

THE
European Magazine,
 For APRIL 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. HUGH BLAIR. And, 2. A VIEW of THE SAVOY.]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
An Account of Dr. Hugh Blair,	219	A Warning to Britons against French	
The Wanderer, No. I.	220	Perfidy and Cruelty; or, a short Ac-	
Account of the Savoy,	222	count of the treacherous and inhuman	
Account of the French entering Switzer-		Conduct of the French Officers and	
land,	ibid	Soldiers towards the Peasants of Suabia	
Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. &c. of the late		during the Invasion of Germany in	
Alderman Wilkes,	225	1796. Selected and translated from a	
Account of the Kitchen fitted up at the		well-authenticated German Publication,	
Foundling Hospital, under the Di-		by Anthony Anfrere, Esq.	259
rection of his Excellency Count Rum-		Short Instructions to Officers; with mi-	
ford,	230	litary Figures for the Practice of	
Thoughts on the Provincial Copper Coin,		Tactics,	ibid
by Joseph Moser, Esq. [Continued],	232	Table Talk; being Discourses of John	
A Character of the Life and Administra-		Selden, Esq. or his Sense of various	
tion of the late Rt. Hon. the Earl of		Matters and high Consequence relating	
Orford,	238	especially to Religion and State,	ibid
Drossiana, Number CIII. Anecdotes, &c.		Lectures Gradues pour les Enfans pre-	
[Continued],	240	mier Cours,	ibid
Observations and Experiments on the		Theatrical Journal; including Fable and	
Formation of Iron, by Mr. Smith,	244	Character of The Stranger—The Raft;	
LONDON REVIEW.		or, Both Sides of the Water—Harle-	
Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication		quin's Return—Curiosity—and Fore-	
of the Rights of Woman. By Wil-		castle Fun; or, Saturday Night at	
liam Godwin,	246	Sea,	260
The Old English Gentleman, a Poem, by		Poetry; including Lines written in con-	
Mr. Polwhele,	251	sequence of the Execution of a young	
The Town and Country Auctioneer's		Man for Forgery—Lines found in the	
Guide: containing Abstracts of all the		Grotto at the Foot of the Cascade at	
Acts of Parliament relating to the Man-		Shrub's Hill, Surry—Soliloquium felis	
agement and Collection of the Auction		albae morientis, equi pedibus fauciatae	
Duties, with Notes; an accurate Map,		—Imitated by the same—Horatii Flacci	
describing the Limits of the Chief Office		Epodon Liber—Poor Mary—and The	
of Excise; with useful Tables, Cases,		Rainbow,	261
Notes, and General Remarks. By		Directions for the Cure and Prevention	
John Planner, Auctioneer,	254	of the Plague,	263
An authentic Account of an Embassy from		Journal of the Proceedings of the Second	
the King of Great Britain to the Empe-		Session of the Eighteenth Parliament	
ror of China [Concluded],	256	of Great Britain [Continued],	265
Naucratis; or, Naval Dominion. A		Foreign Intelligence, from the London	
Poem. By Henry James Pye,	259	Gazettes, &c. &c.	273
Estelle. By M. De Florian, Author of		Domestic Intelligence,	
Numa Pompilius, &c. &c.; with an		Marriages,	
Essay upon Pastoral. Translated from		Monthly Obituary,	
the French by Mrs. Susanna Cum-		Prices of Stocks.	
myng,	ibid		

L O N D O N :

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

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

DR. HUGH BLAIR,
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for September 1783, on the publication of the Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, by Dr. Blair, we presented our readers with an account of him to that period. Little is now to be added. The events of the life of a man of letters afford but few incidents.

By Mr. Boswell* we are informed, that at an early period of Dr. Blair's life, while he and his cousin, Mr. George Bannatine, were students in divinity, they wrote a poem, entitled "The Resurrection," copies of which were handed about in MS. No person appearing to claim the performance, a person, more desirous of fame than delicate in the means of obtaining it, published in 1747 an edition of it in folio, to which the name of William Douglas, M. D. was appended as the author. We believe the real authors were but little solicitous about their property in the performance, though we trust they did not permit so gross an imposition to pass on the public without exposing the impostor.

The following anecdote is extracted from the same author †: "The Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, who had long been admired as a preacher at Edinburgh, thought now of diffusing his excellent sermons more extensively, and increasing his reputation by publishing a collection of them. He transmitted the manuscript to Mr. Strahan the printer, who, after keeping it for some time, wrote a letter to him discouraging the publication. Such at first was the unpropitious state of one of the most successful theological books

that has ever appeared. Mr. Strahan, however, had sent one of the sermons to Dr. Johnson for his opinion; and after his unfavourable letter to Dr. Blair had been sent off, he received from Johnson, on Christmas eve, a note in which was the following paragraph:

"I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon with more than approbation; to say it is good is to say too little."

"I believe Mr. Strahan had very soon after this time a conversation with Dr. Johnson concerning them; and then he very candidly wrote again to Dr. Blair, inclosing Johnson's note, and agreeing to purchase the volume, for which he and Mr. Cadell gave one hundred pounds. The sale was so rapid and extensive, and the approbation of the public so high, that, to their honour be it recorded, the proprietors made Dr. Blair a present first of one sum, and afterwards of another, of fifty pounds, thus voluntarily doubling the stipulated price; and when he prepared another volume, they gave him at once three hundred pounds, being in all five hundred pounds, by an agreement to which I am a subscribing witness; and now for a third octavo volume he has received no less than six hundred pounds."

Thus far Mr. Boswell; and it appears from various parts of his work, that Dr. Johnson's favourable opinion of Dr. Blair suffered little if any diminution during his life. In the year 1778 he said ‡, "I read yesterday Dr. Blair's sermon on Devotion, from the text

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. Vol. i. p. 324.

† Ibid. Vol. ii. p. 466.

‡ Ibid. Vol. iii. p. 128.

‘*Cornelius, a devout man.*’ His doctrine is the best limited, the best expressed: there is the most warmth without fanaticism, the most rational transport. There is one part of it which I disapprove, and I’d have him correct it; which is, that ‘he who does not feel joy in religion is far from the kingdom of Heaven!’ there are many good men whose fear of God predominates over their love. It may discourage. It was rashly said. A noble sermon it is indeed. I wish Blair would come over to the Church of England.”

In the year 1794 Dr. Blair added a

fourth volume to the preceding three, formerly published; and it is no small eulogium to pronounce it equal in all points to those which had already obtained the public favour. Besides these, Dr. Blair has published some occasional sermons, particularly one on the Importance of Religious Knowledge to Mankind, preached in 1750 before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Dr. Blair is at this time Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

THE WANDERER.

NO. I.

Ἀνδρά, μοι ἔνεπε Μοῦσα πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
Πλαγχθῆν ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πολίεθρον ἔπερσε
Πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω
Πολλὰ δ' ὄγ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθει ἀλγεα ὄν κατὰ θυμῶν
Ἄουμειβον ἦν τε Ψυφῆν καὶ νόσιν ἑταίρων
Ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἀτρονίς ἐρ' ῥύσσαλο ἱεμενός περ
Αὐτῶν γὰρ σφείερσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὀλοίοι,
Νήσιου δὲ κατὰ βουῶς ὑπερίνοσος ἠελίοιο
Ἦσθιον· αὐτὰρ δ' τοῖσιν ἀφείλετον ὄσιμον ἡμᾶρ,
Τῶν ἀμόθεν γε, θεᾶ, θύγατερ Διός, εἶπεῖ καὶ ἡμῖν.

HOMER.

The Man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercised in woes, O Muse! refund.
Who, when his arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her Heav'n-built wall;
Wand'ring from clime to clime observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their fates survey'd;
On stormy seas unnumber'd toils he bore,
Safe with his friends, to gain his natal shore;
Vain toils! their impious folly dared to prey
On herds devoted to the God of Day:
The God vindictive doom'd them never more
(Ah, Men unblest'd!) to touch their natal shore,
O snatch some portion of these acts from fate,
Celestial Muse! and to our world relate.

POPE.

WHEN a large party is assembled by chance at a public entertainment, and the company are unacquainted with each other, they may be said to be on an absolute equality. No reverence can be shewn to the man whose family is unknown, neither can he claim attention whose riches, as far as concerns the rest of the company, are buried in the bowels of the earth. This is a circumstance which must have struck every man who is in the habit of frequenting large societies; he must also have observed, or

he has observed very little, that in such a situation talents attain that pre-eminence allotted them by nature: the politician harangues upon his favourite topic, pleased with the attention it procures; the man of learning “consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er;” but above all, the traveller seizes the attention and fascinates the regard of every one present. It is impossible to describe the avidity with which the accounts of travellers are received by all ranks of people in England: there seems to be a principle

principle of curiosity implanted in us by nature, and it is a principle to which I for obvious reasons shall not object; as I stand in the situation of a traveller myself, and consequently may hope to receive a small portion of that attention, which I have ever been willing to pay; but as, without being properly introduced, I can only obtain a casual and fleeting regard, I shall proceed to give such an account of myself as will at least free me from the charge of haranguing upon interested motives, and thus give me a chance of being listened to by the good people of England; a circumstance which I should hope for in vain, were I the tool of men in power; being firmly convinced, that my fellow countrymen, in their ardent love of liberty, would disdain listening to an oracle itself, had they reason to suspect that the high priest acted under the influence of their rulers.

I was born in this great metropolis; my mother humoured me from my infancy, but as I hope I have no great portion of evil in my composition, the ill effects of her indulgence had no other effect than that of instilling into my turbulent bosom an unconquerable propensity to follow my own inclinations: the first Latin distich I learned by rote was the following from Horace:

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri
Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deseror
hospes;

which I repeated with all the ardour of youthful admiration. I must however confess, that in my roving temper I met with considerable opposition from my father, who in the regularity of his motions bore no very distant resemblance to a town clock. By him I was placed in the counting-house of a respectable merchant in the city, but growing soon weary of the regularity and confinement attendant on a life of business, eloped, and in imitation of the renowned Goldsmith, actually made the tour of Europe on foot.

On my return I was, by the address of my mother, shortly reconciled to my father, who died the year following, nor did my mother long survive him. By their deaths I became possessed of a handsome fortune, and thus, to my inexpressible delight, enabled to gratify my wandering propensities. To wander, indeed, has ever been the darling wish of my heart: the trammels of society appeared to me an insupportable burthen, insomuch that since the period of my

father's decease, I have visited, as far as my power extended, every part of the habitable globe, to which the accounts of travellers or my own curiosity invited me. I sojourned a considerable time among the savages of North America; their rambling mode of life pleased me, and I verily believe, that had I met with a sufficient supply of books, I should have taken up my abode with those primitive sons of nature. France and Italy afterwards detained me several years, till the French Revolution, behind which every virtue and every joy is but as the track of the ship in the ocean, drove me homeward, and forced me to take shelter in this my native land, which I revisited with as much delight as the dove felt at regaining the ark, after wandering in vain over the dark expanse of waters.

Nor should it be imagined that my excursions have been confined to seas and continents. I have carefully perused the human heart, examined with attention every vice and every folly that shoot up there to choak the fair fruits of wisdom and virtue, and the result of my speculations has been a firm conviction, that as commerce has brought to our ports the commodities of every nation, so this promiscuous intercourse of our countrymen with the rest of the world, has made England a grand reservoir of virtues and vices of the most opposite tendency. Here seriousness and levity, cunning and simplicity, honesty and knavery, economy and dissipation, all "chaos-like together crushed and bruised," not unfrequently unite in the same character, whilst the strange mortal (probably calling himself a philosopher) who is fated to suffer this internal commotion, may be seen striving in vain to curb the powerful and opposite passions that rage within him; in appearance not unlike *Eolus*, as described by Virgil:

—hic vasto Rex *Eolus* antro
Luctantes ventos, tempestateque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere fremit.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt.

It is from reflections like the foregoing that I have come to the resolution of commencing author, and pouring some of that knowledge which it has been the business of my life to collect. I am aware of the difficulties of such an undertaking, and of the obstructions which critical rigour has ever been prone to throw in the way of a literary Wanderer. I shall probably be told that the character

of a good writer is not so easy of attainment as vanity and presumption are apt to imagine. To this I have only to reply, that "to climb steep hills requires slow pace at first," and that no man ought to despair of celebrity who has perused Pope's Juvenile Epistles, or the Ode with which Swift made his debut in the literary world.

Homer describes Patroclus fighting on the plains of Troy, under cover of the shield of Achilles. In imitation of so careful and discreet a warrior, I have de-

termined, if it holds out any encouragement, to issue forth sheltered by the celebrity of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; to lend an occasional hand in lashing the follies of the times, sometimes to lull my readers and myself in the lap of moral reflections, sometimes to cull flowers from the regions of Parnassus, and lastly to endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to prove myself not totally unfit for the employment I have undertaken.

ACCOUNT OF THE SAVOY,

[WITH A VIEW.]

SAVOY, or Lancaster House, was situated to the westward of Somerset House, between the Strand and the Thames. This place obtained the name of the Savoy from Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred it to the Friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Elinor, the wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it, at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immense sum. Here John, King of France, resided, when a prisoner in England in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363, when it was esteemed one of the finest palaces in England.

This edifice was burnt in 1381 by the Kentish rebels, on account of some pique they had conceived against John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was then the proprietor. But the ground afterwards devolving to the crown, King Henry VII. began to rebuild it for an hospital, for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but that Prince not living to see it completed, Henry the Eighth, his son, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Bishop of Winchester, and others the Executors of his Father's will, towards finishing the hospital; but by his charter of the 5th of July 1513, constituted them a body politic and corporate, to consist of a master, five secular chaplains, and four

regulars, in order of his *Jesus Christ, his mother, and St. John the Baptist*; the foundation to be denominated *The Hospital of King Henry VII. late King of England, of the Savoy.*

This hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the revenues were found to amount to 530l. *per annum*, which that Prince gave to the city of London, towards making a provision for the hospitals of Bridewell, Christ Church, and St. Thomas; but Queen Mary converted it into an hospital again, and having endowed it anew, her ladies and maids of honour completely furnished it, at their own expence, with all necessaries. However the hospital was again suppressed upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and the revenues applied to the uses intended by her brother.

Nothing is now to be seen but the ruins of the ancient edifice, built with free-stone and flints; among which, a few years since remained part of a great building, in which detachments of the King's guards laid, and where they have their Marshalsea prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and to lodge their recruits.

A part of the Savoy was assigned by King William the Third for the residence of the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, in which they conform to the Church of England.

SWITZERLAND.

BY the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the interval from the time when the prolon-

gation of the armistice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued series of intrigue and perfidy on the part

of the French, and of timidity, irresolution, and inconsistency, on that of the Bernese Government.

The French had, from the beginning, their partizans in the Councils of Berne. Some, perhaps, but those probably few in number, won over to them by actual personal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and desirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient constitution of their country, for the sake of trying the experiment of a constitution founded on liberty and equality; others, again (probably the largest number) deluded by the hope, that if the present war could by any means be brought to a termination, they should be able, by fair parley and negotiation, to bring the French to a sense of the injustice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the interest which France must have in preserving the friendship and good-will of so respectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlasting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggression. Asking upon one or other of these principles, a considerable majority of the Council opposed the manly and decisive measures which the Avoyer Steiguer (and those Members of the Government who saw with just apprehension the real, and, to say the truth, the almost undisguised designs of France against the liberty, and the existence of Switzerland as an independent country) would have adopted early in the contest; measures which would probably have checked, in the first onset, the ardour of the French, and which their own people not only would have carried through with spirit and cheerfulness, if called upon to do so, but did themselves call upon their Government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, those whom they suspected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating, but they did not presume to think themselves in a situation even to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy by a sacrifice of so much of their ancient laws and privileges as they thought might induce him to listen with patience to some modest proposals for the preservation of the remainder. They reformed therefore, and they opened a negotiation. The reform destroyed the energy of the Government at home. The negotiation gave ample room to the French not only to increase their force by fresh detachments from the Italian army, but also to regulate their operations from without, in such a man-

ner as should best tally with the preparations for their reception, which were busily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been published in all the newspapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France proposed—the modifications under which the dastardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them. It is sufficient to observe, that the price which France exacted for forbearance was precisely, or within a trifle, the same as the penalty which she has insisted for resistance—the subversion of the ancient Government, and the substitution of one on the French model—Hostages, proscriptions of individuals and of families—and a sum of money.

While the Council deliberated on these and such like demands, the peasantry of the country were crowding to the gates of Berne with offers of service, and demanding to be led against the invaders. The spirit of the troops rose at times so high, that the Council had not the courage nor the power to repress it; and, on the 26th of February, General D'Erlach received full powers to attack the enemy if he should see it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armistice on the 2d of March. This concession was no sooner extorted from the Council, than the French General Brune was apprized of it by the French faction. He took his measures accordingly, determining to make the attack himself when the Swiss should not be prepared for it. He proposed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of existing differences. The French faction supported the proposal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honourable peace—the majority of the Council were induced to come into it; part because they were weary of opposing to no purpose, and part yielded to the old argument, that a refusal would *irritate the enemy*, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation. Fifty-five Members had the good sense to oppose the measure, but in vain.

The consequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to General D'Erlach to attack on the expiration of the armistice, and thus leaving the Swiss army at the mercy of French good faith. For a moment, on the 1st of March, the Council seemed to have been sensible

feasible of their imprudence, and a resolution was hastily obtained, restoring to General D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the course of a few hours, the French faction regained its ascendancy, and General D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The result was what might be expected. While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the Council of Berne was hugging itself in the notion of not irritating the enemy, and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe that they were not sincere in their desire for accommodation—the French General Brune did precisely what he had all along intended to do, and what the supporters of the present system in the Council perfectly knew that he intended. He attacked the Swiss army on the night of the 1st: the battle was obstinate and bloody, but there was an Officer high in command in the Swiss army, who was unwilling to *irritate the enemy*. He abandoned his charge—the battle was lost, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us.

General Brune entered Fribourg on the same night that the army under General Schauenbourg entered Soleure. Fribourg was given up to every species of excess and outrage. The Avoyer Verror, a magistrate of high character, and who conducted himself with exemplary courage, was butchered. His body was mutilated in the most shocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike.

From the moment of the loss of this battle by the treachery of an officer, suspicion and disunion were propagated through the Swiss army. The French knew how to improve these dispositions: their emissaries spread themselves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of distrust every man of real character, honesty, and courage—suggesting to the peasantry the danger of trusting themselves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to ensure their safety by standing by quietly, and letting things take their course. In many parts of the Northern Cantons a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the assistance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiss army were such as to give countenance to these notions among the people, as from the 2d they were (necessarily perhaps, and in-

evitably after having missed the first opportunity of attacking) one continued retreat. They fought, however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and desperate engagements, in every one of which the Swiss soldiers fought, in the first instance, with the greatest fury against the French; and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms against their Officers, whom they suspected of slackness, or of treachery.

The Council at Berne in the mean time continued faithful to the system of cowardice and self-betrayal with which they had set out. They still continued reforming and negotiating—a Provisional Government was erected; and there remained but one article left to dispute with the enemy, which was the immediate disbanding of all their troops.

Yet, however, the spirit of patriotism was not extinguished nor suppressed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne demanded loudly to be led against the French army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city. The Provisional Government, though it might have the will, wanted the power to resist the enthusiasm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer Steiguer put himself at their head, and this admirable man perished under the walls of Berne, true to a resolution which he had long cherished, and often expressed in the course of the discussions that preceded the surrender of Switzerland to French negotiation, that if an honourable death were to be found, he would not survive the enslavement of his country.

At his side perished in the same battle the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themselves into corps, and fought till the last individual among them was slain. Not a family of distinction in Berne but has to record the services and the sacrifices of a son or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

After the loss of this battle, all was terror and confusion. The Swiss troops, enraged at their defeat, and goaded and inflamed by the agents of the Directory, wreaked their disappointment upon their leaders; and General D'Erlach, with his whole Staff, and such Members of the old Government as were most marked for their hostility to France, fell a sacrifice to their mistaken fury.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, &c. &c.

OF THE
LATE ALDERMAN WILKES.

WILKES, speaking jocularly of himself, would often say "That accident made him a Patriot." What that accident was he had prudence enough to conceal; but the fact was, as we have heard it from respectable authority, that soon after his first attack on Lord Bute's Administration, Mr. Fox (afterwards Henry Lord Holland) proposed giving him the Government of Quebec, a place he had heard would be quite agreeable; but Lord Bute would not consent, and so the matter dropt. Lord Holland frequently condemned this obstinacy of his colleague by saying it was his rule "to nip an opponent in the bud (if he was a fellow of any parts) by providing for him."

When Wilkes first arrived from France, and before he was taken up on the outlawry, he lodged in a small house near St. George's Fields, where he was occasionally visited by several of the most respectable members of the Minority of that time. Amongst the rest Mr. Fitzherbert (the father of the present Lord St. Helens) and a late celebrated Member of the House of Commons being his visitors, he shewed them one evening several political manuscripts, which he intended for immediate publication, and asked their opinion of them. They at first declined it; but Wilkes pressing them for their advice, one of the Gentlemen said, "Why, Mr. Wilkes, though there are some stubborn facts in those papers, and very pointedly told, do you think they are quite so prudent?" "No," says the other, "certainly not; but what the D—l have I to do with prudence? I owe money in France, am an outlaw in England, hated by the —, the Parliament, the Bench of Bishops, pursued by the Courts of Law, the Ministers, &c. &c.—and what, do you talk to me of prudence for? I must raise a dust, or starve in a jail for life!"

"Well, but what are the means you intend to pursue?" "To set up for the City of London." "Good G—d, Mr. Wilkes, where is your qualification? What are your pretensions?" "General Warrants and the good nature of my fellow citizens."

His friends left him in despair; but the result shewed, desperate as the measure was, it in part succeeded, as, though he lost his election for London, he instantly proposed himself a candidate for Middlesex, which he ultimately carried and represented for several sessions.

When his turn for jocularly used sometimes to induce him to say strong things to the people about him, some of his intimates used to remonstrate by asking him, "Whether he was not afraid of losing his friends?" "Friends! Where are they? These fellows are my followers, and they are now somebody; but they very well know what they would be, were they once out of my suite."

When he was in Paris, a French Nobleman, who had got the *liberty mania* (strong upon him, expressed a great desire to be acquainted with him; and hearing he dined occasionally at a certain ordinary, he made it a point to attend for that purpose: he at length succeeded, and some degree of intimacy commenced between them. One day, talking of the Constitution of England, the Marquis asked him very seriously, "What lengths he thought an Englishman could legally go in arraigning the conduct of his S——n?" Upon this, Wilkes, affecting to pause for some time, replied, "Why as to the precise length I cannot exactly say at present; but I am now making the *experiment*, and when I have proved it, I shall be proud to have the honour of informing your Lordship."

When Forbes met him at a coffee-house in Paris, he first asked him, "Whether his name was Wilkes?" To this he made no answer. The other however, softening his tone a little, asked him, "Whether he was not the celebrated John Wilkes?" This took him in; but did not entirely take him off his guard: for, when the other immediately challenged him, Wilkes told him he did not think himself engaged to fight every adventurous Scotchman, merely for giving general opinions on particular countries: and when the other said he would not be trifled with, but that he must meet him

him directly, Wilkes again parried the attack by gravely pulling out his pocket book, and seeming to look over some memorandums, told him he must wait for his turn, for that he had *nineteen* upon his list before him.

This raised the laugh against Forbes, when Wilkes quitted the coffee house, and very prudently kept out of his way ever after.

During the pendency of Burke's Bill of Reform, he met a friend to that measure, whom he asked, "What they could be about by the introduction of such a Bill?" "Why to weed *corruption* out of the House of Commons," says the other very gravely; "but the matter is not at present sufficiently *digested*." "Then," says Wilkes, "you had better let the *Bill* alone, for you know *corruption* always follows *digestion*."

He admired in general Burke's oratory, but very justly observed it was sometimes interlarded with coarseness: as it was observed of Appelles Venus, that the flesh of it appeared to be fed on milk of roses, so Burke's speeches seemed to partake of potatoes and whiskey.

Dining one day at the Prince's table, some of the young men began *quizzing* him about women, politics, &c. when at last he was asked to sing a song. A request in such a place being always considered as a command, Wilkes, who was a perfect master of good breeding, immediately struck up "God save great George our King:" The company began to stare; and after he had done, the Prince asked him, "How long he had been in the habit of singing that song." "Ever since, Sir," says Wilkes, making a respectful bow, "I had the honour of knowing the Prince of Wales."

Nearly about the same time, it being talked of at table that the *French cabinet work* at Carleton House cost the *owner* above *twenty-five thousand pounds*; and it being remarked at the same time, what a sum of money it was to give to *foreigners*, Wilkes drily replied, "And pray, Gentlemen, don't you think his *English cabinet* has cost him a great deal more?"

When the improvements were made near St. Sepulchre's Church, where a *new compter* was erected, one of the aldermen was observing how convenient it would

be in its *correspondence to Newgate*. "I dislike it for that very reason," says Wilkes, "because it is encouraging a *criminal correspondence*."

He was asked by a Gentleman in Paris to take a supper with him along with a girl whom he was on the eve of quitting, and to whom he proposed giving *two hundred Louis*. Whilst they were at table the girl seemed very disconsolate, and sometimes wept, but still continued eating till she had finished three large partridges: upon which Wilkes observed to his friend in English, "That though he always understood *sorrow to be dry*, he never knew it *so hungry* as at that moment."

The gallant took the hint, and gave the lady but half the sum he originally intended.

Being one day asked by a Gentleman, whether he took snuff? he quickly replied, "No; I never dealt in *little vices*."

The late Mr. James Boswell dining one day at an Old Bailey dinner, when Wilkes happened to be present, he complained to one of the Judges that he had his pocket picked of his handkerchief, as he was coming out of court. "Poh, poh!" says Wilkes, "never mind him, my Lord; it is nothing but the ostentation of a Scotchman, to let the world know that he had been in possession of a pocket handkerchief."

During the first city poll for Lord Mayor, when Wilkes was a candidate for that office, a liveryman came to Guildhall in a sedan chair to give his vote. Wilkes, seeing the chair come into the hall, jocularly turned about to Alderman Halifax, and said, "This is not for me, I'm sure; for I am a beggar, and can't afford it." "Nor for me either," says Halifax, "for I am a bankrupt, and can less afford it." "Aye but," replied Wilkes, "the Ministry can."

Being roasted a good deal one day at the Beef-steak Club about his deserting the cause of patriotism, he observed with his usual pleasantry, "Why what would you have me do? Formerly I emitted as much *flame* and *fire* as the best of you; now you must look upon me as a *burnt-out volcano*."

The Bench of Justices having denied a licence to a publican, which he supposed to be only for putting up the sign of John Wilkes, he asked Wilkes what he should do in the matter? "Tell them," says the other, "you only hung me up in *effigy*; and if that wont satisfy them, say you are ready to pull down John Wilkes, and *hang up the whole Bench of Justices* in his place.

When rallied about his ugliness he used to say, "The only difference between him and the handiomeist man in England, when in company with a woman, was the latter having the advantage of him for the first hour."

A silly young Common Councilman, at one of the city dinners, talking of his birth-day, observed how singular it was that he should be born between twelve and ten o'clock on the first day of January. "Not at all, Sir," says Wilkes, "considering you must have been begotten *the first of April*."

When a certain Bookseller (who had been remarkable for his strong publications against Government) had left off business, he took a fancy to wear his own hair: Wilkes meeting him in the street thus closely cropped, exclaimed, "Good G—d, Mr. —, How can you be such a fool as to appear thus metamorphosed?" "Why I don't know," says the other; "every body, I think, does so now." "But, my dear Sir, what's every body to you? Some are led by convenience, others by fashion or folly, &c. but what will one day *conceal your want of ears* so well as a wig?"

