, in four volumes 4to. was published, in the year 1758. It has been declared, and never contradicted, that this work was composed and finished for the press in fourteen months. It certainly is no sufficient apology for a literary work being ill composed, that it was composed hastily; but the shortness of the time bestowed on this performance, joined to the share of merit which cannot be denied to it, will make this History be considered as one of the most striking proofs of facility in writing that ever was given. Though interspersed with few of those reflections which constitute what is called the philosophy of history, and which distinguish the histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume, the sprightly vein of Smollett's rapid narrative, and the lively colours in which many characters are painted, rendered it highly agreeable to the generality of readers. Few authors have written so well who have written so hastily; and none have left a stronger impression, that many of their works are inferior to what it was in their power to have rendered them. It was afterwards published in 8vo. in numbers, of which the weekly sale amounted to more than ten thousand.

Dr. Moore neglects to mention, that in January 1760, a new periodical publication was commenced, to which Dr. Smollett's name was appended in all the advertisements, entitled "The British Magazine, or Monthly Repository," in which the Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves first made their appearance, and about the same time our author permitted his name to appear to a Bookseller's Edition of a Translation of the Works of Voltaire, to which, it is most probable, he gave but little assistance.

At the beginning of the reign of his present Majesty, in the year 1762, when every channel of calumny was opened, and every vehicle of abuse employed against the Earl of Bute, Dr. Smollett was prevailed upon to write in defence of the measures of his administration. He accordingly undertook to publish a weekly paper, called "The Briton," which produced the famous "North Briton," which in less than a year silenced its antagonist.

Dr. Moore takes but little notice of the Continuation of the History of England, four volumes of which in 8vo. were completed early in 1763, and a fifth in 1765, which brought down the history to that period. It has been asserted, and is generally believed, that Dr. Smollett sold this work to his printer at a price which enabled the purchaser to re-sell it to a city bookseller, on the day the bargain was made, at a profit of no less than one thousand pounds. In 1766 it was published in two volumes 4to. and in that year Dr. Smollett again visited Scotland.

About this time our author met with a misfortune, which touched his heart more sensibly than any he had before encountered: his only child, a daughter whose amiable dispositions and early accomplishments soothed the cares, flattered the hopes, and fixed the affections, of her father, was snatched from him by death.

This calamity, with his own ill health, and the earnest request of his wife, determined him to leave England, and to spend some time in a foreign country and milder climate; a scheme which he accomplished, and soon after his return published his travels through France and Italy, in the form of letters from different parts of those countries.

In 1769 he published *The Adventures of an Atom*, a work of a different nature from any of his other performances; being a political romance, intended to describe, under Japanese names, the conduct and characters of the leaders of party towards the end of the reign of George the Second, and the beginning of that of George the Third.

Dr. Smollett never enjoyed good health or spirits after the death of his daughter. His last work was *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*, published in 1771. His complaints having recurred with violence, he was pressed by his friends, Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Hunter, to try again the effects of a milder climate; but, as his circumstances could ill support the expence of the journey, and of his remaining free from all care but what concerned his health, application was made to obtain for him the office of Consul at Naples, Leghorn, or Nice, that he might enjoy the influence of the Italian climate, without that degree of mental exertion which might injure his constitution. This application was fruitless.

He set out for Italy, however, early in the year 1770, and after residing a
short

short time at Leghorn, he withdrew to a more tranquil and salutary situation in the neighbourhood of that town, where he died about the month of October 1771, in the 51st year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory by his wife, with an inscription by Dr. Armstrong, and in 1774 a pillar was erected to commemorate him on the banks of the Leven, by his cousin James Smollett, with an inscription revised by Dr. Johnson.

Though he died in indigent circumstances, had he lived a few years longer, he would have experienced affluence, as he must have inherited the estate of Bonhill, of 1000*l.* a year, by the death of his cousin Mr. Smollett, whose heir of entail he was, and who would in all probability have bequeathed him the rest of his fortune, of nearly the same value, both of which fell to the Doctor's sister Mrs. Felfer.

Besides the performances mentioned by Dr. Moore, Dr. Smollett compiled several Volumes of the Modern Universal History, and published, about 1756, a Collection of Voyages, in which was inserted his own account of the expedition against Carthage, which ought to have found a place in his works. In 1776 also, a Translation of Telemachus was printed in his name, and on the 1st of April 1785 a farce, which was said to have been left in the hands of a printer, entitled "The Israelites, or the Pampered Nabob," by Dr. Smollett, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Aickin. (*See Europ. Mag. April 1785, p. 284.*)

Dr. Moore concludes his account in the following manner:—"The person of Dr. Smollett was stout and well proportioned, his countenance engaging, his manner reserved, with a certain air of dignity that seemed to indicate that he was not unconscious of his own powers. He was of a disposition so humane and generous, that he was ever ready to serve the unfortunate, and on some occasions to assist them beyond what his circumstances could justify. Though few could penetrate with more acuteness into character, yet none was more apt to overlook misconduct, when attended with misfortune.

"He lived in a hospitable manner, but despised that hospitality which is founded on ostentation, which entertains only those whose situation in life flatters the

vanity of the entertainer, or such as can make returns of the same kind, that hospitality which keeps a debtor and creditor account of dinners. Smollett invited to his plain but plentiful table the persons whose characters he esteemed, in whose conversation he delighted, and many for no other reason than because they stood in need of his countenance and protection.

"As nothing was more abhorrent to his nature than pertness or intrusion, few things could render him more indignant than a cold reception; to this, however, he imagined he had sometimes been exposed, on his applications in favour of others; for himself he never made an application to any great man in his life.

"Free from vanity, Smollett had a considerable share of pride, and great sensibility; his passions were easily moved, and too impetuous when roused; he could not conceal his contempt of folly, his detestation of fraud, nor refrain from proclaiming his indignation against every instance of oppression.

"Though Smollett possessed a versatility of style in writing, which he could accommodate to every character, he has no suppleness in his conduct. His learning, diligence, and natural acuteness, would have rendered him eminent in the science of medicine, had he persevered in that profession; other parts of his character were ill suited for augmenting his practice. He could neither stoop to impose on credulity, nor human caprice.

"He was of an intrepid, independent, imprudent disposition, equally incapable of deceit and adulation, and more disposed to cultivate the acquaintance of those he could serve than of those who could serve him. What wonder that a man of this character was not what is called successful in life."

The first Volume of this Collection, besides the Essay on Romance and the Life of the Author, contains The Regicide, The Reprisal, and Poems. Vol. II. Roderick Random. Vol. III. and IV. Peregrine Pickle. Vol. V. Count Fathom. Vol. VI. Sir Launcelot Greaves and The Adventures of an Atom. Vol. VII. The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker. And Vol. VIII. Travels into France and Italy.

A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, in which the Words are accented and divided into Syllables, exactly as they ought to be pronounced, with reference to Rules which shew the Analogy of Pronunciation. To which is added a Complete Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, divided into Syllables, and accented according to Rules drawn from Analogy, and the best Usage; concluding with Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, with some probable Conjectures on the Method of freeing them from the Obscurity and Confusion in which they are involved, both by the Ancients and Moderns. By John Walker, Author of the Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary. 1 vol. 8vo. Robinsons. 1798.

THE above is a very valuable appendage to Mr. Walker's former work, "The Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary;" for though the latter was fully competent to the object it proposed, that of instructing us in the most approved mode of Pronunciation, *proper names from the Greek and Latin* form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Mr. Walker has therefore, with that indefatigable perseverance and accurate research which have distinguished him through life, produced this *desideratum*, which will be found, not only convenient to the polite scholar as a *remembrancer*, but highly useful to all those who have occasion to write or converse on a number of subjects where the pronunciation of proper names so constantly interfere.

In the prosecution of this work the author seems to have aimed more at utility than criticism. He has given a fuller and more complete vocabulary of proper names, than is any where to be met with, and what distinguishes his from every other, he has divided the names into syllables as they ought to be pronounced, upon such principles as are founded in the very nature of our language, and which immediately decide upon the quantity of many syllables, which without such principles must remain in a state of uncertainty. In this he has pursued the same track which he has marked out in his Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, by shewing the precise boundaries of Greek and Latin accent and quantity in the pronunciation of English.

His Introduction is a vindication of the English pronunciation of the Latin, which is so much decried by foreigners, and those Englishmen who do not enter rationally into the question; and he clearly shews, that though foreigners upon the whole may pronounce nearer to the ancient Romans than the English, that they differ as widely from each other

as they do in their own languages; and have no right to expect the English should agree with them, till they agree among themselves; especially when it is considered that the English in their pronunciation of the Latin do exactly what other nations do, that is, they pronounce it according to the analogy of their native tongue.

His observations of the Greek and Latin accent and quantity are new and curious, he shews the confusion and uncertainty about them among the learned, and attempts a solution of the difficulties attending the subject, by first ascertaining the nature of English accent and quantity, and then endeavouring to shew what the Greek and Latin accent and quantity must be to be intelligible. His distinction of the speaking voice into its two leading inflexions, which immediately gives us a clearer idea of accent than we have hitherto seen, seems not unsuccessfully applied to explain that of the Greek and Latin; though after all the illustration he has given of this point by demonstrating that on every system of accent the learned languages must necessarily have been very monotonous, we must confess that the subject seems still to remain in great obscurity. Perhaps the line he has chalked out may be some guide to future discoverers, for as he justly observes, how can we expect to investigate the Greek and Latin accent and quantity when we do not understand the nature of our own?

On the whole we look upon this performance to be very useful to most classes of people; particularly to the professors of the fine arts, as well as the readers of sacred and profane history, politics, poetry, &c. &c. To public and private schools it will be perhaps still more useful, where an early and classical idea of pronunciation becomes so necessary an ornamental appendage to knowledge in most of the departments of life.

The Castle on the Rock ; or, Memoirs of the Elderland Family. By the Author of "Derwent Priory." 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Symonds. 1793.

THE Novel before us possesses a considerable share of merit. The characters of Eliza Oliver, Lord Elderland, the Dowager Countess, and the Darnley Family, are properly discriminated, and well sustained throughout. Many excellent sentiments, affecting incidents, and characteristic descriptions, are interspersed ; and the mind is kept in a pleasing state of expectation naturally excited, and gradually heightened, to the end.

The language, however, in different parts of the work is very unequal ; sometimes elegant and even eloquent ; at others (particularly in the early part of the first and middle of the third volumes), wearing the appearance of haste and negligence. But, as the story is interesting, and tends invariably to promote the cause of virtue, it is an unpleasant task to point out small defects which will readily offer themselves to the attention and correction of the author. In some instances, indeed, we are willing to suppose them errors of the press ; e. g. "O bend your eyes on me, and let me in them trace, *whether if* my presumptuous wishes are favoured with your approbation."—"He formed at that moment an opinion of her

principles, *that which* he ever after retained."—"And who, on his part *he* felt not the least inclination for his cousin."

Such as the following must, however, be supposed to have escaped the pen of the writer : "Tell him to *learn* [teach] his wife to stay at home."—"The expense of travelling *of* it away."—"I shuddered *involuntar*[il]y."—"She resisted for years to the entreaties of the superior."—"As to the Earl, *as* [who] was himself worse, &c."

The Author (whom by the preface we find to be a female) deprecates in modest terms the severity of criticism, and says, that the work "has been written in the midst of perplexities, cares, and uncertainties, and has often been flown to in times of anxiety, to cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments."

We hope that the lady will not think us insensible to her sorrows ; but, the very same sense of duty to our readers which has induced us to speak of her work in the favourable terms we have used at the beginning of this article, has obliged us also to hint at its inaccuracies.

J.

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

[Continued from Page 37.]

THE Third Chapter of this Volume treats of the departure from Pekin, and of the occurrences that took place in the journey. Our Author remarks that *few handsome females* were visible in the villages by which they passed. He endeavours to account for this by mentioning a custom, subsisting in China, among the powerful and opulent, of purchasing from their parents, at the age of fourteen, such maidens as are distinguished by their faces or their figure. Accident had thrown a few of these within view of the Gentlemen of the Embassy, who considered them, from the fairness and delicacy of their complexions, and the beauty and regularity of their features, as entitled to admiration. Some of those who did not appear indiscriminately abroad, but whom curiosity impelled to quit their houses to see the extraordinary strangers pass, were sometimes hooted back by Chinese of the other sex.

This account seems a little at variance with Æneas Anderson's description of the two sexes at Pekin ; of whom he relates, that he very cordially shook hands with the females, and appeared by his freedom rather to gratify than offend the men. That we may not causelessly suspect his veracity, we will suppose that the women, to whom our traveller's familiarity was so generally acceptable, were of that *easy and accessible* character, of which Pekin, like other great and voluptuous capitals, may be conceived to afford a plentiful supply.

Of the towns which the Embassy observed, in the slow progress of the yachts, sometimes against the stream, Sir G. S. gives the following general description : They were for the most part surrounded with walls higher than the roofs of the houses they inclosed. The walls formed a square, facing the four cardinal points.

Tha

The gates had the names of East, West, North, or South, according to the fact, engraven in stone over the entrance. The streets were for the most part narrow, nor were there within the walls any wide openings or squares. Large edifices were few, and consecrated to public uses, or the residence of the principal persons in authority. The sumptuous laws of China regulate the dwellings, as well as the apparel of the opulent.

The houses were in general of a simple construction, and in height one story. The foundations were of freestone or granite: the walls generally of bricks, of an earth selected with care. The timber used in building is chiefly the Larch Fir, which is planted on mountains too cold or steep for other culture. The windows are small, and of paper, instead of glass. Very little iron is used, scarcely even a nail in any of their buildings. The floors are of marble flags, or indurated earth. In elegant and public structures, a range of columns, made of the entire trunk of the same kind of fir, run parallel to the outside walls, between which and the columns a gallery is thus formed. The body of the roof in that case rests upon the walls, and its projecting part only upon the columns.

All public buildings, and most palaces, have their chief doors and windows to the south. The principal edifices are a hall of audience, in which complaints are heard, and justice administered; a college for students, in which they are solemnly examined for degrees; temples for public worship of divers sects; granaries, in order to be provided against famine; and a public library. The ordinary houses advance to the street without columns; instead of which, such as have shops hang out two tall poles, painted and gilt, and crossed with boards, to inform the learned passenger, in large golden characters, and the unlearned, by figurative allusions, of the articles which he may be supplied. Within side the ornaments are few, and the furniture simple. Every thing of wood is painted red, and varnished.

One of the methods employed by the Chinese to catch fish is somewhat singular: To one side of a boat a flat board painted white is fixed at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the edge inclining towards the water. On moonlight nights the boat is so placed that the painted board is turned towards the

moon, from whence the rays of light, striking on the whitened surface, give to it the appearance of moving water, on which the fish leaping as in their element, the boatmen raising with a firing the board, turn the fish into the boat. Every method of catching fish is followed with avidity, to make up for the scarcity of the flesh of quadrupeds. Of the largest sort the common people seldom taste, unless such as die by accident or disease. In such cases the appetite of a Chinese surmounts all scruple; whether it be an ox or camel, a sheep or ass, it is equally acceptable.

The following detail of a religious ceremony on shipboard, to propitiate the Spirit of the Yellow River, in a part where the navigation was dangerous, will remind our classical readers of the rites described by the great Master of the Roman Epic:

“The Captain, surrounded by the crew of the yacht, assembled on the forecastle, and holding as a victim in his hand a cock, wrung off his head, which committing to the stream, he consecrated the vessel with the blood spouting from the body, by sprinkling it upon the deck, the masts, the anchor, and the doors of the apartments; and stuck upon them a few of the feathers of the bird. Several bowls of meat were then brought forward, and ranged in a line across the deck. Before these were placed a cup of oil, one filled with tea, one with some ardent spirit, and a fourth with salt; the Captain making at the time three profound inclinations of the body, with hands uplifted, and muttering a few words, as if of solicitation, to the Deity. The *loo*, or brazen drum, was beaten in the mean time forcibly; lighted matches were held towards heaven; papers, covered with tin or silver leaf, were burnt; and crackers fired off in great abundance by the crew. The Captain afterwards made libations to the river, by emptying into it from the vessel's prow the several cups of liquids, and concluded with throwing in also that which held the salt. All the ceremonies being over, and the bowls of meat removed, the people feasted on it, and launched afterwards with confidence the yacht into the current. As soon as she had reached the opposite shore, the Captain returned thanks to Heaven with three inclinations of the body.”

[To be continued.]

An Address to the People of Great Britain. By R. Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff. 8vo. Faulder. 1s.

