

THE  
**European Magazine,**

For MAY 1798.

[ Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the late RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. And, 2. A VIEW of DROGHEDA, in IRELAND. ]

CONTAINING,

	Page		Page
Memoirs of the late Richard Brocklesby, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.	291	of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies. And	
Description of the Town of Drogheda, in Ireland,	296	III. Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment.	
Original Papers of Edward Proger, Esq. Letters respecting the Veracity as an Historian, of Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Vice-President of the United States of America,	297 299	By James Cowe, M. A.	329
Thoughts on the Provincial Copper Coin, by Joseph Moser, Esq. [Concluded],	303	Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb,	ibid
The Wanderer, No. II.	308	Theatrical Journal; including Character of Blue Devils, a farce—Matrimony	
Drossiana, Number CIV. Anecdotes, &c. [Continued],	311	--Hooly and Fairly; or, The Highland Lad and Lowland Lass, a musical pastoral Scotch piece—The Eccentric Lover, a comedy—They've Bit the Old One; or, The Scheming Butler—	
Charge to the Overseers of the Hundred of Stoke, Bucks,	315	Hannah Hewit; or, The Female Crusoe, a musical drama—Botheration; or, A Ten Years' Blunder, a farce—	
Copy of an original General Warrant, issued by Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, with Letters between T. L. and Mr. Wilkes concerning it,	319	Voluntary Contributions, a dramatic piece—with Prologue and Epilogue to the Play of Cymbeline, performed at Mr. Newcome's school at Hackney,	ibid
<b>LONDON REVIEW.</b>		Poetry; including Metafasio's Ode to Venus—The Dilemma—Song, by Mr. Gray—Two Sonnets to Laura—The Bo-peep Squadron; or, The Spanish Admiral Lord St. Vincent—Latine Redditum Eodem—A Loyal Song, by Captain Morrice, with the Music, by Sir William Parsons, Master and Conductor of his Majesty's Band—and	
Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published. By William Coxe, M. A. &c.	320	A Tale by E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen,	332
A Tour in Switzerland; or, A View of the Present State of the Governments and Manners of those Cantons: with Comparative Sketches of the Present State of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams,	324	Journal of the Proceedings of the Second Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain [Continued],	337
Count Benyowsky; or, The Conspiracy of Kamtschatka; a Tragi Comedy, in Five Acts; translated from the German by the Rev. W. Render,	328	Foreign Intelligence, from the London Gazettes, &c. &c.	346
The Stranger; a Comedy; freely translated from Kotzebue's German Comedy of Misanthropy and Repentance,	ibid	Domestic Intelligence,	356
Religious and Philanthropic Tracts: consisting of I. A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties of Christians. II. An Essay on the State		Marriages,	357
		Monthly Obituary,	ibid
		Prices of Stocks.	

L O N D O N :

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

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

Page 261, Line 3 of Poetry—For *plaintiff*, read *plaintive*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged unwillingly to postpone several of the favours of our poetical Correspondents, intended for this month, until the next.

The Papers mentioned by G. G. G. will be very acceptable.

Paquin inadmissible.

Mr. Dyer's Verses came too late.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 14, to May 19, 1793.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	49	0	22	6	23	8	20	4	23	3	Kent	48	6	00	0	25	3	19	0	25	1	Suffex	46	8	00	0	24	0	24	0	00	0	Suffolk	47	4	23	0	25	0	19	6	22	1	Cambrid.	44	1	00	0	24	5	17	1	25	0	Norfolk	46	10	21	0	23	9	18	0	22	0	Lincoln	46	6	24	8	25	0	16	5	25	7	York	49	4	31	8	24	11	18	2	27	7	Durham	54	9	00	0	00	0	23	4	00	0	Northum.	44	8	25	8	23	3	18	5	20	8	Cumberl.	55	11	38	3	30	4	24	2	00	0	Westmor.	61	8	40	0	31	2	24	2	00	0	Lancash.	54	11	00	0	27	4	23	9	30	7	Cheshire	51	0	00	0	31	6	22	4	00	0	Glouceft.	54	1	00	0	29	2	23	9	30	3	Somerfet	56	7	00	0	34	1	17	2	00	0	Monmou.	51	10	00	0	31	6	20	0	00	0	Devon	64	11	00	0	36	1	00	0	00	0	Cornwall	57	7	00	0	33	7	18	10	00	0	Dorset	53	7	00	0	31	2	20	0	32	0	Hants	50	7	00	0	27	8	19	11	30	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

WALES.