Dr. Johnson subscribes to the very great popularity Wilkes early had in the city when he says, "It is wonderful to think that all the force of Government was required to prevent Wilkes from being chosen Chief Magistrate of London, though the liverymen knew at the same time he would rob their shops and debauch their daughters."

Notwithstanding this splenetic effusion, Dr. Johnson was afterwards so reconciled to Wilkes, that he dined with him at Mr. Dilly's, in the city, and totally forgot the *party man* in the charms of his agreeable conversation.

Wilkes's knowledge of human life was equal to his taste for books and literary conversation: being one day asked

by a friend, how he would like to go over his political life again? he replied with great force of observation, "Not at all: adversity may be a good thing to breakfast on; nay, a man may dine upon it; but, my good friend, believe me it makes a confounded bad supper."

Differing with a friend upon some point of politics, the other observed that he did not always think so. "Very probably, Sir; but then it must be when I was a *Wilkite*."

Jesting one day very liberally with a well-known knight and alderman, with whom he had run a great part of his political career, the other good-humouredly said, "Ayé, ayé, Wilkes, go on; you always make a *butt* of me." "By no means," said the other, "I never stuck to an *empty butt* in my life."

His presence of mind seldom or never forsook him; and he had the felicity of saying things, and timing them in a manner, that none but a man so intimately acquainted with the world could attempt. Being at a public dinner, where Sergeant B——n was present, Wilkes let off some pleasantries on the profession of the Long Robe, which the Sergeant imprudently applying to himself, he fell into such a passion, that he began to be very personal; insomuch, that there was no incident of Wilkes's life, whether true or false, that he did not retort upon him with much acrimony. This changed the conversation, which before had been very sprightly, into a very embarrassing scene; a part of the company attempted to turn it off with a laugh, whilst others predicted something more serious; but Wilkes soon put an end to all their anxieties by telling the Sergeant with great *sang froid*, "What a wretched memory he must have, that in attempting to calumniate his character by a list of imputed crimes, he had forgot so capital an instance as *the story of the Foundling Hospital*." This turned the tables completely on the Sergeant, who was obliged to join in the laugh, and to beg pardon for entering the lists with such an invulnerable character.

When he first went to Court, after all that had happened about 'Wilkes and Liberty,' some of his friends rallied him about the inconsistency of his conduct. "Not at all," says he; "That I did not go to Court formerly was that I would

not enter any Gentleman's house, where I knew I was not welcome: I now go there as *his guest*."

Though the prospect of Wilkes's fortune throughout his political life was rather gloomy, it seemed to have completely vanished on the late Mr. Hopkins being confirmed Chamberlain of London. This was the place Wilkes set his heart upon; an office of emolument and dignity, and which he had perhaps a right to expect from his fellow citizens for his long and perilous political warfare: but this place he lost, after every struggle that could be made by the combined interest of all his friends and followers.

He was at this period turned of fifty years of age, with a shattered constitution, a ruined fortune, without profession, or the least prospect of being provided for in any suitable department in the disposal of the city. This was to truly a picture of despair, that his best friends could not offer him any consolation; he had, however, "his own good spirits to feed and clothe him." When they asked him, What he intended to do? he answered, "Nothing; I must still hang upon the chapter of accidents, and wait to drive the first nail that offers." Most fortunately for him that nail did soon present itself, by the sudden death of Mr. Hopkins; when returning to the charge with unabated spirit, he announced himself a candidate for the office of Chamberlain, which he carried and enjoyed to the last hour of his life.

With all his wit and pleasantry he was in many respects a man of *meibod*, particularly in his *political hints*, the management of which he understood better than any man of his time. He was the first who introduced the practice of a candidate's sending a card of thanks to his voter in an hour's time after giving him that vote; a circumstance which in the proportion as it flatters individual vanity, sets it at work to repay the flatterer by fresh exertions in his cause.

He likewise kept a book wherein he carefully and alphabetically arranged the names of all those who either voted for him, or whom he knew, or thought, wished well to him; or who had written any thing in favour of his party. An instance of this occurred to a Gentleman who had called upon him one day about particular business, and who imagined himself totally unknown to him; but Wilkes soon let him know the contrary,

by politely telling him he believed he had the honour of his acquaintance; and then turning to a port folio, he shewed the Gentleman his name, the place of his abode, with the title of a pamphlet he had written some years before on a political subject.

It seems to be the lot of most *political managements*, that they are not always conducted on the most *moral principles*; where the object is to be attained, the *means* seem to be made use of as they can be found, and these sometimes are such as cannot be justified on the general principles of integrity. Wilkes was a politician on this lax principle: when personal influence failed, he had not money, like others, to second his persuasion; he therefore had recourse to *political management*, and in this he not only was equal to most of those who had gone before him, but had the credit of being the *inventor* of some new systems; such as raising reports in the morning which he knew must be contradicted in the evening, and calculating on the value of their temporary credit; charging his Majesty's Ministers with proceedings, which, from their oath of office as Privy Counsellors, they could not exactly state to the public in refutation, &c. &c. all these he considered as the warrantable weapons of attack, which he was at no pains to conceal when the affair was over; but on the contrary often made them the subjects of his wit and pleasantry.

From his talents, education, natural good spirits, and opposition to Lord Bute's Administration, Wilkes lived with the first persons for rank and abilities of his time. When he originally went on his travels, he was determined to fill no subordinate situation in the company he mixed with; and as these for the most part consisted of the prime Nobility of England, his expences ran very high. We have heard them estimated, by a near relation of Mr. Wilkes, at not less than *ten thousand pounds*; and this was one of the first objects of difference between him and his father, when he had ran through his paternal property. *General Warrants*, and his persevering spirit of opposition to the then existing politics, rendered him considerable amongst the heads of his party, and the idol of the populace. The eternal topics of conversation which his very name gave birth to in all associations are well remembered by many at this day: general illuminations have witnessed his political victories; crowds have traced
him

him with admiration in the streets; and Ministers and Ambassadors have been often forced to display the words 'Wilkes and Liberty' chalked upon their shoes*.

He lived to see all these *garrets* pass away, with most of the principal actors in those tumultuous times. "He could not however but remember that such things were;" and he frequently amused his private circles with many an entertaining anecdote, which he generally introduced by saying, "Now I'll tell you a story which happened in the late John Wilkes's time."

He bore another testimony to the high character of the late Lord Chatham, whom he always distinguished as one of the most illustrious patriots of his time for vigour of mind, and unshaken integrity. He once related an affair of gallantry, which this Nobleman had in his early days with a certain lady of high rank, celebrated by Prior's muse, with some circumstances of a very extraordinary nature, that cannot be so well related.

With a variety of mental qualifications, Wilkes was reckoned one of the politest men of his time; and, very much to his credit, this politeness, mixed with a sincere affection, he shewed to his daughter upon all occasions. In all his trials of adversity, in all the bursts of popular applause, he never swerved from this duty; she was the constant object of his attention and paternal regard. Those who knew him most intimately have observed, that the topics of conversation which he introduced in her presence were of the *best* kind, and that he always spoke his *best* upon those occasions. Let this praiseworthy conduct balance many of his defects; and let it be followed as an example by all parents!

Wilkes might literally be said "to have lived all the days of his life;" not that he was either a *gourmand* or a great drinker, but he enjoyed the pleasures of society (of which he formed so conspicuous a part) to the last. He dined on the 30th November (St. Andrew's Day) at The Crown and Anchor, with the Gentlemen of the Scotch Society; and though he died on the 26th December

following, he bore his part in the pleasantries of that day with his usual wit and good humour.

He was not confined to his room above a fortnight before he died; and though he was very sensible of his approaching dissolution, he seemed neither to dread or wish for the event; philosophically considering death as one of the conditions of human nature, which (according to David, found from long experience to be the best calculator on lives) man generally must submit to at the age of *threescore years and ten*.

As it may be a matter of curiosity to know what topic might have engaged some of the last moments of so extraordinary a man, we are well informed that topic was "The Pursuits of Literature."

To give a full length political character of this very extraordinary man would be nearly detailing the history of *four Administrations*; the facts are likewise too recent in almost every body's memory; and yet we cannot suffer such a man to descend into his grave without some delineation.

The prominent feature of his character was that of a *Patriot*, and though assuming this character, as he himself used to declare, *by accident*, may seem to challenge its sincerity, yet when we consider how many great and virtuous men have taken their designations in life from the same cause, and that "genius itself is described to be a mind of large general powers *accidentally* determined to some particular direction," we have a right to suppose (particularly as his subsequent political life did not contradict it), that having once taken his line, he proceeded on it from principle. Whether his long political struggles have extended the circle of civil liberty, is a question that some doubt, and many flatly contradict; however all dispassionate people must agree that he was the occasion of eradicating *General Warrants*, which had so long remained in the hands of bad or weak Ministers as an engine of unconstitutional oppression. If it is asked, How he came to acquire so much popularity as he did, and enjoy it so long?

* The popularity of Wilkes ran so high at one time that many people thought him a *handsome man*, and that his *squinting* became him; a laughable instance of this is recorded: In a conversation between two of his followers at Guildhall one day, after he had made a considerable speech, "Tom," says the one to the other, "What a d—d fine handsome fellow Master Wilkes is!" "Handsome!" says Tom, "Nay, not much of that, for he *squints* most horribly." "Squints!" says the other, taking a steadier view of him, "Why yes, to be sure he squints a little; but, d—mn my eyes, not more than a Gentleman should do!"

much of it will be found in the weakness and personal resentments of Ministers, who attempted to crush him by legal subtleties and unwarrantable strains of power. In short, he wished to be the idol of the populace, and his enemies erected the altar.

As a political writer he stands in a very respectable line: he was first known in this capacity by a publication entitled "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament, 1762," which was well received; but he soon became the object of more general attention by being the principal writer in that well-known periodical paper called "The North Briton," which appeared 5th July 1762. In these, as well as in the various other papers, letters, speeches, &c. &c. which he has written, there is a neatness, a precision, a degree of wit and pleasantry, that evidently exhibit the scholar, the politician, and the polished man of the world; but we cannot think he possessed great and commanding talents, nor was he formed for great occasions; that is to say, to *guide on great*

occasions: lively and entertaining parts, sagacity, a relieving spirit, and above all a mind made fertile in resources from his wants, formed the predominant features of his character: time and accident drew those talents out to full length; the public have seen what he attained; perhaps he could be no more.

When he *maimed* into the characters of *Magistrate* and *Chamberlain of the City of London*, no man could have fulfilled those duties with more attention and integrity. His information, joined to an excellent understanding, rendered him perfectly acquainted with the nature and duties of those offices, and he fulfilled them in a very becoming manner. In short, though John Wilkes had many failings, and some that his *necessities* swelled into *faults*, he will occupy no inconsiderable niche in our history as a *popular leader*. In the Corporation of London he will be recorded as an active, intelligent, and upright Magistrate, whilst convivial circles will long bear testimony to his wit, his pleasantry, good humour, and easiness of manners.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
KITCHEN FITTED UP AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,
Under the Direction of His Excellency COUNT RUMFORD.

THE size of the Kitchen is 21 feet 2 inches by 17 feet. In the center of the wall, opposite the windows, is the roasting machine, which is let into the wall, and is 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide, and 15 inches high. In this the dinner, on the roast meat days, being 112 lb. of beef, for the officers and children, is now dressed (the time required being four hours and a half) with a peck of coals and a peck of cinders mixed together; the cinders being saved from the consumption of the former day: instead of which the average consumption on the roasting days, in the former and common mode of roasting, was above ten times the quantity of coals, being from two and a half to three bushel. Communicating with the roaster there are two pipes, by which the hot air may be forced so as to make the meat more or less brown, at the discretion of the cook. For the convenience of taking out the meat, either to turn it in the course of the dressing, or to take it up when dressed, there is a table on castors,

which is easily moved to or from the front of the roaster, and which in height and size corresponds exactly with the bottom of the roaster.

On the right side of the roaster is the steam box, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet, and the large oblong iron boiler, 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, divided into two parts; one containing 82 gallons for boiling the children's meat, the other 41 gallons for boiling greens. The fire place that supplies this boiler and steam box is sunk into the floor, so as that the upper part of the boiler is not higher than is convenient for the cook to reach over; the space occupied by this boiler, and by the flues belonging to it, including the part on which the steam box stands, is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches. This double boiler and the steam box, in which the potatoes of the Hospital are dressed, and which is capable of boiling 200 lb. weight of potatoes at once, are supplied by the heat of one small fire; the consumption of which, for dressing all this beef,

beef, greens, and potatoes, is at present exactly one peck of coals, and the same quantity of cinders. The steam is conducted by a small pipe into the bottom of the steam box, and by another pipe at the top of the steam box into a chimney flue in the wall. In order to prevent the evaporation of steam from either the boiler or the steam box, an object of almost as much saving to food as to fuel, there is to each a double rim that receives the edge of the cover, and which being kept supplied by a little water, makes it impervious to the steam.

The steam box is a common deal box, guarded at the corners with iron, and lined with tin; in it there is, at the height of 5 inches above the bottom of the box, a false cullender bottom, which permits the steam to pass equally under every part of the potatoes.

On the left side of the roaster, next the corner, is another oblong double boiler, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing in one part 35 gallons, and in the other 17 gallons, for the purpose of dressing a lesser quantity of food, when the larger boiler is not wanted. This has the same double rim as the larger boiler, for preventing the evaporation of steam. The average quantity of coals that is used for this lesser boiler, for a day's dinner, is rather but very little less than what is used for the great boiler. Next to this is a round iron boiler, of 53 gallons, for boiling milk-porridge, and for boiling hot water occasionally; this consumes, on an average, about half the fuel that is used in the larger boiler. The space occupied by these two boilers and their flues, and the shape and height, are made to correspond exactly with the other side of the room; so as to have a passage of 6 feet 8 inches clear between them, and to leave in the front of the room, next the windows, an unoccupied space of 13 feet by 17 feet.

Such is the general account of the work. It remains to add, for the information of those who may incline to benefit by the example, a few observations on the advantage the Foundling Hospital derives from it, the amount of the expence, the uses to which it is generally applicable, and the degree of attention and care required in the management of it.

The most important benefit to the Hospital is the saving in point of fuel. How much that may eventually be, cannot yet be precisely stated; at present, the cost of the peck of coals, which is

used in boiling the 112 lb. of beef, a proportionable quantity of greens, and 200 lb. weight of potatoes (supposing coals at the high price of 21. 12s. a chaldron) is FOUR-PENCE; a lesser quantity of coals than is now used will probably be sufficient; but it will require some time and experience to ascertain the exact amount; and it should be observed, that in cold weather it is very likely that the draught of the fire, and the consumption of the fuel, may be increased. For four chaldron consumed in the Poundling kitchen, in the former mode of cooking, there is, as nearly as can be estimated, but one chaldron now used with Count Rumford's apparatus. Besides this, the food being dressed more gently, and with less evaporation, there is less waste in that respect; and the food of the Hospital is better dressed than heretofore, and (now the cook is used to it) with much less trouble to her, and the other persons employed in the kitchen.

As to the expence, the original cost of the roaster was 16 guineas; to which is to be added, for dripping pans, gridirons, &c. belonging to it, near 6 guineas more. The cost of the large double boiler was 25l. of the steam box 21. 8s. and of the lesser double boiler 11l. To this, when there is added the amount of about 10l. more, for a variety of incidental charges for iron work, in the course of fitting up the kitchen, it will appear that the whole bill for iron work is between 70l. and 80l. The bricklayer's, carpenter's, and stone mason's bills, amount to near as much more. These however must have been somewhat increased, by the circumstance of this having been the first experiment of the kind that has been made, on a large scale, in England.

With regard to the general use of the invention (I have now no reference to the Count's fire places, the expence of which is trifling, and the advantage equally applicable to the smallest family, and to the humblest cottage) it will appear that the benefit of these kitchens is in proportion to the magnitude of the scale; and that in private families, the advantage will be of less consideration. To say nothing of the application of his principles to the burning of lime, or to engines or manufactories, where fire is the instrument of operation; or of the use to be made of his boilers in husbandry and in breweries; it is worth notice, that so simple an invention as the steam box, for preparing potatoes for cattle, may be applied by farmers with hardly any

any expence or trouble, and with the greatest advantage: and in the cookery of all large establishments, where a number of persons is to be supplied from the same kitchen, the benefit is of the utmost importance. In soldiers' barracks, public schools, hospitals, manufactories, workhouses, and cook shops, the saving in fuel, and in the mode of preparing food, and the consequent increase of the comfort and accommodation of the poor are so great, as to make the encouragement and promotion of these valuable Inventions of Count Rumford a national object.

As to the requisite attention and care, it is essential that the flues of the boilers and roasters should not be too small, nor so constructed but that every part of them may be cleaned thoroughly out once a month. The expence of this, which from caution has been hitherto done at the Foundling by the bricklayer himself, has been 2s. a time for the three sets of flues; which would amount to 24s. a year. Care should also be taken, in using the pipes of the roaster for forcing the hot air, not to open them *both* too hastily, as the effect *may* be so strong as to set fire to the meat. It is in this, and it is presumed in all kitchens, better for the food, and a saving both in food and fuel, and also less prejudicial to the flues, that the fire should not be made too fierce, but that the cookery should take rather more than less time; and therefore, though water, without forcing the fire, will boil in the great boiler in a hour and a half, yet it has been found better to moderate the fire so as to allow two hours and a half. When the boiler is just opened, the heat of the confined

steam is so great as to scald more violently than even hot water, if carelessly approached: the covers therefore of the Foundling boilers are all opened by balanced pullies. To these only one caution need be added, necessary in all kitchens, but most in those families where the cook wears *muslin*, that she should be careful in opening the doors of the grates to serve the fire, that the draught, which is very strong, does not draw in and set fire to her cloaths.

N. B. At the porter's lodge of the Foundling, the fire place had been very subject to smoke, on account of the unfavourable situation, and want of height of the chimney flue. This has been altered on Count Rumford's principle, at the expence of a few shillings, and the defect is thereby in a great measure, if not entirely remedied; and at the same time neither the grate or room will now allow the consumption of above half the fuel that was before necessary.

In a cook's shop, on the Foundling Estate (in the Colonnade North of Upper Guilford-street), there has also been fitted up, in a room only 15 by 11 feet, a kitchen on Count Rumford's plan, which is capable of dressing food for 300 persons: this kitchen, the whole expence of fitting up which has hardly exceeded 50l. is intended for providing good and wholesome food for the poor, at a very moderate price in money, or upon tickets given them by their opulent and charitable neighbours, who purchase the tickets at Willyer's shop, in the Colonnade, and by directing their charity into that channel, prevent, in a considerable degree, the abuse of it.

Foundling, 19th Oct. 1796.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 156.)

DURING the inter-regnum the tokens of towns and of tradesmen, which had, at a former period, had a limited circulation, revived; and these

copper *shop-bills* * increased to a degree, which, whilst it produced great emolument to their fabricators, was, from their being current in one place and refused at

* These tokens were, it has been said, much in use in taverns and tipling houses, in order to give that small change which was at that time, when money was so comparatively scarce, so frequently required. I have seen some marked with The Rose, Bristol; The Swan, Norwich, &c. of this date; and one which to a true Shaksperian Critic would have been inestimable, as it was of the age of Elizabeth, and the token of *The Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap.*

another, attended with such confusion and inconvenience to the people in general, that when the storms which had agitated the country had subsided, upon the return of the public to reason and royalty, it became necessary for Government to turn its most serious thoughts toward the discountenancing this base and nefarious traffic, and authorising a copper coinage under its own inspection. Accordingly, in the year 1672, halfpence and farthings, struck at the Tower, were first published under the sanction of the Legislature.

In the course of this brief inquiry into the state of the ancient and modern copper coinage, it will be necessary for me to direct the reader's attention once more to Ireland. Upon turning our eyes to that kingdom we shall find that, as I have hinted in a preceding note, halfpence and farthings of that metal had a circulation from a period considerably antecedent to their publication in England; and from the licence given to individuals to become coiners, an immense number of these kind of tokens, under the appellations of *Galley halfpence*, *Bucher's halfpence*, *Black-dogs*, *Jews*, and *St. Patrick's Raps*, had been circulated through the kingdom: and as they continued to increase, while the gold and silver coin in a certain proportion diminished and disappeared, the Administration of the country thought it necessary to check their circulation, by granting a patent for the coining halfpence, which should not be liable to the depreciation of the former, as the person who held it should be obliged to give security that he would *upon demand* exchange them for gold or silver.

Under these restrictions Mr. Knox, in the year 1690, obtained the said patent, and began to coin; but it does not appear that this speculation was attended with much success, for a short time after he transferred his patent to Mr. Moor, who was obliged to discontinue the operation from the difficulty he found in the performance of the condition of the obligation which he had entered into; as he had contracted, not only to sustain the loss that had, and might accrue from his being obliged to change his own halfpence into gold or silver soon after they were issued, but was called upon to

make good the deficiency of an immense quantity of *raps* or counterfeits which had got into circulation. In this situation Mr. Moor abandoned his project, and the *raps*, which I have just mentioned, having obtained this triumph over the halfpence sanctioned by Government, continued to be almost the only copper coin circulated in Ireland until the year 1724.

At this period Mr. Wood obtained a patent under the broad seal to coin *one hundred and eight thousand pounds worth of copper*, for the use of the kingdom of Ireland; a transaction which gave rise to the Drapier's Letters, and, in other of his publications, excited that keenness of irony, and alperity of observation, for which that eccentric genius Dr. Swift was so remarkable.

"The itinerant Brazier," shielded as he was by his patent, and guarded by the sword of the Legislature, had to contend with an enemy by much too powerful for him; an enemy who could give dignity and importance (I will not, in other instances, say success) to any cause which he chose to espouse; and who had, in this dispute, so artfully applied himself to the passions, the prejudices, the interest, nay to the very existence of the middle and lower orders of the people; who had so well calculated the means necessary to obtain his end; that he gained a popularity by far more gratifying, as it was by far more ample, than had attended any of his former political exertions, or had accrued from any of his former publications.

The persecution that attached to the printer of the Drapier's Letters, and the reward that was offered for discovering their author*, caused the Dean, who was perhaps *more* than suspected, to be considered as the tutelary genius of the nation. Whittish, the Lord Chief Justice, and all that were concerned in the prosecution of the aforesaid printer, were constrained to "hide their diminished rays," while Mr. Wood was forced to withdraw his patent, and with empty pockets retire from a country which he had entered with the expectation of finding it to him an *El-dorado*; in which, like *Midas*, he should with a touch convert ship-loads of copper into the most precious of metals.

* It has always appeared to me that there was something in this transaction that was further below the surface than is generally imagined. It certainly was not merely as the author of the letters in question, that Administration wished to lay hold of the Dean.

It might, if such a disquisition were necessary, be an amusing speculation to enquire whether the motives which prompted Swift to so efficacious an opposition to a measure, which has, now party virulence hath long since subsided, been on all sides deemed inimical to the true interests of his country, was purely patriotic. Perhaps, if we were accurately to examine, we should discover through the whole of the contest, on the part of the Dean, traces of the operation of that disappointment which infused such a portion of keenness and acrimony into the productions of his pen, after he had been forced to relinquish that share, whether principal or subordinate, which he had had in the transactions of the latter years of Queen Ann.

Conceiving that the Tories had received their *coup de grace* from the Whig Administration, which came into office upon the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne; that they had fallen never to rise again; and, as he also thought, that the political offences of his friends shrunk to nothing when compared with his own, which that anxiety and irritability that are the concomitants of genius whispered him were in magnitude as much superior as their effusions were in wit and humour, he rightly judged that he was, by the said party, considered as a person the most hostile to their measures, which he certainly, though secretly, endeavoured to thwart.

The patent for the copper coinage in Ireland, denominated Wood's halfpence, was a Whig measure; and although it would be too much to aver that the circulation of its product would have been attended with all those evils which the Drapier prophesied, it certainly, upon the face of it, was sufficiently marked with the appearance of a *job*, to alarm the people, and to give to the Dean of St. Patrick, who well knew how to take advantage of the irritability of the public mind, a celebrity and popularity, perhaps far greater than even his ambition had led him to expect*.

This digression would indeed have been

useless in this speculation, and written to little purpose, did I not endeavour to apply the preceding history of the *fraud*, for so it appeared to be, which under the colour of assisting commerce was attempted to be committed upon the revenue, and ultimately upon the people of Ireland, to a number of recent attempts of the like kind, but infinitely more flagitious, because the persons concerned in them do not even alledge that they act under any authority, however obtained; but with the same pretence, namely, to assist the retail venders of commodities with that kind of small change which every one knows to be necessary, and to promote the general purposes of trade, proceed to levy contributions upon the public to an almost incalculable amount.

The reader will now see that I am arrived at the period when the provincial copper tokens, which I observed at the beginning of this treatise have been, by those that have written on the subject, generally commended, had obtained a considerable circulation: and I will freely allow, that when I first saw the Anglesey penny, I joined the multitude in admiration of the venerable countenance which the obverse exhibits: and without reflecting that the circulation of a coin, of which the first dies were exceedingly well executed, could ever be attended with any inconvenience either to the community in general, or to particular individuals, considered it only as a handsome medal, intended to perpetuate the memory of a Company, who had revived a branch of commerce in a remote part of the island, which had been neglected perhaps from the time of the Romans; who, owing to laudable industry, had arrived at the height of opulence, and consequently importance; and whose exertions and success were equally a benefit to their country and their neighbourhood.

But although I considered the coin in question in this point of view, and it was probably the light in which the Company who promulgated it intended

* The Parliament of Ireland, which met on the 5th of September 1723, came to these resolutions, viz. "That the importing and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings, by virtue of Wood's patent, would be prejudicial to the revenue, destructive of trade, and of dangerous consequence to the rights of the subject: That the state of the nation had been misrepresented to the King, in order to obtain the said patent: That the halfpence wanted weight, and that if the terms of the said patent had been complied with, there would have been a loss to the nation of 150 per cent: That it had always been highly prejudicial to the kingdom to grant the power of coinage to private persons, and would at all times be attended with dangerous consequences."

that it should be considered, it soon appeared that the fabricators had given a hint which was seized with avidity and prosecuted with success, and that a set of ingenious men had combined, I mean combined in principle, to save Government the trouble of a copper coinage, which, every one allowed, next to one of silver, was much wanted (especially as the reasons which caused the delay of the former did not operate against the latter); and instead of the portrait of his Majesty, spread those of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and tradesmen, far and wide, upon a substance so permanent, that these tokens in their circulation should not only excite the admiration of the present age, but bid fair to descend to the remotest posterity.

This idea of the permanence of the materials which they had to work upon, seems to have introduced another into the minds of the ingenious fabricators of these halfpence: they knew that by the coinage laws, however defective they might be in general, and by two statutes in particular*, they were restricted from counterfeiting *halfpence* and *farthings*; but they knew, at the same time, that in the name of these species of coin lay the greatest objection; they also knew, that no one had ever yet thought of framing promissory notes of any substance more solid than *paper*. Pleased therefore to find that their former flimsy materials might, with great advantage, be changed for one of a much more intrinsic value, they seized this happy opportunity, and literally became the *corners* of notes, which certainly exceed those of many of the country banks as much in *real worth* as they do in durability.