THIS excellent, patriotic, and truly Christian Address, besides its other merits, has that of being well timed. His Lordship professes to be an independent man, upon whom the present burthens are likely to fall as heavily as on most men; he notwithstanding approves the present measures, and is of opinion that they ought to have extended further; and instead of the tenth part of each person's income being appropriated, that a tenth part of each person's property should be called for, to preserve the country from ruin. "Whatever doubts (says he) I formerly entertained, or (notwithstanding all I have read or heard on the subject) may still entertain, either on the justice or the necessity of commencing this war in which we are engaged, I entertain none on the present necessity and justice of continuing it. Under whatever circumstances the war was begun, it is now become just; since the enemy has refused to treat, on equitable terms, for the restoration of peace. Under whatever circumstances of expediency or in-expediency the war was commenced, its continuance is now become necessary; for what necessity can be greater than that which arises from the enemy having threatened us with destruction as a Nation?" He then discusses the ability of the Nation to resist the enemy, and points out the fate of those countries which have submitted to French power or intrigue, and concludes with a short refutation of the erroneous opinions, in respect to Religion and Government, which are supposed to be gaining too much ground. This Address cannot be too extensively circulated.

Answer by Way of Letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. Planter of Jamaica, &c. containing a Refutation of his historical Survey of the French Colony of St. Domingo, &c. &c. By Colonel Venault de Charonelly. 4to. Debrett. 1797.

This Author (who by the title page is described Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Planter of St. Domingo, Member of the First General Assembly of that Colony, and charged by his Majesty's Ministers and the Planters to regulate and sign the Capitulation for the French part of that Island with Lieutenant General Williamson, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica) appears, from his local knowledge, better informed of many particulars relating to St. Domingo than Mr. Edwards, and has accordingly rectified many erroneous statements

of that Gentleman. Our author views the possession of St. Domingo as a very important object, and is a steady advocate for retaining the possession of it. In this pamphlet there is much curious information, particularly relative to the yellow fever. We suppose Mr. Edwards will, as it is incumbent on him, take some notice of this answer, which is by no means a trifling production.

Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France. Addressed by Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for the State of South Carolina to his Constituents, in May 1797. 8vo. For the Philanthropic Society.

The Public have done justice to the spirit, the intelligence, and candour of this pamphlet, which contains the clearest development of the baseness and perfidy of the inveterate enemies of the human species, and at the same time a complete answer to the slippancy of O'Bryen, and the dulness of Erikine. Those, however, who are fond of defending and palliating the horrible conduct of the French, will, we are afraid, in spite of the most irrefragable evidence, still persist in the error of regarding the declarations of France, and wholly overlooking her actions.

Effusions of Fancy. 8vo. Richardson and Co. 1798.

The Author of these Effusions appears to possess an elegant cultivated mind, but without much poetic spirit. There is but little to distinguish these Effusions from those of the numerous class of writers who amuse themselves, but very slightly add to the stock of public amusements. The Author announces his intention of further publications.

Opuscules Poétiques par l'Auteur de l'Épître à mon Père. 8vo. Jaques and Thomas. 1797.

The Author of these Pieces is an Emigrant, and appears, from the circumstance of the pamphlet being printed by subscription, to be in a situation which precludes criticism on his work. The principal poem is entitled "Les Epoux Malheureux, or Les Victimes de la Vendée," a story very pathetically told, and of which there is a translation by Mr. Ewen.

The Warning Voice. 4to. 1798. Cawthorn.

This is a Poem in Dialogue, containing much seasonable admonition on the present crisis of affairs. The Author shews himself a good subject, and a respectable member of society. His observation on the conduct of one of the Reviews merits attention. The design of the Poem is however better than the execution.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 25.

KNAVE OR NOT. A Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

Count, <i>alias</i> Harry Monrose,	Mr. Palmer.
Sir Guy Carden,	Mr. Wroughton.
Sir Joseph Ferment,	Mr. Suett.
Mr. Carden,	Mr. Wewitzer.
Oliver Ferment,	Mr. Barrymore.
Young Jonas (Son to Lady Ferment)	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Clerk to Sir Guy Carden	Mr. Trueman.
Attorney,	Mr. Hollingworth.
Lady Ferment,	Miss Pope.
Aurelia Rowland,	Miss Decamp.
Susan Monrose.	Mrs. Jordan.

FABLE.

Aurelia Rowland is introduced to the audience in the capacity of companion to Lady Ferment, by whom she is treated with insult and deceit ; though she was the real heiress to an immense fortune, of which she was deprived by the treachery of Sir Joseph Ferment and Mr. Carden, who were left the executors of her father's will. This, however, was a secret of which she had no knowledge, but was first discovered, through the loquacity of a maid-servant, to Harry Monrose, who, under the assumed appearance of a foreign Count, is retained in the family as tutor to Young Jonas, Lady Ferment's son. This disclosure makes the Count resolve to obtain, if possible, the hand of the young Lady ; but her heart was already engrossed by the love of the amiable Oliver Ferment, who, through the machinations of his stepmother, was treated with great rigour by Sir Joseph Ferment, his father. The Count, in his proceedings, aims at a double purpose, and brings his sister Susan, an awkward but honest and sincere country girl to London, intending that she should assist him in his views upon Miss Rowland, and receives, in return for this service, the hand and affections of his pupil Jonas. This last is represented as a careless fellow, who gives little other indications of sense, but by the ingenuity discovered in his manner of extorting money from his mother, by threatening to drown himself. The Count's views with regard to him are easily accomplished, and he becomes the lover of Susan.

Sir Guy Carden is a Baronet of large fortune, and the friend of Oliver Ferment, whose good qualities he esteems, and is made the confident of his love for Aurelia. The Baronet is throughout a man disposed to be dissatisfied ; and while he is constantly performing good actions, appears vexed at the solitiness of his own heart. He despises, however, the selfishness of his brother Mr. Carden, who, he says, will go to his grave—"like a pullet dying of the pip." Aurelia's situation with Lady Ferment becoming intolerably irksome, the lover obtains for her the protection of Sir Guy, which she consents to accept for a while. In the mean time, the Count proceeds in his enquiries, and obtains some further information on examining Mr. Carden's attorney. But as he was not secure of possessing any influence in the affections of Aurelia, he recurs to the good offices of Susan, and contrives to have her invited as a visitor at the house of Sir Joseph, which Lady Ferment dares not refuse, when he explained that he was acquainted with an intrigue between her and a young Highlander at a masquerade. His sister Susan's natural goodness does not suffer her to assist in her brother's designs on Aurelia, and, overhearing some words of a conspiracy against her between Mr. Carden and Sir Joseph, she instantly takes the alarm, communicates all she knows, and accelerates her flight. She afterwards bears the brunt of all her brother's fury and resentment on finding his bird was flown, and, on his threatening to get her into his possession, she engages Jonas to assist in counteracting them. The *dénouement* comes in the fifth act, when Aurelia is in the hands of the Count, who had carried her off by violence, and is proceeding to avail himself fully of that advantage at the moment when Oliver and Jonas arrive and rescue her.—The Count, in revenge for his disappointment, proposes that Oliver should fight him on the spot, and offers him one of his pistols. Oliver declines this from a spirit of philanthropy, and at last prevails on the Count to relinquish his purpose, and contribute to do justice to the injured orphan. The Count embraces this plan with earnestness, and after exposing the selfish iniquity of the two confederates, the piece concludes with the union of Oliver with Aurelia, whose property is to be restored ;—and Jonas

and Susan are made happy in the same manner.

This Comedy has both merits and defects. The characters are strongly drawn and well supported. The drift of the piece is also favourable to virtue, but the satire is rather that of Juvenal than Horace, and hardly that of the Comic Muse. In the grave scenes, the language is vigorous and animated, but the comic ones want sprightliness and elegance. As a performance which has a tendency to make mankind dissatisfied with each other by the gloomy view it gives of human nature, we are not surpris'd at the cold reception it met with.

FEB. 9. ENGLAND PRESERVED, a Tragedy, by Mr. Watfon, First Clerk of the Irish House of Commons; an Interlude; and the Farce of The Poor Sailor; were acted at Covent Garden, and the receipt of the house appropriated to the voluntary contribution for the defence of our country. There were present Lord Bridport and Lord Hood, whose healths being drunk in the Interlude occasioned such extraordinary bursts of applause, that both these naval heroes felt themselves obliged to come forward and make their acknowledgments for the honour done them by bowing to the audience. Previous to the Play, the following Address, said to be written by William Boscawen, Esq. was spoken by Mr. Holman:

WHEN Persia's tyrant, to th' Athenian coast,

Sent forth, indignant, his barbarian host,
At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band
Undaunted rose, to guard their native land;
Their valour stor'd unnumber'd foes to yield,
Pursu'd o'er Marathon's immortal field.

When Rome, superior to the storms of fate,
Saw Africa's Chieftain thund'ring at her gate,
With stedfast soul she brav'd th' impending blow,

Nor stoop'd to parley with her hatred foe.
Lives there a Briton, bless'd with Freedom's laws,

Less firm, less faithful to his country's cause?
Breathes there a soul, which patriot zeal inspires,

But feels her wrongs, and glows with equal fires?

While, with gigantic strides, o'er Europe's plains,

Fell Rapine stalks, and Desolation reigns;
While fierce Oppression, with insulting claim,
Mocks Freedom's rights, yet rules in Freedom's name;

This envied Isle alone its fury braves,
Safe in her valiant sons, and circling waves;
Crown'd with the bliss that genuine Freedom knows,
She spurns th' insidious boon of treacherous foes;

And hears unmov'd the gathering tempest roar,

Though hosts unnumber'd threaten her sea-girt shore.

Oh! then, let each prepare, with dauntless heart,

At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
Ye generous youth, whom active vigour fires,
Stand forth, and emulate our glorious fires!
Inspir'd, like them, your country's rights to shield,

Remember Agincourt and Blenheim's field!

Ye titled great, display your native worth,
Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!

Ye sons of wealth, with bounty cheer the train

Who guard our shore, and triumph on the main!

Ye fair, for whom we toil, for whom we bleed,

With smiles reward each high-distinguished deed!

So shall one heart, one soul, inspire all
Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall;
So, crown'd with vict'ry, may our labours cease,

And reap its harvest in the fruits of peace.

12. JOAN OF ARC; or, THE MAID OF ORLEANS, a grand historical Ballet, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The plot of this piece is partly historical, and a love plot is interwoven in it. The successes of the heroine are derived from a banner which she receives from Lucifer. With this she performs uncommon feats in arms until deserted by the internal agents, when she is forced to yield. The piece concluded with a grand pageant, in which the most prominent parts of English history were represented by action. Since the first, various alterations and improvements have been introduced.

13. HE'S MUCH TO BLAME, a Comedy, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir George Versatile,	Mr. Lewis.
Lord Vibrate,	Mr. Quick.
Dr. Van Costerman,	Mr. Murray.
Thompson,	Mr. Davenport.
Mr. Delaval,	Mr. Pope.

Lady Vibrate,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lady Jane Vibrate,	Miss Betterton.
Lucy,	Mrs. Gibbs.
Miss Delaval,	Mrs. Pope.

TABLE.

Lord Vibrate, according to the import of his name, is a reflecting but an unsteady character, whose negative principle of action is not to form a determination upon any subject, yet who is ever determining, and ever contradicting his determinations. He had promised his daughter Lady Jane to Mr. Delaval, a Gentleman of the purest honour, who is attached to her, and who is the object of her affections. As Delaval is, however, of too grave a turn to suit Lady Vibrate, a rantipole woman of quality, she persuades her husband to allot her daughter to Sir George Versatile, a lively man of fashion, who adapts himself to the humour of all he approaches. Sir George had been protected in his youth by the father of Delaval, and a passion had prevailed between him and Delaval's sister; but when Sir George came unexpectedly to the possession of a good fortune and the title of Baronet, he forsakes Miss Delaval, and plunges into the vortex of fashionable gaiety. The charms of Lady Jane Vibrate, however, attract him, and he is a candidate for her hand. The unhappy Miss Delaval assumes the male attire, and, accompanied by a female servant, visits London in pursuit of her lover. She happens to take her abode in the same hotel in which the Vibrate family reside, and to this same hotel her brother resorts. Mr. Delaval strongly resents the insult his sister has received, in the desertion of Sir George, which he considers as a dishonour to his family, and which he has resolved to efface with the blood of her perfidious lover. By the aid of a domino, which Sir George has sent to the hotel for the purpose of attending Lady Jane Vibrate to the masquerade, Miss Delaval obtains an interview with her lover, whom she brings to some degree of remorse, by the softness of her complaints and the tone of her voice, which, though he supposes her a man, reminds him of the voice of his former mistress. Miss Delaval, on retiring, finds that her brother is in the house, and returns in great agony, knowing his intentions, intreating Lady Jane not to let Sir George and Mr. Delaval know the name of each other. The danger of a discovery in this respect produces a scene peculiarly interesting, and which is managed with great dexterity. At length, however, Delaval discovers Sir George, and reproaching him bitterly for misconduct gives him a challenge. Sir George desires to know the name of his antagonist, but Delaval declines to give the information till the

time of determined hostility shall arrive. In the interim Miss Delaval again meets Sir George at the masquerade, and awakens in his heart the keenest agonies at the sense of the injuries he had inflicted. In the conflict of her feelings, she at length faints, and is discovered. Sir George is then thoroughly repentant, and all his affection for Miss Delaval revives. He has, however, the debt of honour still to settle with his unknown antagonist. At the time appointed, Mr. Delaval arrives, and before he will avow himself to Sir George, he gives an interesting picture of Sir George's early life, of the protection which he received from the late Mr. Delaval; of the attachment of Miss Delaval towards Sir George, and his base desertion. Finally, he acknowledges himself to be her brother, and demands immediate arbitration by the sword, or a paper from Sir George, acknowledging the whole of his misconduct, subscribed by his own hand. Sir George refuses the ignominious paper, but determines not to raise his hand against the life of his mistress's brother, resolving rather to sacrifice his own to the vengeance of his implacable adversary. At length, however, his reflections convince him that he has done wrong, and, since he cannot by reasoning subdue the obstinacy of his opponent, he determines to conquer his own pride, and sign the confession of his guilt. This unexpected concession at once softens the rage of Delaval, who considers him as a brother. The rest of the Dramatis Personæ, who had been under alarm respecting the duel, soon arrive, and the Piece, of course, concludes with an intended marriage between Sir George and Miss Delaval, and Mr. Delaval and Lady Jane.

There is a character of a foreign Doctor Van Colsterman, a fawning quack, who, by his *specifics* and his servility, is the representative of many who are suffered to practise in this country.

This Comedy is lively, without extravagance. It is not the work of a vigorous mind, but it is written by a man who has observed the superficialities of life, who knows the progress and the conflicts of the passions, and who seems desirous to foster the amiable affections, and to aid the cause of morality. There is much pleasantry in the dialogue, and considerable interest in the progress of the fable. There are no pitiful *equivocals*, and the language is easy and natural, if not polished and elegant. The sentiments,

if not marked by force and novelty, are suitable to the characters, and apply to the feelings of the Audience.

The name of Mr. Fenwick has been given out as the Author, but the piece is generally supposed to be the production of Mr. Holcroft.

18. Miss Moleni appeared the first time on that Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of The Country Girl. This Lady is an avowed pupil of Mrs. Jordan, and had already appeared on the Rich-

mond Theatre. Her performance was marked with ease and spirit, without any servile imitation of her acknowledged tutorefs.

Previous to the play, Mr. Palmer came forward to request the indulgence of the Audience while he delivered an Address in behalf of the fair candidate for their protection, declaring, that as he had only received it that day, it was too late for it to be given in any other manner.

POETRY.

O D E

FOR THE NEW YEAR—1798.

I.

WHEN genial zephyr's balmy wing
Fans with soft plume the flowery vale,
Each tender scion of the spring

Expanding owns the fostering gale,
And smiles each sunny glade around,
With vegetable beauty crown'd ;
But when the whirlwinds of the north
Burst in tempestuous vengeance forth,
Before the thunder of the storm
Each spreading tree of weaker form
Or bends to earth, or lies reclin'd,
Torn by the fury of the wind ;
Then proudly 'mid the quivering shade
Stands the firm oak in native strength ar-
ray'd,

Waves high his giant branches, and defies
The elemental war that rends the skies.

II.

Deep-rooted in this kindred soil,
So Freedom here through many an age
Has mock'd Ambition's fruitless toil,
And Treason's wiles, and Faction's rage ;
And as the stormy ruin pass'd

Which Anarchy's rude breath had blown,
While Europe, bending to the blast,
Beholds her fairest realms o'erthrown ;

Alone Britannia's happy isle,
Bless'd by a patriot Monarch's smile,
Amid surrounding storms uninjur'd stands,
Nor dreads the tempest's force that wastes
her neighbour lands.

III.

But see ! along the darkling main
The gathering clouds malignant lower,
And, spreading o'er our blue domain,
Against our shores their thunders pour :
While treach'rous friends and daring foes
Around in horrid compact close ;—
Their swarming barks portentous shade
With crowded sails the watery glade ;

When lo ! imperial GEORGE commands—
Rush to the waves Britannia's veteran bands—
Unnumber'd hosts usurp in vain
Dominion o'er his briny reign ;
His Fleets their Monarch's right proclaim
With brazen throat, with breath of flame :
And captive in his ports their squadrons ride,
Or mourn their shatter'd wrecks deep whelm'd
beneath the tide.

IV.