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.				MAY.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.91	53	E.	10	29.97	62	W.
28	29.96	51	N. E.	11	29.77	58	S. W.
29	29.94	52	N.	12	29.49	57	S. W.
30	29.91	51	N. E.	13	29.43	53	S.
1	29.87	53	E.	14	29.36	54	S.
2	29.98	32	E.	15	29.55	57	S. E.
3	30.29	56	E.	16	29.67	55	E.
4	30.28	54	E.	17	29.91	60	S. W.
5	30.15	56	S. W.	18	30.21	59	S. S. W.
6	30.12	55	S. W.	19	30.24	58	W.
7	30.15	57	W.	20	30.34	56	N. E.
8	30.10	60	W.	21	30.43	56	N.
9	30.04	61	W.	22	30.42	54	N. E.
				23	30.42	55	N. E.
				24	30.42	55	N. E.
				25	30.34	56	N. E.
				25	30.20	59	N. E.

---

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

---

MEMOIRS  
OF THE LATE  
RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.  
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IT has been well observed of Biography, "That every life of an illustrious person contains something which is valuable to that art, that science, or those virtues, in which he excelled." It becomes, therefore, not only the life of the artist, or the professional man, but a portion of that art, or that profession; not only a tribute to individual virtue, but to virtue itself.

Few men, upon this principle, have deserved more a niche in the Temple of Worthies than the subject of these Memoirs. Of the profession he was bred in, he was long a respectable member, in the truest sense of the word;—respectable in the knowledge of his art, and respectable in the *humane* application of it: he was, beside, a man of general and active virtue, accompanied with a natural mildness and softness of manners, at once both pleasing and exemplary.

Dr. Richard Brocklesby was the only son of Richard Brocklesby, Esq. of the city of Cork, who possessed a landed estate in that county, on which he lived to considerable old age with much hospitality and respect. Being educated a quaker, he married a Miss Mary Alloway, of Minehead, Somersetshire, who was of the same profession; and he and his wife being on a visit to her parents, on the first year of their marriage, Richard, the subject of these Memoirs, was born there on the 11th of August 1722, O. S. We notice these particulars with accuracy, because it was generally

understood that Dr. Brocklesby was an *Irishman*; and from his being partly educated in that country, his manners and early dialect may have strengthened this supposition; but the fact is (and we state it from family records, as well as his own frequent affirmation), that he was born at Minehead, and remained in that town till he was three years old.

On his being brought over to Ireland, he was privately instructed, in his father's house at Cork, in the rudiments of the English tongue, writing, arithmetic, &c. and from thence, at a proper age, sent to Ballymore school, in the North of Ireland; the same school where Edmund Burke was educated, and which had the credit of giving to the learned professions in Ireland some of the most distinguished persons of the present times. The Doctor being above seven years older than Mr. Burke, they were not of course students at the same time; but the latter, treading upon the heels of the former, knew him by report as well as by many traditional anecdotes, in common with all great schools, which many years afterwards produced an acquaintance that ended in a friendship honourable to both parties.

Having finished his classical education at Ballymore school, which he went through with very becoming diligence and success, his father, intending him for a physician, sent him to Edinburgh; where, after continuing the usual time, he proceeded to Leyden; here he graduated under the celebrated Gaubius, who gave such a sanction to his young pupil's

pupil's progress in his studies, that he corresponded with him for several years afterwards; a circumstance no less creditable to the Doctor's merit, than useful to him in the course of his profession. His diploma is dated 28th June 1745; and the same year he published his first literary work, entitled "*Dissertatio Inaug. de Salva Sana et Morbosa.*"