From this circumstance, it is probable, has been derived the creation of such an immense variety of sorts and species of this coin as is now dispersed through our provinces, and which are so various in their descriptions, and indeed substances; for although a few may be of pure copper, the far greater part of them are of *base metal*, or in other words, composed of the dross, filings, and sweep, of the Birmingham, Bilston, and Wolver-

hampton manufactories. These tokens, though (as I have observed) of more value than paper, are certainly not of the value that a halfpenny ought to be. Indeed some of them are so thin, that according to the calculation which I have made, a pound of this metal, which unwrought is of about the value of sevenpence halfpenny, may be made to produce from seventy to eighty of these pieces; this business therefore, if only considered as a speculation, is, it seems, a pretty profitable one. But there is another consideration annexed to the circulation of these pieces, which has sometimes been known to have a stronger operation upon the human mind than even avarice, or is perhaps in these commercial adventurers closely connected with that passion, I mean the love of fame: the desire of celebrity, of notoriety; which has led many of these persons, while they have thought it necessary to oblige the world with their portraits on the face of their domestic medals, to give, on the reverse, the arms of their illustrious family, or a view of those shops in which the cheapest books, hats, candles, soap, linen, &c. in the said world, were to be sold.

I have now before me above an hundred different impressions of these kind of halfpence, of which I will just enumerate and observe upon a few, viz.

1, 2, 3. The London and Middlesex halfpenny, two impressions, with the head of the Prince of Wales, front and side face; a third, with his bust and feathers on the reverse.

4, 5. The Duke of York halfpenny, two impressions; reverse of one, a ship; of the other, the figure of Fortitude. Motto of the latter, "God send peace."

6. The next, taken in the order that they lay before me, is the Liverpool halfpenny. Front, a ship: reverse, arms. Motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

7. The Birmingham *promissory* halfpenny, with the portrait of that truly benevolent and philanthropic character, the late John Howard, F. R. S. † on the front. Cypher on the reverse.

8. Leck commercial halfpenny, 1792: obverse,

* 15. Geo. 2. ch. 28. and 11. Geo. 3. ch. 40. which says, "Persons counterfeiting copper halfpence or farthings, with their abettors; or buying, selling, receiving, or putting off, any counterfeit copper money (not being cut in pieces, or melted down) shall be guilty of a single felony."

† I could have wished that the effigies of a man so eminent for his philosophical researches, so arduous in the pursuit of knowledge, and such a benefactor to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular, had been transmitted to posterity in a manner

obverse, a woolpack thrown across a stone, upon which rests a caduces; reverse, two hands joined over an olive branch. Motto, "*Arte favente nil desperandum.*"

10. Lancaster halfpenny, 1793; bust of Sir Isaac Newton on the front: reverse, caduces: cornucopia and olive branch in a trophy.

12. Another payable in Lancaster, Bristol, or London: obverse, John Wilkinson, iron master, in a *queue wig*: reverse, Vulcan at his anvil.

13. Another, the same portrait in the same wig: reverse different, shewing the manner of working a forging mill.

14. Another Lancaster ditto, John of Gaunt on the front: reverse, arms.

15. Rochdale; the arms of the town on the face: reverse, a loom at work, 1792.

16. Lancaster halfpenny; hand and scrowl on the front: motto, "Unanimity is the strength of society:" reverse, a triangular constellation of stars*: motto, "*Pluribus unum.*"

17. Macclesfield and Halifax halfpenny; in the obverse of which is exhibited the profile of Charles Roe, in a well dressed *bob wig*, full of curls †. Reverse, a female figure, probably designed to represent Industry, seated upon a wheel, and holding some other part of the machinery, 1790.

18. Foundling Fields ditto: symbol, a lamb: reverse, I. B. in a cypher: payable on demand: where? is not mentioned!

19. Norwich halfpenny: obverse, the golden fleece: reverse, a well executed

view of Norwich Castle: motto, "Good times will come!" 1794.

20. Norfolk and Norwich ditto: arms in a shield on the front: reverse, castle: *in the air* under it a lion.

21. A promissory ditto, with an armed head, probably designed for Mars, on the front: reverse, a ship under sail; payable at a draper's in Gosport.

22. Cronebane halfpenny: a mitred head on the obverse: reverse, the arms of the associated Irish mine company.

23. Hull ditto: obverse, an equestrian figure of William the Third: reverse, arms of the town, 1791.

24. Leeds ditto: obverse, a whole length figure of Bishop Blaze, with a wool comb in his hand: motto, "*Artes nostra conditor.*" Reverse, the arms of the town.

25. An anonymous coin, representing Earl Howe in a *cock'd hat* †. Motto, "The glorious First of June." Reverse, Crown, with "King and Constitution" in a label.

26. Another, with the same portrait from the same die. Reverse, Britannia: motto, "Rule Britannia."

27. Another, with the same portrait on the front. Reverse, a ship: motto, "The wooden walls of old England."

28. Coventry halfpenny: on the obverse, the Elephant and Castle. Reverse, Lady Godiva riding naked. "*Pro bono publico*" is the inscription.

29. Another Coventry coin: Lady Godiva riding as before: "*Pro bono publico*" on the front: on the reverse, a view of the Coventry Cross §.

30. North Wales halfpenny: the

more respectable. This medal, considered abstractedly, is not ill executed; but if we reflect that it is already degraded to the state of a *bad halfpenny*, that it is looked upon only as a *counter*, that it will be little noticed among the multifarious productions of the Birmingham mint, one is sorry to see the portrait of a man so respectable battered about among the dross with which the *ills* of the retail shops in the country are now filled. This observation does not apply particularly to Howard, but generally to the greatest and best characters, whose effigies, in those *ills* with such a variety, remind us of the cemetery in which all distinctions of rank, genius, &c. are levelled.

* This seems to be a coin intended for circulation among the *illuminated*.

† Whether the absurdity of presenting to the public, in this age, a medalic bust in a *large wig* has struck the inhabitants of Chester, and some other towns in that county, it is impossible to say; but it is certain, that this coin is less current in those parts than the other provincials. Indeed I have had several of them refused by the shopkeepers at the former place, who have said, "Sir, we never take a *wig* halfpenny."

‡ The absurdity of introducing this kind of tegument upon a medal is to the full as conspicuous as that of the *bob wig* which I have before noted. The ancients never ornamented the heads of their heroes with any thing but a crown of laurel, and certainly in this case *that* might very properly have been adopted.

§ It is to be lamented that this is *almost* the only vestige of that elegant and venerable piece of art and antiquity, which within these few years has been entirely demolished. I believe the new goal is built upon part of the ground where it once stood.

head of a Druid; and reverse, the same as the Anglesea penny, but not so well executed.

31. An abstruse masonic effusion, with a triangle composed of wisdom, strength, and beauty, on the reverse.

32. Lace Manufactory halfpenny.

33. Ditto of the cheapest hat-maker in the world.

34. Another Freemason's coin: the hieroglyphics on the front and reverse of which are so far above my comprehension that I shall not venture a description of them.

35. Shrewsbury halfpenny: arms of the town on the front: reverse, a wool-pack.

36. Birmingham Coining Copper Company: obverse, a female figure holding the *scales*: reverse, a stork upon a cornucopia.

37. Liverpool Metal and Copper Company: the same figure on the obverse: reverse, a ship.

38. The halfpenny of a grocer at Manchester.

39. Portsea ditto: arms on the one side: ship on the other.

40. The Baker's halfpenny: wheat-sheaf on the front: inscription on the reverse, "To lessen the slavery of Sunday baking, and provide for the public wants, an act was passed *anno Domini* 1794."

41. Whale Fishery halfpenny: head of Neptune, with a trident upon the front: reverse, the method of striking a whale.

42. Manchester ditto: obverse, a figure carrying a wool pack: reverse, arms: motto, "Success to Navigation."

43. Edinburgh halfpenny: City arms on the front: reverse, a well-executed figure of St. Andrew: motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

44. The Brunswick halfpenny: a laurel'd head on the front: reverse, Britannia.

45. The Mail-coach ditto: inscribed as a tribute of gratitude to I. Palmer, for the benefit derived from his mail-coaches.

46. Chichester halfpenny: obverse, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, front face: reverse, a view of the Crois; a monu-

ment as remarkable for its elegance as its antiquity, 1792.

47. London and Middlesex halfpenny: bust of Shakspeare on the front: reverse, Britannia, with a cornucopia, 1792.

48. Patent Boot halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a boot supported by a *pair of shoes*!

49. A halfpenny current *everywhere*: obverse, a dove, olive branch, and cornucopia: reverse, a sitting figure of Hope: motto, "Peace and plenty."

50. Warwickshire halfpenny: head of Shakspeare: reverse, Plenty, with a cornucopia ship under sail in the back ground.

60. Surry Post-office halfpenny: front, arms: reverse, cypher P. D. and Crown: motto, "The Commerce of Britain," and "Success to the Plough and Fleece."

61. Bull-street, Birmingham halfpenny: front, a bee-hive: reverse, an inscription to serve as a shop-bill.

62. Liverpool ditto: obverse, the bust of George Washington: reverse, a ship sailing.

63. Sudbury ditto: the arms of the borough on the front: reverse, a ship under sail, 1793: inscription, "*Pro bono publico.*" motto, "May the trade of Sudbury flourish!"

64. Coal-brook Dale halfpenny: on the front, a view of that stupendous piece of architecture, considering the materials, the iron bridge; a trough sailing under it: inscription, "Erected anno 1779; span 100 feet:" reverse, a view of the inclined plane at Katley*.

65. Tallow chandler's halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a *mould for candles*!

66. Glasgow ditto: on the front, Neptune reclining upon an urn: reverse, "May Glasgow flourish!"

67. A Birmingham token, which advertises cheap cloaths, shoes, &c. on the one side: on the other, a *well-dressed mandrill* plays a fag, and supports a shield; by the inscription upon which we learn that a *Panorama* is to be seen!

68. Another Birmingham coin: obverse, a naked boy: reverse, arms: motto, "*Industry has its sure reward.*"

[*To be continued.*]

* The making the full waggon of coals, &c. draw up the empty one by the means of an inclined plane and wheel, is not a very modern invention: I remember it in use at Coalbrook Dale 30 years ago. But the mechanical power of this instrument has always appeared to me capable of much greater extension, and of an application to many other useful purposes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Character was drawn up and published just after the death of the person it celebrates. It has been suspected to be the production of the last Earl of Orford; but this is only conjecture. It does not appear to have been known to Mr. Coxe; and therefore I send it to be printed, if you approve it, in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. H.

A CHARACTER OF THE LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION

OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ORFORD.

———Dicique beatus

Ante obitum nemo, supremaq; funera debet.

I THINK it is universally allowed, that nothing can add a greater weight to any affliction incidental to humanity, than to reflect that one has formerly been in a situation which seemed to promise an absolute impossibility of being ever subject to such an evil. The recollection of any past enjoyment is always an aggravation of the pain we endure at present. And as the constant vicissitude of human affairs leaves the most flourishing fortune in perpetual dread of its reverse, a reverse more dreadful from the more promising aspect of its present appearance! it is impossible to pronounce any man completely happy (however he may now be distinguished by success and honour) before the conclusion of his life, the final period of his existence here.

An unlucky cloud may overcast the very eve of age! Some fatal catastrophe may overtake a man in his last scene of life: We need not raise up the Pompeys and the Cæsars from the dead, nor disturb the ashes of men less ancient, but as well known as they, to evince this truth. The experienced author of that instructive satire, from whence I took the sentence which stands in the title of this paper, has supplied us with some memorable instances which preceded his time. We ourselves can remember many, and recollect more, which come nearer to our own days. I shall name, and only name, a Belizarius and a Bacon; I may add a Raleigh and a Buckingham: characters indeed extremely different, but all conspiring to confirm the truth of that assertion.

If that unfortunate Prince, whose protracted troubles and unprecedented death

fill up the blackest page in English story, had ended his reign before the opening of that melancholy scene, succeeding generations might have called him blessed.

And if the life of a Princess, who inherited from him (let the reflection fall on any head but hers, whose sovereignty and whose sex should secure her from insult), had not been prolonged beyond her wars, she had left behind her an unblemished name; and the brightest reign, for the term of its duration, that had ever been recorded in British annals.

In short, one need but cast a cursory eye over the public and private revolutions of the world, to see the rapid mutability of fortune; how it is perpetually shifting the scene in every circumstance and degree of life.

To see the entire enjoyment of health overcome by sickness and infirmity; the most exalted understanding clouded with distraction, or lost in dotage; persons who have been sitting in the full blaze of honour, in an instant covered with indelible ignominy; some pleading their cause as criminals before that very Bench where they once sat as Judges; conquerors cast down into captivity, and princes hurled headlong from their thrones into prisons, or into exile!

In all these cases the misery that is suffered is made less tolerable, by an unavoidable comparison with the more pleasing circumstances which preceded it; so that a man can never be denominated truly happy till he has persevered in one constant tenor of action and success through the whole of life: but few are the characters that are chequered with no shade! Few are the lives that have preserved

ferred one colour from their commencement to their conclusion.

That great person who has now wound up his last thread of life, who has just finished his course, and completed his race of glory, was one of those happy few, whose setting rays were, at least, as glorious as those of his first appearance.

That favourite son of nature and of fortune! endowed with every internal disposition, and blessed with every outward circumstance, which were capable of promoting his own happiness, or the common good.

It is beyond the design of these short reflections (which were not intended as a monument to his honour, but as a pleasing speculation to myself) to enter upon an accurate discussion of any part of that glorious life!

His public transactions will hereafter be recorded with astonishment, and read with rapture. And those who have had the happiness of a nearer view into his retirement, will recollect with a melancholy pleasure the easy entertainment of his most private hours.

I shall confine myself to that one general observation which first led me into this train of thought: that taking in the whole of his existence here at one view, and considering this point of time as the termination of it, he seems to have been as completely blessed as humanity is capable of being on earth: that whatever loss the public, or his own private friends may sustain by the death of one so valuable to both, yet every man who truly loved him may console himself with this consideration, that how unfortunate soever his death may be to others, it must be allowed to have been most glorious to himself; glorious to an uncommon degree, to see such a life preserve its tenor to the end: no variation of principle; no diminution of honour; not the least observable inequality of temper.

His life was of a piece! a consistency and uniformity of conduct and success ran from one end of it to the other, as if Heaven had intended him for a pattern of successful resolution to a most fluctuating and irresolute age.

His great political principle was love of liberty. His first struggle was for liberty, and he struggled with success. Nor did his patriotism sink in his place, the common burying-place of modern patriots. He continued to maintain

those very principles in the service of two successive Kings, which he had begun to defend in opposition to two designing statesmen, to the eternal honour of his royal master's reign, and of his faithful Ministry: it must be owned, that the people of England have at no time enjoyed a fuller scope of every liberty, even to the border of its bad extreme.

His success too was as invariable as his principles. He stood for twenty years together (an instance unparalleled in any history) the most formidable opposition that was ever known. In successive repeated skirmishes and engagements, he triumphed without insolence, and was at last defeated without dejection. That which was considered as his overthrow, was, in fact, the universal establishment of his fame, and the entire confusion of his personal antagonists. I will not rake up a dying fire, nor think of heightening that character by comparison, which needs no foil to shew it to advantage. The result of a Committee appointed to inspect his conduct, the constant attachment to his person after his recess from public business, and the respect which has been paid, even to his death-bed, are such amazing instances of continued honour as no past age has seen, and as the future will scarce believe.

To crown all, that equanimity, that undisturbed composure of mind, which eased every public care, and sweetened every private joy, was in him uninterrupted to the last. It was the best medicine in his sickness, the powerful cordial that supported him under the decay of nature; from hence he drew fresh resources of comfort in those trying hours, when every external assistance fails. When he saw death before him, he seemed to meet it, as he was used to meet those who threatened to pursue him to it, with an artless smile. That serenity, that intrepidity of soul (which is the effect and ornament of integrity) was the conclusion of his present happiness, and a pleasing prelude to futurity.

What more can be wished for by man, or bestowed by Heaven? What can those who succeed him in his honours, or emulate his conduct, wish more for themselves, than that they may die the death of this great, this happy man, and that their latter end may be like his?

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIII.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 172.]

DR. WARREN

WAS the son of a clergyman of small fortune, who expended much of it in the education of himself and of his brother, and died something in debt. The brothers, as soon as they began to succeed in the world, very nobly paid their father's debts, and erected a monument to his memory.

A Lady one day asked Dr. Warren to which university she should send her son? "Madam, I believe they drink an equal quantity of Port wine at each *," was his reply.

This acute practitioner made more money than any physician ever made in London, except Dr. Mead. He would, however, never tell what fees he made a day during the prevalence of the influenza. He used to say that Bath had never produced a physician of talents, except Dr. Moyses; and that if a physician had common sense when he first settled there, he soon lost it all in looking out for bile, and giving into the medical cant of the place. When he honoured that city some years ago with his presence, he was much perplexed by the physicians of the place, who wished always to give him their theories of disorders. "Pray, Gentlemen," replied he, archly, "let me prescribe first, and then I will hear your theory if you please. It must be a strange thing indeed, allowing me common sense, and recollecting the habit I am in of seeing patients of different kinds, if in ten minutes time I cannot prescribe as efficaciously in common cases as if I took half an hour to do it in." When, alas! will Dr. Warren's loss be repaired to the world? When will the art of medicine have again to boast so wise, so acute, and so benevolent a physician as himself? one who completely gained possession of the minds, and cured the bodies of his patients.

DR. BLACKWELL

says, in his 'Court of Augustus,' "Time was, and not very long ago, when every Gentleman in Great Britain thought himself obliged to be good for something, and believed that a knowledge and deportment becoming his rank was more necessary to distinguish him than liveries or tinsel equipage. Cards, dress, hunting, and trifling, did not then engross their time; expensive diversions did not drain their estates; nor did their bills of fare occupy their understanding."

"How inglorious," adds he, "does that man go to the grave, who has eaten and drank, carded and squandered away, all his income; who has centered all his wishes, and sunk all his revenue, in his little self; who has thrown away on sickness, riot, and repentance, what might have purchased a life of health and vigour, a life of reputation and honour, heightened by conscious worth and the hopes of a glorious memory! Would ye then, ye expensive pursuers of pleasure, taste real joy? Try for once one generous, benevolent deed. If sincerely done, ye will find it the highest enjoyment, the most constant, the most serene, the sweetest seasoning to every other delight."

DR. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Cotterell one day desiring Dr. Johnson to introduce her to a certain man of learning who had written a book, "Dearest Madam," replied he, "do not desire me to do it; the best part of an author is in general to be found in his book." This idea has given rise to one of the most beautiful and appropriated smiles in the English language. "The transition from an author's book to his conversation is too often like the entrance into a large city after a distant prospect. Remotely we see nothing but spires of

* "Why doth serious and solid learning decline now in the University, and few or none follow it?—Answer. Because of coffee-houses, where they spend all their time, and in entertainments in their studies; also great drinking at taverns, spending their time in common chambers (whole afternoons); and thence to the coffee-house."—ANTHONY A Wood.

temples and turrets of palaces, and imagine it to be the residence of splendour, grandeur, and magnificence; but when we have passed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow passages, disgraced with despicable cottages, embarrassed with obstructions, and clouded with smoke."

—RAMBLER, NO. 14.

The learned Dr. Parr always declared to his friends, that he would one day or other write a Life of Dr. Johnson for scholars, "no author," adding he, "affording so ample a field for criticism as that great man." As even Dr. Johnson's enemies, no less than his friends, have now done writing his Life, it were to be wished that Dr. Parr (than whom no one knows better how to appreciate the merits, nor to shew the defects in his style) would gratify the public with Observations on his Life and Writings. His exquisite epitaph in St. Paul's might be the fond on which he might embroider the work.

This great man, to the last moment of his life, inculcated in his conversation that excellent scheme of morality which he had laid down in his writings. The day before he died he was visited by the ingenious and excellent Dr. Burney *. After having taken an affectionate leave of his old friend, he said, taking his hands between his, "My good friend, do all the good you can;" words expressive of the whole tenor of his own exemplary life.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

In spite of envy and calumny, the talents and merit of this great and good Prelate have now found their just degree of appreciation. He was distinguished as a preacher, as a statesman, and as a man of business. His charities were great and wisely distributed; and he died, nearly as D'Alembert says an unmarried Bishop should do, without debts and without wealth. His manner of preaching was particularly impressive; it had the air of the familiar yet dignified conversation of a man of piety and of sense with a friend whom he wished to convince that he had acted wrong, and to put in a way to do better in future. It was earnest, yet unassumed. In this he has been imitated with great success by a Chaplain of his, who has since become a

Bishop, and who has written with great elegance the Life of his patron and of his model. Archbishop Secker's knowledge was very extensive and accurate; and he furnished the present Dean of Gloucester with some Remarks on his 'Direction for Travellers,' which, it is to be hoped, will be printed in the new edition of that useful work. His 'Lectures on the Church Catechism' will remain as long as the language in which they are written: the pure doctrines they teach, and the excellent morality they inculcate, still continue to distinguish this happy country.

SIR JAMES PORTER.

The defect of English politics has appeared in nothing more conspicuous than in the little attention we have ever paid to the appointment of foreign Ministers, who are but too often sent out of the country without knowledge, without morals, and without manners. This made Madame de Morcilly, the wife of Lord Bolingbroke, say on the subject, "You English, I believe, know every thing by inspiration." From this imputation the late Sir James Porter must be exempted; of whom the great King of Prussia, no incompetent judge, said to Sir Andrew Mitchell, "*Vous avez un Ministre à la Porte Ottomane qui y fait la pluie & le beau temps*"—You have a Minister at the Porte who can do any thing there.—Cardinal D'Osoat's Letters were a very favourite book with Sir James Porter; he thought them the models of diplomatic correspondence and communication. His own book on the Turks will ever be highly esteemed. The political efforts of Sir James were well seconded at the Court of Brussels by his excellent and well informed Secretary, the present Mr. Planta, of the British Museum, whose talents seem now employed according to their proper destination, in commemorating the interesting history of the ancient Helvetic Confederation.

DR. PRIESTLEY.

This acute man has written so much, that, not long before he set out for America, being asked if he could tell the names of all his writings, assured the enquirer that he could not, but that the

* "You are my model, Sir," said he to Dr. Burney, soon after he published his 'Tour to the Hebrides.'—"I had that clever dog Burney's 'Musical Tour' in my eye," said he to many of his friends on the same occasion.

first thing he ever wrote was an 'Essay upon Grammar.' One of the late great Mathematicians of Cambridge said, that the Doctor wrote one of his philosophical works much faster than he could correct it. Love of gain seems by no means to have stimulated his literary efforts. He seldom made any terms with his book-sellers, nor exacted any specific sum for his labours, being contented with what his publisher thought fit to give him; and having to do with an *honest and liberal bookseller* * (oh, *mirum!*), he did well, and saved himself much trouble.

However virulently an Irish Prelate thought fit to give him the appellation of Antichrist, yet Dr. Priestley's friends know well that he would go readily to the stake in defence of Christianity. His rough and acrimonious attacks upon the Established Church are unworthy a man of his knowledge and understanding. He must know very well, that in all polished countries in the world (except China) there has ever been an Established Religion; and, if they were just and wise, they allowed toleration to all others whose tenets were harmless, and did not intrench upon the Established Government and Religion †. Of Sir William Watson, junior's ingenious 'Essay upon Time' Dr. Priestley said, it was the best piece of modern metaphysics he had seen; and of Dr. Hartley's celebrated 'Observations upon Man' he always declared, that he learned more from it than from any book he ever read, except his bible.

ALDERMAN DR. SMITH.

This extensive and singular practitioner was a man of great sagacity. He pushed powerful medicines to a very great extent in certain cases, and often succeeded. He had once thought fit to advise, in a very desperate case, a medicine of such power that he was afraid to sign the prescription himself, but told the patient that he would dictate it to him if he would write it down. This the patient did. took the medicine, and was cured. Chalybeate wine was a favourite medicine with him in many cases, and he gave it in very large doses ‡. To facilitate his practice, he had copper-plate prescriptions for general and usual complaints printed, and on seeing the patients he added the

doses with his pen. The singularity of his manners, and the apparent openness of his mind, endeared his patients very much to him, however irregular he was in his attendance upon them, and however inattentive to the long stories of their complaints. In early life he published a Text book of his Lectures, and some very elegant *formulae* of prescriptions.

He had been once long plagued with an hypocondriacal patient; at last he said to him, "I have now only one thing more to propose to you: become a foot-soldier as soon as you can; for in your present situation as a Gentleman, you eat and drink too much, and work too little."

R. WATSON, D. D. LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Soon after this ingenious and acute Prelate was made Chemical Professor in the University of Cambridge, he read Lectures in Chemistry; a science of which he had been totally ignorant: and on his friends professing their wonder at it, he laughingly said, "that the only way to learn any science was to begin by teaching it." Of the truth of this position, as far as it related to his own versatile and prompt mind, his 'Introductory Lecture,' now printed, is a most striking illustration.

The public, however, and mankind have higher obligations to him for his observations on the wisdom of the Deity in appointing different conditions in human life; and for the proofs that he has given of the advantages arising to the poor (at least in this free, liberal, and humane country) from the inequality of ranks and of wealth in it. They are detailed, in his usual perspicuous manner, in a sermon, thus entitled, 'The Wisdom and Goodness of God in having made both Rich and Poor.'

SAURIN.

When the news of the great victory of Ramillies, gained over the army of Louis XIV. by the armies of the Allies, was brought to the Protestant Church at the Hague, where the celebrated French refugee preacher, M. Saurin, was in the pulpit, he immediately fell on his knees,

* Mr. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

† Has it ever been observed, that private individuals have composed, in any State, a religion more wise, more moral, or more pious, than that which the Government had established?

‡ Quos ratio destituit, temeritas adjuvat.—CELSUS.

and made a solemn prayer, in which he gave God thanks for the victory, and at the same time intreated him, that the calamities of his ancient and persecuting Sovereign might soften his heart, and render it more open to the virtues of clemency and moderation. The effect on the audience was wonderful*.

Saurin's two sermons *sur le Renvoi de la Conversion*—on the Delay of Repentance—are perhaps two of the most eloquent and forcible compositions in any language.

This great Preacher eminently excelled in the extempore prayer he made before his sermon. In one of his discourses the character of Peter Bayle is finely depicted.

MASILLON, BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

The manner of preaching of this excellent Prelate was so extremely earnest and impressive, that the first time that Baron, the celebrated French actor, went with some of his comrades to hear him, he exclaimed, "My friends, this is indeed an orator, we are only actors."

MADAME DACIER.

When Madame Dacier, then Made-moiselle Lefevre, was married to her learned husband M. Dacier, the Duke of Orleans said, in consideration of the smallness of their fortunes, "Hunger has married Thirst." Another wag said, "Greek is married to Latin." Some one addressed this distich to her:

Docto nupta viro, docto prognata parenti,
Non minor Anna viro, non minor Anna patre.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE

used to say, that the only thing a Prime Minister should do for his family, was to say, "If I have done the State or my Sovereign any service, it is the duty of my King to mark his obligation to me for it by taking care of my family."

He used to say, "Whatever pleasure I may receive from hearing Princes praised in their Courts and in books, I

am never perfectly satisfied with them till I hear their praises repeated in the different villages of their dominions."

PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU

says of solitary vices, that they must of course be more pernicious and less liberal than those of society; "for," adds he, "to the seductions of indulgence they add the crime of selfishness."

A person was once attacking the character of Fontenelle in company; and said, amongst other things, that he professed no real regard for any one person in the world: "He will not," said he, "be less agreeable in society."

JUXON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

was presented with the elbow chair in which the blessed martyr Charles the First sat at the mock Court of Justice, in Westminster Hall, on his trial. It is at present in the possession of one of his descendants in Warwickshire.

Lord Faulkland said of Dr. Juxon, that he was the only clergyman he had known whom a pair of lawn sleeves did not spoil. Had he had the happiness to have known his present successor in one of the sees which this excellent Prelate possessed previous to his archbishopric, he would not have confined his panegyric to *him*.

JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD, ESQ. F. R. S.

We think highly of the chemical inventions of this age; yet that excellent philosopher, the honour of his country and of humanity, used to say of the celebrated Portland Vase, "that it implied a science of chemistry of which we have not yet the elements."

DR. HENRY MORE.