From shore to shore, from pole to pole,
Where'er wide Ocean's billows roll,
From holy Ganges' tepid wave
To seas that isles Atlantic lave ;
From hoary Greenland's frozen lands
To burring Libya's golden sands,
Aloft the British ensign flies
In folds triumphant to the skies ;
While to the notes that hail'd the isle
Emerging from its parent main,
The sacred Muse with raptur'd smile
Responsive pours the exulting strain—
" Rule, Britannia ! rule the waves,
" Britons never will be slaves."

AMASIA TO PHILARIO, AN EPISTLE.

FROM MRS. ROWE'S LETTERS MORAL AND
ENTERTAINING.

LETTER I.

THE ARGUMENT.

Philario having seduced Amasia into a criminal passion for him, is obliged to quit her for some weeks ; during his absence she is seized with a violent fever : her physicians having pronounced her past recovery, in an interval of the disorder she writes the following Epistle :

IN this short interval of calmer pain,
While with less anguish throbs each tor-
tur'd vein,
To thee, Philario ! once her boasted friend,
These last sad lines will loſt Amasia send !

To ask thee, where that endless age of love
 And ever blooming joys you bade her prove?
 The fair delusion's vanish'd from my sight,
 And my bright noon-tide sun sets in un-
 timely night!
 How oft, while panting in these circling
 arms,
 You've call'd immortal these now-fading
 charms:
 Bade them defy the waste of creeping age,
 Nor of disease to heed the idle rage:
 Convinc'd too late, how fatally deceiv'd,
 I curse my easy sex, that I believ'd!
 Pale sickness soon all desolate has laid;
 Soon made the lillies droop; the roses fade;
 My spring's fair light o'ercast with wintry
 gloom,
 Chill'd with benumbing touch each opening
 bloom,
 And in a few short days consigns me to the
 tomb!
 This truth my guilt with tenfold horror
 brings,
 And adds acuteness to death's sharpest stings:
 Each future prospect drowns in black despair,
 And my distracted soul conflicting passions
 tear!—
 To wound me worse, Mem'ry recalls the
 day
 When on her bed of death a parent lay:
 Her pale lips quiver'd, and her voice grew
 faint,
 When thus in accents sad, th' expiring faint:
 "My child, thou see'st that thou and I must
 part!
 "Hear me disclose the anguish of my heart:
 "Though young I leave thee to the world
 forlorn,
 "And by relentless death am sudden torn,
 "I trust that Heav'n its gracious aid will
 lend,
 "And my stead, will prove thy better friend!
 "No wrong affection e'er thy soul possess,
 "Nor ill-plac'd passion shal'd thy govern'd
 breast:
 "Adherent still to virtue's steady love;—
 "Philario courts thy love!—Why need I
 more?"—
 "Let not the thought (reply I instant made),
 "Let not the thought my mother's peace in-
 vade!
 "Tho' at my feet should fall th' enchanting
 youth,
 "And breathe the warmest vows of love and
 truth;
 "Yet would the libertine's detested name
 "Forbid my soul to catch the lambent
 flame!
 "But least frail reason yield to passion's
 pow'r,
 "And quit her charge in some unhappy hour;

'Here, in the face of awful Heav'n I swear,
 'By the great hand which form'd earth, sea,
 and air;
 'Whose wise direction governs every sphere,
 'At whose tribunal we must all appear;
 'To purer thoughts my rising soul shall soar,
 'And from this day I'll never see him more!
 The solemn sound each list'ning angel caught,
 Spread its light wings, and Heav'n's high
 mansions fought;
 My pious vow well-pleas'd recorded there,
 With all the holy violence of pray'r!
 Those heav'nly guards my heart had long
 forewarn'd,
 In happier days, when I this flatt'ry scorn'd,
 Plac'd Heav'n's eternal splendors in my view,
 All which I fondly sacrific'd for you!
 For guilt's base pleasures dar'd th' Almighty
 rod,
 And brav'd the justice of an injur'd God!
 No more I hope his blest abode to gain,
 But as a refuge from eternal pain!
 His blest abode (to mortals unreveal'd)
 To hearts impure as mine no joy can yield!
 For still, too charming Youth! dost thou en-
 gage
 My fond affection, and subdu'st my rage!
 For thee I'd fain avert my impending doom,
 And gain a respite from the yawning tomb!
 Tho' thine th'insuaring guilt which lur'd astray
 My youthful heart from virtue's even way:
 Oh, may that guilt thy laden soul ne'er gall!
 Thee I acquit; myself accuse of all.
 'Twas but last night my mother's awful
 shade
 (By wakeful conscience to my sight display'd)
 To me appear'd; with mild but solemn air
 She bade me "For the silent tomb prepare!"
 Seducer say; I ask of thee alone,
 What penitence can perjury atone?
 'Gainst Heav'n's clear light I consciously have
 err'd,
 And to that light, Hell's deepest gloom pre-
 ferr'd!
 When my rack'd soul, to vice but half a prey,
 Was half inclin'd to fly the treach'rous way;
 What eloquence could thy false tongue em-
 ploy,
 And judgment, reason, virtue, each destroy;
 Th' illicite sophistry was all thy own,
 Which left me guilty, hopeless, and undone!
 Is all thy rhet'rick then in Hell's black cause!
 Can'st thou not plead to Heav'n's offended
 laws?
 To my sad soul can'st thou not whisper
 peace?
 Breathe one short pray'r, and bid my sorrows
 cease?
 On bended knees thy monstrous crime confess,
 Kind Heav'n might grant for me thy kind
 request:

Perhaps its humble suppliant might hear ;
Perhaps might pardon ; could't thou be sincere !—

But whence this sudden faintness, that prevails

O'er ev'ry limb ? each orb of vision fails.
Scarce my cold hand its wonted aid supplies :
Oh ! haste thee ; haste thee ; thy Amasia dies !

Once more these eyes shall ope, thy face to view,

Then on thy bosom sigh a last adieu !

JOHN O'SURRY.

Jan. 20, 1798.

PARAPHRASE

ON THE LATTER PART OF THE EIGHTH BOOK OF OSSIAN'S TEMORA.

DIM o'er the plain of Moielena roll'd
The mists of evening, and great Fingal's voice

Roar'd in the valley, where the spreading Cak
Blaz'd cheerily. Then round the hero throng'd

The joyful warriors, and with sidelong glance
Each saw the Chieftain.

O'er the fern-clad heath,
Soft music warbled, as far distant streams
Mid' high rocks murmur, then the hills along

It wander'd gently, as the zephyr's wing
Sweeps o'er the surface of the grass-crown'd rock,

Or thro' the vale.

Ah ! sweet was Condan's voice,
That mingling softly with old Carril's harp,
Made pleasant music. To dim Mora's streams

They journey'd cheerful, and with them advanced

Blue-ey'd Feradartho. They strike their harps !

Sudden ! bursts the song of pleasure

From our bards on Lena's plain ;
Loud the shields of Chieftains rattle,
Mingling with the minstrel's strain.

Smiled then the warrior Chieftain ;
As oft in a stormy day

Will the yellow-rising sunbeams
O'er the glist'ning streamlet play.

Loud he strikes the shield of kings,
Thro' the valley loud it rings,

The song of bards is heard no more ;
On their spears the heroes rest,

Anxious fear pervades each breast,
When spake the King of Mowen's shore :

“ Spread the feast, ye sons of Mowen ?

“ And with song deceive the night ;

“ The storm is over—once around me,

“ Glean'd ye with your armours bright,

“ As the rocks, so are my people,

“ Whence I stretch my eagle wings,

“ When I seek renown in battle,

“ Amid the strife of warrior kings.

“ Ossian, lo ! the spear of Fingal

“ Radiant glistens in thy hand,

“ 'Tis not as the staff of infants,

“ Strewing thistles o'er the land.

“ No : it is the lance of heroes,

“ Oft-times in the battle rear'd,

“ Dealing death to many a Chieftain,

“ Always by the mighty fear'd.

“ See, my son ! behold thy fathers

“ Riding in the misty sky,

“ From the clouds, behold how awful

“ Gleams each hero's aged eye.

“ To Temora's hall of echoes,

“ Feradartho lead away ;

“ When the golden sun-beams shining,

“ Shew the near approach of day.

“ Tell him of the kings of Erin,

“ How they did their lances wield ;

“ Tell him of their forms so noble,

“ Mighty were they in the field.

“ Pour thy joyful song, Old Carril,

“ Loudly on the fleeting gale ;

“ Let the kings of noble Heroes

“ Hear it echo in the vale.

“ To the walls of shady Selma,

“ Haste I with the rising day,

“ Where Duthula winds its waters,

“ Where the Roes full wanton play.”

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, Feb. 2, 1798.

ON THE PROSPECT OF COACHES

TO BE LAID DOWN IN 1798.

I.

ALAS ! must Mrs. Jackdaw lose her coach,
And, levelled with her betters, walk the street ;
Besides, how can she bear the rude approach
Of sisters, aunts, or cousins she may meet !

I doubt not each expedient she will find,
Thomas can keep the blackguards off behind ;
But still, ah still, her case we must deplore,
For who can keep the blackguards off before.

Then

II.

Then Mrs. Frogmarsh, puff'd beyond her station,

How can she condescend to walk on foot ;
Oh ! she's belabouring P—t with execration,
And storms, and vows, and swears she cannot do't.

No, no ; her husband still must croak and crawl,

Scrape up more mud, that his fine wife mayn't fall ;

He can't incur more infamous reproach,
And Mrs. Frogmarsh cannot leave her coach.

III.

" Ah, well ! 'tis right," cries Madam Pontipool,

" These times will shew the world who's rich and poor ;

" 'Twill curb the pride of ev'ry upstart fool,
" And prove a public benefit, I'm sure."

' It will indeed, my dear,' returns her spouse,
' For I have little left to spend, or lose ;
' So look at home, that home you so neglect,
' Curb your own pride, nor other's faults inspect.'

IV.

And did it but affect such folk alone,
Whom Fortune's wheel have but return'd again

To whence they sprang from ; few their lot would moan,

But let them rue their folly, or retain.

But when with guarded eye, and mild reproach,

We view the ladies who have lost their coach,
Those ladies, who with cold contempt and scorn,

Sneer insolence on such who to a coach weren't born.

V.

How can the loss be borne by such as th' se,
Who estimate all others by their wealth ;
Nor merit, talents, elegance, can please,
If unaccompanied by fordid self.

Alas ! where must *their merits* now survive,
What else can keep *their consequence* alive ;
What can console them for the drear approach,

The loss !—of this same *merit-giving* coach.

VI.

Think not, thou honest reader of these lines,
The Muse severe on faults do not exist ;
For ah ! such paltry meanness intertwines

In many a heart, thou would'st not think I wist.

Full true, full common, by experience taught,
This amongst others in the bitter draught,
If thy experience treads the adverse path,
Will either ruffle thee, or make thee laugh.

F. R. S.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

QUEEN of the coral lip, and sparkling eye !
Thrice-valued Health ! without whose magic aid,

Fortune's best gifts in dull oblivion lie,
And zephyr useless floats along the glade.
Ah, cruel nymph ! relieve my suffering fair,
On Julia's cheek thy genial smiles resume,
Restore the vivid blush, the graceful air,
Spread thy soft tints, and give the wonted bloom ;

So shall fresh flow'rs bedeck thy shrine,
And Julia yet more lovely shine,

Thy wayward anger past ;
Again the dazzled world delight,
Like the resplendent orb of night,
By fleeting clouds o'ercast.

ORLANDO.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

IN the sitting of the 19th of January, the Assembly rejected the motion of Van Beys, for celebrating, on the 21st, the Anniversary of the Death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadtholderate and Despotism. The Aristocratic Party testified much displeasure against both the proposition and its author. The Assembly having proceeded to the election of a new President, Middeligh, a decided Republican, was chosen by fifty-five votes. The Renegado Pompe Van Meerdervoort, who was a Patriot last year, and is this

year a Federalist, had only fifty-two votes. " In his victory," says a letter written on the 21st, " was necessary to insure the triumph of the Republic in the important and decisive events which are upon the eve of their accomplishment." Palfleur made a report in the name of a Committee, in which he stated, that it was urgent, for the safety of the country, to crush as soon as possible the federative system, which had nearly brought the Republic to destruction. He therefore proposed, that the Assembly should approve the principles of the Constituent

Q 2

Committee,

Committee, by declaring, that they should serve as the basis of the new Constitution; and that two Committees should be appointed to carry this proposition into effect, by preparing the Constitution, and determining the mode in which it should be accepted. After a debate, in which the Aristocratic Party made but a feeble resistance, it was resolved to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, after some discussion, the Assembly decreed, by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted in whole, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business: after which the Assembly decreed, by a majority of eighty five to twenty-four, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution.

In the night between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National guard were ordered under arms by the President Middeligh, whose firmness and presence of mind cannot be sufficiently praised. The French troops remained in their quarters, and did not appear. Thus the enemies of this Revolution cannot say that it was brought about by the arms of France.

An extraordinary meeting of the Members of the Assembly was summoned by the President to take place at the National Hotel. The Members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, viz. Backer, Nahn, De Beven, Queisen, Gevers, and Jordans, with their Secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour.

The Republican Members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel De Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession. The Messengers of the Assembly came next: then the President Middeligh, decorated with the three-coloured scarf, followed by the Staff Officers of the Garrison. The patriotic Ministers of the Assembly came next, two and two; and a company of Batavian grenadiers marched in the rear. When the procession arrived at the National Hotel, the people testified their satisfaction by cries of *Live the Republic!* The other Members of the Assembly were likewise admitted into the Hall, in the order in which they presented themselves, with the exception of twenty-two, who were put under

arrest in a separate chamber. At eight o'clock the Assembly resolved into a Secret Committee, the result of which is now known. The President opened the business by an energetic speech, the printing of which was decreed. He informed the Committee, that in consequence of the danger to which the country was exposed, by counter-revolutionary attempts operating both at home and abroad, the faithful Depositories of the Sovereignty of the People had, in its names, arrested the Members of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and several other Members of the National Assembly. This measure, after some debate, was sanctioned by a great majority. The President then invited all the Members to renew with him their political profession of faith, and to swear solemnly that they held in execration the *Stadtbolderatey, Aristocracy, Federalism, and every Tyranny.* All the Members, except ten, took the oath—The President ordered them, in the name of the Batavian People, to leave the Assembly. Two Members were appointed to collect the papers of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and two others to take care of the papers of the Committee for Internal Correspondence, in the possession of Kliffens. At eleven o'clock the Sitting became public, and some Members, who had not been in the Secret Committee, made the new declaration. The President proposed to annul the regulation established by L. L. H. H. P. P. that execrable testament of Federalism, which for two years had produced so much dissention; to constitute themselves as the Legislative Body of the Republic, under the title of the Constituent Assembly, representing the Batavian People; to annul all the Provincial and Departmental Sovereignities; and to rescind the right of augmenting the number of the Members of the Assembly. These motions were carried with acclamation.

The President then proposed to appoint a Provisional Executive consisting of five Members, and previously to appoint a Committee to draw up an instruction by which they were to act. The following are the names of the Provisional Directory: Vreede, Tinje, Van Langen, Welduk, and Fokke. A Committee was appointed to draw up a proclamation, addressed to the Batavian people, upon the Revolution.—A Committee was appointed to wait upon Citizen Delacroix, the French Ambassador, and inform him of the decree which had

passed

passed for rendering the Batavian Republic one and indivisible. On its return, the arrival of that Minister in person was announced.—He entered, dressed in his diplomatic robe, introduced by the Secretaries of the Assembly, and in the midst of shouts of *Live the Republic!* He addressed the Assembly in the following Speech:

“ *Citizen President, Citizens Representatives of the Batavian People,*

“ Apprised by your message of the energetic measures which the Batavian Convention has taken for the safety of the country, I have taken the earliest opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion. Continue, Citizens, to secure the happiness of the people by the wisdom of your deliberations. Give them a free Constitution, founded upon the principles on which public happiness alone can depend. Organise without delay a vigorous Government, calculated to excite and to direct the energy of the Batavians against the common enemy. Be assured that the French Republic and its Executive Directory, of which I have the honour to be the organ, will behold you with satisfaction preparing to establish the happiness of your country, will applaud your efforts, and will support you with its utmost power.”

The President made the following reply:

“ The National Convention of the Batavian People sees with gratitude in its Assembly the respectable Minister of the Great Nation, which has proved to the Nations of Europe that it cannot only triumph over the enemies of liberty, but even esteem its glory to consist in supporting its allies with its powerful arm, and supplying them with that assistance requisite to maintain their independence, and to preserve the rank they ought to hold among other Nations.—Yes, Citizen Minister, the Batavian National Convention devotes itself without reserve to the happiness of the people it represents. If indispensable events have for a moment changed its aspect, its principles are immutable; and among the sentiments it professes, the gratitude with which it is penetrated towards the French Republic, and its inviolable attachment towards its Government, as well as the worthy Minister who now is the organ of it, hold the first rank. The Convention invites you to the honours of the sitting.”

The next measure taken was the promulgation of the following Address to the Batavian People:

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTING THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE, TO THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens,

The day has at length dawned, on which, for the second time, your Liberty was to be defended, and the independence of this Republic was to be protected against the violent attacks of sedition; on which, in a word, the explosion of a project, equally fatal and insidious, was to be prevented by the vigorous means which your faithful representatives have employed in the salvation of the country; means without the exertion of which you must soon have groaned under heavier chains than those which had already oppressed you; means called for by the voice of an imperious necessity; means, which in order to have secured the Independence and Liberty of the Batavian People, ought to have been prepared from the moment that your General Representative Assembly was convened; means, once for all, which we have been compelled to adopt by the criminal conduct of those men, who, though hostile to the fundamental principles of our late Revolution, have invariably succeeded in retaining in their own hands the reins of the Government.

The time was come to fill up the abyss that yawned between a Constituted Government and a monstrous Federalism of a few States, united in appearance, but each enjoying a Sovereignty in respect to their more particular and immediate interests.

Our country has frequently experienced the melancholy effects of such an order of things; it was by that system that you have been hitherto prevented from knowing your own strength; it was it which lent England the means of sowing internal divisions among you; it was it that chilled, nay extinguished, in your breasts a courage, in other respects so intrepid, and a patriotism so frequently evinced; it is that system, in a word, of which every page of our annals exhibits the pernicious consequences, and which would insensibly again reduce us under the detestable Stadtholderate, and make us regret those chains which we have broken in concert with our faithful Allies, and at the price of the severest sacrifices.

The time was come when we had to remove all the obstacles, and to organize every thing that surrounded us, in order that we might be enabled to

arrive

arrive at a permanent and stable order of things; it was high time to rid ourselves of that state of confusion and uncertainty which for three years has obstructed the sources of our happiness, and has brought us to the verge of the precipice which we have hitherto avoided.

It was high time to rescue ourselves from the danger which we have permitted until now to hang over us, through the patience and indulgence of the French People, whose attachment towards us has not in the least abated, notwithstanding the intrigues employed by a wicked Faction in order to estrange them from us.

It was high time to baffle and defeat all the attempts made against your Liberty—attempts which we have every day seen renewed. It was high time to frustrate the plans of those, who, with a view to their own personal aggrandisement, have endeavoured to support the federative regime, and to render the Revolution, so salutary in its principles, not only void of all good for you, but even pernicious in its effects; it was of urgent necessity that the Oath which was made to save the country—an Oath which several persons have pronounced with a perfidious heart—an Oath which was again recently renewed in your presence, should be realized by your true friends.

For those who aim at no other object but the general good; who point out to the Country the means of repairing the evils which it has sustained from craft and treachery; for such there was no option left but to deprive these pernicious beings of all power to injure you for the future. The project of erecting the power of certain Patrician Families on the ruins of the Stadtholderian Government, by affecting to oppress the true Friends of the Country, to damp their courage, and to disarm them of the means of resisting Tyranny; the project of bowing you under the intolerable yoke of an elective Aristocracy, under the name of a Popular Representative Government, and to make you embrace a shameful slavery, while nothing was held out to you but the mere shadow of Liberty; this pernicious project, so unequivocally declared in the plan of the Constitution which you have rejected, was never lost sight of; on the contrary, it became more and more dear to all its partizans, and the only difference observable in it, from the efforts hitherto made with the same view, is, that now a much greater share of artifice and of violence would be resorted to. It was

again reserved for the French Republic to second the endeavours of the true Republicans, to raise you a second time from the gulph in which you had been plunged, in order more effectually to enslave you. We had only to chuse between a last political crisis, and the prospect of seeing Liberty for ever oppressed, and what Patriot could for a moment hesitate in the choice!

Yes, Batavians, we have felt ourselves under the cruel necessity of putting in a state of arrest some Members of your Representative Assembly, and to remove others from a share in the Government, not with any intention to injure them, unless they have rendered themselves guilty of some crimes, or to pursue them for their conduct, for we are already too fully aware of the fatal effects of a System of Terror; but to prevent them from continuing to sap the foundations of our late political Revolution, our object is, by clearing away every obstacle, to make you speedily attain to a regular order of things that may enable you to chain down Despotism, and shut out every access to Anarchy; thus you may cement the security of the Batavian People, and render the Batavian Republic as serviceable to its Allies as it must be formidable to its Foes.

Is this an over-coloured picture of the present state of things? Do we meanly resort to calumny in order to fire you with resentment against upright men? Or, rather, do we not pay a due homage to truth? Are not the attempts made against Civil Liberty as evident as day? Is not the favour and protection afforded to the partizans of the House of Orange sufficiently known? Was it not enough to have approved oneself a sincere Patriot, in order to be insulted and stigmatized? Has any means been left unemployed, in order to crush the public spirit? And has not the organization of our land forces been for a length of time, a source of well grounded complaints? Have not attempts been made, in your Representative Assemblies, to defend the Committee of Union! Have not many of your rulers attacked, by the most shameful means, the unity of the Republic, the sole means of securing our internal happiness, and our external strength? Has not every possible obstacle been thrown in the way to retard the formation of the National Guard, that Bulwark of Liberty, not less formidable to Despots than favourable to the happiness of the People? Has not

commerce been tolerated with our natural Enemy? Is it not even protected in contempt of the laws? Has not the Armed Force, in several places, been employed to stifle the voice of the People, and to afford a powerful support to the influence of Despotism? Have not the National Treasures, treasures amassed at the expence of your sweat and blood, been employed to disseminate corruption, and at the point of a bayonet to force a Constitution on you which you have rejected with indignation? Has not impunity in some measure been secured to fordid selfishness? Have not certain individuals been permitted to enrich themselves with the fruits of your labours, which you were obliged to pour into coffers exhausted as soon as filled? Do not such persons fatten on the blood and the tears of the widow and the orphan? Has not the National Navy, the miserable remains of our former grandeur, been rashly and wantonly exposed to total ruin, and that contrary to the express intention of the French Government? And very recently was it not obvious to observe the detestable efforts that were made to snatch from our hands every possible means of recruiting our maritime force, and had not the Government been changed, would not this nefarious project have completely succeeded?

Has not the public credit been impaired by means equally false and perfidious? Have we not seen the different provinces openly oppose the will of the National Representation, and is not this Representation torn by divisions and a spirit of party? Has it not exposed itself to contempt by its want of energy, and has it not by the adoption of half measures, dissolved the ties of the Administration?

And while the whole of these abuses are passing under our eyes, the destruction of the Republic becomes inevitable from the continuation of these horrors; will not the National spirit arouse from its lethargic slumber? Will you not all run to arms in order to combat the enemies of your happiness, and wholly to crush them should they obstinately attempt to persevere in their designs? Shall the descendants of those heroes who armed only with their courage reduced the all powerful dominion of Spain, permit themselves to be intimidated by the vain threats of an handful of selfish Tyrants? Will they basely conceal themselves when attempts are making to give a mortal stab to the

cause of Liberty? And we, your Representatives, who behold these odious machinations, how could we justify ourselves in your eyes, in the eyes of our children, if we had continued any longer to remain listless and inert? Should we not well deserve to be confounded with those contemptible beings who attempted to build their power on your downfall, from which we have at length rescued you by a vigorous and decisive blow? If such had been our conduct, must not our memory be blackened in the history of future times?

No, no Batavians, let us swear on the Altar of Liberty, upon which the People of the Low Countries have already laid their offerings, when every other State was still enslaved; let us swear by the general interest, by the prosperity of our children, by the happiness of posterity, that we will never endure the existence either of Despotism or of Anarchy!

Let us all swear that we will rescue the Country from its deplorable state of oppression, and let us spare no sacrifice that may ensure our success; let our conduct prove, that we cherish Civil Liberty as ardently as we detest licentiousness!

Stand round the General Administration, in order to support it in all the measures that may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this great end; thus we shall soon obtain a good Constitution, supported by the eternal principles of nature, which are susceptible of no changes, and on which alone can be solidly bottomed our political happiness.

We shall thus impose silence on calumny, and shame on our adversaries; thus shall we clearly prove to the greatest, to the most courageous of all Nations, that it is not in vain that they have aided us to shake off the yoke under which we bowed; we will prove, that the Batavian is worthy of a Fraternal Alliance with that great People; and thus shall astonished Europe soon recognize in us the worthy descendants of those Batavians, who defended their Liberty when the whole Universe bent the knee before the power of Imperial Rome; soon also shall it see revived, in the present generation, the same People who heretofore shook the Throne of Philip; that same people who, by their energy and courage, had so extended their possessions in the other quarters of the Globe, that the Sun in its regular course must always continue to shine on the Batavian in both Hemispheres;

that

that People, who waged a contest with the two most formidable Powers of the World; who forced the Commerce of the entire Universe to centre in their Ports; who held in their hand the Political Balance; and who extended their Sceptre over the immensity of the Ocean.

Batavians! it is to this pitch of glory that you must again aspire, by the means of a vigorous and wise Constitution. But we shall never attain it if we endure any longer the existence of that order of things, or rather of that systematic disorder, which for these two years past has not ceased to cramp our efforts. The monster of Federalism, not unlike the Hydra of the ancient Poets, can never be subdued but by a vigorous blow, which at one stroke will crush and destroy all its heads. This great blow has just been struck—the monster is already in its last glory, but its last convulsive struggle might prove dangerous, and against this danger we have still to guard.

It is impossible for any Society to exist without order; but it is of the first importance that it should not be disturbed in a Provisional Government. Let every one therefore obey the orders that are prescribed by this Provisional Government; let it be taken for granted, that the temporary sacrifice of some essential parts of our Civil Liberty has no other end in view but to procure a good Constitution, and, through the medium of that Constitution, to secure to us the full and complete enjoyment of that Liberty.

All the Constituted Authorities shall continue their present functions, until the moment arrives for making the necessary alterations in them in a regular manner, and conducive to the Public Good.

The *sei-disant* Provincial Administrations, or Constituted Authorities in the Provinces, and the Regencies in the different towns, districts, and villages, as also the Administrations of the dams, rivers, and bridges, shall be continued to that period, and shall be subject and responsible to the Executive Power.

The Committees of Justice shall provisionally remain on their present footing, and shall undergo no change whatever. Every Officer, Mayor, Procurator of the Communes, and Public Accuser shall provisionally continue the exercise of their functions, and shall prosecute with increased activity all disturbers of tranquillity and order, under whatever mask they may attempt to lurk. Persons and property shall be

screened from all insult or injury; the existing laws to that effect shall remain in full force, and be rigorously executed. Commerce shall be protected, and every one shall enjoy that security which constitutes the foundation of all social union; no inhabitant of the yet existing Provinces, no community; no Society or Corporation shall assemble together in order to prefer collectively to that Assembly, or to the Executive Power, any demand or petition, but it will be allowed every Batavian Citizen to propose his opinions, and to defend his interests.

Thus this new order of things will find itself established without any shock or confusion; and the end for which it was judged necessary will be completely fulfilled. Thus are about to be accomplished the ardent wishes of the true Batavians; and a wise and vigorous Constitution will consolidate our happiness, gratify the wishes of our Allies, and render us formidable to our Enemies.

Batavians! it is in order to attain this salutary end that the Assembly of your Representatives has this day constituted itself the Constituent Representative Body of the Batavian People, under the Presidency of Citizen H. Middelich, and has appointed as his Provisional Secretaries Citizens And. Ploos, Van Amstel, L. C. Vonk, W. F. Van Bennekom, and the Secretary of the *ci-devant* National Assembly, Citizen J. Van Haesten. Let us enjoin each to respect the signature of the President for the time being, together with that of one of his Secretaries, or of his successors, to obey and observe the orders or commands thus signed, as having emanated from us. All Petitions to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, representing the Batavian People, and all Sentences of Colleges charged with the Administration of Justice throughout the whole of the Republic, are henceforward to be delivered in the name of the Batavian People.

The present shall be published and stuck up every where, agreeably to custom; we moreover order and charge the Constituted Authorities of the Batavian People, who shall still remain in office, to issue the necessary orders, that our intentions in this respect be duly executed. Done and decreed at the above named

Assembly at the Hague, the 2d Jun. 1798, 4th Year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed) H. MIDDERICH, President.

And by order of the above,
(Signed) W. F. VAN BENNEKOM.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 57.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by several Members, presented the Assessed Tax Bill from the House of Commons, which, after the Députation had withdrawn, was, on the motion of Lord Grenville, read a first time.

Lord Grenville then moved, that a sufficient number of copies of the Bill, for the use of their Lordships, be printed, which was ordered accordingly.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

In the absence of Lord Grenville, Lord Walsingham moved, "That the Assessed Tax Bill be read a second time on Tuesday, and that their Lordships be summoned on the occasion."—Ordered.

The various Bills before the House were then forwarded in their respective stages.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Assessed Tax Bill, which being read, his Lordship rose and stated, that he should preface a motion for committing the Bill with a very few words, conceiving that in the first instance it was unnecessary to take up their Lordships' time. In this view, he would refer to their Address of the 15th of November last to his Majesty, in which was acknowledged the foundation of the measure now pending in their Lordships' House. It had been deemed necessary, in order successfully to counteract the exertions of the enemy, to raise a certain portion of the Supplies within the year—this necessary determination produced the present measure. By the operations of the Bill, the poorer classes of society were entirely exempted, the middle ranks were touched upon as lightly as possible; the great weight of the burden fell, therefore, as in justice and propriety it should, upon the higher and richer orders of society. In this view of the subject, he must think that

no serious or weighty objection could lie against the Bill; it was not therefore his intention at that period to take up their Lordships' time any further; but reserving himself for the refutation, at a future part of the debate, of what might be objected to the measure, he moved, "That the Bill be committed."

Lord Carrington defended, in general terms, the principle and operations of the Bill, deeming it, under the present circumstances, the most unexceptionable mode of Finance that could be resorted to.

Lord Holland (*his first speech*) rose to oppose the further progress of the Bill; after slightly noticing the circumstance of its being the first time of his addressing their Lordships, he proceeded, with a considerable degree of animation and earnestness, to declaim against the measure. The oppressions of the present Bill, he said, would fall upon the people in a thousand different shapes. He predicted, that its produce would fall considerably short of the proposed sum. Those provisions of the Bill which went to quadruple and quintuple the rates upon large assessments, he observed, might be easily evaded by the process of *swearing off*. In concluding, he contended, that though the burthen was apparently attached to the richer and higher orders of society, they would eventually find means to shift it to the middling and lower classes, upon whom the whole weight of taxation, as proposed by the Bill in question, would ultimately fall. He concluded by giving his decided negative to the measure.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the only question before the House was, respecting the raising a part of the Supplies within the year, to be employed for the prosecution of the War. This measure, he contended, was, in the present situation of affairs, wise and politic. That the measure was not new, would be seen by recurring to the history of the

country; the expedient was adopted in the early stages, after the Revolution, and at periods when the country was by no means so well able to bear the burthen as at present. The situation of the country at this moment was solely to be imputed to the effects of French principles. Notwithstanding these, he could aver, that Ministers had the confidence of the great body of the people, who were far from being averse to prosecuting the War to a safe and honourable conclusion. Impressed with these sentiments, he must support the measure.

Lord Auckland said, he approved of the general principle of the Bill; and he trusted the spirit and zeal of those who had it in their power would be such, that many would come forward and pay more than what this law would oblige them to pay. He trusted this mode would shew the enemy that this country could do without having recourse to the funded system. It would supersede the necessity of adding one million and a half of annual taxes on ourselves and our posterity.

The Duke of Bedford expressed his concern that he was not in the House when the motion was made for the second reading of the Bill, as he should have preferred making his objection to the principle of the Bill in that stage, rather than when the motion was made for the commitment of it. He now, however, had to avow his opposition to the Bill, both in its principle and provisions. He insisted this was an unfair mode, inasmuch as the Assessed Taxes formed no criterion of expensiture; in its principle it was arbitrary, and in its effects excessive; it would lay an execution upon those who lived up to the amount of their income, and would hold out a bounty upon parsimoniousness. His Grace said this was no party question; his opposition to this measure arose from a wish for the Minister to resort to some other means of Taxation.

The Earl of Kinnoul defended the Bill. His Lordship observed, that the general sense of the country went with the late unanimous Address of the two Houses to his Majesty. The War, he conceived, was on our part just and necessary, and a wanton aggression on the part of the enemy. He reminded the House of the declaration of the French Government, that it was absolutely necessary that one of the two Governments must fall, for that both could not stand! Ought not such threats to rouse the

spirit of this Country, and call forth their resources, which he trusted would, under the Providence of God, pull down their haughty tone, restrain their malice, and confound their devices?

Lord Thurlow said, it was unnecessary for him to argue upon the necessity of great and vigorous exertions being made at the present arduous crisis. The papers upon their Lordships' table, containing an account of the late negotiation, had left them no alternative. The conduct of France, in that instance, was the most unjustifiable and absurd that could be conceived. Such was their aversion to Peace, that they were absolutely afraid to make any propositions to us, lest they should be accepted. Our only resource, therefore, was to act with vigour in the prosecution of a War with an enemy who had plainly shewn that they were totally averse to Peace.