This Platonic Divine says, in one of his Letters, "Believe it, my friend, there is no one more civil, no one more humane, no one more gentle and governable †, than a real Christian."

* We have seen in our times as happy an effect of instantaneous effusion from the pulpit. Admiral Lord Duncan, soon after his memorable victory over the Dutch fleet, attended divine service at Fulham, at the chapel of the polished and pious Prelate who at present so deservedly fills the important see of London. His Lordship preached, and in the midst of his discourse with great force of pathos, apostrophized the modest and intrepid Deliverer of his Country from a race of foes, the most dangerous and the most ferocious that ever desolated the world; the foes of God, and the scourges of mankind.

† Prince Eugene used to say, that a man made a better soldier in proportion as he was a better Christian.

PALLADIO.

Mr Stewart, in that pretty book of his entitled 'Candid Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London,' says, "That when the Committee for building the Mansion House of London met for the first time, Lord Burlington, zealous for the improvement of the arts, sent them an original design of Palladio for the palace of the Lord Mayor. Great debates ensued, at first, whether Palladio was a freeman of London, or not? at last it appeared, and settled the dispute once for all, that Palladio was a Papist."

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

"The names of diseases," says this great Physician, "kill more patients than the diseases themselves."

The present yellow fever of the West Indies was at first called contagious; it is now known not to be so. The mistake has hitherto perhaps prevented the invention of an adequate remedy to its ravages.

The College of Physicians, in their reform of the Pharmacopeia Londinensis, have wisely changed the names of those medicines, which without any reason indicated a power over certain diseases which they did not possess.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF IRON.

BY MR. SMITH.

HAVING shewn in the foregoing papers, that calcareous and argillaceous earth, and vegetable soils, sulphur and phosphorus, are all obtainable from air; and that animal and vegetable life are the great powers by which nature forms these substances, I shall now observe that decomposition, or the different modes of decomposition, has a great effect in the formation of the immense varieties of matter; and it is by the different decomposition of air and water, that animal and vegetable life form all terrestrial substances whatever.

Iron is too well known to need a description: it is the most common and the most easily decomposed of all the metals: it exists in almost all substances, at least it may be obtained from them by certain chemical processes: hence, the first question that presents itself is, Whether is this Iron so found the production of life, like clay, or is it formed during the decomposition of these substances? I am inclined to adopt the latter, from the following Experiment, and namely, that the Iron, which is found in these chemical processes, is formed during the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, in the same manner as sulphur, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

One pound of white clay, mixed with an equal quantity of silicious earth, and kneaded with water, when heated red hot, was reduced by the evaporation of

the water to nearly one half of its former weight: one quarter of a pound of this earth being put into a small vessel, and reduced to a proper degree of moisture, I sowed in it six creels seeds, five of which came up: in about two months time they were grown so large as to weigh, when newly gathered, four ounces and a half: I then reduced these plants to ashes, and they yielded seven grains of a white coloured ash: I dissolved them in rain water; and, when all the earthy parts of the ashes were subsided, I poured off the clear liquor. On dipping two small slips of paper stained with the juice of the red radish into it, they were changed to a green colour: twenty-four drops of the marine acid being added, a slow effervescence took place: after this, a small portion of Prussiated alkali being added, a quantity of Prussian blue was produced: I afterwards added some caustic alkali, and a large precipitation of lime took place. The earth was heated red hot and weighed, as at first, and had not lost any thing of its weight.

This Experiment not being satisfactory, as the plants might be supposed possibly to extract the iron from the earth in which they grew, I made the following Experiment, which would be, as I thought, free from this objection:

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took one quarter of an ounce of horse hair baked, such as is used in stuffing chairs;

chairs; and after having kept it in a heat of 105 degrees for twelve hours, by means of a spirit lamp, I weighed out sixty grains of it. My reason for chusing this substance was, that the root of any plant which I planted into it might be disengaged, without the danger of being broken, that would have attended the use of cotton, flannel, or linen rags. Having put this hair into a flat vessel, I covered it with sixty grains of mustard seed, and placed it in a *bot-house*: in eight days the plants had run up to a great height, by reason of the heat and want of fresh air. I then took out the plants, with the hair adhering to them; and after having carefully disengaged the roots, one by one, from the hair, I replaced the hair in the air, and applied the same degree of heat, and upon weighing it I found it had neither lost nor gained. On weighing the plants I found that they weighed two ounces and a quarter; the quantity of rain water that they had been supplied with was four ounces and a half: I took one ounce of these plants, and reduced them to ashes as in Experiment the First: to six grains of the ashes I added one quarter of an ounce of distilled water: after the sediment had subsided, I poured off the clear water, as in Experiment the First. This water turned the blue extract of violets to a green. To this water I added twenty drops of the marine acid, which produced an effervescence as in the foregoing Experiment. I divided this liquid into two equal parts; into the one I poured a solution of the Prussiated alkali, and a copious precipitation of Prussian blue took place: into part of the other I put a few drops of strong extract of galls, and a slight blackness ensued. The remaining part of the liquid produced, when saturated with caustic alkali, a copious precipitation of lime, in the form of white flakes, but still a residue was left. That I might be informed what this residue was, I prepared a larger quantity of the plants, and treated them in the same manner; and having collected them as free as possible from all other substances, upon a proper investigation of the residue, I found it to be mostly silicious earth*.

From the foregoing Experiments we see that vegetable life has a power of producing silicious earth and *Iron*! Whether is this *Iron* existent in the plants before calcination, or was it formed during the process? To ascertain this, I made the following Experiment:

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took half an ounce of the fresh mustard plants, and poured half an ounce of the nitrous acid upon them; but after standing some time, it took up neither iron, argillaceous earth, nor lime. Upon a small quantity of the same plants I poured nitrous acid, and applied heat, but with the same negative effect.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I next treated one quarter of an ounce of these plants with the marine acid, but could procure no *Iron*.

From these Experiments we are led to conclude that *Iron* is formed during the decomposition of the vegetable substances, and that this decomposition must be by means of fire, as we see that no *Iron* was produced when the plants were decomposed by means of acid. I do not mean to say that fire is the only means by which a plant can be decomposed, to obtain *Iron*: on the contrary, I am convinced that there is a process every day going on in nature, which decomposes vegetable matter so as to form chalybeate waters. From these Experiments it is very easy to conceive how large quantities of *Iron* and chalybeate springs are found on this globe. This likewise accounts for their more generally being found in coal countries, and by the decomposition of the wood which goes to the formation of coal. Countries in which there are large quantities of decaying vegetables are in general furnished with chalybeate springs and *Iron*.

For if their origin be carefully examined, they will be generally found in countries where there is large beds of decayed vegetable matter; a fact which, I believe, is generally known.

E. S. J.

* Considerable masses of silicious earth are found in the cavities of the bamboo cane, and are called by the natives *Tabashar*, and is used in medicine.

THE
LONDON REVIEW

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR APRIL 1798.

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

Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman. By William Godwin. 12mo. Johnson. 3s. 6d. 1798.

IT was observed by Mr. Hume, almost half a century ago, that there was then "lately sprung up amongst us a set of men who endeavour to distinguish themselves by ridiculing every thing that has hitherto appeared sacred and venerable in the eyes of mankind. Reason, society, honour, friendship, marriage, are the perpetual subjects of their insipid raillery." If the complaint could have been then made with justice, the times have since not improved: to the topicks enumerated by Mr. Hume may be now added the sacred duties of religion, the sanctions of a future state, and the obligations which bind society together.

The Lady whose memoirs are now before us appears to have possessed good abilities, and originally a good disposition; but, with an overweening conceit of herself, much obstinacy and self-will, and a disposition to run counter to established practices and opinions. Her conduct in the early part of her life was blameless, if not exemplary; but the latter part of it blemished with actions, which must consign her name to posterity (in spite of all palliatives) as one whose example, if followed, would be attended with the most pernicious consequences to society; a female who could brave the opinion of the world in the most delicate point; a philosophical wanton, breaking down the bars intended to restrain licentiousness; and a mother, deserting a helpless offspring, disgracefully brought into the world by herself, by an intended act of suicide.

According to Mr. Godwin's account, she was born the 27th of April 1759, and was treated in her infancy with great

and unmerited harshness and severity by her parents, who appear to have been ill qualified for the business of educating their children. In one of her works, when Mrs. Godwin speaks of the petty cares which obscured the morning of her heroine's life; continual restraint in the most trivial matter; unconditional submission to orders which, as a mere child, she soon discovered to be unreasonable, because inconsistent and contradictory; and the being often obliged to sit in the presence of her parents three or four hours together, without daring to utter a word; she is to be considered as copying the outline of the first period of her existence.

Her father was perpetually removing his place of residence, and by degrees embarrassed his circumstances. About the year 1776 he resided at Hoxton, and his daughter became acquainted with a female friend, named Frances Blood, who then lived at Newington Butts. Partly by example, and partly through emulation, our authoress was led to cultivate her talents. "She had hitherto," says Mr. Godwin, "paid but a superficial attention to literature: she had read to gratify the ardour of an inextinguishable thirst of knowledge, but she had not thought of writing as an art. Her ambition to excel was now awakened, and she applied herself with passion and earnestness." Soon after this period she began to be dissatisfied with her situation at home, and determined to quit it. She accordingly, in 1778, became the companion of a Mrs. Dawson at Bath, with whom she lived two years, and only left her from being summoned by the melancholy circumstances of her mother's rapidly

pidly declining health. We extract the following passage with great satisfaction:

“The illness of Mrs. Wollstonecraft was lingering but hopeless. Mary (such is the manner in which she is invariably mentioned in this work) was assiduous in her attendance upon her mother. At first every attention was received with acknowledgments and gratitude; but as the attentions grew habitual, and the health of the mother more and more wretched, they were rather exacted than received. Nothing could be taken by the unfortunate patient but from the hands of Mary; rest was denied night or day, and by the time nature was exhausted in the parent, the daughter was qualified to assume her place, and become in turn herself a patient. The last words her mother ever uttered were, ‘A little patience, and all will be over!’ and these words are repeatedly referred to by Mary in the course of her writings.”

She now bade a final adieu to her father’s roof, and went to live with her friend Fanny, and afterwards attended her sister in a dangerous state for several months. She then, assisted by her friend and two sisters, opened a school at Ilington, but afterwards removed it to Newington Green. She here became acquainted with Dr. Price, and “sometimes attended his sermons, but not with a superstitious adherence to his doctrines. The fact is (adds our author), that as far down as the year 1787 she regularly frequented public worship, for the most part according to the forms of the Church of England. After that period her attendance became less constant, and in no long time was wholly discontinued. I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no person of a well furnished mind, that has shaken off the implicit subjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a sect, can bring himself to conform to the public and regular routine of sermons and prayers.” We shall only remark on this passage, that at the time above ascertained, commenced those eccentricities in Mrs. Godwin’s conduct, which stained the latter part of her life with ignominy. A female, unrestrained by the obligations of religion, is soon ripe for licentious indecorums.

The plan of life adopted by our authoress did not last long. The health of her friend and partner declined, and she was advised to go to Lisbon in the hope of a recovery. As she grew worse, Mrs. Godwin’s regard and anxiety for her increased: she was impressed with

the idea that her friend would die in this distant country, and shocked with the recollection of her separation from the circle of her friends, determined to pass over to Lisbon to attend her. She had not money to defray the expences of the journey, but was supplied by a friend, and in a short time after her arrival at Lisbon, had the melancholy consolation of attending to the grave, in December 1785, the companion of her youth, whose memory she appears to have cherished with unabated fondness. We are glad of an opportunity of bestowing unqualified praise on this instance of her affectionate attention.

The school in her absence had suffered considerably, and she soon judged it proper to relinquish it entirely. The father and mother of her deceased friend wished to transport themselves to Ireland, and Mrs. Godwin undertook to supply them with the means. She accordingly wrote her ‘Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,’ which she sold for ten guineas. With this sum she was enabled to effect the purpose for which it was procured. There does not appear to have been much harmony amongst the sisters whilst the school lasted.

She then, as a temporary situation, accepted the office of Governess to the daughters of Lord Viscount Kingsborough, eldest son to the Earl of Kingston, in the kingdom of Ireland, and wonders are told of the salutary effects of her system of education; but when we reflect on what Mr. Godwin is silent about, the misconduct of one of her pupils, who has lately brought disgrace on herself, death on her paramour, risk to the life of her brother and father, and misery to all her relatives; when we consider also Mrs. Godwin’s own subsequent conduct; we hesitate in giving implicit credit to the eulogium. We fear the pupil was too much influenced by deference to the example of the Governess.

The family of Lord Kingsborough, in the summer of 1787, came to Britol, where Mrs. Godwin composed a little book, which bears the title of ‘Mary, a Fiction;’ a story, of which a considerable part consists, with certain modifications, of the incidents of her own friendship with Fanny. At Britol, her connection as Governess in the Kingsborough family ceased.

She then devoted her attention entirely to literary subjects, and resided in George-street, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge.

bridge. Soon after she produced a little work, entitled "Original Stories from Real Life, intended for the Use of Children." At the commencement of her literary career, she is said to have conceived a vehement aversion to the being regarded by her ordinary acquaintance in the character of an author, and to have employed some precautions to prevent its occurrence. She now produced several translations from the French, and took a considerable share in the Analytical Review, instituted about the middle of 1788. She also interested herself in behalf of the individuals of her family.

"At this period (Mr. Godwin observes) the French Revolution, while it gave a fundamental shock to the human intellect through every region of the globe, did not fail to produce a conspicuous effect on the progress of Mary's reflections. The prejudices of her early years suffered a vehement concussion. Her respect for establishments was undetermined. At this period occurred a misunderstanding upon public grounds with one of her early friends, whose attachment to rusty creeds and exploded absurdities had been increased by the operation of those very circumstances by which her mind had been rapidly advanced in the race of independence." At the latter end of 1790 she wrote her answer to Mr. Burke's celebrated book, and soon after composed "The Vindication of the Rights of Woman."

Having quieted any alarms which might be excited by an attendance on public worship, she proceeded in her anti-religious plan of independence on systems with great rapidity. She had until this time we are to presume, as Mr. Godwin says nothing to the contrary, not erred in the article of chastity; but at the age of more than 30 years, she divested herself of that old-fashioned prejudice, and fell in love with Mr. Fuseli the painter. "She conceived," says her husband, "a personal and ardent affection for him. Mr. Fuseli was a married man, and his wife the acquaintance of Mary. She readily perceived the restrictions which this circumstance seemed to impose upon her; but she made light of any difficulty that might arise out of them." This platonic regard soon dissatisfied her. "It was in vain that she enjoyed much pleasure in his society, and that she enjoyed it frequently. Her ardent imagination was continually conjuring up pictures of the happiness she should have found, if fortune had favoured

their more intimate union. She felt herself formed for domestic affection, and all those tender charities, which men of sensibility have constantly treated as the dearest band of human society. General conversation and society could not satisfy her. She felt herself alone, as it were, in the great mass of her species, and she repined when she reflected, that the best years of her life were spent in this comfortless solitude." She therefore went to France, apparently without any settled plan, and "four months after her arrival at Paris, in December 1792, deliberately entered (as Mr. Godwin expresses it) into that species of connection, for which her heart secretly panted, and which had the effect of diffusing an immediate tranquillity and cheerfulness over her manners." The person with whom she formed this connection was Mr. Gilbert Imlay, a native of North America, and Mr. Godwin is minute enough, though something incompatible with the former date, to mark the time of the consummation of this intrigue to be the middle of April 1793.

But this tranquillity and cheerfulness was not to last long. The illicit connection punished itself: Imlay, who is described as a vulgar sensualist, after becoming the father of a child by her, grew, as might be expected, negligent and indifferent towards her. He left her in France with her child; and the lady, impatient at his absence, followed him to England, and soon after took a journey to Norway, to settle some business for him.

In the early part of this volume (p. 38.) Mrs. Godwin is said to have possessed "a firmness of mind, an unconquerable greatness of soul, by which, after a short internal struggle, she was accustomed to rise above difficulties and suffering." Whatever she undertook she perhaps in all instances accomplished, and to her lofty spirit scarcely any thing she desired appeared hard to perform. But the detection of Mr. Imlay was too much for her, and she became subject to such weaknesses, as the weakest of her sex would have avoided.

"It was not long after her arrival in London, in the commencement of October, that she attained the certainty she sought. Mr. Imlay procured her a lodging. But the neglect she experienced from him after she entered it, flashed conviction upon her, in spite of his asservations. She made further enquiries, and at length was informed by a servant,

of the real state of the case. Under the immediate shock which the painful certainty gave her, her first impulse was to repair to him at the ready furnished house he had provided for his new mistress. What was the particular nature of their conference I am unable to relate. It is sufficient to say that the wretchedness of the night which succeeded this fatal discovery, impressed her with the feeling, that she would sooner suffer a thousand deaths, than pass another of equal misery.

“The agony of her mind determined her; and that determination gave her a sort of desperate serenity. She resolved to plunge herself in the Thames; and, not being satisfied with any spot nearer to London, she took a boat, and rowed to Putney. Her first thought had led her to Battersea-bridge, but she found it too public. It was night when she arrived at Putney, and by that time had begun to rain with great violence. The rain suggested to her the idea of walking up and down the bridge, till her clothes were thoroughly drenched and heavy with the wet, which she did for half an hour without meeting a human being. She then leaped from the top of the bridge, but still seemed to find a difficulty in sinking, which she endeavoured to counteract by pressing her clothes closely round her. After some time she became insensible; but she always spoke of the pain she underwent as such, that, though she could afterwards have determined upon almost any other species of voluntary death, it would have been impossible for her to resolve upon encountering the same sensations again. I am doubtful, whether this is to be ascribed to the mere nature of suffocation, or was not rather owing to the preternatural action of a desperate spirit.

“After having been for a considerable time insensible, she was recovered by the exertions of those by whom the body was found. She had fought, with cool and deliberate firmness, to put a period to her existence, and yet she lived to have every prospect of a long possession of enjoyment and happiness. It is perhaps not an unrequent case with suicides, that we find reason to suppose, if they had survived their gloomy purpose, that they would, at a subsequent period, have been considerably happy. It arises indeed, in some measure, out of the very nature of a spirit of self-destruction; which implies a degree of anguish, that

the constitution of the human mind will not suffer to remain long undiminished. This is a serious reflection. Probably no man would destroy himself from an impatience of present pain, if he felt a moral certainty that there were years of enjoyment still in reserve for him. It is perhaps a futile attempt to think of reasoning with a man in that state of mind which precedes suicide. Moral reasoning is nothing but the awakening of certain feelings; and the feeling by which he is actuated, is too strong to leave us much chance of impressing him with other feelings, that should have force enough to counterbalance it. But, if the prospect of future tranquillity and pleasure cannot be expected to have much weight with a man under an immediate purpose of suicide, it is so much the more to be wished, that men would impress their minds, in their sober moments, with a conception, which, being rendered habitual, seems to promise to act as a successful antidote in a paroxysm of desperation.

“The present situation of Mary of necessity produced some further intercourse between her and Mr. Imlay. He sent a physician to her; and Mrs. Christie, at his desire, prevailed on her to remove to her house in Finsbury-square. In the mean time Mr. Imlay assured her that his present was merely a casual, sensual connection; and, of course, fostered in her mind the idea that it would be once more in her choice to live with him. With whatever intention the idea was suggested, it was certainly calculated to increase the agitation of her mind. In one respect however it produced an effect unlike that which might most obviously have been looked for. It roused within her the characteristic energy of mind, which she seemed partially to have forgotten. She saw the necessity of bringing the affair to a point, and not suffering months and years to roll on in uncertainty and suspense. This idea inspired her with an extraordinary resolution. The language she employed was, in effect, as follows: ‘If we are ever to live together again, it must be now. We meet now, or we part for ever. You say, you cannot abruptly break off the connection you have formed. It is unworthy of my courage and character to wait the uncertain issue of that connection. I am determined to come to a decision. I consent then, for the present, to live with you,

you, and the woman to whom you have associated yourself. I think it important that you should learn habitually to feel for your child the affection of a father. But if you reject this proposal, here we end. You are now free. We will correspond no more. We will have no intercourse of any kind. I will be to you as a person that is dead."

But Mr. Inlay was not to be reclaimed, and Mrs. Godwin, after many ineffectual efforts, gave up the pursuit, and seems to have resumed something like tranquillity. In January 1796 the acquaintance took place between her and Mr. Godwin; the progress and completion of which, as it is curious, we shall give in that Gentleman's own words:

"The temporary separation attendant on my little journey, had its effect on the mind of both parties. It gave a space for the maturing of inclination. I believe that, during this interval, each furnished to the other the principal topic of solitary and daily contemplation. Absence bestows a refined and aerial delicacy upon affection, which it with difficulty acquires in any other way. It seems to resemble the communication of spirits, without the medium, or the impediment, of this earthly frame.

"When we met again, we met with new pleasure, and, I may add, with a more decisive preference for each other. It was however three weeks longer before the sentiment, which trembled upon the tongue, burst from the lips of either. There was, as I have already said, no period of throes and resolute explanation attendant on the tale. It was friendship melting into love. Previously to our mutual declaration, each felt half assured, yet each felt a certain trembling anxiety to have assurance complete.

"Mary rested her head upon the shoulder of her lover, hoping to find a heart with which she might safely treasure her world of affection; fearing to commit a mistake, yet, in spite of her melancholy experience, fraught with that generous confidence, which in a great soul is never extinguished. I had never loved till now; or, at least, had never nourished a passion to the same growth, or met with an object so consummately worthy.

"We did not marry. It is difficult to recommend any thing to indiscriminate adoption, contrary to the established rules and prejudices of mankind; but certainly nothing can be so ridiculous

upon the face of it, or so contrary to the genuine march of sentiment, as to require the overflowing of the soul to wait upon a ceremony, and that which, wherever delicacy and imagination exist, is of all things most sacredly private, to blow a trumpet before it, and to record the moment when it has arrived at its climax.

"There were however other reasons why we did not immediately marry. Mary felt an entire conviction of the propriety of her conduct. It would be absurd to suppose that, with a heart withered by desertion, she was not right to give way to the emotions of kindness which our intimacy produced, and to seek for that support in friendship and affection, which could alone give pleasure to her heart, and peace to her meditations. It was only about six months since she had resolutely banished every thought of Mr. Inlay; but it was at least eighteen that he ought to have been banished, and would have been banished, had it not been for her scrupulous pertinacity in determining to leave no measure untried to regain him. Add to this, that the laws of etiquette ordinarily laid down in these cases, are essentially absurd, and that the sentiments of the heart cannot submit to be directed by the rule and the square. But Mary had an extreme aversion to be made the topic of vulgar discussion; and, if there be any weakness in this, the dreadful trials through which she had recently passed, may well plead in its excuse. She felt that she had been too much, and too rudely spoken of, in the former instance; and she could not resolve to do any thing that should immediately revive that painful topic.

"For myself, it is certain that I had for many years regarded marriage with so well-grounded an apprehension, that, notwithstanding the partiality for Mary that had taken possession of my soul, I should have felt it very difficult, at least in the present stage of our intercourse, to have resolved on such a measure. Thus, partly from similar, and partly from different motives, we felt alike in this, as we did perhaps in every other circumstance that related to our intercourse.

"I have nothing further that I find it necessary to record, till the commencement of April 1797. We then judged it proper to declare our marriage, which had taken place a little before. The principal motive for complying with this ceremony, was the circumstance of

Mary's

Mary's being in a state of pregnancy. She was unwilling, and perhaps with reason, to incur that exclusion from the society of many valuable and excellent individuals, which custom awards in cases of this sort. I should have felt an extreme repugnance to the having caused her such an inconvenience. And, after the experiment of seven months of as intimate an intercourse as our respective modes of living would admit, there was certainly less hazard to either, in the subjecting ourselves to those consequences which the laws of England annex to the relations of husband and wife. On the sixth of April we entered into possession of a house, which had been taken by us in concert."

Mr. Godwin then censures those ladies who, attending to the opinion of the world, declined the acquaintance of his wife, when her conduct was not considered so correct as it ought to have been, and had become matter of notoriety. For the honour of the sex, the extravagances of the new philosophy have not yet taken root sufficiently to obliterate all sense of decorum. Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Inchbald will be acquitted in the court of propriety.

The course of the narrative now draws on to the last fatal scene of her life. On the 30th of August she was taken in

labour; and a very minute, and in some particulars a disgusting, narrative is given of her illness, which, after ten days continuance, left her children without a mother. She died the 10th of September, and her husband boasts that during her whole illness not one word of a religious cast fell from her lips. Rare philosophy! On the 15th she was interred in the church-yard of St. Pancras.

Such was the catastrophe of a female philosopher of the new order; such the events of her life; and such the apology for her conduct. It will be read with disgust by every female who has any pretensions to delicacy; with detestation by every one attached to the interests of religion and morality; and with indignation by any one who might feel any regard for the unhappy woman, whose frailties should have been buried in oblivion. Licentious as the times are, we trust it will obtain no imitators of the heroine in this country. It may act, however, as a warning to those who fancy themselves at liberty to dispense with the laws of propriety and decency, and who suppose the possession of perverted talents will atone for deviations from rules long established for the well-government of society, and the happiness of mankind.

The Old English Gentleman. A Poem, by Mr. Polwhele. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 1797.

"THE idea," says Mr. Polwhele, of a character now almost extinct in this island, gave rise to the Poem under our consideration, in which the Author conceived the design of exhibiting the manners of the last century in a country gentleman of family, contra-distinguished from those of borough-mongers, merchants, and miners."

To this design Cornwall appeared peculiarly favourable. So great a revolution in the little moralities of life has lately taken place, that we are anxious to catch a few traits of the last age whilst yet they remain visible, and to preserve them at least as curiosities.

In delineating or illustrating the different characters in the family of Anderton, the Author professes to have introduced a variety of little domestic occurrences and incidents of different sorts; some of which may appear too trifling to deserve a place in the Poem. "But it should be considered (he adds) that many

trivialities which, from our familiar acquaintance with them, seem too contemptible for notice, will wear a very different aspect hereafter, whilst they no longer exist in common life. If this Poem should descend to posterity, they will then excite attention as curious minutiae; such as the present generation, observing in the household economy of their ancestors, would regard with pleasure, or such as a lover of classical antiquity would contemplate with the keenest delight in the private lives of the Greeks or the Romans. Those few glimpses of the domestic manners of the ancients, which we perceive in the writings of Aristophanes, or Plautus, or Aulus Gellius, or Pliny, are so extremely pleasing, that we eagerly wish for additional light: we regret the want of such particularities as might afford us complete gratification on the subject."

The machinery employed by Mr. Polwhele, the superstitious of Cornwall, are

even at this moment propitious. The guardian genii of the ancient houses, introduced as the superior spirits, and their ministers the *Feri* (fairies or *pieries*), still float in the minds of the Cornish.

In the execution of his plan, Mr. Polwhele introduces the characters of his country gentleman Sir Humfrey de Andarton, his second wife Harriet, his daughter Prue by his first wife, Rachel his maiden sister, and his domesticks: his private life, his employments, his amusements; and the present work concludes with the birth of a son in his advanced age. The third book is promised, which we shall be glad to see.

We shall extract, for our readers' entertainment, the following description of the amusements of Andarton Hall at Christmas, New-year's-day, and Twelfth-day:

IN the gay circle of convivial cheer,
Blithe Christmas came with chaplets never
 fear,

How beam'd delight, in every eye unblam'd,
When at that hallow'd eve, for carols sam'd,
The green wood, tow'ring o'er the heapy
 turves,

First fum'd and crackled in elastic curves;
When brightly blaz'd the sap-besprinkled ash,
And glistening holly danç'd with many a
 flash;

And, every vulgar fire design'd to mock,
Repos'd in sombrous state the *Christmas
 stock.