Lord Grenville contended, that the method of raising a large proportion of the Supplies within the year, for the service of the year, was a measure both of energy and wisdom. It defeated the hopes of our enemy, who depended upon the ruin of our Financial System, and who publicly avowed their prospect of success was founded upon the hope of being able to destroy our Funds. This Bill, which was to give the means of energy and vigour to repel all such dangerous innovations, would, he hoped, receive the support of their Lordships, as the means to secure, defend, and preserve that Constitution as it now stood, to which they all looked with awe from its venerable antiquity, and with love, gratitude, and affection, because of the innumerable blessings which they had enjoyed under it.

The House then divided, for the Bill, 50; Proxies, 23;—73. Against it, 6. Majority, 67.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that on that day fortnight he should move to dismiss his Majesty's Ministers. He then moved, that the House be summoned for that day.

Lord Grenville said, the House would not probably be sitting at the time mentioned by the noble Duke.

The Duke of Bedford said, the House ought to sit when great public business required it.

The motion was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

The House went through the Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill, without any amendment, when the Report

was immediately received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

The Assessed Tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that to-morrow he should move that an account should be laid before the House of the sums paid by their Lordships in consequence of the increase of the Assessed Taxes, in order to shew the extent to which their Lordships contributed to the exigencies of the State.

Lord Carrington said, he should add to the motion, that an account should be laid before the House of the voluntary contributions made by their Lordships.

Lord Grenville delivered the following Message from his Majesty :

“ G. R.

“ His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received various advices of preparations made and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms..

“ His Majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage, and exertions of his subjects, struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confusion and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his

anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

“ His Majesty therefore, in pursuance of the Act passed for providing for the Augmentation of the Militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords, to the end that his Majesty may cause the said Militia, or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.”

Lord Grenville said, it would only be necessary for him to move a general Address of Thanks to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships' firm and zealous support in any measures which his Majesty might think it necessary to take for the defence of these kingdoms.

The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for increasing the Assessed Taxes ; the Bill for permitting 10,000 of the Supplementary Militia to enlist into the Regulars ; to the Tadcaster Road Bill ; and to seven other Road, Inclosure, and Naturalization Bills.

The Lord Chancellor deferred his motion for ascertaining what every peer should pay in consequence of the new Assessed Tax Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

MR. Tierney rose to give notice, that he should put off his motion relative to the Office of Third Secretary of State, until Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to put off the second reading of the Assessed Tax Bill till Thursday, and the Committee till Monday. Agreed to.

The Bill for regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces, while on shore, was read the first time.

The Indemnity Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Woodward, from the Exchequer, pursuant to order, presented an account of the fees received by the Teller of the Exchequer, in the office of the Marquis of Buckingham, for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, together with the Deductions, and the names of the persons to whom paid.

Mr. Tierney moved, that a certain number of copies of the account presented from the Exchequer be printed for the use of the Members.—Ordered.

The Report of the Committee on the Scotch Militia Amended Bill, was brought up by Mr. W. Dundas, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Foreign Protestant Officers' Regiment Bill passed through the Committee, with one amendment, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Bill for raising Three Millions on Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1798 ; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

The Scotch Distillery Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read the second time and committed.

Sir William Dolben moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating British vessels carrying slaves to the coast of Africa, which was granted.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Wigley observed, that having been informed by his Majesty's speech, that the resources of this country were ample, he had hoped that some means of taxation would have been found less injurious in its tendency than the present Bill, which, he said, would bear with intolerable pressure upon tradesmen and the middling class of the people, and all those persons who found it necessary to keep up some little appearance. He wished that the Collectors of the last Assessments might be examined at the bar of the House to prove the impossibility of collecting those intended by the Bill, which he contended was partial, and ought to be extended in a much greater proportion to the higher classes of the community.

Mr. Henry Thornton said, he was instructed, by the unanimous voice of his constituents, to oppose the Bill; that from his observation a greater number of individuals had suffered under the late Assessments than could have been imagined. If this Bill passed, it would cause a complete revolution in several trades on account of the rich laying aside articles of luxury.

Mr. Yorke urged the second reading of the Bill; a more practical criterion of property, he said, could not be found than that of expenditure.

Mr. Nicholls alleged that the principle of the Bill went first to destroy the lower and middle classes of society, and next to destroy the capital of the country; he felt for the lower classes, he felt for all the Commons of England, whom this Bill went to annihilate. It was the most impolitic Bill that had ever been proposed within that House, but he knew that this tax would not, that it could not be collected. The Stockholders, he said, would be materially affected if it passed, and the money which should arise from the industry of those tradesmen who would be turned out of employ by its operation would not be adequate to pay the dividends.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the principle of the Bill had been very much misunderstood, and its operations not sufficiently examined. He contended, that with the modifications intended to be

introduced, it would not bear so hard upon the lower class, as any direct tax upon any of the articles of general consumption.

Mr. Alderman Luffington said, he was instructed by his constituents to oppose the Bill; he felt the necessity of vigorous preparations, but he wished that some mode might be adopted less injurious to the middle and lower orders of the community.

Mr. Sheridan, after censuring, in severe terms, the conduct of Administration, adverted to the proposed plan for increasing the Assessed Taxes. He observed that it was a penalty upon the retrenchments of economy, an encouragement of perjury, and a commission of bankruptcy against the whole nation. The principle of the Bill was, he said, a fiscal contribution, it went to establish in every parish a fiscal inquisition, to report the profits of every individual—a most enormous proceeding in a free commercial country. By this Inquisitorial Act, a tradesman, whose income might fall from 200*l.* to 150*l.* must either disclose his circumstances, which would still more reduce his credit, or be guilty of perjury, and defraud his creditors by paying the tax with his money.

Mr. Burdon defended the Bill, upon the principle of imperious necessity, and thought that the scale ought to be carried to a higher extent—in proportion to the income, as high as four, or four and a half, in a scale of progressive ascent.

Mr. Dundas said, that whatever objection had hitherto been made, not one had been offered against the principle. It was agreed to be necessary to raise a large sum of money within the year, and the only question was, how that sum was to be raised?

Mr. Fox considered the principles of the present Bill, as far as regarded the lower and middling classes, as a confiscation of their property, an annihilation of their trade, and in many instances the confinement of their persons; and he had yielded up his own judgment, as he held it to be his duty, and had come down to that House in obedience to his constituents, who had instructed him to watch the progress of the Bill. In its operation, his constituents would be particularly affected; nay, they would even be annihilated; and he doubted not but that this would be the case with all the great commercial and populous towns, whose poor inhabitants would particularly suffer. There were but three kinds of incomes,

incomes, Mr. Fox said, in this country, namely, that resulting from Land, from the Funds, and Commercial Property: these, he said, would severally and collectively be injured by this Bill, which was in fact not a tax upon property, but a tax upon industry. He concluded by stating, that upon a measure of this importance, the Ministers would not, he hoped, object to grant time to enable the public to form an opinion upon the measure; and added, that he should not attend the Committee, but give it his hearty negative upon the third reading.

Mr. Pitt said, that after the most accurate inquiry in his power, every objection which had been made against this Bill did not affect its principle, but might easily be obviated in a Committee, without altering the general principle, or defeating the tendency of the measure. Giving, therefore, all due weight to the objections which had been made, and which might be made against this measure, he was still convinced that it was the duty of that House to inquire fully into it, to see what modifications might be made in it. As to the general effect of the Bill, he had no hesitation to declare, in the most explicit manner, that on the determination of the House upon this measure, after the various modifications had been suggested, depended no less than whether a great exertion should be made to save the country, or whether we should give up every thing that constituted the greatness and happiness of this country? Mr. Pitt then proceeded to follow Mr. Fox through all his observations upon the Bill before the House, and refuted them with his usual eloquence. He admitted that many modifications and alterations might be proper, but they might be made in a Committee; he said that it was intended to introduce various mitigations in favour of the retail trader, and to supersede the necessity of appeal in ascertaining the amount of his income; and having heard no satisfactory arguments against the principle of the measure, he trusted the House would agree to the motion for reading the Bill a second time.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Thornton explained. Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Mainwaring, spoke against the Bill. The House then divided, for the Bill, 175; against it, 50. Majority for the Bill, 125.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. W. Bird moved for an account of the computed amount of the Clock and Watch Duties, and the number of persons assessed in them; and gave notice that he should move for a repeal of those duties. Account ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, expressing the great concern of that House, that his Majesty had been induced to make a division of the offices in the State Department, so that a new office was created, though all the duties had heretofore been transacted by two Secretaries of State, thus unnecessarily increasing the expence, and indirectly adding to the influence of the Crown. The motion for the Address went further humbly to represent, that Mr. Dundas himself had, in the course of the present war, discharged the duties of the two offices, now divided between him and the Duke of Portland, with the expence of only four extra clerks, at the same time that he likewise did the business of Treasurer of the Navy; that the salaries of the two Secretaries was heretofore only 9000*l.* between them, or 4,500*l.* each; whereas it was now increased to 6000*l.* for each of the three Secretaries, so that 18,000*l.* was now paid by the public for services that were before discharged for 9000*l.* from which it appeared that there was an increase, when there should rather have been a diminution of expence; and thus, besides the extra expenditure, was additional patronage thrown into the hands of the Crown, without the consent of Parliament. The Address, as moved by Mr. Tierney, complained of many other abuses in the Secretary of State's office, of the great increase of expenditure, and the misapplication, and concluded by praying that his Majesty would, in his royal wisdom, adopt such means to rectify these abuses, as might appear most expedient for the honour of the Crown, the independence of Parliament, and the preservation of the Constitution.

Mr. Dundas got up to answer Mr. Tierney, however disagreeable it might be to him to be under the necessity of speaking in his own behalf. He proceeded to shew, that a great many of Mr. Tierney's statements were wholly unfounded, and others greatly exaggerated and distorted.

Mr. Pitt entered into a minute examination of the several points of Mr. Tierney's

Therney's motion, and argued at large in contradiction of his different statements, both in regard to the increased expenditure, and the alleged abuses in the State office.

The motion for the Address was negatived without a division.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, stating that the number of inhabitants in that parish amounted to 21,000, one third of whom, who had formerly been employed in the various branches of the Clock and Watch trade, were now out of employ; that the poor rates had in consequence been very much increased, and concluding by praying relief.

A similar petition was presented by the vestrymen of St. Luke's, both of which were ordered to lay upon the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Pitt rose for the purpose of submitting to the Committee his intended modification. He stated, that he wished to make two tables of rates wholly distinct; with respect first to the assessment on houses and windows; and secondly, with respect to those on horses and carriages. The gradations in each class would be totally different. He thought it necessary to observe, that the tax on dogs, clocks, and watches, would follow the same principle as that on houses and windows. He should also premise, that horses for pleasure, not for husbandry, would not be comprehended in either class, but would be burthened with a separate addition. He should first state the modifications on houses, which, though very considerable in general, were still more so with retail shopkeepers, and people that gained a livelihood by letting lodgings. In the first place, every house paying under 11. of Assessed Taxes at present, would be totally exempted from all additional duties. From 11. to 21. (for it was exceedingly proper to begin on a small proportion) would pay one-fourth of the present Assessment; from 21. to 31. one half; from 31. to 51. three fourths; from 51. to 71. 10s. one single rate; from 71. 10s. to 101. one rate and a half; from 101. to 121. two rates; from 121. to 151. two rates and a half; and from 151. to 201. three rates. It is necessary to remark, that clocks and dogs were to be included in this description, and to increase in the same proportion. A house paying above 201. would be

liable to pay three rates and a half; from 201. to 401. four rates; from 401. to 501. four rates and a half; and from 501. upwards five rates.

From this table it appeared, that there would be a very considerable diminution of the burthens originally intended to have been laid upon houses, though the tax would undoubtedly fall too light on some inhabitants. Yet that deficiency would be compensated by the increased assessments on *horses and dogs*, which would give room for a great reduction on the lower classes of housekeepers, the chief part of whom would be under no necessity of applying for relief from the operation of the Bill. He next came to state a further mitigation for houses with respect to two kinds of occupiers; he meant *shopkeepers* and persons who let part of their houses for *lodgings*. The modified scale and the abatement he had to propose, with respect to this class of persons, would be one third lighter when the assessments applied to shops. In other words, where the assessed taxes amount to 31. it was to be understood that they should only pay 11. and if to 91. that they should only pay 31. This mode of conduct was intended to operate as a sort of principle for their relief. With respect to the article of lodging-houses, something like the same rule was to be carried into effect. He should now read the scale of rates which struck him as most reasonable, premising that every lodging house, not exceeding 31. of assessed taxes, was to be exempted from any additional duty.

From 31. to 51. one tenth, or from 6s. to 10s.

From 51. to 71. 10s. one fifth, or from 11. to 11. 10s.

From 71. 10s. to 101. one fourth, or from 11. 17s. 6d. to 21. 10s.

From 101. to 121. 10s. one half, or from 51. to 61. 5s.

From 121. 10s. to 141. three fourths, or from 91. 7s. 6d. to 111. 5s.

From 151. to 201. one, or from 151. to 201.

From 201. to 251. one and a quarter, or from 251. to 311. 5s.

From 251. to 301. one and a half, or from 371. 10s. to 451.

From 301. to 351. and upwards, two rates, or from 601. to 701.

There were also various other descriptions which appeared to him entitled to relief, and though he could not exactly state the specific nature of that relief, yet he would undertake to say that very

very considerable modifications, as relative to them, would certainly take place. He alluded to the *Publicans, Retail Traders, Coach-makers, Cabinet-makers*, and all those whose premises were very large, and solely adapted to the extensive purposes of trade. The *Boarding-schools* would also be included in the modification, and those persons who had a variety of houses, and let them out for lodgings, or had speculated in building houses. The most satisfactory remedies would in all these cases be adopted. It was also peculiarly incumbent on him to observe, that allowances would be made to persons who had made retrenchments in carriages, horses, &c. previous to the measure of increasing the Assessed Taxes having been known, or from the 5th of April 1797, to the month of October. Several favourable exceptions would equally take place in favour of numerous families. Mr. Pitt concluded, by observing that he intended to proceed regularly with the respective clauses in the next sitting of the Committee on Wednesday next, to finish the Report on Thursday, to get it printed, and take it into discussion on as early a day as possible after Wednesday se'nnight.

He then proceeded to his last and highest table of taxation: namely, that on Horses and Carriages, in which he intended there should be no abatement; but on the contrary, in some cases increased rates. In fixing the criterion for this tax, he said he would take up the House Assessments just at that stage of the above scale, where three rates and a half additional takes place, viz. where from 20l. to 30l. Assessed Taxes are now paid, and then it would stand thus:

Persons keeping any male servant, horse, or carriage, to pay in all cases a sum equal to three times their present payment on those articles.

IF THEY PAY FROM		
£25 to	£30	three and a half.
30 to	40	four times.
40 to	50	four and a half.
50 and upwards		five times.

As to the horses of husbandry, he said, they ought to be considered with great attention and temperance; many of those who used them were far from being, in proportion to their ranks, the least opulent in the country; the taxes on houses was almost the whole they paid; farm houses were entirely exempted from the increased taxes, and therefore the new increase would fall lighter upon them than any others. It would therefore be

allowed that it would be very unjust to exempt them altogether—on that class, therefore, he proposed to *double their present taxes*.

The House being resumed, the Chairman reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

The thanks of the House were voted to the Bishop of Lincoln for the excellent sermon preached by him before their Majesties at St. Paul's.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that the Lords had agreed to the Corn Bill without any amendments.

The Report of the Committee was received, and several resolutions agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention, as some of the modifications proposed went to an increase of the proportion of contribution by some of the higher classes, to postpone the discussion of these points till Thursday, and that as this augmentation was connected with a Committee of Supply, it was his intention to move an instruction to the Committee to that effect.

After some conversation between the Speaker, Sir John Sinclair, and other Members, the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider further of this Bill.

Several Resolutions and Amendments were agreed to in the Committee, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Exchequer Loan Bill went through a Committee of the whole House.

The Mutiny Bill was read the first and second time.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and committed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Slave Carrying Bill was read a first time.

The Exchequer Bill was reported, ordered to be ingrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. Pitt moved, that it be referred as an instruction to the Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill; which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Assessed Tax Bill, and proceeded to fill up the blanks.

On the clause respecting the duration of the Bill, a conversation took place between Mr. Dundas, Mr. Carew, Mr.

Jolliffe,

Jolliffe, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. after which the clause was agreed to, making the duration of the Bill to be for two years and a quarter, to wit, from the 5th of January 1798 to the 5th of April 1800.

The other clauses of the Bill being gone through without amendment, Mr. Pitt moved for the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Sir W. Pulteney proposed that the Bill should contain a clause to give power to amend it during the present session.

Mr. Pitt thought that so material, that he had it in contemplation to propose such a clause in the progress of the Bill.

The House being resumed, the Chairman reported progress.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Exchequer Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider farther of the Triple Assessed Tax Bill,

On the motion of Sir C. Bunbury, taxed carriages were exempted by a proviso, subject, nevertheless, to a revision.

Persons keeping lodging-houses, and having shops or warehouses, were, by the second clause, to be exempt.

On the clause relative to horses employed in husbandry, persons renting farms not exceeding 70l. per ann. are exempt from the double duties.

Mr. Pitt stated, that by way of affording some relief to those persons who had complained of stagnation of trade, on account of the Clock and Watch Act, he had agreed that the present tax should not extend to such clocks and watches as should be purchased after the 5th of January 1798.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought up a clause, regulating the abatements to be made to persons having large families, in the following proportions:—Persons having five children to be allowed ten, eight children fifteen, and ten children twenty per cent. abatement on the present tax.

A clause for the relief of persons keeping boarding-schools, and inn keepers, was next brought up, which, with all the preceding clauses, except that relative to the oath, were read and agreed to, and the report ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill for increase of the Assessed Taxes being brought up by Mr. Smith,

Mr. Tierney rose, and in an energetic speech of some length, not only disapproved of the tax generally, but objected to the proposed modifications as delusory. He inquired from Mr. Pitt, whether his proposed modifications would or would not increase the taxes?

Mr. Pitt replied, that they would materially decrease the amount, which must be provided for in another way.

The Report was then postponed till Thursday.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Abbot informed the House, that the Lords had agreed to the amendment moved by him, on the Resolution for the better Promulgation of the Statutes.

A Message from the Lords stated that their Lordships had agreed to the Exchequer Bill without any amendment.

Alderman Lushington brought up a petition from 476 watch and clock-makers, stating the inconveniences arising from the duty laid upon clocks and watches by an act of last sessions, and praying that the same might be repealed. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the order of the day for taking into consideration the Report of a Bill for granting additional duties on Assessed Taxes being read,

Sir Alan Gardner said, he was happy to find that the Bill had already undergone full discussion, and that the objections made by those who would have been too heavily affected by its provisions had been completely removed.

Sir William Milner said, that he would not oppose any particular clause of the Bill, because he meant to oppose the whole Bill, and its principle.

Mr. Bragge, Sir William Geary, and Mr. Burdon moved several clauses, which were agreed to.

Mr. Baker gave notice, that he would move a clause for granting certain exemptions to clergymen whose incomes did not exceed 150l. per annum.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, adverting to the measure adopted last Session, for providing for the defence of the country by the appointment of a Supplementary Militia, called the attention of the House to a motion he intended to make on the subject of these corps. The object of the Bill he proposed to introduce was, to enable such individuals in the Supplementary Militia, as were willing to enter into regular regiments, to do so. It was

also his intention to make a provision, that in cases where men enlisted under these circumstances, the county or parish should not be called upon to raise any other in their stead. The effect of this would be, to relieve counties, and at the same time augment the military force of the country, as the plan, he said, would produce almost immediately 20,000 men trained to arms. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, allowing a certain proportion of men belonging to the Supplemental Militia to enlist in the regular regiments.

Sir W. Pulteney thought the measure was not sufficiently extensive in its operation.

Mr. Dundas replied.

Leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

The Bill having been previously prepared, Mr. Dundas brought it in, and moved that it should be read the first time. It was read accordingly, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Report of the Assessed Tax Bill should be brought up. The schedule was then taken up, and a variety of verbal and literal alterations were made in the several clauses.

Mr. Buxton brought in a clause to empower Commissioners for building churches, gaols, and bridges, to suspend the erection and payment of the funds payable to the creditors, for three years, which was carried.

After the amendments in the body of the Bill were gone through, the Bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, printed, and read a third time on Wednesday.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for allowing a certain proportion of the Supplemental Militia to enter into the Regulars, under particular provisions.

On the question being put,

Mr. Hobhouse expressed his readiness to concur in any plan to enable the country to combat with our foes, but he thought the present one would be ineffectual. Few people would be inclined to enlist, if they were liable to be sent to Guernsey and Jersey. The Right Hon. Gentleman must, he said, be very sanguine indeed in his expectations, if he was of opinion that any considerable force could be collected by this measure.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, the number of persons who had manifested a desire to be transferred from the Supplemental Corps to the Regulars, induced him to be sanguine in his expectations.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.

A petition was presented from the Clock and Watch-makers of Bristol, stating the annihilation of their trade, and the hardships to which they were subjected by the operation of the Act of last session.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Augmentation Bill, it was resolved, that the number to be received into the Regulars should be fixed at 10,000, or one fifth of the whole; and the duration of their service limited to six months after the conclusion of the war.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill,

Mr. Thompson opened the debate. The principle and operation of the measure he considered as objectionable in every point of view. It was, he said, not a tax upon property, but on poverty, imposing a contribution more intolerable than could be imposed by the most rapacious invader.

Mr. Nicholls, in a long and intemperate speech, recapitulated the arguments he had already urged against the Bill.

Mr. Dickinson, jun. in a well-delivered maiden speech, said he did not at first approve of the Bill, but in its modified state it appeared to him unobjectionable in its operation, and calculated to save the country from impending destruction.

Mr. Andrews was convinced that the Bill under discussion was the best that could be devised. It was, it must be admitted, a strong measure; but the conjuncture required great sacrifices.

Mr. Rose spoke in favour of the Bill.

Sir Francis Bardolet declared it to be his determination to oppose the Supplies, because they contributed to the support of the war, and the infamous system of corruption adopted by Ministers, who, under pretext of maintaining the Constitution, had squandered the wealth, shed the blood, and destroyed the liberties of the country.

Mr. Alderman Lushington approved of the Bill in its modified shape.

Lord Stanley, Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Courte-

S

ney,

ney, Mr. B. Edwards, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the Bill; and Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Ellison, and Dr. Lawrence, in favour of it. At half past twelve Mr. Pitt proposed to adjourn the debate to Thursday, in order to give Gentlemen an opportunity of delivering their sentiments. The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

The Army Augmentation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse renewed his objections to the Bill. If it passed into a law, he said it would be a transfer of private individuals' property into the hands of the Crown.

Mr. Lefevre, in a speech of some length, supported the Bill.

Mr. Percival remarked that those who opposed this Bill passing into a law, studiously avoided entering into the circumstances which constituted its expediency. After despatching at large on the merits of the Bill, he gave it as his decided opinion, that it was the best and most eligible mode of raising the Supplies that could be adopted.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was not his wish to withhold the Supplies. Whoever was in Administration, and whether the war was just and necessary or not at the commencement, our fleets and armies must be supported. It had been asked, "Can you devise any better mode of raising the Supplies?" Though it did not fall within his department to bring forward schemes of Finance, he felt no hesitation in declaring, that the only constitutional mode was to persevere in the old way, by Loan, with the payment of interest, with a Sinking Fund kept inviolate and inalienable.

He concluded by moving, that the third reading of the Bill should be postponed for one month.

Mr. Dundas said, he had no hesitation in declaring, that if ever there was a measure which of all others deserved most approbation, and was likely to bring the country out of its distress, it was the present one. Our strength as a nation was but little diminished. The riches of the country were now in full vigour; and were the country forced to yield to an imperious enemy, it would be with its sources of wealth unimpaired.

Mr. Tierney, after condemning the principle of the Bill generally, entered into some of the defects, which he argued were equally oppressive and ineffectual, and contended that the Bill was universally reprobated throughout the country; and that carrying it into effect would produce the most dreadful and ruinous consequences, for which he must consider Ministers to be responsible.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that his support of the present Bill arose solely from his conviction of the propriety and the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Fox rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, went into a general examination of the state of the country, with respect to the war and finance. He put a variety of cases, to shew that an unequal pressure would arise from the operation of the tax, and that if the funds were so far exhausted that we could not raise another loan, the situation of the country must be desperate. If the tax could not be equally and justly levied, it ought not to be levied at all, and instead of a tax it would be a robbery. Mr. Fox expatiated fully on the tendency of the Bill, and said, that he had that night attended in consequence of the request of his constituents; but he still retained his opinion, that a general attendance upon that House would be of no service to the country, and therefore he should decline attending in future.

Mr. Pitt rose, and having replied to Mr. Fox on an ingenious speech, animadverting on the secession of the Leaders of Opposition, said he was unable, at that late hour, to go into a long detail upon the Bill; he should leave it to the decision of the House, which, he said, would, he was sure, be confirmed by the voice of the country.

The House then divided—For Mr. Sheridan's motion, 75; against it, 202. The original motion was then put, and the House again divided, Ayes, 196; Noes, 11.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Tierney moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. He affirmed, that he had given particular notice to propose, as an article towards raising the supply, a repeal of the clauses in different acts, for exempting his Majesty or any branches of the Royal Family from contributing to the payment of taxes. With respect to the propriety of the resolution, he thought it highly expedient, though it was not intended to

be engrafted on the Bill, that they should go hand in hand.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Dundas opposed the motion; after which a division took place: For Mr. Tierney's motion, 9; against it, 57.

On the motion for the further consideration of the Assessed Tax Bill, the question was put and carried, and the House proceeded to receive clauses by way of riders. After the amendments were read, the Bill passed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition signed by 8000 Watchmakers of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, praying a repeal of the Clock and Watch Duty.

Mr. Mainwaring then gave notice, that on the 9th of February, the day after the recess, as he understood, would end, he should move for a Committee, to whom all the petitions from Watch-

makers might be referred; and upon the report of that Committee he should found a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal those duties.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a Message from his Majesty, of the same import as the one presented to the Lords. [See page 123.]

The House immediately voted an Address of Thanks for the communication, *nem. con.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Rose brought up an account of the sums of money paid by way of loan to the Emperor, in pursuance of Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Rose presented minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, concerning the receipts and expenditure of different public offices, since the last session of Parliament. The papers were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Reynolds, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, the 14th of January 1798.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in the night of the 16th ult. I lost company with the *Phoebe*, in a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. which came on the 8th, and continued blowing strong without intermission until the 24th, and though the violence of the gale then abated, still it blew from the West, that with every possible exertion we were unable to get farther to the westward than 29 degrees of longitude before the 31st ult. the day on which my limited time for cruising on the ground prescribed by their Lordships expired.

On the 1st instant I edged away to the eastward, and on the 5th, at eleven o'clock in the night, *Ushant* bearing N. 65 deg. E. 94 leagues, crossed a large ship, standing under easy sail to the N. W. I instantly gave chase, and soon got close alongside of her; for it being thick, hazy weather, she was deceived

in our strength, and shrunk not from the action, but had the temerity to exchange several broadsides with us before she called out for quarter; in which we had one man killed and four wounded, and our masts and rigging considerably damaged. Having shifted the prisoners, and our Carpenter plugged up eight shot holes she had received between wind and water, we were about to take her in tow (for her mizen-mast was shot away, and she was utterly disabled to carry any sail), when the officer on board hailed us, and said she was sinking. I sent all our boats to her assistance immediately, and finding no efforts could save her, had but just time to draw our men and their wounded from her, when she sunk alongside of us. She proved to be the *Cheri*, from Nantz, carrying 26 long twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders (mixed) upon her main deck, and 230 men, commanded by Monsieur Chaffin; had been out fourteen days, and taken nothing; she had twelve men killed and twenty-two wounded; among the latter was the gallant Captain, who, with two others, died of their wounds the next day.

On Thursday evening, the *Eddystone* bearing N. E. twelve leagues, I captured

a little privateer from Rosco, called the Emprunt Fosse; had only two small carriage guns, six swivels, and 25 men on board; she had been out but one day, and had taken nothing.

Our main-mast and fore-mast being wounded, and both of them fished, and much of the standing rigging so injured that it is necessary to replace it, I thought it would be expediting the service to steer directly for this port, instead of Falmouth; and I hope my having done so will meet their Lordships' approbation.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Phaeton, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, dated at Sea, the 31st of December 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 29th inst. his Majesty's ship under my command captured a French brig privateer, of 14 six-pounders, called L'Hazard, and also a Spanish merchant vessel, from Nantes, bound to St. Sebastian, laden withundry articles of merchandize.

The former (by whom I send this letter) sailed from La Rochelle twenty-four hours before her capture, and was proceeding on a cruise to the southward; the latter being small, and of little value, I destroyed.

The Anson parted company the same night, in chase of a ship that had the appearance of a corvette, and I have not seen her since.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1798.

Extract of another Letter from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Phaeton, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, dated at Sea, Jan. 3, 1798.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command this day re-captured an English merchant ship, called the Arthur Howe, belonging to Dartmouth. She was on her passage from St. Ube's, bound to Waterford, and was captured on the 31st ult. by two French privateers.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 11th Inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I have captured this day, in company with the Cambrian and Childers, a French schooner privateer, Le Vengeur, of 12 guns, and 72 men, quite new, eight days from Ostend, without having made any prizes, and have sent her to Falmouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 16th Inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this evening, after a chase of four hours, the squadron in company, I had the pleasure to capture L'Inconcevable French privateer, from Dunkirk, out ten days, taken nothing, armed with eight guns, and manned with 55 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th instant.

YOU will herewith receive copies of two letters from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, and a copy of one from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, which I transmit for their Lordships' information.

I am, Sir, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Anson, Caswell Bay,
Jan. 17.*

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that in the passage to England I have retaken the Harmony Galliot, from St. Ube's, bound to London, also the Active, of Baltimore, American ship, with a valuable cargo, and the George, Randolph, under Danish colours: the latter being a neutral vessel, and not suspicious, after taking out the

the prisoners, I permitted the master to proceed on his voyage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Phaeton, at Sea, Jan. 11.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ships *Anson* and *Mermaid* joined me on the night of the 5th inst. the former having captured the French frigate the *Daphne* on the night of the 29th of December, for the particulars of which I refer your Lordship to Captain Durham's letter herewith inclosed.

This capture gives me much satisfaction, as the *Daphne* was the only British frigate in the possession of the enemy.

The alacrity with which she was discovered, chased, and taken possession of, upon a lee shore on the Coast of *Arcaffon*, reflects, in my opinion, much credit upon Capt. Durham.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport,

K. B. &c. &c.

Anson, at Sea, Jan. 4.

SIR,

IN consequence of your signal on the evening of the 29th of December for having discovered an enemy in the S.W. steering to the E. S. E. with the *Anson's* signal to keep a look out during the night, the moment it was dark I bore up and steered the course I thought the most advisable to cut off the enemy, and have much pleasure in informing you, that I had the good fortune to cross upon her during the night: having exchanged a few shot, she struck, and proved to be the Republican ship of war *La Daphne* (late his Majesty's frigate *Daphne*) mounting 30 guns, and having on board 276 men, among whom are 30 passengers of various descriptions, two Civil Commissioners, *Jacquelin* and *La Carze*, charged with dispatches for *Guadaloupe*, which were thrown overboard. The *Daphne* had five men killed and several wounded. I feel much indebted to the exertions of my officers and ship's company.

I am, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

*Hon. Robert Stopford, Captain of
his Majesty's Ship Phaeton.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Graham Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 16th inst.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this day, at noon, his Majesty's ships *Melampus* and *Seahorse* captured *Le Belliqueux*, a French corvette, now fitted as a privateer, nine days from *St. Maloes*, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 carronades, and 120 men. On the 11th instant she captured his Majesty's packet the *Prince Ernest*, from *Tortola*; but I am happy to add, that the Captain and all but four of the packet's crew are retaken in the *Belliqueux*.

I am, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 27, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overysel, Jan. 23, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for their Lordships' information, a letter I have just received from Captain *Lloyd*, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, giving an account of his having captured *La Pensée* French schooner privateer, that left *Dieppe* on Sunday last, but had not taken any thing.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

*Racoon, Dover Roads,
Jan. 23.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, at eight A. M. *Beachy Head* bearing N. E. by E. distant about three or four leagues, I fell in with and captured *La Pentée* French schooner privateer, mounting 2 four pounders and 9 swivels, and carrying 32 men, sailed on Sunday last from *Dieppe*, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. LLOYD.

*Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral
of the Blue, &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvev, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, the 23th of December, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Western, in his Majesty's ship Tamer, has captured the under-mentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadaloupe, and sent them into this Bay. The first was taken on the 4th inst. the latter the 7th, a few leagues to windward of Barbadoes.

Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men.

Le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, 10 guns and 75 men.

These vessels are very fast sailers, and were well equipped. The former had taken an American brig, which was recaptured by the Tamer. The latter had been out five days, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Cambridge, in Hamoaze, the 26th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter from Lieutenant Burdwood, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the Penelope, acquainting me of his having captured La Venturer French cutter privateer, with which he arrived this day.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

Penelope Cutter, Jan. 26, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 24th inst. the Tart bearing N. N. W. ten leagues, I captured the French cutter La Venturer, mounting 2 three pounders, 6 swivels, and small arms, pierced for 8 guns, carrying 33 men; three days from Pleinpoul, not having made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL BURDWOOD.

Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 30, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Moore, of his Majesty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Gawjand Bay, the 27th of Jan. 1798.

SIR,

YOU will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. in lat. 50 deg. North, long. 12 deg. West, after a close but short action, we captured La Volage, a French ship corvette, lent to the merchants, mounting 20 nine pounders and 2 eighteen pounders, and 195 men, commanded by Citizen Defageneaux, Captain of a frigate.

I am sorry to say, that two of the Melampus's seamen were mortally wounded, and are since dead, and three more dangerously wounded. The enemy had four killed and eight wounded.