Alas! uprooted in the tempest's roar,
And hewn in funder to its hollow core,
Andarton's oldest oak the flame attacks:
For ages yet it scap'd the forest axe!
Rais'd high amid the turf, the kindled sprays,
It bids awhile defiance to the blaze;
And, though it redden deep, preserves its
 claim

Twelve days and twelve long nights to feed
 the flame.

All on a settle, smooth'd by various bums,
Sat (in such order as a fast becomes)
The labourers mingled with the menial tribe,
Yet look'd as if replete with many a gibe;
While each with cake of saffron (currant
 fown

And so enticing from its Christmas crown)

* Called in the North of England the Yule Block.

† These are actually facts: they both happened not many years ago on this peninsula.

‡ *Crowd*; a fiddle, a violin.

§ *Laudumque immensa cupido*.

|| The manner in which this game is played is pretty generally known; but hurling is almost extinct in Cornwall.

¶ Gold laced hats, silver cows, &c. proposed as prizes to the wrestlers, &c.

Broke not, nor wish'd to break the tempting
 crest

Ere the huge stock its due libation blefs'd.

The rites now paid, their pipes they
 clear'd, to chime

The current carols of unletter'd rhyme;
Or told appropriate tales with gamefome glee;
How once an owlet †, from the Christmas
 tree

(Such as perhaps now glow'd amid the blaze)
Flew with scorcht pinions to the wond'ring
 gaze;

Or how a cuckow † scar'd the circling
 throng,

As a new warmth reviv'd her April song.

With box and myrtle sprig'd and leav'd
 with bay,

The windows were adorn'd to meet the
 day;

When as the many bells announc'd the dawn,
Soft symphonies came wafted o'er the lawn,
And honour'd by a peal, the parish feast
Perchance, by its peculiar rights increas'd

The general joy, and round the church town
 drew

Alike the thrifty train, the careless crew,
From day to day each appetite amus'd,
And o'er the farms its alehouse mirth diffus'd,
Adapted the wild dance to various tunes

From crazy *crowds* ‡, or jews-harps, or bas-
 foons,

(When "kiss her sweet" the fiddlers archly
 play'd,

And the quaint summons every swain obey'd)
And rous'd to emulation all the clowns,

Or at the tower, the green, or open downs;
If still the intense § desire of praise attach

Each rival parish to the ringing match;
Or (as a less impetuous spirit hails

A band of striplings to the town of Kales)
If ancient ardor in the athletic game

Bid Cornwall pant again for Grecia's fame,
And to the extensive heath the hurders call

To deal, to bear away the mottoed ball ||;
Till now, no more with stomachs to carouse,

Some crown'd with hats, and some with silver
 cows ¶,

Some smarting from the bruise, the broken
 skin,

Others perhaps escaping in whole skin,
The revel with one general yawn they
 close,

And seek their homes, impatient of repose.

But the new year brought ever to the knight
 Its "happy" hour*, with festal glory bright.
 Then, ere faint sunbeams colour'd the night shade,
 The laughing Fayes have oft their frolics play'd ;
 Then Oberon, pinching black and blue the wench
 Who quits unrubb'd her oaken board or bench,
 Rakes not her embers, and half sands her floor,
 And leaves her idle broom behind the door,
 Would drop, the tidy housewife to amuse,
 Fresh from the mind a penny in her shoes :
 (Perhaps in Rachel's shoe, worn bare but nice,
 Some Cornish token of an odd device)
 And full of strange vagaries, wanton Puck
 Would hasten to Miss Prue, her breath to suck ;
 In icy numbness creep her members o'er,
 In perspiration ooze at every pore ;
 Set on her hams the gasping maiden squat,
 And leap from off the sacking, a ram cat !
 'Twas on this day, the villagers in flocks
 Caught fine effluvia from the roasted ox,
 With stomachs haply not inclin'd to dwell
 With perfect satisfaction of the smell ;
 Whilst, open to each voluntary guest,
 The laurell'd hall to many a mouth address'd
 Productions rich, with dextrous art dispos'd,
 Among the rest, mince-pyes ; how neatly ros'd !
 Tow'ring o'er all, the imperial † dish appear'd
 On the long groaning table as it rear'd
 (Delicious to polite or vulgar gust)
 In brown magnificence its walls of crust.
 Within, what various cates promiscuous lurk !
 Geese stuff'd with tongue, and turkeys cramm'd with pork,
 And hares and hams, embracing and embrac'd,
 High season'd to solicit every taste !
 So proud, in each opinion to outvie
 The mighty Trojan horse, aspir'd the pye,
 And drew from all, or delicate or coarse,
 Praise never boasted by the Trojan horse !
 Hah ! 'mid that monster skulk'd the foes
 of Troy,
 The insidious Greeks in ambush to destroy ;
 Ere long descending from its wooden womb
 To speed the vengeful torch from dome to dome,
 But darkly-leagu'd, the citadel surprize
 Ere yet the extensive flame involv'd the skies.

So may, perhaps, those cates in ambushade
 The unweeting stomach with like power invade,
 To the parcht liver treach'rous fire impart,
 And iteal upon that citadel the heart !
 A maffy bowl, to deck the jovial day,
 Flash'd from its ample round a sun-like ray,
 But, from a deeper gilding wont to beam,
 On its worn rim betray'd a silver gleam.
 A long transmiltted bowl that, high embost,
 And with quaint figures astrologic crost,
 More prominent the *Andarton* arms display'd,
 To throw the inferior symbols into shade.
 Full many a century it shone forth to grace
 The festive spirit of the *Andarton* race,
 As, to the sons of sacred union dear,
 It welcom'd with lambs-wool the rising year.
 But chief around his table, Twelfth day drew
 The neighbours of the knight, a social few ;
 Cornubian cousins, all alert to pay
 A heart-felt homage to his natal day.
 Lo ! for the last few years dispos'd to wear
 On this peculiar day the gloom of care,
 (As rose the morn) half serious, half in joke,
 Sir Humphrey hail'd his coetaneous oak.
 " Each year (the knight would cry), each year I see
 " Thy stem that argues a more vigorous tree ;
 " Whilst I, my brother, am grown old and shrunk,
 " Full soon to wither, a poor sapless trunk !"
 But quick his open forehead from the eclipse
 Emerg'd, as squeezing hands and smacking lips,
 He smil'd on every neighbour from the heart,
 Not with the hollowness of modish art ;
 And stoutly pull'd, familiar talk afloat,
 His kinsman by the button of the coat ;
 And, tucking up his napkin 'neath his chin,
 Bade his kind friends the genial rights begin ;
 And, ere too heavily the spirit griev'd,
 With mild October all his woes reliev'd.
 At such an hour, the Fayes would never fail
 With juice nectareous to dilute his ale,
 And, waving soft their rosy wings, controul
 The sparkling effervescence of the bowl !
 Nor sooner, at its chill and transient close,
 Had evening ting'd a dreary waste of snows,
 Than from the great plumb-cake, whose charms entice
 Each melting mouth, was dealt the luscious slice ;
 As all the painted tapers in array
 Flung round the jovial room a mimic day,

* The old wish, " a happy new year," is almost forgotten,

† The standing Christmas pye.

To wake to wonted sports the fancy wild,
Where e'en the grey beard re-assum'd the
child.

Yes! all—the gay, the ferious, prompt
to share

The merry pastime, cried—avaunt to care!
All—while each slip a forfeit would incur,
(A slip that hardly left a lasting slur)
With the same ardor as when childhood
dawns,

Survey'd the accumulating store of pawns;
And all enjoy'd, with eyes that rapture
beam'd,

The frolic penance that each pawn redeem'd;
Perhaps, self doom'd to ply the gipsy's
trade,

Or thro' the gridiron kiss the kitchen maid,
Or by a gentle metaphoric trick,

With cleaner lips salute the candlestick,
Or catch the elusive apple with a bound,

As with its taper it flew whizzing round,
Or with the mouth, half diving to the neck,

“The splendid shilling” in a meal-tub seek,
Or into wildness, as the spirits work,

Display a visage blacken'd o'er with cork.

Meantime the *geese dance gains upon
the fight

In all the pride of mimic splendor bright;
As urchin bands display the pageant show,

Ininsel glitter, and in ribbons glow;
And pigmy kings with carnage stain their
path,

Shake their cock plumes, and lift their
swords of lath †;

And great St. George struts, valorous, o'er
the plain,

Deck'd with the trophies ‡ of the dragon
slain,

And in a speech, the stoutest heart to daunt,
Paints the dread conflict, at the monster's
haunt;

And, thick where shiver'd lances strew the
ground,

A champion falls, transfixt by many a
wound.

But sudden, by necromantic trump

Awaken'd, sits erect upon his rump;

And little dames their favouring smiles be-
flow,

And “Father Christmas” bows his head of
snow!

And now the knight, who only tun'd his
tongue

On Twelfth-day, would prepare his piteous
song;

Would chaunt his favourite ditty, Hosier's
Ghost,

Deep in the maze of doleful music lost;

Or act, once more, Giles Collins, with a face
That shew variety of sad grimace,

While all the social groupe were proud to
tell,

That his white handkerchief he manag'd
well!

So pass'd, amid Andarton's silent bower,
Far from the world, the calm domestic
hour.

The Town and Country Auctioneer's Guide: containing Abstracts of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the Management and Collection of the Auction Duties, with Notes; an accurate Map, describing the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise; with useful Tables, Cases, Notes, and General Remarks. By John Planner, Auctioneer. 4to. 1797. 87 Pages. 10s. 6d.

OF this Work the Title Page is itself so explanatory, that little more seems necessary to say, than that it appears well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. To gentlemen of the profession, we conceive, such a book must be of considerable utility. Among the articles of which no mention is made in the Title Page, we find Tables of Property and Effects subject to the respective Duties of Sixpence and Tenpence

in the Pound; Table of Goods, &c. exempt from the Auction Duties; Forms of Notice, and other Documents necessary for passing the Accounts; Table of the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of those Limits, which are the Cities of London and Westminster and the Bills of Mortality; some useful Tables of the Auction Duties, computed as charged at the Excise Office, viz. the old Duty, at

* Geese dance, i. e. *guise* or *disguise* dance; for so the Cornish pronounce *guise*. The *geese dancers* of Cornwall answer to the *mummers* of Devon, and the *morris dancers* of Oxfordshire, &c.

† As the verses repeated in the geese dance contain an allusion to the crusades, the following couplet was first written:

And pigmy kings, by Payhim fabres gor'd,
Shake the light plume, and glance the mimic sword.

‡ *Spoliis indutus opimis.*

7d. and 3d. additional, making 10d. in the pound; the new Duty, at 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ additional, making 6d. in the pound (these Tables are calculated for all the fractional parts of pounds); Tables for calculating the Duties on Wine at 20l. and 30l. per tun; Stamps; Holidays at the Excise Office, &c. &c.

The Work closes with a number of legal decisions and summary judgments in different disputed *cases* that have arisen from the complex nature of the Auction Laws. These are stated with a perspicuity that renders them clear in their merits, though not reported in the language of the Courts.

“The Auctioneers, in general (says Mr. P.) may, I believe, be considered as coming under that description of people known at the Excise Office by the appellation of *Fair Traders*; but I do not imagine I shall run the risk of giving any offence to the majority, by acknowledging that there are some few among them, as well as in every other profession, who make no scruple of taking advantages as often as opportunity offers: and there is no doubt that under the idea of checking the unfair trader, the Commissioners of Excise have made the orders and regulations which have occasioned so much trouble and inconvenience to the fair trader; but the misfortune is, that the very regulations which so much harass and perplex those who mean to act uprightly, open a door to those who mean to do wrong, to pass their accounts without the same trouble and difficulty; for, can it be supposed, that a trader of any description, who comes with an intent to pass a false account, will be very scrupulous about the means of supplying the place of a few necessary forms? I think I may venture to assert, that in ninety-nine instances out of an hundred, where Auctioneers have been obliged to petition the Board, the Commissioners themselves have not even presumed that there was any intention in the Petitioners of defrauding the Revenue; and I know it to be the same in many cases where fines and penalties have been insisted.

“But as the Board of Excise have made such orders and regulations, it will be found that much trouble and loss of time will be saved by a perfect knowledge of, and a strict compliance with them. The trouble and inconvenience is trifling compared with the real losses which some even of the most regular of the profession have sustained by falling unwarily into the hands of those pests of society the

common informers, who, upon laying informations before some of the country justices, obtain a summons for the Auctioneer, who is mulcted in the penalties before he has any knowledge of having subjected himself to them.

“It is a known fact, that there are various sets of people of that description, who live as long as they can upon one class of dealers; and when they have plucked them sufficiently to keep them on their guard against their extortion, they resort to another description of dealers, whom they pursue in the same manner till they are no longer worth following. After having long lived upon the pawnbrokers, glovers, perfumers, &c. &c. they have taken it into their heads that the Auctioneers are fair game; and having succeeded in several instances at their outset, seem elated with the hopes of bringing down at least two or three brace a week; for they are in general keen sportsmen, and having their *scissors* as well as their *turkeys*, seldom miss their mark when they have once found their game.

“They, in general, have something like an attorney as their leader, who, having no reputation at stake, and consequently no prospect of getting employment in a respectable line, makes it his study, upon the appearance of any act of parliament where penalties are annexed, to pick out those clauses which are best adapted to the purpose, and then sets his agents to lie in wait for those who, through negligence or inattention, may expose themselves to their vulture-like talons.”

Mr. P. here makes very severe remarks upon the conduct of some of the country magistrates, and stops little short of insinuating that they must have an interest in the profits of these depredations. He puts a case of so extraordinary a nature, that we think the magistrates alluded to should have been boldly mentioned, as they disgrace the respectable members of the commission.

“A London Auctioneer (says he) had a sale in a neighbouring county, and had actually completed, as far as appeared to him necessary, with all the forms directed by the act of Parliament respecting the notices. Shortly after the sale he received a summons to appear before the justices at ——. Inconvenient as it was for him to leave his business in town, and conscious of not having committed any offence, he appeared before them on the day appointed in the summons, when

alter

after the informers had stated their case, he replied by a real statement of facts, *so as to convince the justices that he had in no way offended*; and they were about to dismiss the matter, when one of them observed, that these people (meaning the informers) had come a great way from their respective homes about this business, and therefore it was but right that they should be allowed their expences and loss of time. Upon this suggestion, the justices actually *fin'd the Auctioneer fifteen pounds*, which, together with his own expences, made seventeen pounds ten shillings, beside *his* loss of time."

Mr. P. then remarks, that though the ignorance of any particular law is no plea for a breach of that law; yet that a person offending through ignorance or inadvertence cannot deserve the same

degree of punishment as he who does it knowingly and with an intent to defraud.

"It certainly (says he) is incumbent on every man to make himself master of those laws particularly which relate to his own business or calling: and to place the whole of the acts of parliament in one point of view, with the various orders and regulations which have been made respecting them, is the intention of this work."

At first sight the book before us will appear to be useful only to the Gentlemen of the Hammer; but to brokers, silversmiths, book-sellers, and others who are much concerned in sales, a closer inspection will shew it to be nearly of equal utility.

J.

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

[Concluded from Page 187.]

THE Chinese alphabet is so numerous that the acquisition of this alone has been usually considered as the business of a large portion of human life, even with very close and diligent application. Our author makes some acute remarks upon this subject, which shew that the study is not so formidable as it has been commonly supposed.

In Chinese, there are scarcely fifteen hundred distinct sounds. In the written language there are at least eighty thousand characters, or different forms of letters; which number, divided by the first, gives fifty senses nearly, or characters, upon an average, to every sound expressed: a disproportion that gives more the appearance than the reality of equivocation and uncertainty to the oral language of the Chinese. Johnson's English Dictionary affords instances of words taken in upwards of one hundred different senses, without any doubt being thereby felt in English conversation; where indeed, if there were, no recourse can be had for ascertaining its precise sense, as in the Chinese, to the form of the written character peculiar to each sense in which the word is received.

The number of words, or meanings of words, in any language, must depend chiefly on the state of civilization to which the people that use it are arrived; and on the arts flourishing among them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the

Chinese dictionary should contain at least eighty thousand characters. Perhaps, if every sense in which an English term is received were considered as a distinct word, and the vast variety of those employed in the different occupations of life were taken into the account, the number would not be much fewer than that of the Chinese.

A certain order or connection is to be perceived in the arrangement of the written characters of the Chinese, as if it had been formed upon a system to take place at once, and not grown up, as other languages, by slow and distant intervals. Upwards of two hundred characters, constituting each of a few lines or strokes, mark the principal objects of nature, in the manner of Bishop Wilkins's divisions, in his book on the subject of universal language. These may be considered as the *genera* or *roots* of language, in which every other word or *species*, in a systematic sense, is referred to its proper *genus*. The *heart* is a genus, of which the representation of a curve line approaches to the forms of the object; and the species referable to it include all the *sentiments*, *passions*, and *affections*, that agitate the human breast. Each *species* is accompanied by some mark, denoting the *genus* or *heart*. Under the *genus hand* are arranged most trades and manual exercises. Under the *genus word*, every sort of speech, study, writing, and

and debate. A horizontal line marks a unit; crossed by another line, it stands for ten, as it does in every nation which repeats the units after that number.

The composition of many of the Chinese characters displays considerable ingenuity, and serves also to give an insight into the opinions and manners of the people. The character expressive of happiness includes abridged marks of land, the source of their physical; and of children, that of their moral enjoyments. This character, embellished in a variety of ways, is hung up almost in every house. Sometimes written by the hand of the Emperor, it is sent by him as a compliment, which is very highly prized, and such as he was pleased to send to the Ambassador.

The Sixth and last Chapter of this Work contains an account of the passage to St. Helena, and home. From this we have nothing to extract. In the Appendix are several tables of different degrees of importance and utility. The first expresses the population of China and its extent; the second, its annual revenue in money, rice, and other grain; the third and fourth supply lists of the chief civil and military officers; the fifth gives an account of the trade to China of the English and other European nations; the sixth states the amount of the tea annually exported, beginning from the year 1772. In this article is included a plan to prevent smuggling tea, by laying a small tax on houses, submitted to Government in 1783. By this it appears that the tax, known by the name of the Commutation-Tax originated from the Author of these Travels. There are three other tables, making in all nine, relative to the same trade.

We have now finished our account of these Travels, having extracted or abridged whatever we thought most likely to instruct or entertain our readers.

We do not mean to insinuate that we have extracted every thing that can instruct or entertain them; this would have considerably exceeded the limits of our plan. Undoubtedly much remains unnoticed by us, for the gratification of curiosity. It must however be confessed, that though this Work is upon the whole ingeniously and elegantly written, there is much matter that is irrelevant to the subject in hand. Sir G. Staunton certainly excels in perspicuous and scientific description; but this will hardly bear him out in the discussion of topics

which have been long ago sufficiently explained. Though words are swift of flight, and therefore termed winged by the great father of poetry, they cannot, unless animated by new ideas, mount to fame and fortune. The ancient fable of the Sibilline volumes may convey useful counsel to an author; who commonly enhances the value of his composition in proportion as he contracts its dimensions.

Of the wisdom, and of the ultimate success of this Embassy, we presume not to speak: we are not placed on a sufficient elevation to view all the bearings and circumstances of the question. We may venture, however, to pronounce that Lord Macartney, by making out his arrangements for a residence of some duration at Peking, seems to have promised himself more than a reasonable expectation would justify. To have had his charges defrayed by the Emperor would have been burdensome and unpleasant: to have been permitted to defray them from his own funds, the Prince must have departed from an established custom for a stranger's accommodation and service. And for what useful purpose to his country? China has neither the wants, nor the fears of the nations of Europe. No states exist within reach of communication, to whom she would deign to send a Minister; and the Chinese are too skilful and vigilant politicians to receive a spy among themselves, veiled under an honourable name. Of their extreme caution in admitting into their country impertinent and unprofitable foreigners, a laughable instance is related in Bell's Travels.

The Mandarin, who was to conduct the Russian Embassy to Peking, having seen, on his arrival at the borders, some women walking in the fields, asked the Ambassador, who they were, and whither they were going? He was told, they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China. The Mandarin replied, that they had women enough in Peking already; and as there had never been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first without a special order from the Emperor. But if his Excellency would wait for an answer, he would send a courier to Court for that purpose. As the return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks, it was thought more expedient to send back the women to *S. Lingsky*, with the waggons that had brought the baggage from that place.

But

But though we do not wish to detain our readers with our own opinion on the expediency and advantages of this Embassy, some weight may be due to an extract from a letter, which a correspondent has transmitted to us, written originally by a missionary settled in China, and received at Canton in December 1793. The fate of the Embassy is there stated with sufficient impartiality, and in some measure explained. We will give the substance of it as briefly as we can, and conclude our review of these volumes.

The missionary asserts, that the four objects that were sought by the British Government, were 1. An Establishment at Peking, where the Resident might keep a watchful eye over the trade of the English nation. 2. An Establishment at Chusan, where the Lion and Hindostan lay in the yellow sea. 3. A free trade to every part of the kingdom of China. This request was not to be understood as extending to an exemption from the usual duties, but only that the trade was not to be confined to the single river of Canton; a limitation which had taken place within the last fifty years, during the reign of the present Emperor. 4. A settled rate and law of duties and customs at Canton; which have been heretofore subject to the caprice and arbitrary impositions of the Mandarins.

These requests were made in various conferences both orally and in writing, and were *all formally refused*; the first simply and without comment; the rest with some reflections annexed of no pleasing or favourable complexion. The British presents were considered as costly, and the behaviour of the Ambassador and his whole suite was extremely circum-spect. The character and manners of Lord Macartney in particular were affable and liberal. He has failed notwithstanding in the main purpose of his mission; and the following reasons are assigned for it by our Chinese correspondent. He says in the first place, that there appeared great ignorance of the etiquette and customs of the Court of Peking; and the Embassy was attended by an interpreter as uninformed as themselves. They omitted also to bring presents with them for the sons of the Emperor and the Ministers of State. They persisted in refusing to comply with

the ceremonial in paying homage to the Emperor, and gave no satisfactory reason for their singularity. This by the way appeared to us nonsensical scrupulousness, as we have already remarked in its proper place. The Embassy moreover presented itself at Court in apparel too plain and simple for the taste of the country into which they were sent. They were inattentive to the necessary distribution of *douccars* to the various Mandarins, to whom were committed the care of their affairs and the provision for their wants. To these causes of failure another is sub-joined, more extensive probably and decisive in its operation than any of the others: the unfavourable representations made of the English nation by a missionary of great weight with the Emperor, who had considered this Embassy as very inimical to the commerce of his own country.

Our readers will observe in these strictures of our correspondent some marks of partiality and prejudice; it is so much the more likely that they were the sentiments of multitudes at Peking, who were able, openly or covertly, to obstruct Lord Macartney. But however small the commercial profits accruing from this Embassy may prove to our own country, the advantages to Europe must be considerable. Large importations of intellectual wealth have been conveyed by the returns of this voyage to the stores of literature and the arts, which excited neither the fears of politicians, nor the jealousy of traders; and these will gradually spread with prolific vigour over the western hemisphere, in defiance of the intrigues of ambition, and the rapacity of avarice. In particular, the example of this mighty Empire will teach the smaller nations of the globe the quantity of good which they prevent by their rivalships, suspicions, and animosities; that public happiness is not obstructed by a consumption limited to a native beverage and native manufactures; that agriculture compensates for the want of external commerce; and that the certain offspring of perpetual peace, subordination, frugality, and industry, are, what have hitherto been thought the great objects of government, an overflowing revenue, and a multitudinous population.

R. R.

Naucratis; or, Naval Dominion. A Poem.
By Henry James Pye. 4to. 1798. Nicol.

MR. PYE, with the enthusiasm of a poet, and the energy and loyalty of a true Englishman, celebrates the rise and progress of an art which has ever been the peculiar glory and strength of Great Britain. He takes up his subject like the herald in Venbrugh's *Æsop*, as high as the deluge, and brings it down to the last naval victory by Admiral Duncan. In the course of this Poem Mr. Pye celebrates most of the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves by the gallantry of their actions in the service of their country. This Poem cannot but be particularly acceptable at the present moment, when so much depends on the valour of our navy. It contains many beautiful passages, and will be read with pleasure by every friend to Great Britain, and the true interests of mankind.

Estelle. By M. De Florian, Author of *Numa Pompilius, &c. &c.*; with an Essay upon Pastoral. Translated from the French by Mrs. Susanna Cummyng. 2 Vols. 1798. Wright. 5s.

The translator of this work, who is only eighteen years of age, in her proposals for the publication, says, it was undertaken under many disadvantages, and owing to some inselicious circumstances in her situation presented to the publick. "The scene of the piece is in Languedoc, the most delightful and fertile province of France. It gives an account of the customs and innocent manners of the shepherds, and a description of several beautiful places and views of that province. Prefixed to it is an Essay upon the Pastoral; and there are also added, Historical and Biographical Notes, containing details of some events and remarkable actions and exploits of several celebrated characters mentioned in the book." Such is the account of the work given by the translator, and we shall only add, that those who delight to read pastorals, will find entertainment in the present performance.

A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty; or, a Short Account of the treacherous and Inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers towards the Peasants of Suabia during the Invasions of Germany in 1796. Selected and translated from a well-authenticated German Publication. By Anthony Anfrere, Esq. 12mo. Cadell. 1798. 1s.

An antidote to the poison of French principles. Mr. Anfrere, in this publication, has produced a series of well-attested facts, which prove that the cruelties inflicted by the French officers and soldiers have not been con-

finied, as it has sometimes asserted, to the rich and powerful, but on every class of people resident in the countries where they have carried their successful arms. This narrative proves our enemy to be guilty of crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not attested by men of the most indisputable honour and veracity. The recollection of them will for ever be impressed upon the minds of the men of Suabia, and the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the indelible disgrace of the self-entitled GREAT, but with more propriety DIABOLICAL NATION. Let the people of Great Britain take warning.

Short Instructions to Officers; with Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics. Egerton. 1798.

This opuscle contains concise and useful instructions that must render it a convenient *Vade Mecum* to Officers in the field of exercise. It may also be considered as a desirable index to the last edition of the book of "Rules and Regulations for the Observance of His Majesty's Infantry," agreeably to those of the Board of General Officers.

We understand that this work has been compiled by an Officer in the foot guards as an accompaniment to an ingenious apparatus lately invented for the purpose of practising the manœuvres of a battalion, according to the present system of military tactics. To the student in the art military this invention must, we conceive, be extremely serviceable, as by a proper disposition of these *exemplary troops*, and an attention to the instructions contained in the book, he will blend theory with practice, and in an easy manner become familiarized with modern tactics, the improvement of which appears to have been promoted by the projector of those *Military Figures*.

Table Talk; being Discourses of John Selden, Esq. or his Sense of Various Matters and High Consequence relating especially to Religion and State. A new edition, with the Life of the Author, and Notes. Cawthorn. 12mo.

Selden's *Table Talk* is too well known to require any eulogium. Were any necessary, that of Dr. Johnson might be adduced, who preferred it as a book of a kind, and as better than any of the French *Æneas*. The present edit on is superior to any of the former ones, by having a new Life of the Author added, with a few and pertinent Notes.

Leçons Graduées pour les Enfants premier Cours. En Trois Volumes. Elmley and Bremner. 12mo. 1796.

The Author of these Lessons is the Abbe
L 1 2 Gautier,

Caultier, who dedicates them to Lady Auckland. They are intended to facilitate the improvement of youth of three, four, and five years of age, in their grammatical pursuits,

and have had the approbation of the French Royal Academy so long ago as the year 1787. They appear to be well adapted to the purpose intended.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 24.

THE STRANGER, a Play, translated, with alterations from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

The Stranger,	Mr. Kemble,
Count Winterfon,	Mr. Barrymore,
Baron Steinfort,	Mr. Palmer,
Solomon,	Mr. Wewitzer,
Peter,	Mr. Suett,
Francis,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Tom,	Mr. Aikin.
Mrs Haller,	Mrs. Siddons,
Countess Winterfon,	Mrs. Goodall,
Anne,	Miss Steward.

In the translation of this Play, the spirit of the original is happily preserved, while the wild and licentious flights, into which the fertile but extravagant imagination of the German dramatists are frequently transported, are carefully suppressed.

The Stranger, apparently a misanthrope from unmerited misfortune, possesses a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and though deprived of half his fortune by the dishonesty of one friend, and of his wife by the treacherous seduction of another, finds his greatest consolation in the exercise of benevolence. He and his wife, who assumes the name of Mrs. Haller, are, notwithstanding the fatal cause of their separation, still animated with the purest affection for each other. Seduced in an unguarded moment, and at an early age, while her principles were yet unfix'd, she expiates her crime by a retirement of three years spent in anguish, self-reproach, and all the bitter pungency of remorse. Her repentance is complete. They meet by accident, and the abhorrence of her breach of matrimonial love is not weakened by the pardon which she receives from her husband, who, convinced of her sincere contrition, takes her again to his arms.

Of the acting, too much cannot be said. Mrs. Siddons succeeded in produc-

ing the most unqualified detestation of the crime to which Mrs. Haller is supposed to have fallen a victim while she excited the deepest pity for a heart purified by sincere repentance.

Mr. Kemble never displayed in any one part more real talents than in this of the Stranger. His performance was pathetic, chaste, and discriminating, such as evidently shewed great attention, and was crowned with its due reward, great and deserved applause.

The other performers also were entitled to commendation.

A Prologue, written by Mr. W. Linley, was spoken by Mr. Barrymore; and the Epilogue, written by Mr. Lewis, by Mr. Suett, in the character of a gipsy.

31. **THE RAFT; OR, BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER**, a petite Musical Piece, was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. It turns chiefly on the escape of an Irish sailor from a French prison, with ridicule of the raft spoken of in the public papers, as threatened by the French to invade this country with.

APRIL 9. **HARLEQUIN'S RETURN**, a pantomime, partly new, and partly selected, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The inventor Mr. Crofs. This was designed for the amusement of the holiday people, but the reign of pantomime at the winter theatres seems to be much on the decline. After a few night's performance, being little attended to, it was withdrawn.

17. **CURIOSITY**, a Play, translated from one called *Siri Brake*, or *the Dangers of Curiosity*, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The principal parts by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Pope, Miss Chapman, Miss Mansel, and Miss Betterton. The story of this Piece was interesting, and conducted with judgment. It was diversified by incidents calculated to excite emotions of pleasantry as well as sympathetic concern, and the passions were strongly engaged. The misfortune and unhappiness

unhappiness which may result from an indiscreet curiosity, were well displayed, and produced their effect on the audience. The piece was well received.

A Prologue and Epilogue, both written by Mr. Taylor, were delivered with great propriety by Mr. Holman and Miss Betterton.

20. A Mr. Taylor appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Tom Tug in the Waterman.

21. FORECASTLE FUN; or, SATURDAY NIGHT AT SEA, a Musical Interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Incedon.

POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXECUTION OF A YOUNG MAN FOR FORGERY.

IF when a melancholy tale,
In simple strains our ears assail,
With sorrow's plaintiff mean,
The tear of sympathy will flow,
While list'ning to another's woe,
And make it seem our own.
What! if the common ills of life,
If private cares, and public strife,
Disturb our wonted rest,
Shall not the tale of mighty woes
Call forth soft Pity's tear from those,
Of feelings fine possess'd?
See on her bed dissolv'd in grief,
Frantic and hopeless of relief,
Yon hapless widow lie!
Behold her frame with anguish torn!
Mark how to Heav'n she lists forborn
Her sorrow-streaming eye!
Long time a stranger to repose,
Too big for utterance are her woes,
This agonizing day;
For, dire to tell, her only son,
Ere half his natal glass is run,
His forfeit life must pay.

To the Almighty Power on high,
Her silent prayers submissive fly,
And reach his shining throne;
For resignation to his will,
In this the worst of ev'ry ill,
Her hapless life has known.

But hark! What means that rolling sound,
And what the croud that gathers round
Yon mansion of despair?
The woe-worn widow views no light,
The scene arrests her daughter's sight,
They shriek and tear their hair.

Alas! that fatal hearse contains
All our lov'd brother's dear remains;
"Ah, wretched Youth!" they cry.
Then frantic stand, and pale with fear,
Look wildly round, and view the bier,
Advancing slowly nigh.

Ye few, whose tears spontaneous flow
Responsive for another's woe,
Can paint the awful scene,
When they approach the drear abode,
And usher in the lifeless load,
With solemn mournful mien.

From this sad Tale ye parents learn,
How little mortals can discern
Man's proper good or ill;
In infancy, if Heaven see fit
To call your child, resigned submit,
Nor murmur at it's will.

The task to Nature hard, I own;
For by experience sad I've known
The trial, how severe!
When youth, like op'ning blossoms grow,
Death strikes the unexpected blow,
Nor spares the offspring dear.

But in Futurity's dark womb
Could we but look, perhaps the tomb,
Where quiet now he lies,
Has screen'd him from impending ill,
And prov'd Heav'n's dispensations still
"Are blessings in disguise."

M. T.

Walsworth.

LINES

FOUND IN THE GROTTO AT THE FOOT
OF THE CASCADE AT SHRUB'S-HILL,
SURRY, JUNE 14th, 1797.

YE whose soft minds the cares of love oppress,
Who sick of life have sought this cool recess,
Know that congenial spirits haunt this gloom,
Orestes' ghost, and Edwin's from their tomb.
The first a victim for lost Mary mourns,
For Edwin's fate here Naiads pour their urns,
Float their green tresses on the rippling tide,
Where frantic plung'd the love sick suicide.
The wood nymphs listen as these spirits throw
Their shadowy fingers o'er the lyre of woe;
Satyrs, with ears erect, pursue the sound,
And leave impress their cleft-hoofs on the ground.

In

In Fancy's eye here mix a motley train,
The wild creation of our Shakspeare's brain;
Ghosts, Genii, Faries, nightly seek this place,
And the * mute monster of a hag's embrace.

W. T.

SOLILOQUIUM

FELIS ALBÆ MORIENTIS, EQUI PEDIBUS
SAUCIATÆ.

NON redeunte dies Phœbo numerare pu-
temus,

Tramite sed stratis sentibus atque rosis.

Amplius laud anno quamvis mihi Fata dede-
runt,

Nestoris æqualis vita beata fuit.

O Di—quid Cælum!! Gremio recubare
Melissæ,

Membrivæ extensis in Juvenile femur.

Dum Venus et charites caput, et membra al-
ba coronant,

Stamina virtutis Pectore firma vigent.

Quam felix mariar! Cessate dolere, Gri-
malki!

Effundet lachrymas Casta Melissa suas.

AN AMATEUR.

April 8th, 1798.

IMITATED BY THE SAME.

THIS not by Phœbus' annual round,

We ought to number days,

But by the thorns and roses found,

That check or smooth our ways.

Tho' mine were infantine and few,

On Life's precarious stage,

Yet were, as they no sorrow knew,

In bliss a Nestor's age.

To fair Melissa's bosom press,

I purr'd from morn to night;

The fane of white-robed Peace her breast,

And seat of chaste delight.

But sigh no more, Grimalkin's dear,

That Fate hath stopp'd my breath;

As lov'd Melissa sheds a tear,

I'm happy ev'n in death.

HORATHI FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

ODE XV. AD NERAM.

Non servatam ab eâ fidem queritur.

Nox erat, & cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno

Inter minora sidera;

Cum tu, magnorum numen læsura Deorum,

In verba jurabas mea.

CLOUDLESS the night, the Moon full-
orb'd serene,

In peerless pomp mid smaller stars was seen,

When you appealing to the conscious skies,
Shock'd heav'n's chief Gods with daring per-
juries;

With circled arms caressing as you spoke,
(Not cl fer clings the ivy round it's oak.)

Thus as I prompted vow'd.

“ While ravenous wolves to flocks shall hos-
tile be,

Orion's star to sailors on the sea,

While Phœbus' hair unshorn the zephyr's
move,

Mutual I swear shall be our plighted love.

O false Næra! henceforth weep my ire;

If ought of manhood Flaccus does inspire,

Think not that tamely he will injur'd bear

A youth more favour'd your best nights should
share.

No! since incens'd, he seeks some truer
maid,

For you, no fondness shall his breast invade.

Your form, your witching face allure in
vain

A heart where vengeance has commenc'd her
reign.

Whoever you may be, whose happier pride

Marches clute, and dares my wrongs deride;

In herds and land for wealth that you ex-
ceed

Golden Pastolus watering Lydia's mead.

With Samos' sage in knowledge tho' you
vie,

And though past ages trace your destiny,

In beauty, Nireus, tho' you far transcend,

Know, that ere long your vaunted loves must
end;

Then you, alas! her heart transferr'd shall
see,

And the sarcastick sneer employed by me!

ORESTES.

Chard, Somersetshire.

March 19, 1798.

POOR MARY.

YONDER Stream that winds along,

Murmuring thro' the far off vale,

Oft hath heard poor Mary's song,

Oft hath heard her simple tale.

Ah! Time was, when Mary's cheek

Had the blushing rose's hue,

When her form, so fair and meek,

Love from ev'ry peasant drew.

On yon plain appears her cot,

Clad with blooming sucklings fair,

Once she blest her humble lot,

Void of sorrow, void of care.

* Caliban. Vide Shakspeare's Tempest.

When

When appear'd the rising morn,
Hymn'd the sweet her sacred lay;
But, alas! those days are gone,
Peace and joy are fled away.

When soft blew the evening gale,
She would with her Henry seek,
O'er the green-enrobed vale,
Or yon bright pellucid creek.

It was when the sun's last ray
Sparkled faintly o'er the main,
They pursued their wonted way,
By the river, o'er the plain.

As they pac'd the banks along,
Henry, with a lover's care,
While his Mary tun'd her song,
Stoop'd to pluck a primrose fair.

Luckless youth! the bank gave way,
And he sunk to rise no more;
Ne'er again will Henry stray;
Soon are joys sublimer o'er.

Oft was Mary seen to hie,
Where in former days she stray'd;
And while tears bedew'd each eye,
She invoc'd her Henry's shade.

Soon she lost the roses bloom,
And her eyes were bright no more,
Soon she sought the chilling tomb,
Soon her pain and grief were o'er.

Now the traveller wand'ring by,
Mark's the weeping willows bend,
O'er her ashes heaves the sigh,
And laments poor Mary's end!

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, March 18, 1798.

THE RAINBOW.

SOFT show'rs had enlivened the air,
The sun was transparent and bright;
I thought of the charms of my fair,
And gather'd new joy at the sight.
I rang'd with delight o'er the glade,
New objects of beauty to spy;
When full to my view was display'd
The Rainbow, the pride of the sky.

"Hail, Iris, resplendent and fair!
"Propitious to mortals below,
"Bright Queen of the regions of air,
"All hail to thy watery bow!"
I scarcely had spoke, when a cloud
(On the word of a poet 'tis true)
Disdainfully thundered aloud,
And shrouded her charms from my view.

"And such," I exclaim'd with a sigh,
"Is the versatile taste of the fair;
As wild as the glittering fly
That floats on the bosom of air.
All hearts pay the tribute of praise,
When Nature and Beauty unite;
Till Fashion her mantle displays,
And snatches some grace from our sight.

Eliza! methinks you unfold,
The obvious allusion & trace;
Then banish those tresses of gold
That wanton too free on your face.
O blest with the talent to please!
Those envious tresses remove,
That brow is the herald of peace,
The Rainbow of beauty and love.

THE PLAGUE.

NISI UTILE EST QUOD FACIMUS, STULTA EST GLORIA.

(A. R. Sc. Lib.)

THE following short Directions for the Cure and Prevention of the Plague, are compiled from a small Pamphlet in the Italian language, published by Count Berchtold at Vienna in 1797, one copy of which is in the possession of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his Excellency Mr. Pinto, her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c.

The Academy has ordered translations to be made into Arabic, French, and Portuguese; and this extract in English is particularly intended for the use of the numerous bodies of British subjects at present employed on their country's ser-

vice in this part of Europe; as the garrison of Gibraltar, the fleet at sea, the troops on shore in Portugal, and the masters of British vessels in its harbours.

The Compiler has no other information concerning it whatever, than that contained in the pamphlet, nor does he know if any thing upon the subject has yet been published in England. He leaves the Reader to believe or reject, according to his judgment; heartily wishing there may never be a necessity for putting it to the trial.

Count Berchtold says, that the method was first proposed by G. Baldwin, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General

General at Alexandria in Egypt, who, during a long residence in that country, after much thought and observation, was induced to believe that the use of sweet olive oil applied to the skin, might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful and hitherto incurable malady.

Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the Rev. Lewis de Pavia, Chaplain and Agent to the hospital called St. Anthony's at Smyrna; who, after five years experience, pronounces it to be the most efficacious remedy hitherto made use of, for the space of twenty-seven years that the hospital had been under his management. He acquainted Count Berchtold with the success and the mode of application; and from his communications the pamphlet seems principally to have been composed.

Count Berchtold further says, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publish a more full and philosophical relation of his observations and experiments; that he favoured the Count with the perusal of the manuscript, and permitted him to transcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and to Mr. Baldwin for this seeming anticipation of the work; at the same time observing, that he feels it an indispensable and sacred duty, to lose no time in making known a discovery of such importance, particularly to those countries that are nearer, and have more frequent commerce with the Barbary States and Ports of the Turkish Empire.

The directions are simply these. Immediately that a person is perceived to be infected with the Plague, he must be taken into a close room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean sponge dipped in warm olive oil, his body must be very briskly rubbed all over, for the purpose of producing a profuse sweat. During the friction, sugar and juniper berries must be burnt in the fire, which raise a dense hot smoke, that contributes to the effect.

The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be used at each time.

In general, the first rubbing is followed by a very copious perspiration; but should it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated, first wiping the body with a warm dry cloth; and in order still further to promote perspiration, the pa-

tient may take any warm sudorific drink, such as elder-flower tea, &c.

It is not necessary to touch the eyes, and other more tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

Every possible precaution must be made use of to prevent the patient from taking cold, such as keeping covered those parts of the body not directly under the operation, nor must the linen be changed till the perspiration has entirely subsided.

The operation should be repeated once a day, until evident symptoms of recovery begin to appear.

If there are already tumours upon the body, they should be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a state of suppuration, when they may be dressed with the usual plasters.

The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease; if neglected till the nerves and the mass of the blood are affected, or a diarrhoea has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but still the patient should not be despaired of, as by an assiduous application of the means proposed, some few have been recovered, even after the diarrhoea had commenced.

During the first four or five days, the patient must observe a very abstemious diet: the author allows only a small quantity of vermicelli simply boiled in water. Nor must any thing be taken for the space of thirty or forty days, except very light food; as, he says, an indigestion in any stage of the disorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the use of wine till the expiration of forty days.

There is no instance of the person rubbing the patient having taken the infection. He should previously anoint himself all over with oil, and must avoid receiving the breath of the infected person into his own mouth or nostrils. The prevention to be used in all circumstances is, that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and easy digestible food.

One of the many ingenious observations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongst upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the Plague in Upper and Lower Egypt during the space of forty years, he could not discover a single oilman or dealer in oil.

Lisbon, 1797. By Royal Permission.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 201.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR Lordships heard counsel in an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, Maclean against Thorley.— Affirmed the decree, with 200*l.* costs.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The Bills for granting Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viscount Duncan each an annuity of 2000*l.* were passed without any amendment.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

The second reading of Elten's Divorce Bill being moved,

Lord Auckland rose to give it his opposition. He said it was evident, from the printed Bill then before the House, and from the proceedings which lately took place in a Court below, that the person who then applied to their Lordships had countenanced the crime, for the consequences of which he was seeking relief; and therefore he was not entitled to any from Parliament. The practice of obtaining divorces had lately increased to a most alarming degree, notwithstanding the efforts made by a noble and learned Lord, who presided in one of the Courts of Justice, to punish the crime of adultery. This practice, among others imported from France, had become more frequent since the rejection of all virtue, religion, and morality, in that country. He did not wish to prevent the hearing of counsel on the present Bill, but he certainly would vote for its rejection.

The Duke of Athol said, that if even all the obligations in the Bill should appear from the statements of counsel to be true, it ought not then to be suffered to pass through that House; and for that reason he thought it might be rejected at once.

The Lord Chancellor said, that before any decision was come to on the Bill, it would be proper to hear what the counsel had to say.

The Bishop of Durham said, he would not oppose the hearing of counsel after the recommendation which had just come from so high an authority. He could not, however, avoid complaining of the frequency of applications similar to the present. He considered it a consequence of the gross immoralities imported of late years into this kingdom from France; the Directory of which country, finding that they were not able to subdue us by their arms, appeared as if they were determined to gain their ends by destroying our morals. They had sent over persons to this country, who made the most indecent exhibitions on our theatres; exhibitions which would not have been allowed even in France; and which, so far from being allowable in a Christian country, would have disgraced the ancient theatres of Athens and Rome. It was his intention to move, on some future day, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to order all such persons out of the kingdom, as people who were likely to destroy our morality and religion; and who were very probably in the pay of France. He hoped that the noble Lord on the woolsack, with the assistance of another noble and learned Lord, would consider whether some regulations might not be adopted to prevent that frequency of divorces which was a disgrace to a civilized country.

Their Lordships then heard Mr. Dallas in support of the Bill. He stated, that the only objection against its passing into a law was the circumstance of Mr. Elten having signed articles of separation from his wife in the year 1789, which he did with great reluctance, and to which he was induced by the mother of Mrs. F. who on that account furnished him with

the means of escaping from his creditors. But after Mr. E. had been appointed to a ship, and made some money in the West Indies, he wrote home, expressing the most ardent wishes to be re-united to his wife, and to share his fortune with her; but at that time she was living with the Duke of Hamilton. All these facts Mr. Dallas called witnesses to prove.

The Bishop of Rochester, having read over the Articles of Separation, pointed out certain passages which he desired to be read, and which stated that Mr. Esten had agreed never to sue any person in any Common Law or Ecclesiastical Court on his wife's account, or in consequence of any connection between such person and his wife. His Lordship then observed, that this act on the part of the husband towards his wife was a *traditio in manum* of every adulterer who walked the streets.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his surprise, that the Ecclesiastical Court had granted a separation *a mensâ et thoro* after what was contained in those articles.

Mr. Dallas said, that the Court had frequently granted divorces in similar cases.

The Lord Chancellor then rose and told their Lordships, that previous to the motion he was about to make he would inform them, that in consequence of the suggestion of a noble Lord, it was his intention to bring forward certain propositions, the objects of which would be to stop the frequency of divorces, which had lately been as common, and as easily attainable, as it was for a man to suffer a recovery in the Court of Common Pleas to bar an estate tail. In the first place he would recommend as a necessary measure, that a copy of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court should accompany every petition to that House for a divorce. Secondly, that a Committee should be appointed with power to examine the parties who had been plaintiff and defendant on oath, in order to discover whether there had been any collusion between them. And, in the third place, he should propose that an enquiry might be made in order to ascertain whether the adultery had been committed during the cohabitation of the husband and wife, or after they were separated. He would lay these points in the shape of Resolutions before their Lordships on Monday next: and then a day might be fixed upon for the purpose of taking them

into consideration, that a Bill might be brought in grounded upon the same. His Lordship then moved, that the Bill then before the House be rejected.

This motion was agreed to *nem. disp.* and the Bill was accordingly rejected.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Douglas presented the following Bills from the House of Commons, viz.

The Portugal Salt Importation Bill, the Gold and Silver Watch Case Duty Repeal Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bill to rectify Mistakes in the Land Tax Commissioners Name Bill, together with one private Bill. These were severally read a first time.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The Bill for taking off the Bounty on Sail-Cloth exported to Ireland; the Bill for allowing an additional quantity of Corn to be exported to the Island of Guernsey, &c. &c. and also the Dutch Property Bill, were presented, and severally read a first time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lords St. Vincent and Duncan's Annuities, Gold and Silver Watch Case Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and several of a private nature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the chair, and the consideration of the claim of Tho. Stapleton, Esq. of Carlton, Yorkshire, to the Barony of Beaumont, being resumed,

The Lord Chancellor rose, and having at some length taken a comprehensive view of the subject before the Committee, observed, that his opinion was generally contained in three propositions which he should have the honour of submitting to the consideration of the Committee; and in concluding, he moved three Resolutions, which were generally to the following effect:

"That the Barony of Beaumont vested in Wm. Viscount Beaumont."

"That the said Barony remained in abeyance between the co-heirs of the said Viscount." And

"That the Petitioner (Mr. S.) had proved himself to be one of those co-heirs."

The Resolutions were then severally put by the Chairman, and agreed to by the Committee, *nem. disp.*

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duke of Bedford (who attended in his place) expressed his regret at being obliged, in consequence of indisposition, to postpone his intended motion respecting the removal of his Majesty's Ministers, and moved, "That the Order for summoning the House for Monday next be discharged, and a new Order given for a similar proceeding on Thursday."

This proposal meeting the concurrence of their Lordships, the proceeding was ordered to take place accordingly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart presented from the House of Commons the Expiring Laws Renewal Bill, the Bill for increasing the Rates to be paid to Innkeepers, &c. on the quartering of Soldiers; and the Office Clerks' Compensation Bill, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert, the proprietor and printer of The Morning

Chronicle, attended in obedience to the order of the House, and having surrendered themselves into the custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, admitted the charge against them, and apologized for having unintentionally incurred their Lordships' displeasure.

Lord Minto expatiated with severity on the offence, and moved, "That they be committed to prison for three months, and pay a fine of 50l. each," which was carried in the affirmative.

The Duke of Bedford then rose, and after a speech of some length, in which he reprobated the conduct of Ministers, moved an Address to his Majesty, which in substance appeared to set forth, that the present situation of the Country, &c. was solely to be attributed to the misconduct of Ministers, and praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to dismiss them from his presence and councils for ever. After which a division took place; For the Motion 11, Proxies 2—13. Against it 88, Proxies 25—113. Majority against the Motion, 100.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THE Mutiny and Corporation Causes Bills were read a third time, and passed.

A person from the Mint presented accounts of gold and silver coined in the year 1797.

The Master of the Rolls presented a petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying for the aid of Parliament; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Master of the Rolls moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of money advanced by Parliament to the said Trustees."—Ordered.

The Solicitor General brought in a Bill "to prevent persons resident in this country from advancing money for Bills of Exchange or Debts due to the Government of the United Provinces, or to any Bodies Corporate or Politic, exercising jurisdiction within the same, during the war, without a licence for that purpose previously had."—It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The County Jurisdiction Bill, after a conversation between Mr. Wigley, Mr. Burton, Mr. D. P. Coke, and Mr. Jeffery (the latter wishing to have the town of Poole exempt), was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Keyworth and Great Leeke Inclosure Bills, and Gloucester Road Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington moved for the appointment of a Committee to revise so much of the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. as relates to the additional duties to be paid at weighing engines, and to the number of horses employed in drawing carriages and wagons on turnpike-roads; and to report their opinions on the same to this House.

Sir J. Sinclair wished that the enquiry should be extended to all the roads through the country, as a circumstance necessary to the improvement of agriculture, and one which had already employed the attention of that Board.

Mr. Alderman Lushington was of opinion,

nion, that the enquiry should be confined to the object which he had in view, namely, to facilitate the access of provision to the metropolis.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that the object of the Hon. Alderman was to increase the toll on carriages and waggons, and thus by a sort of paradox to relieve the farmers.

Sir J. Sinclair moved to omit the words of the motion after the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. This motion, by which the enquiry is made general, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Election Treating Act, Mr. S. Smith in the chair,

Mr. Simeon rose to submit to the Committee the clauses which he had before expressed his intention to bring forward. It would be for Gentlemen to adopt or reject them, after they had considered their tendency, and this might be distinctly and generally understood. If the Committee should agree to his bringing them up, he hoped they would be printed. His object was briefly to make the law of Elections known to the Electors, to people engaged in the conducting of Elections, and to Members of Parliament; and he believed this could only be effectually done, by declaring what the law ought to be. He next brought up several clauses, which were as follow:

"That between the time of issuing an Election Writ, and the return being made to Parliament, no Elector is to receive from any Candidate, or persons employed by him, either Meat or Drink: and any carriages or other conveyances used by the Electors must be paid for, not by the Candidate or any other person connected with the Election, but by the Voters, who are to receive no money for loss of time; and the fee to enable a person to acquire the right of voting must, in all cases, be paid by the person applying for it. That the votes of persons violating the above clause in any of its provisions, shall be null and void."

The Master of the Rolls here remarked, that as he took it for granted the clauses were merely proposed to be printed, and reconsidered, he would not then make any observations upon them.

Mr. Simeon next brought up a clause, which stated,

"That Candidates who should be proved guilty of using any of the means forbidden in the first clause should be

considered incapable of being elected for the place for which they stood, or for any other place in that Parliament, or during the term of six years.

"That it shall be lawful for Candidates to supply with meat and drink, and pay the expences of a certain number of the persons serving on Committees, notwithstanding that they may be voters. The number of voters on a Committee for a County Election to be 12, and for a Borough 6.

"That an oath shall be administered to each voter at the time of polling, agreeably to the first clause."

Lord Belgrave brought up two clauses, purporting,

"That during the time of an Election, no Candidate or his agent should give to the Electors ribbons or any other badge of distinction.

"That the election of any Member returned to Parliament is liable to be questioned on the ground of having on former Elections infringed the Act of William III. which disqualification is to extend alike to the unsuccessful Candidate during the term of 6 years."

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 27th of March; in the mean time to be printed with the amendments.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Grant presented a petition from the Farmer's Society of the county of Banff, in Scotland, stating the losses sustained by farmers in consequence of the low price of corn, which they conceived to be owing to the importation of foreign grain. They prayed that means might be adopted to prevent the same; and also, that no additional duties might be laid on distilleries. — Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the report of the Committee on whom was referred a petition from certain ship owners, praying for relief from responsibility; and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, which was agreed to. He also brought up the report of the Scotch Distillery Bill, which was ordered to be re-committed on Tuesday next.

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

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed

agreed to the Mutiny Bill and some private Bills, without any amendment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to make a motion of which he had given notice a few days ago. The object of it he would briefly explain. It was, he said, well known that vices every day acquired dominion over minds unawed by authority, and unchecked by salutary restraints. The object of his motion was to strengthen the hands of Magistrates, which, at this period, he thought more than ever necessary. This could only be done by rendering their power more clear, and subjecting the counties to the payment of expences of actions for misdemeanours. He wished to bring in a Bill of as general a nature as possible, that Hon. Gentlemen might have an opportunity of making such alterations in it as they might wish, and full time would also be afforded them of exercising their judgments. His Hon. Colleague and himself had been able to collect generally the sentiments of the Magistrates of the United Kingdoms. Having made these general observations, he had no doubt but it was the intention of the House to give support to the Magistrates, and would therefore simply move, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower certain Courts to order expences of actions of misdemeanours to be paid out of the county-stock."

Mr. Mainwaring said, it was with extreme reluctance he rose to oppose any motion made by the Hon. Gentleman, who never proposed any thing but what was evidently intended to benefit the community; but he believed the present motion was not his own: it must have been founded on the representations of interested individuals. Had the Hon. Gentleman considered the subject of his motion, he would have known that a Bill of the same nature was brought in some time ago, and had been amply discussed; but the House had not thought fit to adopt it. He therefore expected to find the reasons stated why the House ought not to reject the present motion. The Gentleman who advised the Hon. Member to bring this matter forward now, had sent letters to the different counties; and Mr. Mainwaring himself, as a person officially interested, received one of these letters, the proposals in which, after being very fully considered at the Quarter Sessions, were pronounced unnecessary and improper. This decision was founded on the notorious incapacity of the county

to bear any further assessment, and that the persons, principally liable to the rates, were those who could least bear them. Under all these circumstances, he should deem it his duty to oppose the Bill whenever it was brought in.