The officers and ship's company of his Majesty's ship under my command behaved perfectly to my satisfaction.

La Volage was three weeks from Nantz, fitted for a three month's cruize, but had only taken an American ship, and destroyed an English brig from Belfast, bound to Lisbon with coals.

The Captain and all the officers of La Volage are Navy officers, with a congé for three months.

I am, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 29, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Lisbon, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, River Tagus, Jan. 10, 1798.

I INCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters I have received from the Captains of his Majesty's ships L'Aigle, Blanche, and Mercury, and Speedy sloop, acquainting me with the captures they have lately made. Three of those taken by L'Aigle (the fourth being retained as a tender). Le Bayonnois, taken by the Blanche, and Le Benjamin, by the Mercury, are safe arrived in this river.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Captain Tyler, of his Majesty's Ship L'Aigle, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, dated off Cape Finislerres, Dec. 28, 1797.

ON the 26th instant I chased into the Bay of Corunna three vessels, and captured them, the Aurora being in company. I left her in charge of the prizes, while I chased a suspicious sail to the westward. This morning I fell in with two of the prizes, the third, a brig laden with timber, unfortunately overfet this morning, while I was in chase of them; however, the men were saved; the other two have hemp, coals, and nails. On the 30th of last month I captured a French privateer, of four guns, and 52 men; she had taken three English merchant ships, and sent one into Lach Bay. I sent Mr. Tritton, the Master, and 20 men, to cut her out. The same evening he captured a Spaniard, laden with Sardinias, and sent her for Lisbon.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Holbam, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Blanche, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, December 28, 1797.

IN the execution of your Lordship's orders of the 28th of November, yesterday, being in lat. 40 deg. 59 min. N. and longitude 12 deg. 59 min. W. I have the honour to inform your Lordship I fell in with and captured, after sixteen hours chase, Le Bayonnois French privateer brig, of six guns and 40 men, thirty-one days out from Bayonne, and had taken nothing.

Her guns were thrown overboard in the chase.

HENRY HOTHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, Jan. 6, 1798.

I BEG to acquaint you, that yesterday, proceeding to cruize in obedience to your orders, I fell in with, twenty leagues W. N. W. of the Rock of Lisbon, Le Benjamin French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns, but mounting 16 four and six pounders (ten of which he threw overboard) and 132 men, which I captured after a chase of thirty-six hours; the Alcmena, Lively, and Thalia, under the orders of Captain Hope, joined company during the chase. The privateer sails extremely well, and is a very de-

frable ship for his Majesty's service; she is copper-bottomed and perfectly new, this being her first cruize, during which she captured the Governor Bruce English brig, from Bristol, bound to Faro; a Portuguese schooner; and was beat off by an English letter of marque.

I have the honour to be. &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Downman, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Speedy, to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. dated off Oporto, Dec. 26, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 21st inst. seven leagues west of the Bayona Islands, his Majesty's sloop Speedy fell in with three Spanish privateers, and, after a chase of four hours, captured the Pilgrim, a lugger, mounting three carriage guns, and 22 men. The other two, a lugger mounting six nine-pounders and 50 men, and a schooner mounting four six-pounders and 45 men, made their escape into Vigo.

I have the honour to be. &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

COBLENTZ (GERMANY), JAN. 7.

A declaration of the sovereignty of the people between the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Moselle, has been published here. The following are some of its principal passages: "The former Sovereigns of these countries are the enemies of the Nation, and for ever banished from it. The inhabitants of these lands are free and independent. The people, as the guarantee of their freedom, accept the French Constitution; and to secure their political independence, unite themselves to the French people, and incorporate their territory with that of the Republic; their connection with the German Empire is for ever annulled, &c."

On this proclamation, all the sections of this town were assembled to give their votes relative to the union with France. The Citizens declared, that according to the declaration they had before made, on the 4th of October 1797, they wished nothing so much as to remain under their former happy constitution; but if they were to be ceded to France, they would be as good French Citizens as they had been faithful subjects to their Princes. They added, that they would wait for the decision of the Congress at Rastadt. A

simila,

similar declaration has been made by the Citizens at Bonn.

The Revolution of the 22d ult. has given birth to a new Government in Holland, the Executive Directory, which consists of five persons, all of whom, except the Citizen Wilderick, who was ill, took the oaths prescribed on the 26th ult. The President is Citizen Wreede. Six Ministers have been appointed. The command of all the troops in Holland, both French and Dutch, is, it appears, to be given to General Joubert. On the 24th, the intermediary Administration of the late province in Holland gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the Assembly.—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, the Hague, and all the principal towns of the Republic, have sent deputations to the Assembly, congratulating them on the measures of public security which have been taken.

The principles of the new Dutch Convention are divided into seven articles—The Rights of Man; Civic Liberty and Equality; Unity and Indivisibility; Consolidation of the Debts and Finances of the Provinces; the Establishment of an effectual and responsible Executive; the Right of the People to change the Form of their Government; and, lastly, the Separation of the Church from the State.

THOMAS PAINE.

The hatred of that execrable fellow, *Thomas Paine*, against the country of his nativity, is boundless, and must draw forth the indignation of every Englishman. The Arch-Rebel has sent the following infamous letter to the Council of Five Hundred:

“Citizens Representatives,

“Though it is not convenient to me, in the present situation of my affairs, to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, my economy permits me to make a small patriotic donation. I send an hundred livres, and with it all the wishes of my heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service I can render to promote it.

“There will be no lasting peace for France, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English Government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a Sister Republic. As to those men, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who, like Robespierre in France, are covered with crimes, they,

like him, have no other resource than in committing more; but the mass of the people are friends to liberty; tyranny and taxation oppress them; but they merit to be free.

“Accept, Citizens Representatives, the congratulations of an ancient colleague in the dangers we have passed, and on the happy prospect before us.

“Safety and respect,

“THOMAS PAINE.”

HOCHE'S ORDERS.

Though the authenticity of the following Orders have been affected to be doubted we are assured they are genuine, and the originals to be seen in the Secretary of State's Office.

EXTRACT from the OFFICIAL ORDERS of COLONEL TATE, delivered to him by GENERAL HOCHÉ, preparatory to his landing in WALES.

THERE will be placed under the command of Colonel Tate, a body of troops, completely organized, the number of 1050, all resolute, determined men, with whom he may undertake any thing: they are to be called, “*La Seconde Legion des Francs.*”

The destruction of Bristol is of the very last importance, and every possible effort should be made to accomplish it. For this purpose it will be proper to reconnoitre the mouth of the Severn in the day-time, and to sail up the Avon at night-fall within five miles of the town, where the landing should be made on the right bank, in the greatest silence; and, the troops being supplied with combustible matter, Colonel Tate is to advance rapidly, in the dark, on that side of Bristol which may be to windward, and immediately to set fire to that quarter. If the enterprize be conducted with dexterity, it cannot fail to produce the total ruin of the town, the port, the docks, and the vessels, and to strike terror and amazement into the very heart of the capital of England.

The expedition under the command of Colonel Tate has in view three principal objects: the first is, if possible, to raise an insurrection in the country; the second is, to intercept and embarrass the commerce of the enemy; and the third is, to prepare and facilitate the way for a Descent, by distracting the attention of the English Government.

In all countries the poor are the class most prone to insurrection; and this dis-

position is to be forwarded by distributing money and drink, by inveighing against the Government as the cause of the public distress, by recommending and facilitating a rising to plunder the public stores and magazines, and the property of the rich, whose affluence is the natural subject of envy to the poor.

It is, notwithstanding, to be observed, that however defective may be the morality of the English people, they have still a respect for the Laws and their Magistrates, even in the moment of insurrection; it will be therefore advisable to spare, as much as possible, the property of those who may be in any civil function, and even of the Country Gentlemen; and all impositions should be laid upon the Peers, the men of rank and high fortune, the Clergy, those who serve as Officers in the Army and Navy, and especially in the Militia; of all such, the country seats, farms, woods, cattle, and corn, should be given up to be plundered by the people. These predatory excursions should be made in different, and even distant quarters, by detachments of two or three hundred men each.

The commerce of the enemy in the country is to be interrupted by breaking down bridges, cutting dykes, and ruining causeways, which is at the same time essentially necessary for the preservation of the army; by plundering all convoys of subsistence, the public stages and waggons, and even private carriages; the cutting off the supplies of provisions from the principal towns, burning all vessels and boats on the rivers and canals, destroying magazines, setting fire to docks and coal yards, rope walks, great manufactories, &c. It is to be observed likewise, that by these means a crowd of artificers will be thrown out of employment, and of course ready to embark in any measure which holds out to them subsistence and plunder, without labour or fatigue.

The success of the expedition will likewise be materially forwarded by disarming the militia, by burning the arsenals in the sea ports, by stopping the couriers of Government, by seducing the enemy's troops to desert, and by the terror which the success of the legion, and the progress of the insurrection, will carry into the bosoms of the unwarlike citizens.

In order to spread the panic as general as possible, the legion is to be divided into several columns, having settled a common rendezvous, where they are to

assemble every four, six, or eight days. The inhabitants must be obliged to serve as guides, and any who refuse are to be punished on the spot; the magistrates, or some of their families, are always to be employed in preference on this service that they may not accuse or punish the others.

All denunciations against those who join in the legion are to be punished with death. Wherever the legion, or any of its columns, is posted, if the neighbouring parishes do not give instant notice of the approach of the enemy, whether by ringing of bells, or otherwise, they are to be given up to fire and sword.

Colonel Tate will not omit to observe, that there are in England numbers of French, who will be eager to join him, such as prisoners of war, soldiers and sailors, privates in the English Emigrant regiments, and a crowd of others, whom want and the desire of vengeance will draw to his standard. He may admit such Frenchmen into the legion; but he will observe to be on his guard, that the new comers may not raise cabals or factions, especially if there should be among them any Nobles or Priests, whose ambition is only to be exceeded by their cowardice: should any such attempt be made, he will take care to punish it most severely.

Colonel Tate will encourage all deserters and prisoners to enter into the new companies before mentioned; should such prisoners refuse, he will shave their heads and eye-brows; and if they are taken again in arms, they are to be shot.

(Signed) L. HOCHÉ.

TO COLONEL TATE, ON HIS MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MARCHES.

With boldness and intelligence combined you may easily possess yourself of Chester or Liverpool, which you will ruin, by burning the magazines, and filling up the ports, or at least you may cut off all communication between those cities and the interior. There is another object which should likewise decide you to enter those counties, as you will be joined there by two other columns of French troops, to which you will unite that under your command, if the General commanding the expedition in chief shall desire it.

In order to spread the consternation and astonishment as wide as possible after the destruction of Liverpool (for this point is capital), you must follow your blow,

T

and

and seize upon some small town or fort on that coast, which you will lay under contribution.

Your soldiers are to carry nothing with them but their arms, ammunition, and bread; they will find every where clothes, linen, and shoes; the inhabitants may supply your wants, and the seats of the gentry are to be your magazines.

In case your position should be, at last, no longer tenable, or that superior forces should compel you to quit the country

bordering on the Channel, you must not lose an instant to join two French parties sent into the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland. In that case, you must send me notice to Ireland, that I may be enabled to execute a diversion in your favour. An Officer in disguise may reach me, either by seizing a fishing-boat on the coast of Wales, or else by the route of Scotland.

(Signed) L. HOCHÉ.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 24.

THE following is the extraordinary detail of the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor on the Anniversary of Mr. Fox's Birth Day:

There were at least two thousand persons present: the Duke of Norfolk was in the chair; the Duke of Bedford, Earls Lauderdale and Oxford, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Friend, and Mr. Horne Tooke, were present; and all those persons who have heretofore thought that Mr. Fox had not sufficiently explained his sentiments on the great subject of Parliamentary Reform. Captain Morris produced three new songs on the occasion. Mr. Howell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dignum, and several other Gentlemen in the different rooms, sung songs applicable to the *fete*.

In the great room, after the dinner was removed, the Duke of Norfolk addressed the company in nearly the following words:

"We are met, in a moment of most serious difficulty, to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the Friends of Freedom. I shall only recal to your memory, that not twenty years ago the illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave you to make the application. I propose to you the health of CHARLES FOX." The toast was drank with great fervour and enthusiasm. The Noble Duke then gave—

The Rights of the People.

Constitutional Redress of the Wrongs of the People.

A speedy and effectual Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament.

The genuine Principles of the British Constitution.

The People of Ireland; and may they be speedily restored to the Blessings of Law and Liberty.

The Chairman's health being drank with three times three, and unbounded applause, the Noble Duke returned thanks with great frankness, and then added, "Gentlemen, give me leave to drink your health, and, before I sit down, give me leave also to call on you to drink our Sovereign's health—

The MAJESTY of the People."

This was followed with rapturous applause.

Mr. Tooke said, he approved of the conduct of Mr. Fox ever since that respectable character had declared himself the advocate for Parliamentary Reform. There all their differences were at an end.

The seditious and daring tendency of these toasts have not passed unnoticed. In consequence of them, the Duke of Norfolk has been dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire and his regiment in the militia.

30. This evening one of the most audacious robberies was committed, in the house of Mrs. Elliott, of Queen Anne Street East, that has for a considerable time occurred.—In the evening of the above day, a little after nine o'clock, as Mrs. Elliott and her two sisters were sitting in her parlour, they heard a rap at the door, which was answered by the maid-servant. A man enquired, if Mrs. Elliott was at home? and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had a letter for her; the maid took the letter, and, turning to convey it to the parlour, at that moment the man, with three others, rushed

rushed into the house, and shut the door behind them : they pushed the maid into the parlour, which three of them entered with pistols in their hands. The Ladies, naturally in great alarm, asked them what they wanted ? Upon which they said, " Your money and watches." Two of the Ladies delivered up their watches, and all of them their money. The ruffians then enquired for the Colonel (Colonel Waugh, who had died in Mrs. E.'s house about a fortnight before), one of the villains saying, that he owed him a grudge for something that had happened in the West Indies, and would that night be revenged. On being told that the Colonel was dead, the savage ruffian expressed no surprize. They then proceeded to work. One of the four, with a pistol in his hand, was left to guard the Ladies ; one was left in the passage, to give the alarm in case of any person coming to the door ; and the two others then proceeded up stairs, whence they brought down into the passage no less than six trunks ; four belonging to the deceased Officer, and two to Mrs. Elliott. This occupied them about an hour ; after which the robbers told the Ladies they must walk down stairs. At their request they indulged them with a light, and marched the three Ladies and their servant down to the back kitchen. They complained of its being damp, and of their having no seats there : upon which one of the men observed, that the front kitchen was too near the street, but he would bring them chairs ; which he did accordingly. One of the ruffians guarded the Ladies in the back kitchen as before, while the others proceeded to rifle Mrs. Elliott's drawers and bureau in the parlours, from which they took about twelve or fourteen pounds in money, some rings, and other articles of value. They next, very coolly, carried off the trunks, which occupied them a considerable time, as it was near twelve o'clock before they finally left the house. This they knew from their guard leaving them, and the outer door being soon after shut with a noise. Upon coming up stairs, the floors of the rooms were covered with papers and clothes, which they had thrown about in their search for money.

The whole of the four ruffians were disguised, one with a crape over his face, and the other three with pieces of linen covering their faces, except their eyes and nose. Two of them had a strong Irish accent, one of whom was for putting the Ladies to death.

On the same night, the villains, with their booty, stopped at a public-house near Black Friars Bridge, and, knocking at the door, demanded of the landlord if they could be accommodated with a room to put their luggage in, as they had just come out of the country ? Being answered in the affirmative, one of them got out of the coach, and carried two trunks into the house. A coal-heaver and a cooper happening to be still in the house, the landlord hinted his suspicions to them, upon which the coal-heaver seized the man who had alighted by the wrist : upon seeing this, the hackney-coach, with the other three, drove off ; but, as the number was observed, there are hopes of their being traced and discovered. The man who was taken was examined on Saturday at Guildhall, and committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions at the Old Bailey.

FEB. 2. At twelve o'clock this day, the doors of the Royal Exchange were opened, and in less than half an hour the square was nearly filled by respectable Merchants and Citizens of London, who came to sanction, by their approbation, the patriotic measure for which the meeting was convened. About a quarter before one, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a great number of Gentlemen of the first rank and commercial consequence in the city, appeared on the scaffolding, which had been erected in the form of hustings, on the East side of the square. At one, his Lordship was called to the chair, with loud plaudits. Mr. Bosanquet, in a neat speech, proposed the meeting immediately entering into individual subscriptions, which was received with unanimous applause. Little more was spoken, or that could be heard, except that Mr. Brooke Watson briefly said, " Gentlemen, Before we dissolve, let us give a cheer for Old England." This short address produced an instantaneous effect, and "*Old England for ever*" was echoed for some moments with enthusiastic rapture.

The following account of the dreadful catastrophe of the ship Thomas, of Liverpool, is copied from a Barbadoes paper of the 14th of October :

" On Tuesday afternoon last drifted on shore on the north east part of this Island a boat with two men and a boy.