Mr. Henry Laicelles observed, that by a late verdict of the Court of King's Bench, Magistrates were placed in a new situation. Formerly, their expences were awarded to be paid by the county, but now they must pay their expences themselves. He should therefore support the motion.

Mr. Rose concurred in the sentiments of the last Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Mainwaring contended, that the Act of Parliament respecting the power of Magistrates was clear, and expressly prohibitory of the payment of expences out of the county rates.

Mr. Buxton stated, that Magistrates were not safe in the execution of their office. He was a Magistrate; and though a violent mob recently assembled in his county, which had endangered his life, it had fallen to him to pay the expences of prosecuting the offenders. Thus, when Magistrates, appointed by the law, are endangered for the execution of the laws, they must pay the expences attending the correction of crime, and sit down with empty purses.

On the question being put, leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

In a Committee on the Dutch Intercourse Bill, the Traitorous Correspondence Act was read, and on the motion of Mr. Solicitor General, it was agreed that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the present Bill.

In a Committee of Supply the petition and other papers presented from the Board of Agriculture were taken into consideration.

Sir J. Sinclair stated, that the institution of the Board of Agriculture was of such great national importance, that he could not anticipate any objections that could be urged against his motion; he should therefore content himself with moving that a sum, not exceeding 3000*l.* be granted to the Board for the service of the year 1798.

Mr. Baker said, he thought the House ought to have a more satisfactory account of the appropriation of the money already voted, particularly of last year, before they agreed to any further grants.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no objection to the motion. The House would reserve

to itself the power of judging whether the institution had or had not been of national utility. If it had not, they might inquire into the reason; and if it had, they would derive a satisfaction from seeing that the object proposed had been attained.

The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, the accounts from the Bank, relative to the advances to Government, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the Ship Owners' and Masters' Relief Bill, which was read a first time. On account of its great importance, the Hon. Member said he should propose the second reading to be postponed to a distant day, to give Gentlemen an opportunity of considering the subject. Wednesday, the 6th of April, was fixed for that purpose.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up a Bill for enlarging the powers of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, which was read a first time.

The commitment of the Slave Carrying Bill was deferred.

The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill was brought up and read a first time.

The Bill for discontinuing the Bounty on Sail Cloth and Canvas exported to Ireland, was read a third time and passed.

The Dutch Intercourse Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Land Commissioners Appointment Bill, the Watch Case Duty Repeal Bill, the Salt Importation Bill, and several others of a private nature.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

A person from the Tax-office presented an account of the amount of the duties on Clocks and Watches to the latest period to which the same could be made up.

Mr. Pitt suggested the propriety of referring this account to the Committee to whom the petitions upon this subject had been referred. That Report, he said, he wished to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, when he should propose a duty in lieu of the present duty on Clocks and Watches.

Mr. Jones intimated his intention to bring forward a motion on Friday next relative to the Emigrants; which notice he afterwards withdrew, on an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wished that some steps should be taken to ascertain the names, ages, sex, and number of the Emigrants in this country.

Mr. Pitt admitted the importance of the subject, but he assured the Hon. Gentleman, that a learned friend of his had it in contemplation to propose a revival of the Alien Act, in which some regulations would be proposed, which would probably meet the ideas of the Hon. Gentleman.

On the motion of Mr. Hobart, leave was given to bring in a Bill to increase the rates to Innkeepers and others, for quartering soldiers.

The Committee on the Finance Committee Reports was deferred.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Wednesday se'nnight, a motion on a subject (the Slave Trade) which had often been before the House.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Innkeepers Relief Bill in the quartering of soldiers.

Mr. Pitt said, he yesterday intimated his intention to go into a Committee tomorrow on the duty on Clocks and Watches. He should now propose to refer to the consideration of the same Committee the duties on several other articles. He then moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, to whom the several petitions from the Clock and Watchmakers are referred, that they should likewise take into consideration the assessed duties on inhabited Houses, Window-lights, Horses used in Husbandry, and Dogs." Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The Innkeepers Relief Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt said, he had on a former day intimated his intention to propose a tax as a substitute for the tax upon Clocks and Watches, which it had been deemed expedient to repeal; but he should defer to Friday next the detail of the subject which stood for this day's discussion, because it was necessary to have a little more time to class and arrange the heads of the plan he proposed to submit to the House. At present he should confine himself to a simple vote for the repeal of the Clock and Watch duty. He should
however

however state to the House, that he meant to propose some augmentation of the duties on inhabited houses, windows, carriages, horses, horses used in husbandry, and dogs. That augmentation would perhaps amount to one seventh, or an eighth part of the present duty, and supply the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of the Watch Duty, which had been estimated to produce 200,000*l*. He likewise stated it to be his intention to propose some alteration of the rate of Assessed Taxes, independent of the augmentation he intended to propose. His chief reason for deferring the detail of the resolutions to Friday, was, that the various rates of duties on windows, according to their number, were of a complicated nature, which the interval would afford him an opportunity of simplifying. In the Committee, therefore, he should propose a resolution for the repeal of the duty on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces; and that the Chairman should be directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. He then moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the different petitions from the Clock and Watch Makers, praying a repeal of the duties, &c. and that the several papers presented yesterday and Monday, should be referred to the said Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee accordingly,

Mr. Pitt said, it was, as he had already stated, his intention to simplify some of the Assessed Taxes, and at present he should only move a resolution for the repeal of the Watch Tax; but to prevent misapprehension, he begged leave to state, that the repeal of the tax only applied to the act of last session imposing the duty, and that it had no reference whatever to the assessments, which had since been a criterion of the property of those by whom such assessments were to be paid. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on Clocks, Watches, and Time pieces, shall cease and determine.

The Resolution was put and carried.

On the resumption of the House the Report was ordered to be received tomorrow, and the Committee to sit again on Friday next.

Committee of Supply and Ways and Means deferred to Friday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee, which resolved that the duties on Clocks and Watches should cease and determine.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for reducing the number of holidays in certain public offices, and enforcing the personal attendance of the officers.

Mr. Rose brought up several clauses, which were agreed to.

The most material were for enabling the Commissioners, after the 5th of July, to regulate the hours of attendance at the different ports, so as to prevent trade sustaining any inconvenience from delay, to allow a compensation to officers for extraordinary attendance or loss, and to exempt the personal attendance of those who are authorized by patent to do their business by deputy.

The Innkeepers' Relief Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Pitt said, that from the variety of details necessary in the new duties which he intended to propose in lieu of the Watch and Clock Duty, the scale of which would necessarily go into as great detail as the variety of the charges, upon the number of windows, and the various proportions to which it related, he must be under the necessity of postponing the Committee on that subject to Monday.

The Report of the Holiday Abolition Bill was read, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Wilberforce put off his motion on the Slave Trade to this day se'night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he had on a former occasion stated the general outline of the plan he intended to submit for supplying the deficiency that would be occasioned by the repeal of the duties on Clocks and Watches. It consisted in a consolidation of rates, and chiefly in a consolidation and augmentation of the rates on inhabited houses, according to the number of windows. It was intended to include all these in one table, and to increase most of the articles, in order to make the general scale more regular, to avoid fractions, and to prevent any sudden rise, and stopping up of a great number of windows. The present amount of the duty he stated to be 1,259,000*l*. and the increased amount at 186,000*l*. It was likewise proposed

to consolidate other duties upon house-keepers, in the articles of servants, horses, dogs, and carriages. He did not propose to make any regulations in these, except with a view to avoid fractions. The increase that would occur from this consolidation, added to the sum of 186,000*l.* would produce a total of about 205,000*l.* It would appear to the House, he said, that very detailed resolutions must be proposed in the Committee of Ways and Means. He should move these resolutions to-day, and afterwards propose that the table of the old and new rates, which he held in his hand, should be printed, in order that it might be delivered with the votes, before the consideration took place, which would perhaps happen on Wednesday. He then moved, that the Speaker should leave the chair.—Agreed to.

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

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his first resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on inhabited houses, imposed by the 19th of the present King, do cease and determine."—Agreed to.

The heads of the other resolutions were likewise read, agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance. Great inconvenience had been sustained by tanners, from the scarcity of oak-bark, occasioned by the immense quantity of oak conveyed to the dock-yards, and the practice of shipping trees. Experiments had been made on elm-bark, and it was found that it would answer the purpose nearly as well. He moved that an Act of James I. specifying the articles to be used in tanning, should be read; which being done, he gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Assessed Taxes Committee, which was read, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Bill for repealing the Act of James I. relative to tanners, curriers, &c. which was read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up several clauses, which were

adopted, and the report was ordered to be received this day to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Assessed Taxes.

On the question for the resolution being read a second time,

Mr. Hussey submitted the propriety of postponing the motion. The resolutions, he remarked, had not been read in the Committee, the report had been received without a single comment, and the forms of the House so multiplied, that it was impossible to know in what stage it was intended to discuss those resolutions.

Mr. Pitt said he had no objection to delay, if any Member wished the resolutions to be postponed. He should, however, consider himself obliged to any Gentleman who would have the goodness to express his doubts, as a very few words might perhaps remove them.

Mr. Hussey contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the principle he professed; for on examining the scale minutely, it would appear that it sometimes rose and sometimes fell. He therefore wished to see the printed resolutions—170 windows amounted only to 3*l.* 6*d.* whereas, after the scale left off 180, an additional duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* was to be imposed upon every window; so that the addition of 80 windows to 180 would make the increase 10*l.* Another reason why he wished the resolutions to be postponed was, that an increase of 12,000*l.* was stated upon inhabited houses, which was not even alluded to in the printed table.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his object to establish a uniform increase upon a scale that would obviate the inconveniences and irregularities of the old system. With respect to the inhabited houses, the rate was 6*d.* upon houses under 20*l.* a year rent, 9*d.* under 40*l.* and 1*s.* upon all above 40*l.* but in addition to those rates, there was 20*l.* per cent. In lieu of the old rates he proposed to substitute 8*d.* 1*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* and to abolish the 20*l.* per cent. addition. With respect to the dog tax, it was intended, where 3*s.* 7*d.* was now paid, 5*d.* should be added, making the whole 4*s.* With respect to carriages, horses, and servants, the alterations were rather in the nature of regulations, with a view to avoid fractions than an increase, making, however, in the whole, a considerable addition to the old produce.

The motion for the second reading of the

the resolutions was then withdrawn, and the Report ordered to be further considered to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee, to reconsider the Report upon the Resolutions of yesterday, and the House having accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, the Resolution for repealing the present Duties on Clocks and Watches were read and agreed to; as were also the several Resolutions for imposing new duties on horses, servants,

carriages, dogs, houses, &c. in lieu thereof.

The Solicitor General moved to read the Alien Act, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the same, which was ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Assessed Taxes was brought up, the Resolutions read and agreed to, and Bills ordered in pursuance thereof.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 27th of February 1798.

HEREWITH you will receive, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters of the 21st instant, from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, stating the capture of *La Legere* French ship privateer; also with the capture of the American ship *Eliza*, from Boston to Amsterdam, with a valuable cargo on board.

These Letters were transmitted to me by Captain Frazer, of his Majesty's ship *Nymph*, who saw the above vessels into Plymouth in safety.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 19th instant, in consequence of the vigilance of Captain White, in keeping sight of and making signals for a sail in the S. E. in very thick and squally weather, I was enabled, in his Majesty's ship under my command, to come up with and capture a French ship privateer, called *La Legere*, out twenty-four hours from L'Orient, bound to the West Indies, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 thirty-two lb. carronades, and manned with 130 men. *La Legere* was built for a corvette, and has been employed as such until these few months, when she was fitted out for a privateer, and sails so well, that her capture would have

been considerably delayed, if she had not carried away her fore and main topmasts during the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

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

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

IN addition to my letter to your Lordship of this day's date, I have to inform you that the *Mermaid* and *Sylph* being in chase in the S. W. have returned with an American ship from Boston to Amsterdam, that had been taken by a French privateer. The American ship (called the *Eliza*) is originally from Batavia, with a valuable cargo, and stopped at Boston for fresh papers, without changing her cargo. I send the *Nymph* into port with the two captured vessels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Copy of a Letter from Robert M'Douall, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Ganges, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, Feb. 27, 1798.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Marquis Cobourg cutter arrived here this morning, after an engagement with *La Revanche* French privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, which vessel sunk soon after she struck, and, greatly to Lieutenant Webb's honour, he saved the prisoners, and has brought them in here.

I herewith enclose Lieutenant Webb's letter to me, for their Lordships' further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. M'DOUALL.

*His Majesty's Armed Cutter
Cobourg, Feb. 26.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, having Cromer bearing S. 67 W. distant sixteen leagues, we fell in with, and after nine hours chace (during which we ran one hundred miles, one half the time blowing a hard gale of wind at W. N. W.), we came up alongside and captured La Revanche French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, after a running fight of two hours, close alongside.

She attempted to board us twice, but being repulsed, and a well-directed broadside having brought her main and mizen masts by the board, and shot her fore-yard away, they called for quarter.

We had no sooner taken possession of her than with the utmost difficulty, and all the exertion we possibly could make use of in getting the prisoners shifted, and our own people back, when she sunk, having received above forty shot between wind and water. She had seven men killed and eight wounded. I am happy to add, we had only two men slightly wounded; the damage we sustained is mostly in our masts, spars, sails, and rigging. She was a remarkable fine fast-sailing vessel, had only cruized six days, entirely new, fitted out for a month's cruize, and the largest lugger that sailed out of Calais.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Jeffery, master, and Mr. Rolfe, mate, for their attention, assiduity, and prompt execution of my orders, as well as all the officers and crew, who deserve the highest commendation for their alacrity in knotting, splicing, and shifting sail in variable weather, and through a variety of courses, having been exposed to a sharp and well-directed fire from the stern-chasers and musquetry for near two hours before the action commenced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES WEBB.

Rob. M'Douall, Esq.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton,
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to*

*Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the
Overyffel, March 1, 1798.*

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a letter I have received from Mr. George Broad, commanding his Majesty's hired armed lugger Resolution, stating his having yesterday captured a French lugger privateer, mounting four swivels, with 17 men; and that he afterwards sunk her, she being very leaky.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

*Resolution Lugger, at Sea,
Feb. 28.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, at six A. M. Boulogne bearing E. S. E. distance about three leagues, the Dolphin armed cutter in company, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of four hours, Le Pou-Epie French lugger privateer, mounting 4 swivels besides small arms, and manned with 17 men, out two days from Dunkirk, but has made no captures. The lugger I sunk, she being so very leaky.

I am, &c.

GEORGE BROAD.

Admiral Peyton, Downs, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5, 1798.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard
King, Commander in Chief of his Ma-
jesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth,
to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated March 3,
1798.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I received this day from Captain Manby of his Majesty's ship Charon, acquainting me of his having captured a French lugger privateer, named l'Alexandrine, carrying 4 swivels, 1 carriage gun, and 28 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

*His Majesty's Ship Charon,
off Torbay, March 2.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this morning, the Bury Head bearing N. 6 W. 2 leagues, I chased for three hours, and captured a fast-sailing lugger privateer, called l'Alexandrine, commanded by Anselme Sep-

tan, belonging to Brest, but lost from Morlaix, mounting 4 swivels and 1 carriage gun, with 28 men; out six days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. MANBY.

Admiral Sir Rich. King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Captain Bowyer, of the Cameleon sloop, which I received this morning by the officer who brought in La Souffleur French privateer, captured by the said sloop on the 2d inst.

Cameleon, March 3.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Thursday the 1st March, at ten A. M. Guernsey bearing fourth eight leagues, I observed a cutter, gave chase, and at half past five P. M. it falling little wind, and by the help of her oars, she escaped under the forts on the Isle of Bas. If I had got three leagues more distance to run I should have captured her. At three A. M. of the 2d, saw a cutter, gave chase, and at four took possession of her. She proves to be the Souffleur, thirteen days from Cherbourg, mounting 4 carriage guns, 2 swivels, and 40 men, and having captured this cruize the vessels as underneath, three of the masters being on board me; and I am in hopes to retake some of those vessels, the wind being south.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. R. BOWYER.

P. S. I have sent the privateer into port, and going in chase.

Peggy sloop, of Cardigan, James Pritchard master, from Dover to Penzance, with wheat and barley.

Camilla brig, John M'Kenzie master, from Hull to Plymouth, with coals.

Delaval, Charles Mann master, from Sunderland, loaded with coals, bound to Plymouth.

Betsy, of Guernsey, Thomas Townsend master, from Guernsey, bound to Plymouth, with wine.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

A List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ship Dædalus and Hornet Sloop, under the Command of H. L. Ball, Esq.

Snow Rebecca (American) from Charlestown in America, bound to the Island of Goree; part of her cargo, pitch, tar, dry goods, tobacco, coffee, molasses, and gunpowder. The naval stores and gunpowder taken out and landed at this port, and the vessel liberated.

Ship President (American bottom, with an English cargo), bound to the Island of Goree, taken by the enemy off the Islands de Lofs, and recaptured off the mouth of the River Gambia; laden with salt. Vessel and cargo returned to the owner here, on salvage being paid.

Ship Quaker (late belonging to Liverpool, retaken) 260 tons, 10 guns, 36 men, trading on the coast, bound to the Island of Goree; laden with merchandise, and 337 slaves.

Sloop Ocean, retaken, late belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, from Goree, having been trading on the coast, bound to the Island of Goree; laden with cloth, iron, beads, and ten slaves.

Schooner La Prosperité (French) from Goree, bound to Goree, laden with Guinea corn. Disposed of here.

Armed Ship Bell, 20 guns, destroyed at Goree.

(Signed) H. L. BALL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, the 4th inst.

THE Greyhound captured a Spanish ship, named La Posta de Buenos Ayres, laden with hides and tallow, from Monte Video to Bilboa, which stood into the convoy. She is brought in here by the Magnanime, along with the James, of Liverpool, outward bound Guineaman, which, having beaten off one French privateer, had since stood an action of an hour and a half with another, but was captured after losing her master and boatswain, who were killed, and had two seamen wounded, one of whom is since dead. The ship was re-captured by the Magnanime on the 28th ult. in latitude 45 deg. 52 min. longitude 11 deg. 7 min.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canada, off Isle Dieu, March 8.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within Isle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chase with his Majesty's ships under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my squadron to chase, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned on the inclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the Fromentine Passage, near the Island of Normentier.

Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at Brest, for the intended expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochfort to the above port.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

A List of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

Brig, from Rochefort, bound to Brest,
Brig, from ditto, to ditto,
numbered, and laden with naval stores as transports.

Five Brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.

Three Chasse Marées, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

One Chasse Marée, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th inst.

THE Telemachus cutter arrived this morning from Dartmouth. In her way to Spithead she captured La Sophie, a French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, as reported in the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Newton.

Telemachus, at Spithead, March 17.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, that yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three miles from the Berry Head, I fell in with and gave chase to a cutter: at nine o'clock, two or three leagues to the northward of the Casket's Lights, I came up with and captured her. She is called La Sophie French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, belonging to Sr. Maloes; had been from that place two days, and had taken nothing. I am happy to say that she was prevented from taking three English brigs that were very near her when I gave chase. At half past seven his Majesty's brig Sea Gull joined in the chase, and was in sight when I captured her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. NEWTON.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, Feb. 21, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the Thalia, and Captain Downman, of the Speedy sloop; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, and the latter detailing an action between the Speedy and another of the enemy's privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, officers, and company.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.

SIR,

ON the 5th inst. at four, A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the Antoine French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: she was returning from a cruize to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

I am, &c.

H. POWLETT.

Geo. Hope, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Alceme,

Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d instant, at day-light,
being

being 17 leagues west of Vigo, we discovered a brig bearing down on us with all sail set. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, she hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all sail to close, engaging her until half past five, when she tacked and made sail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half past seven, when, from her advantage of sailing and little wind, she got out of gun-shot. Owing to the great swell, we received little damage, having only our fore-topmast shot through, with some of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the vessels separating against all our efforts with the sweeps, I had the mortification, about twelve o'clock, to see her fire several guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the master, who with 12 men were on board the prize, batted down 26 Spaniards, and made their escape in a small boat. At day-light a breeze of wind sprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, she being within gun-shot, tacked, and made all sail from us, rowing with her sweeps at the same time. We chased her until noon, when they, finding she had the heels of us, shortened sail, wore, and stood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main-top-gallant-mast head. At half past twelve, being within pistol shot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, observing her fire to slacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board, but at that instant she wore, and came to the wind on the starboard tack; but finding us close upon her starboard quarter, and from her braces and bow lines being shot away, our yard coming square, she took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all sail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing musquetry at each other for 20 minutes, and so soon as the lower mast was secured, set our studding sails, and continued the chase until seven P. M. when we lost sight, from her superior sailing. I then hauled our wind, and made short tacks all night to fall in with our prize; at day-light saw her to windward; at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prizemaster, the brig is called the Papillon, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders,

manned with 160 men. We had five men killed and four badly wounded. I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Dutton, and Mr. Johnson, boatswain, amongst the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Marshall, master, for his good conduct during the action. Every praise is due to the ship's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower masts, bowsprit, main boom, both topmasts, and most of the yards were shot through, with all the standing and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Lisbon to repair our damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[Another Letter from his Lordship mentions the Emerald, Capt. Waller, having captured a French privateer Le Chasseur barque, pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only 8, and 72 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Pertuis D'Antioche, the 14th of March 1798.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the night of the 13th inst. I stood into the Pertuis D'Antioche with his Majesty's ships under my orders, and anchored near Basque Road; and have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the Squadron captured the vessels mentioned on the list which accompanied this letter.

A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. in the Pertuis D'Antioche, on the 14th of March 1798.

- Brig L'Espérance, from Bourdeaux bound to Nantz, laden with brandy, wine, &c. &c.
- Brig Heureux Succes, from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with ditto.
- Brig Martin Marie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.
- Brig St. Etienne, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.
- Brig La Virginie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.
- Chasse Marée St. Julian, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.
- Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse

Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

[This Gazette likewise contains two Extracts of Letters to Sir R. Onslow; the first mentions the sloop Echo to have fallen in on the 23d inst. to the northward of Camperdown, with a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns, which she drove on shore and destroyed. The other from Capt. Wallis, of the Proserpine, stating his having detained a Dutch galliot, which he fell in with off St. Abb's Head, the Captain not giving a satisfactory account of himself.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 14th instant, Citizen Gautan delivered a philippic on the subject of the intended invasion of this country. "The hatred against the English Government (says he) must be national. A war of extermination shall soon be commenced against a people who have become an object of execration to all nations on earth. In order to accelerate that moment, let every speaker conclude his speech with the words of Cato—'*Delenda est Carthago*;' and let the President rise each sitting with these words: '*Vengeance against the English Government, the oppressor of all nations.*'" Received with applause, ordered to be printed, and the motion referred to a committee.

Copenhagen, March 29. Citizen Grouvelle, the French Envoy here, chusing to take umbrage at the Croix de St. Louis worn at this residence by various Emigrants and Danish Officers, who had formerly served in France, has obtained of our Court the suppression of this emblem of the old monarchy, which has accordingly been laid down by royal order a fortnight ago.

The finances have likewise been touched upon, and a loan, or rather contribution of six millions of Danish marks [150 000.] demanded by Grouvelle a few days since. He urges, that his masters want it, and it is feared he will succeed in obtaining at least one-half of the sum required, by way of quietus, notwithstanding the great inconvenience which the public purse must feel by this

drawback, at a time when the nation is struggling against the late disasters to which the great fire and a neutral war have exposed it.

ARRETE OF THE DIRECTORY.

March 31.

The Executive Directory, considering the accounts which have been laid before it by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, during his late residence at Brest, and reflecting that the want of concert between the operations of the army and the fleet, intended to serve in the expedition against England, opposes obstacles to the necessary dispatch, and may retard the success of it, issues the following arrete:

ART. I. General Buonaparte shall repair to Brest in the course of the present decade, to take the command of the Army of England.

2. He is invested with the controul and direction of all the land and naval stores that are to be employed in the expedition against England.

3. The present arrete shall not be printed. The Ministers of War and of the Marine are charged in their respective departments with the execution of it.

MERLIN, President.

LA GARDE, Secretary.

ROME.

The following is the spirited letter of the Officers of the French army at Rome to General Berthier, on the subject of the peculation of which some officers of the Staff had been guilty.

"*Citizen General,*

"The rapid march of the Army of Italy to Rome, to avenge the murder committed upon the person of General Duphot, is an undoubted proof of the eagerness with which every Frenchman is ready to sacrifice his life for the liberty and happiness of his country. Nevertheless, certain individuals, invested with authority, go through all the richest houses in this city, and carry off the most valuable effects without giving any receipt. Such offences ought not to pass with impunity: they cry for vengeance: they disgrace the French name, which now in a peculiar manner is calculated to inspire respect throughout the universe. Yes; we swear by the Eternal, in whose temple (the Rotunda) we are assembled, that we disapprove of all the spoliations committed in the city of Rome and other places of the Ecclesiastical States.

States. We profess contempt and hatred for the base individuals who have been guilty of them. We swear likewise, that henceforth we will cease to be the instruments of these monsters who abuse our courage. The soldiers and the officer suffer the severest distress from the arrears of their pay being so long undischarged, and yet the means of payment are great. There are in the military chest several millions, while three millions would be sufficient to discharge the pay which is due to us. We insist upon it that the troops shall be paid, and that within twenty-four hours. The accounts of each corps are already made up, consequently their ordinary pay can be easily adjusted; and, with regard to the arrears since Prairial last, the accounts can be made up in forty-eight hours. We likewise insist, that the effects carried off under various pretexts from houses and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace shall be instantly restored, and that all these edifices be reinstated in the situation in which they stood before our entry into Rome. Besides the discharge of our pay, we insist upon vengeance being inflicted upon the robberies committed by our superior officers, and by those wasteful and corrupt Administrations which night and day indulge in the most scandalous luxury and debauchery. Citizen General, you have complete authority in your hands; it is in your power to exercise the utmost severity against those miscreants by whom, we repeat, we are disgraced. We tell you plainly at the same time, that if you do not put a stop to the excesses which prevail, and punish the authors of those which have been committed, we throw upon you the disgrace by which we are threatened, since you will then be considered as their accomplice in the guilt. We still wish to flatter ourselves, however, that you are innocent, and that your future conduct will prove it; but as the principles which we profess in this Address may be misrepresented, we apprise you that we are to send a copy of it to the Directory, and procure its insertion in the Journals of the French Republic. We likewise shall have it printed, and posted at Rome in both languages, to prove to the Roman People our innocence, with respect to the crimes committed against them. If you think it of importance, Citizen General, to possess our esteem (that is, the esteem of the army) you will not lose a moment in giv-

ing us the most prompt and complete justice.

“Health and respect!”

[Followed by three pages of Signatures.]

* * * It is worthy of remark, however, that this letter has never been published entire in the Paris papers. We have translated it from one of the German French Journals.

WEST INDIES.

By the Leeward Island Mail we have received some very circumstantial advices of what has passed in the West Indies respecting Lord Camelford, who was tried by a Court Martial on the 13th of January last, at Fort Royal Bay, for the murder of Lieutenant Peterfon, and acquitted.

Antigua, Jan. 23, 1798.