" Of all human sufferings, few, if any, can exceed what these miserable, ill-fated mortals experienced, nor can dangers equal what they encountered, at the recital of which our blood freezes, and

our feelings cannot but be deeply distressed at the relation of such a scene of human misery.

“ These are part of a crew belonging to the ship *Thomas, M'Quay*, of Liverpool, on his middle voyage from the coast of Africa to this island. From that coast being infested with French privateers, Captain M'Quay had taught his male slaves the use of arms, in order that they should aid him to repel the attacks of the enemy, should any be made, as he had frequent skirmishes with them on his last voyage. But instead of becoming auxiliaries in his defence, they took advantage of his instructions, and seizing his ammunition chest, on the 2d of September, early in the morning, about two hundred and three of them appeared on deck, accoutred, and fired on the crew, some of whom fell, others in dismay leaped overboard, who were also fired at, whilst others cut away the boat lashed to her stern, and took refuge in her by escaping through the cabin windows, leaving the Captain and the rest of the crew endeavouring to quell the insurgents, by discharging such arms as are usually kept in cabins; but upon the Captain's observing that some were in the boat, and about to desert the ship, he remonstrated so warmly as to induce them to return; but they, perceiving that they were overpowered, and seeing no possibility of escaping the danger that awaited them, again secured the boat, and quitted the ship; of these were twelve.

“ Having fled from the fury of savage ferocity, they now became a prey to the winds and waves, to hunger and thirst; and after having suffered the horrors of these for some days, they providentially took a small turtle, whilst floating asleep on the surface of the water, which they devoured; and again being driven to distress for want of food, they soaked their shoes, and two hairy caps which were among them, in the water, which being rendered soft, each partook of them. But day after day having passed, and the cravings of hunger pressing hard upon them, they fell upon the horrible, dreadful expedient of eating each other; and to prevent any contention about who should become the food for others, they cast lots, when he on whom the lot fell with manly fortitude resigned his life, with the persuasion of his body becoming the means of existence to his companions in distress, but solicited that he might be bled to death (the surgeon being with

them, and having his case of instruments in his pocket when he left the ship).

“ No sooner had the fatal instrument touched the vein, than the operator applied his parched lips, and drank of the blood that flowed, whilst the rest anxiously watched his departing breath, that they might satisfy the hunger that gnawed them. Those that glutted themselves with human flesh and human gore, and whose stomachs retained the unnatural food, soon perished with raging insanity, from putrefaction, as we conceive, superseding digestion. Thus the dreary prospect became the more so to the survivors, from seeing their fellow companions expire before them, from the very cause that ravenous hunger impelled them to imagine would give them existence. Those that remained attribute the preservation of their lives to having rejected following the example of their fellow-sufferers. Indeed they assert having refused risking their lives to the chance of a straw; but the majority having determined it, they could not refuse.

“ On Tuesday morning, the 10th inst. (being the thirty-eighth day), the lonely travellers deserted the shore; but, having no helm to guide their little boat, despair took possession of their almost exhausted spirits, and, being hopeless, resigned themselves to death. That Providence, however, without whose knowledge a sparrow doth not fall to the ground, and whose gracious interposition in favour of the two has been apparent, became their helm and guide, and directed them to the shore; which, when having approached, worn-out nature could scarcely permit them to leave the boat and embrace the earth so fervently wished for; the boy having fallen into the surf, and unable to make an effort, was drowned.

“ The remnant of the woeful twelve, exerting their little strength, crawled on their bellies to the mouth of Joe's River, where they slackened their thirst, and being discovered by a Mr. Mafcoll, then in the Bay House of Mr. Haynes, he hospitably gave them that assistance which humanity dictates, and such extreme distress required; but, hearing of two coloured men having taken possession of the boat, he left them in charge of a Mr. Mayers, a neighbouring indigent shoemaker, from whom they also received that generous hospitality which his circumscribed ability would admit of.”

A very dangerous mutiny lately broke out on board the Fleet at the Cape, but was quelled by the spirited exertions of General Dundas, the Admiral, and Lord Macartney, assisted by the military. All the batteries were manned, and upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon were loaded and pointed at the Admiral's ship: the furnaces were heated, and red hot balls were ready to pour into and sink the Tremendous, which was at anchor before the Amsterdam batteries, in case the mutineers should refuse to deliver up the delegates, with the ringleaders, and re-

turn to obedience. A Proclamation was issued at seven A. M. and only two hours allowed for the mutineers to consider whether they would return to their duty or not. When they found that it was positively determined to sink the ship, in case of a refusal, the signal of submission was hoisted ten minutes before nine by the Tremendous, as well as all the other ships, and the delegates were given up. Several of them have since made their exit at the yard arm, and every thing was quiet.

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE YEAR 1798.

BERKSHIRE—Richard Palmer, of Hurst, esq.
 Bedfordshire—John Fox, of Dean, esq.
 Bucks—John Penn, of Stoke Park, esq.
 Cumberland—Sir Richard Hodgson, of Carlisle, knt.
 Cheshire—Robert Hibbert, of Bertles, esq.
 Cambridge and Huntingdonshire—John Tharpe, of Chippenham, esq.
 Devonshire—Arthur Tremaine, of Sydenham, esq.
 Dorsetshire—Edward Berkeley Portman, of Brainstone, esq.
 Derbyshire—John Leaper Newton, of Derby, esq.
 Essex—John Perry, of Moor-Hall, esq.
 Gloucestershire—Thomas Vernon Dolphin, of Eysford, esq.
 Hertfordshire—Felix Calvert, of Hunston-House, esq.
 Herefordshire—John Stedman, of Besbury, esq.
 Kent—John Plumtree, of Fredville, esq.
 Leicestershire—Renne Payne, of Dunton Bassett, esq.
 Lincolnshire—Postponed.
 Monmouthshire—Joshua Morgan, of Llanwenarth, esq.
 Northumberland—Adam Askew, of Ellington, esq.
 Northamptonshire—Tho. Reeve Thornton, of Brock Hall, esq.
 Norfolk—George Stone, of Bedenham, esq.
 Nottinghamshire—Nathaniel Stubbins, of Helme Pierrepont, esq.
 Oxfordshire—John Atkins Wright, of Oxford, esq.
 Rutlandshire—William Sharrard, of Langham, esq.
 Shropshire—Andrew Corbett, of Strawberry Park, esq.

Somersetshire—Samuel Rodbard, of Ever Creech, esq.
 Staffordshire—Richard Dyot, of Freeford, esq.
 Suffolk—John Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, esq.
 County of Southampton—Richard Meyler, of Crawley, esq.
 Surrey—James Trotter, of Epsom, esq.
 Suffex—Richard Thomas Sreatfield, of Uckfield, esq.
 Warwickshire—Robert Harvey Mallery, of Woodcot, esq.
 Worcestershire—John Addinbrooke Addinbrooke, of Wolaston-Hall, esq.
 Wiltshire—John Bennett, of Pithouse, esq.
 Yorkshire—Sir Thomas Pilkington, of Cheviotte, bart.

SOUTH WALES,

Carmarthen—John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, esq.
 Pembroke—John Tasker, of Upton Castle, esq.
 Cardigan—Pryce Loveden, of Gogerthen, esq.
 Glamorgan—Samuel Richardson, of Hensfol, esq.
 Brecon—John Lloyd, of Diniois, esq.
 Radnor—John Benn Walfsh, of Kevenlece, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon—Sir Thomas Moityn, of Glodbeath, bart.
 Anglesea—William Evans, of Glen Claw, esq.
 Merioneth—Robert Watkin Wynne, of Cwinnmeer, esq.
 Montgomery—Ralph Leake, of Criggion, esq.
 Denbighshire—John Jones, of Penyprin, esq.
 Flintshire—John Jones, of St. Afaph, esq.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY 25.

MR. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Spencer, of the same Theatre

27. Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Taplow, Bucks, to the Hon. Georgina St. Leger, sister to Viscount Denerale.

FEBRUARY 4. Peter Columbine, jun. esq. of Norwich, to Miss Brunton, of the Norwich Theatre.

5. Mr. Robert Lum, of Stewart street, to Miss Grellier, of Upper Clapton.

7. John Vernon, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Cranston, daughter of Captain Cranston, of the navy.

13. Mr. Holman, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

John Milward, esq. of Bromley, Bow, to Miss Eleanor Bond, of Henden

15. James Trebeck, esq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George Bond, esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 2.

AT Sedberg, Yorkshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. William Gawthrop, M. A. vicar of that place, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

6. At Carnbee House, Fifeshire, Sir John Sinclair, of Longfornacus, bart.

10. At St. Omers, Mrs. Brooke.

13. In Queen Anne street East, Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Waugh, lately returned from the West Indies.

14. At Upton, in Essex, Mrs Browne, wife of Mr. Thomas Browne, of Gould-square.

15. Colin Campbell, esq. of Kilberry.

16. At Melina-place, Westminster road, Colonel Edward Williams, of the artillery, aged 62, who conducted the trigonometrical survey of this kingdom.

George Bebb, esq. of York.

18. Colonel Robert Blanc, many years in the East India Company's service.

In Gray's-inn, William Bumsled, esq. one of the benchers of that society.

Edward Dawson Weibank, esq. of Northalerton, aged 22.

The Rev. Mr. Hawes, rector of Ditheridge and Little Langford, and curate of Box, Wilts.

19. At Rye, Suffolk, Mr. Waterman, attorney at law.

Patrick Small, esq. of Dirnapaen, at Dalriack, aged 87.

20. At Worcester, Luke Spilsbury, esq. postmaster of that city.

Mr. Brooke, of Chatham-place, printer.

At Utk, in Monmouthshire, in his 85th year, Richard Vaughan Norman, rector of Llanlowell, vicar of Llantrisant Magor and Ridwick, and justice of peace for the county of Monmouth.

21. Mr. Robert Hillcock, sen. chinaman, of Ch. apside.

M. Webb, proctor, of Doctor's Commons. Mr. John Whitburn, jun. near Ripley, Surrey.

At Fareham, Hants, in her 71st year, Lady Elizabeth Bellenden, relict of John Kerr Lord Bellenden, who died in the year 1752.

At Clifton court, Sir David Williams, bart. of Goldingtons, Hertfordshire.

Lately, in Dublin, Mr. William Palmer, formerly of Covent Garden and the Royalty Theatres, and brother of Messrs. Palmers, of Drury Lane.

22. At Bristol, in his 81st year, Thos. Deane, esq. senior alderman of that city.

At Kiddeminster, Mr. Nicholas Penn, stuff manufacturer.

23. Mr. Jonas Maldon, at Maldon, in Essex. At Bristol, Mr. John Corri.

Lately, Geo. Randal, esq. of the Duke of Portland's office.

25. Miss Jane Maxwell Fordyce, daughter of John Fordyce, esq. M. P.

At Prince's place, Kensington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

26. At Latham, Dive Downes, one of his Majesty's chaplains, and brother to the Hon. William Downes, one of the judges of the king's bench in Ireland.

In Curzon-street, Sir William Gordon, K. B. aged 72 years.

27. George Marshall, esq. aged 91 years, patent comptroller of the customs at Plymouth, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Warrington, Mr. Dugancy, dancing-master.

At Hay Lodge, in Tweedale, Patrick Honyman, esq. of Gramfay.

28. At Blackheath, Henry Reveley, esq. late one of the commissioners of the excise.

In Hans-place, George Miller, esq. his Majesty's consul for the southern states of North America.

Lately, at Ipswich, Dr. Gwyn, the pupil of Boerhaave, in his 88th year. Also in the same town,

Mrs. George, aged 87 years, and

Mr. Johnson, aged 98 years.

29. Mr.

29. Mr. John Brown, of Kennington Cross, stock broker.

Lady Chambers, relict of the late Sir William Chambers.

At Banff, in Scotland, in his 70th year, Geo. M'Killigin, esq. late provost of Banff.

30. Captain Atkinson Blanchard, late of the East India Company's ship Rockingham.

Mrs. Gaussen, wife of Samuel Robert Gaussen, esq. at Brookman's park, Hertfordshire.

Mrs. Walter, wife of Mr. Walter, printer of The Times, aged 60.

At Reading, in his 88th year, Richard Simeon, esq. father of the member for that borough.

31. At Exeter, William Truscott, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

FEBRUARY 1. Mr. Edward Shiercliff, author of the Bristol Guide.

J. Wastell, esq. of Doncaster.

Mrs. Rainsford, wife of General Rainsford, of Soho-square.

At Dundalk, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil, knight of the order of St. Patrick, chief remembrancer of the exchequer in Ireland, and governor of the county of Louth. In 1743 he married Grace, daughter of Mr. Foley, of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire; but left no children.

3. In Newman-street, the Rev. Edmund Gibson, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, and grandson of the late Bishop Gibson.

At Galloway, the Countess of Stair.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Glazeley and Roddington.

5. Odiarne Coates, esq. at New Romney.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Tait, clerk of the Canon-gate.

The Rev. Solomon Robinson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar school, Ripon, and vicar of Bracewell.

At Inverness, the Rev. George Watson, one of the ministers of that town.

At Nairne, Scotland, Samuel Falconar, esq. brother of the late Bishop Falconar, of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel.

6. James Hay, esq. at Belton.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 87th year, Mr. Elias Ellis.

7. At Crofs, near Terrington, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, widow of the late Robert George William Trefusis Lord Clinton, who died in August last.

Brabazon Hallows, esq. of Glapwell, in Derbyshire, in his 82d year.

9. Thos. Selwin, esq. of Downhall, in Essex.

At Putney, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may be collected from a request left behind him respecting his interment, as follows: "I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in the following dress, viz. my buff embroidered waistcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian boots, and my hair to be neatly dressed, and my coffin to be made long enough to admit of my hussar cap being placed on my head. So dressed, let me rest in peace."

Mrs. Rawlinson, wife of Thomas Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster.

10. Thomas Prior, esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane Theatre.

11. James Irwin, esq. of Devonshire-place, one of the directors of the East India Company, of an apoplectic fit.

Mr. Robins, of Robert-street, Bedford-row.

At Tottenham, Mr. Thomas Coare, of Newgate-street, brandy merchant.

12. Joseph Damer, earl of Dorchester, viscount and baron Milton, of Shronehill, in Ireland.

John Mitchell Carleton, lieutenant of the royal navy.

Lately, in his 82d year, the Rev. George Boulter, vicar of Kempsey, near Norwich.

Lately, Dr. Mayersbach, the famous water doctor.

Lately, Mr. Job Bradley, of Chesterfield, printer.

14. At Bath, John Gunning, esq. F.R.S. A.S.S. senior surgeon extraordinary to the king, and surgeon-general to the army.

T. Rood, esq. late of Richmond-green.

At Tenderday, Major Parry, of the Montgomery militia.

16. The Rev. Thos. Comyn, vicar of Tottenham.

19. Mr. William Cooke, of the Bank stock office.

DEATHS ABROAD.

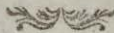
At Calcutta, Hugh M'Leod, esq. sub-secretary to the Government.

JAN. 2. At Hanover, General Freytag, in the 77th year of his age.

Nov. 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major M'Kenzie, of the 75th regiment.

JAN. 16. At Lisbon, Mr. Joshua Yeat-herd, son of Mr. John Yeat-herd, of Lochbury.

OCT. 11. John Hutchinson, esq. resident at Anjengo, in the East Indies.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
23	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$											11l. 16s.	
24	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	137-16											11l. 16s.	
25																			
26	119	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 48		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$											11l. 16s.	
27	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 48		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	139-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$										11l. 16s.	
28	Sunday																		
29		48 $\frac{5}{8}$	47 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 48		59 $\frac{5}{8}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$										11l. 17s. 6d.	
30																			
31	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$										11l. 17s.	
1	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	67-16					145 $\frac{1}{2}$					11l. 18s.	
2																			
3	120	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 48 $\frac{1}{8}$		60.	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 11-16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					145 $\frac{1}{2}$					12l.	
4	Sunday																		
5		48 $\frac{5}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		59 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$										12l. 3s.	
6		48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		60	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$						145 $\frac{1}{2}$					12l. 6s.	
7	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$										12l. 4s. 6d.	
8	122	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$		61 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$	143-16	6 $\frac{3}{8}$					146					12l. 3s. 6d.	
9	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$											12l. 3s. 6d.	
10		49 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 15 16											12l. 2s.	
11	Sunday																		
12		49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		60 $\frac{7}{8}$	70	13 15-16	69-16					146					12l. 6s.	
13	121	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$		61	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 13-16											12l. 6s.	
14	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 49 $\frac{1}{8}$		61	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					146					12l. 12s. 6d.	
15	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 a $\frac{1}{4}$		61	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	69-16										12l. 14s. 6d.	
16	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 1-16						146 $\frac{1}{2}$					12l. 14s. 6d.	
17	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$											12l. 13s. 6d.	
18	Sunday																		
19		50 $\frac{3}{8}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	143-16	6 $\frac{3}{8}$										12l. 13s. 6d.	
20		50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$					147					12l. 14s.	
21																			
22	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{5}{8}$	49 a $\frac{5}{8}$		61 $\frac{3}{8}$	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 1-16	6 $\frac{3}{8}$										12l. 13s.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.