On the 13th inst. died at English Harbour, Charles Peterfon, Esq. First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Perdrix*. This event was occasioned by a dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour. Lord Camelford commanded his Majesty's sloop of war the *Favorite*, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. Peterfon, though an older lieutenant than Lord Camelford, had lately served on board that ship under his command; but having been removed to the *Perdrix*, and Lord Camelford not having a commission as master and commander, Mr. Peterfon being then at English harbour, supposing himself to be the commanding officer, and, under that idea, issued some orders to Lord Camelford, which were answered by other orders from Lord C. to Mr. Peterfon. Upon Mr. Peterfon's refusal to obey these orders, a Lieutenant, with a party of marines, were sent to put him under arrest, and Mr. P. prepared for resistance, and ordered the crew of the *Perdrix* to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr. P. and demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being answered in the negative, he immediately shot him dead upon the spot.

An inquest was taken by the coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had
been

been shot by Lord Camelford in consequence of a mutiny.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer in his Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, dated Antigua, Feb. 9.

"No doubt you have heard of the death of Lieutenant Peterfon, of his Majesty's Ship *Perdrix*, who was shot by Lord Camelford. The circumstances are as follow:

"Lord Camelford has the rank of master and commander, and has the command of his Majesty's sloop of war the *Favorite*. The *Favorite* and *Perdrix* were lying in English Harbour on Saturday the 13th of January, at which time Captain Fahie, of the *Perdrix*, was absent in St. Kitts. Mr. Peterfon was First Lieutenant of the *Perdrix*. Lord Camelford, as being commanding officer at that time in English Harbour, ordered Lieutenant Peterfon to row guard in the harbour for that night. This order Lieutenant Peterfon refused to obey. Captain Fahie being Lord Camelford's senior officer, and his Lordship having therefore, in his opinion, no right to give the order. Both ships were hauled along-side the dock-yard, repairing, and the companies of each ship collected round the party in the dock yard, where the altercation began. Many words passed between the Lieutenant and his Lordship, but still Mr. Peterfon refused to obey. About twelve of the crew of the *Perdrix* came to the spot armed in a few minutes afterwards, and Lord Camelford brought six of his marines to the place, armed also. Mr. Peterfon now drew up his men in a line, and he stood at their head with a sword by his side; Lord Camelford also drew up his six men in a line fronting the *Perdrix's* people, and distant about four yards. His Lordship then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a pistol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterfon was standing at the head of his men, as before, with his sword drawn, the point of it resting on the ground. In this position Lord Camelford went up to him with his pistol in his hand, and said, "Do you still persist in refusing to obey my orders?" To which the Lieutenant answered, "Yes, I do refuse." On which Lord Camelford instantly clapped the pistol to his right breast, and fired. Mr. Peterfon fell on his back immediately, and never spoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went

entirely through his body. His corpse was then carried into the captain-house, where Lord Camelford attended and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ships quietly went on board their respective ships, and Lord Camelford gave himself up as a prisoner to Captain Matfon, of the *Beaver* sloop of war, in which ship he was carried up to the Admiral in Fort Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His Lordship gave in a very admirably written defence, containing eighteen pages, very closely written. He is now returned to this place, and is again in command of his ship. Lieutenant Peterfon was a native of Nevis, of a very respectable family there, and quite a youth.

The following is the sentence of a Court-Martial assembled and held on board his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 20th of January 1798, and held by adjournment every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) until the 25th.

Present, William Cayley, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and Senior Captain of his Majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, President.

Captains

Jemmet Mainwaring,

Richard Brown,

Charles Ekins,

and

Alexander S. Burrowes.

The Court (being duly sworn according to Act of Parliament) in pursuance of an order from Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and in the Seas adjacent, proceeded to try the Right Honourable Lord Camelford, acting Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Favorite*, for the death of Lieutenant Charles Peterfon, of his Majesty's ship *Perdrix*, on the evening of the 13th instant, in the naval yard of Antigua; and having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the Prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same; and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny, are unanimously of opinion, that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieutenant Peterfon, both before and at the instant

of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the senior Officer at English Harbour at that time, and the violent measures taken by Lieutenant Peterfon to resist the same, by arming the Perdrix's ship's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the discipline of his Majesty's service: The Court do therefore unanimously adjudge, that the Right Honourable Lord Camelford be

honourably acquitted, and he is hereby unanimously and honourably acquitted accordingly.

WM. CAYLEY.
JEM. MAINWARING;
C. EKINS,
RICH. BROWN.
A. S. BURROWES.

J. H. BRIGGS, Judge Advocate on the occasion.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 26.

THIS morning Mr. Barrett, of No. 72, Cheapside, a wholesale dealer in the Manchester line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a City Marshalman, at the Cross Keys, on the Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged, or being concerned in forging, several bills on the house of Mr. Stanfield, in Watling-street, who is also in the Manchester line. On his being first apprehended, he denied his name, but on being identified by a person who knew him, he resigned himself. When he arrived at the Poultry Compter, he sent to the Lord Mayor, requesting he would indulge him with a private hearing, to which his Lordship immediately consented. His examination came on at seven o'clock in the evening, previous to which, two officers were sent to his house by his Lordship, to seize all papers and letters, as it was expected that some important matters would be developed respecting the forgeries in which Mrs. Adamson, Wilkinson, and Kavana, are involved, which turned out to be the fact. Several letters were found, which have been received from houses in different parts of the country, threatening him with immediate apprehension if their bills were not taken up, as they had some suspicion they were forgeries. These bills were paid.

It is dreadful to relate the many bills that appeared to be in circulation, purporting to be drawn at Guernsey, America, and various places, payable and accepted in the names of persons who have no existence, the most part of which are directed to be paid at No. 24, Old Change, the late residence of Kavana; but almost every bill is accepted by a different name.

At the time appointed he was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-

House, when Mr. Stanfield attended his examination, and the bill of 54l. 1s. was produced on which the prosecution was brought, and which bore the indorsement of Mr. Barrett, from whom Mr. Stanfield swore he received it. The bill purported to be drawn at Bristol in America, by Andrew Moxam; on Richard Griffin, No. 24, Old Change; in favour of Samuel Ro's and Son. Proper enquiry had been made, but no such person could be found. Mr. Stanfield further deposed, that he was the holder of two other bills which had been shewn to Mr. Barrett, who informed him they would not be honoured, as they were all fictitious names. He was accordingly committed to the care of two officers, who each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the prisoner with his partner. Mr. Barrett availed himself of the moment, made a sudden spring from under his arm, and effected his escape.

APRIL 6. A small party of Gentlemen from the city, composed of Messrs. John Mellish (of the house of John Gore and Co. of Bishopsgate-street), Mr. William Bofanquet, of Bishopsgate-street, and Mr. Peter Pole, of Mansfield-street, Portland-place, quitted town for Windsor, with a view of taking a few days hunting with his Majesty's stag hounds, these Gentlemen accompanied the hounds on Saturday. His Majesty, understanding they were from the city, and gentlemen who ranked highly in the commercial world, directed that a deer of much speed and bottom should be turned out on Tuesday for their diversion at Langley Broom. A chase of many hours was the consequence of this arrangement: the deer was turned out about nine o'clock in the morning, and was taken at three in the afternoon, after a run of an unusual

usual distance, between Chertsey and Staines.

After the chase had ended, the gentlemen returned to the castle at Salchill, where Mr. Mellish had left his carriage, for which place the party set off for London immediately after dinner. Post-horses were put to the carriage, and they were proceeding on their way to town, when, about half an hour past eight, and within a quarter of a mile of the Magpies, on Hounslow Heath, they were attacked by two footpads, who started out of a hedge, one of whom stood at the heads of the horses, while the other went to the side of the carriage, and, without any previous intimation, instantly fired a pistol, the contents of which passed through the window on the left-hand side, through the frame of that on the opposite side. On the windows being put down, the assassins demanded the fire-arms in the chaise; they were informed by the gentlemen there were none, whereupon a second pistol was discharged into the carriage, and their money demanded. Mr. Mellish gave his watch, Mr. Pole a note-case, containing some small bank-notes, and Mr. Bosanquet gave them all the money he had in his pocket. Neither of them expressed a desire of resistance, but immediately surrendered their property. After the robbers had obtained their booty, and before the carriage was allowed to proceed, a third pistol was discharged from the right-hand side of the carriage, the contents of which entering the window in an oblique direction, and, Mr. Mellish being seated in the left corner of the carriage, unfortunately struck him in the forehead. Mr. Pole, who was seated in the opposite corner, received the gunpowder in his face and eyes, where it lodged, and for a short space of time deprived him of his sight. The person who fired this last pistol, after uttering a most horrid oath, directed the boy to drive on. They had not proceeded many yards when Mr. Bosanquet asked his companions if they had received any injury. To which Mr. Mellish replied, that he feared he was hit on the head; and, on coming up to the light at the Magpies, his face and clothes were perceived to be covered with blood; the ball from the last pistol had entered his forehead about half inch above the right eye. He was much exhausted from the loss of blood, and was carried up stairs at the Magpies, and laid on a bed. A messenger was dispatched instantly to Hounslow for assistance, and Mr. Frogley, an

eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place, in proceeding thither, was stopped and robbed by the same gang. The feat of the wound was too complicated and difficult perhaps for Mr. Frogley's single interference, and accordingly a messenger was dispatched to London, who brought down Messrs. Blizard, Jones, and Rush; by whose united aid, however, the situation of the bullet could not be discovered. Mr. Mellish died on Sunday.

11. The Commission for the trial of the persons in custody for High Treason, was opened at Maidstone before the Justices Buller and Heath; and on Thursday morning Mr. O'Conner, Mr. O'Coigley, Mr. Binns, Mr. Alley, Jeremiah Leary (Mr. O'Conner's servant) were brought to the bar.

Mr. Justice Buller informed them, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment against them for High Treason; that the Court intended to adjourn to the 30th instant, when they would be arraigned, and that probably their trials would come on the next day. He then asked if the prisoners had any thing to say of the court.

Mr. O'Conner said, he wished to know if he was informal in asking whether his trial could not be put off till a later day, as he might have occasion to bring witnesses from Ireland.

Mr. Justice Buller answered, that the Court could say nothing to that; but that, if he wished to have counsel assigned him, it could now be done. Mr. Plover and Mr. Dallas are said to be his Counsel.

Mr. Binns desired that Mr. Gurney might be assigned as one of his Counsel; Mr. Alley made the same request for Mr. Ferguson; and Jeremiah Leary for Mr. Scott. The Court gave orders accordingly.

The opening of the commission brought a great number of persons to Maidstone. The principal inns were quite crowded. The witnesses for the Crown were thirty-one in number.

The following is an extract from the Charge of Judge Buller:

"Our enquiries, as appears by our commission, are to be confined to High Treason and Mis-prison of Treason. It was the happiness of this country, for a series of years, to be almost strangers to the crime of Treason, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, and which have unfortunately misled the minds of unthinking people, and

and which were broached by the discontented in this Country, who have pursued means which tend to the introduction of the same kind of anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed in France. Powerful as these opinions have been in France, and extensive as have been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the steady and sober part of the people of this country; because our Constitution shews us, that men may, with us, live happy if they please; and the Law shows equal protection from the highest to the lowest, to all the members of our community. In the present state of our constitution and government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority, for the civil magistrate can only act on the advice of others, and they are responsible for their conduct, and cannot give any advice but such as the law of the realm sanctions. We have full security for our freedom, for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the Legislative Body liable to its effect, as well as the poorest subject in the realm; and the law, while it restrains vice, is also the security of virtue. There is not in this country one rule or measure of action for the rich, and another for the poor; both are equally governed by the law: rank, fortune, and authority have, with us, no power to oppress the needy; every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggressor is punished by the law. Every grievance which a man feels, every injury he sustains, is redressed and repaired by the law. It is in this system of human society, that true and valuable equality consists. Difference of rank and station is the certain effect of such a system; men, by superior talents and superior application, excel their neighbours, and virtue itself would be left without one of its happiest incentives, if the prudent and industrious were put upon a footing with the dissipated and idle.

“It may, perhaps, seem strange to some, that a number of men should wish to adopt another form of Government; but it was the observation of a very wise man, “that he who goes and tells the people that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers.” The reason for it is a very plain one; the secrets that belong to a Government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almost innumerable; they are also, many of them at least, inevitable, and the people at

large have not sufficient judgment to consider duly of these things. Among these disadvantages, that are inseparable from every State, much mischief may be done by designing men; much mischief has been done by dwelling on imperfections which are inseparable from every human system, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a State, to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught that they ought, for their own safety, to take the Government into their own hands. They would do well to consider, whether any change of Government could serve them. They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, must, from the nature of the thing, soon fall into the hands of a few, and the condition of the mass of the people would not be in the least improved. Under our present system, we see daily that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the highest ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the instances are numerous in every department. But as no State ever did, nor ever could, satisfy all descriptions of men, we have had, and we still have, those who are discontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although, in truth, he may over-rate his value.

“Others have brought themselves to indigence, or embarrassment, by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition; such descriptions of men look to anarchy and confusion as the chance of their relief. In the due administration of the Law, and the regular course of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haste to better their condition; they therefore wish for that disorder in the State, by which they hope, but they vainly hope, to obtain in a day, and on the sudden, that affluence and honour, which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and long life. Such men have existed, more or less numerously, at all times, and it has been the policy of the Law of England to check and thwart their views. To guard against such turbulent spirits, the common Law, and also the Statute, have made various provisions.”

His Lordship then went into a description of the various acts and intents which constitute High Treason, and concluded with assuring the Jury, that the

Court would be ready on every occasion, when they were in doubt, to aid them with their advice.

13. This evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Sylvester, and three other messengers belonging to the Duke of Portland's office, together with three Bow-street officers, and Emmerson, beadle of Manchester, arrived in town from that place with the following persons apprehended by them on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, on suspicion of High Treason, viz. James Dixon, James Hughes, and Andrew Dogherty, weavers; John Dodds, a tailor; William Cowdrey, a printer; Moses Fry, a tailor; Thomas Towle, a spinner; and William Chetham, a cotton-manufacturer. They were all safely lodged in the House of Correction in Cold-bath fields. They were escorted to London by different parties of the military. An attempt was made at Manchester to rescue Hughes, which, by the vigilance of the officers, was defeated. The papers found upon the prisoners are left in the possession of Mr. Floud.

The brother of Cowdrey was also apprehended, but nothing appearing to criminate him, he was discharged at Manchester. All the above prisoners, except Chetham and Cowdrey, are Irishmen.

It is asserted, that the persons brought from Manchester are accused of having administered an oath, supposed similar to that of the United Irish, to 150 soldiers, and many others.

One of the Cowdreys was lately employed as a compositor on one of the London anti-ministerial prints. His father, if we mistake not, is in custody for having printed a libel.

19. The most fortunate discoveries of the designs of the traitors to their country have resulted from the apprehending of the persons at Manchester. Sixteen persons belonging to the London Corresponding Society were the night before last taken into custody, and at twelve o'clock last night, another division of the Society (and we believe the head of it) called the Executive Committee, whilst sitting in high consult.

This Committee had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings. Sixteen members of the Society were last night found sitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and several desks, as if the secre-

taries of the different divisions were there to take down the minutes of the resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated seat like a pulpit. Eight of these democrats were first conveyed to Carpmeal's, in Bow-street, while the other eight remained under guard: the second eight were afterwards taken away, and all of them were lodged in secure custody. The box, with the papers and the books tied on the outside of it, was taken away by the King's Messenger.

Among the various papers that have been found in possession of the confederacy, is a letter from the Corresponding Society to their coadjutors at Manchester, complaining *that they have no arms*, and that for want of them they cannot act with any considerable effect. In answer to this application, they are told by *their brethren* at Manchester, "The best arms you can employ is FIRE!"

Further arrests of members of the Corresponding Society were made the next day, both in town and country. In a house in Cow Cross, where some of them were taken, 500 pikes and daggers were found.

Among those arrested in Craven House were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the plot for attempting to kill the King by means of an air-gun; Galloway, Secretary; and Hodgson, the hatter, of Westminster. They had long assembled in the room. The house was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other persons. This old woman, in sweeping the floor, picked up a card, which, upon shewing to some persons, discovered the business of the meetings. It is supposed that some very important information has been obtained.

Among the papers seized belonging to the Committee of the Corresponding Society, was one called "The Torch, or a Light to enlighten the Nations of Europe in their way towards Peace and Happiness," partly extracted from a blasphemous French publication, tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the soldiery, against the Legislative, Ecclesiastical, and Magisterial authorities.

Bone, the Bookseller (who kept in Lower Holborn a Reading Room for the Democrats), and Spence, in Little Turnstile, who published *Pigs' Meat, or Food for Swine*, are among the persons arrested.

Plymouth, April 3. We are extremely concerned to announce the loss of his Majesty's ship the *Pallas*, of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Curzon.

The *Pallas* arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, from a cruise off the coast of France. Soon after she anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a most tremendous sea, which continued with increasing violence until about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she parted with one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and topmasts were then struck, and she rode with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her holding so much wind; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors ahead, until the after part struck upon the rocks in the Bay, between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by this time, was at strong ebb, and the ship remained with her head to the sea, being kept in that situation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter past three o'clock, the sea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the sea raised her fore-part so much, that the cables parted, and the surf heaving her broadside round, beat against her with so much fury, that she was every minute completely hid from the view of the spectators. Whilst in this situation, every

hope of the crew being saved seemed at an end; but providentially, from the circumstance of her drawing less water forward than abaft, every succeeding surf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until she got again nearly end on with her stern to the sea. The ship being now quite aground, fore and aft, she was thus made to heel towards the shore, and by the latter fortunate circumstance, the crew were sheltered from the violent beat of the sea, and exposed only to the spray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this state the ship lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her so as to enable the officers and men to get ashore with safety. The gale abated about one, and the crew, with the people from the dock-yard, began to get out the stores, the greater part of which will be saved. A more melancholy scene, for at least two hours, could not be witnessed, as no other prospect appeared during that time than the loss of the whole crew, because, in their then situation, no assistance could possibly be given to them, either on the land or sea side. On board the *Pallas*, one man only lost his life, and he was killed by the fall of the main-mast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck, that she could not be got off, and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the *Pallas*, was upset, and Mr. Massey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 26.

HENRY Hartley, esq. barrister at law, to Lady Louisa Lumley.

MARCH 13. Henry Revel Reynolds, esq. to Miss Ann Mitford.

24. Sir Thomas Trollope, bart. to Miss Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart.

APRIL 10. James Mackintosh, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Allen, of Cressley, in the county of Pembroke.

Dr. Cory, master of Emmanuel College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to Miss Apthorpe, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of Finbury.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

A T Berkeley, N. Hicles, esq.

11. At Burford, Oxfordshire, Thomas Willes, esq.

14. At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of Walter Long, esq. of that city.

16. At Blackheath hill, Greenwich, aged 56, Mrs. Mary Snodgrafs, wife of Gabriel Snodgrafs, esq. surveyor of the East India Company's shipping.

At Chichester, James Lloyd, esq.

17. At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. John Smith, late of St. Jehn's, Westminster.

At King's Mills, near Inverness, Mr. Geo. Beane, writer.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John A. Hunter, son of Dr. Hunter, of York.

At Gloucester, Abraham Rudhall, esq.

Mr. William Jenkins, one of the clerks of the Bank, of a decline. He was remarkable for his height, and was buried, by permission of the Governors of the Bank, in the ground within that building, which formerly was the burial ground of St. Christopher's church. He was aged 31 years, and his outer coffin measured more than 8 feet in length.

19. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing master, at Shrewsbury.

20. Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, in Holborn.

Mr. Marmaduke Vavafour, tanner, of Oulton, near Leeds.

At Mossyvale, near Lisburne, Mr. James Agnew Linnen, merchant.

Lately, at Hull, aged 38 years, the Rev. Thomas Carter, late minister of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane, in that town.

21. In Cowley-street, Westminster, Captain Nathaniel Bateman, of the royal navy.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Captain Walter Saunders, of the East Middlesex militia.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, Mr. Michael Dil-
son, merchant, of Dublin.At Dronfield, Yorkshire, aged 94 years and 11 months, Mrs. Anne Ockley, daughter of the Rev. Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in the reign of Queen Anne, and author of *The History of the Saracens*, and other learned works.

Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly merchant at Leeds.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Gatfield, sen.

At Winchester, the Countess Dowager of Banbury.

In Grafton-street, Mr. Haywood, brother in law to Lord Howe.

23. At Howsfield Grove, Palmer's Green Edmonston, in his 82d year, Mr. Isaac Smith, many years partner in the house of France and Barclay, bankers, Lombard-street.

At Downton, Mr. Sheffield, fergeon there.
At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Parker, ad-
jutant of the Ayrshire fencible cavalry.At Winchester, Mrs. Eden, relict of Dr. Eden, prebendary and archdeacon of that ca-
thedral.

At Liverpool, Captain Peter Lawfon.

24. Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the Norwich
company of comedians, aged 57. He for-
merly performed two or three seasons at the
Haymarket.The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Milton,
near Northampton.Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Ber-
dingbury, Warwickshire.25. Colin Campbell, comptroller of the
customs at Campbelltown.26. William Gill, esq. aged 78, many
years a wholesale stationer in Abchurch-
lane. He was some time common-council-
man for Walbrook ward, for which district
he was chosen alderman in 1781, served the
office of sheriff that year, and lord-mayor in
1788-9.At Monmouth, Harford Jones, esq. in his
60th year.At Sheffield, the Rev. John Harmer, dis-
senting minister: he was seized, at the shop
of Messrs. Ridguard and Bennet, booksellers,
with the *angina pectoris*, and expired imme-
diately.27. At Goldstone, near Sandwich, John
Curling, esq.At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs. Lane, relict of
Thomas Lane, M. D.28. Mr. Ingleby, in the 117th year of
his age, who had been 95 years a domestic
in the family of Lady Webster.30. Mr. John Seaman, of Middlewich,
Cheshire, aged 81.31. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Thos.
Shrimpton, esq.Mr. Stephen Jeffard, of the Isle of Thanet,
aged 81 years,Lately, in the Lock Hospital, on Lazar's
hill, Dublin, the once beautiful and much
admired Mrs. Porter.APRIL 1. The Right Hon. Louisa Lady
Willoughby de Broke, in her 60th year.
She was sister to the late Earl of Guildford
and the present Bishop of Winchester.At Yateley, Hants, aged 75, Joseph Ed-
gar, esq. late of Weymouth.

Mr. Matthew Kitchin, of Birmingham.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, Thomas
Berwick, esq. late of Frampton upon Severn,
Gloucestershire.2. At Bristol Hotwells, in his 19th year,
Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington,
in Derbyshire.

At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, wife of Sir William Maxwell.

At Clapham Common, Samuel B. Parkman, esq. of Boston, in America.

At Lichfield, Mr. Samuel Harrison, alderman of that city.

3. Mr. Richard Lobb, of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford, and for 18 years editor of a periodical publication.

Robert Barton, esq. of Rowhams, in the county of Hants, aged 90.

Major Woolhead, esq. of the navy office.

4. At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the corps of royal engineers.

The Rev. Henry Jenner, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Portsmouth, William Carter, esq. several times mayor of that borough.

John Parsons, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

5. Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. Gregson, of Apothecaries Hall.

Michael Downs, esq. of Piccadilly, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the liberty of Westminster.

6. At Llanelly, in Caermarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansell, bart. of Straday, in that county.

Mr. Moses Willats, of the Poultry.

J. White, esq. collector of the port of Malton.

8. At Dulwich, Thomas Wright, esq. alderman of Candlewick ward. He was elected alderman of Candlewick ward in 1777, on the resignation of Sir Charles Algil; was sheriff in 1779; and lord-mayor in 1785.

At Ilington, in his 39th year, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant.

9. At Exton, in Rutlandshire, the Rt. Hon. Henry Noel, Earl of Gainborough, and Viscount Campden.

Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant, Billiter-square, Fenchurch street.

John Mellish, esq. of Albemarle street, and of Hemels, Herts. from being shot by an highwayman a few days before.

At Buccleugh place, David Simpson, esq.

In Brook-street Grosvenor-square, George Lord Headley, member for Ripon, in Yorkshire.

At Hendon, aged near fourscore, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-square.

10. William Bluit, esq. alderman of York, in his 66th year.

At Peebles, Francis Russell, esq.

At Kelfo, Mr. George Elliott, sen. bookseller.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Arthur Lord Viscount Harberton.

Lately, at Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, minister of the gospel.

11. At Moreton, near Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago.

12. At Chifwick, Alexius Elcock, esq. in his 85th year.

At Hertwell Heath, Frederic Commeral, esq.

James Hamilton, esq. clerk of the survey of the dock-yard, Chatham.

13. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Matthew Johnson, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment, and gentleman usher of his majesty's privy chamber.

14. Mr. William Bellis, yeoman, aged 77, whose father and grandfather, with himself, had filled different offices in the parish of Edmonton for nearly two centuries.

Mrs. Rivett, wife of Thos. Rivett, rector of Moresfield, Suffex.

15. On Tower hill, aged 66, Mr. John March, an eminent printer.

In Cannonbury row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL D. above 40 years a minister among the dissenters.

Lately, aged 91, Mr. Richard Sladen, of Coleford.

16. At Ripon, in Yorkshire, in his 90th year, John Terry, esq. alderman, and father of that corporation.

George Pearson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver general for the bishop, and deputy register of the court of chancery in that city.

17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle to the late Duke of Ancafer.

Lately, at Halle, a Prussian university, in Saxony, where he was professor of natural philosophy, the celebrated Dr. Foster, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world.

18. Captain Wightman, of the Royal Surrey regiment of militia.

Lately, at Plymouth, Captain F. Cole, late commander of La Revolutionnaire, of 44 guns.

20. At Knightsbridge, John Downes, esq. of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburg, John Burrowes, esq. one of the oldest members of the company of merchant adventurers of England residing in that city.

Lieutenant Thornton, of the invalids, at St. Marcu.

At Jamaica, Mr. Dawson Clowes, eldest son of Charles Clowes, esq. of Iwer, Bucks, a midshipman on board the Maidstone frigate.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 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.
24			49½ a 5/8			73													
25	Sunday																		
26			49 a 4/8			73 1/8												141. 148.	
27			49 a 4/8			73 1/8												141. 148.	
28			49 a 4/8			73 1/8													
29			49 a 4/8			73 1/8												141.	
30			50 a 1/8			73 1/8													
31			49 a 50			73 1/8													
1	Sunday																		
2			49 a 3/8			73 1/8												141.	
3			49 a 3/8			73 1/8													
4			49 a 3/8			72 1/8													
5			49 a 3/8			72 1/8													
6																			
7	118 1/4	49	49 1/2 a 5/8		59 5/8	72 1/2	13 9-16	6											
8	Sunday																		
9																			
10																			
11	118 1/2	49	49 1/2 a 7/8		59 5/8	72 3/8	13 9-16	5 15-16					149 1/4						
12		48 3/4	49 a 1/2		59 1/2	72 1/2	13 1/2						149						
13		48 1/2	49 a 1/4		59 1/4	72 1/2	13 1/2												
14		48 3/8	49 a 1/4		59 3/8	72 3/8	13 1/2						149 1/4						
15	Sunday																		
16		48 1/4	49 a 1/8		59	72 1/4				48 1/4									
17	117 1/2	48 1/2	49 a 1/4		59 1/8	72 3/8	13 7-16	6 1/8							18 dis.				
18		48 1/8	49 a 1/4		59 1/8	72 3/8	13 7-16	6 1-16											
19	118	48 1/8	49 a 1/8		59	72 1/4	13 7-16	6 1-16					148 1/2						
20	117 1/2	48 1/8	49 7/8 a 1/2		59	72	13 7-16	6					148						
21	117	47 3/4	48 3/8 a 1/2		58 3/4	72 1/8	13 3/4	6											
22	Sunday																		
23		47 3/4	48 3/8 a 5/8		58 3/4	71 5/8	13 3/4	6											

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.