The Doctor's first residence in London was in *Broad-street*; and as the profession was then filled with many men of eminence, long practice, and family connections, he had to struggle with his situation singly. "A physician in a great city (says Dr. Johnson) seems to be the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part totally casual. They that employ him, know not his excellence; they that reject him, know not his deficiency." Dr. Brocklesby for some time, and in some degree, shared this fate. He had first to make acquaintances, next to wait the casualty of their requiring his assistance, and lastly the chances which may be against him of their being previously engaged from inclination or family habits. Diligence, integrity, and economy, joined to very conciliatory manners and address, however, soon overcome these difficulties. He was aided in these, likewise, by an allowance from his father of one hundred and fifty pounds per year; but, as he often said (and which, coming from a man of integrity and sound experience, should be told for the benefit of posterity), his great secret of getting forward in life was, *Never suffering himself to have a want that was not accommodable to his fortune*; a lesson, though difficult to learn where vanity, ostentation, and bad example have formed contrary habits—easy, as 'tis delightful in the practice, to all those who have a proper sense of *internal comforts, real distinction, and honourable independence.*

In 1746 he published an Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, and in the beginning of April 1751 was admitted a Licentiate of the College of London. The Doctor had by this time risen into reputation; and, as his manners were naturally mild and conciliating, his knowledge well founded,

and his talents somewhat known as an author, he soon became acquainted with the leading men in the profession—particularly the celebrated Dr. Meade, Dr. Leatherland, the present Father of the Medicinal Art, the good and learned Dr. Heberden, Sir George Baker, &c. He added another testimony to the fame of Dr. Meade, by always praising his skill, his learning, urbanity, &c. and amongst many other anecdotes of this extraordinary man, used to relate the circumstance of his giving that celebrated impostor, Palsmanaazar, an opportunity of eating nearly a pound of raw human flesh at his table, to prove that this was the constant food of the inhabitants of Formosa\*.

On the 28th of September 1754, he obtained an honorary degree from the University of Dublin, and was admitted to Cambridge *ad eundem* the 16th of December following. In virtue of this degree at Cambridge, he became a Fellow of the College of London the 25th of June 1756; and, on the 7th of October 1758 (on the recommendation of Dr. Shaw, favoured by the patronage of the late Lord Barrington), he was appointed Physician to the Army. In this capacity he attended in Germany the best part of what is called "the seven years' war," where he was soon distinguished by his knowledge, his zeal, and humanity; and particularly recommended himself to the notice of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the late Lord Pembroke, and others, which with the former mellowed into a friendship, only terminated by the Doctor's life. On the 27th of October 1760 he was appointed Physician to the Hospitals for the British Forces, and returned to England some time before the Peace of 1763.

On his return he settled in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, where he was considered as a Physician of very extensive experience, particularly in all diseases incident to the army. His practice spread in proportion to his reputation; inasmuch, that beside the ordinary produce of his profession, he had the care of six noble families, at the stipulated income of one hundred pounds each; which, with his half-pay, and an estate of about *five hundred pounds per year*

\* Amongst many other impositions of Palsmanaazar, he related that the inhabitants of Formosa constantly eat human flesh, of which he as frequently partook, and which he called "delicious eating." Dr. Meade, to try him, obtained a pound of human flesh of one of the dissecting Surgeons of the hospital from the posteriors of a man who had been hanged that morning, which he had served up at his table, and which Palsmanaazar actually eat, seemingly with a good liking, before a large party selected for that purpose.

(now devolved to him by the death of his father), enabled him to live in a very handsome manner; and his table was frequently filled with some of the most distinguished persons for rank, learning, and abilities, in the kingdom.

In 1763, the late Mr. Wilkes having a duel with Samuel Martin, Esq. the Member for Camelford, wherein the former was wounded in the belly with a pistol shot, Dr. Brocklesby was the physician called in by Mr. Wilkes, and confirmed by the House of Commons; but the House afterwards becoming impatient for Wilkes's appearance (in consequence of a previous complaint urged against him as the Author of *The North Briton*, No. 45), they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins likewise to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and report the same to the House. Dr. Heberden, with his usual politeness, wrote a note to his friend Brocklesby, acquainting him of this circumstance, and Dr. Brocklesby inclosed the same, with a copy of the order of the House, to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to appoint an hour for their joint attendance on the Monday following; but Wilkes, attached to his favourite physician, and of too proud a spirit to be dictated to in a matter of private concern, wrote the following card to Dr. Heberden, which we insert as a proof of the good opinion Wilkes had of the Doctor's abilities, independent of all party connections:

"Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and concern of the House of Commons, not only for his health, but for his speedy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brocklesby, of whose integrity and ability he has had the experience of many years, and on whose skill he has the most perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes cannot but still be of opinion that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at first made of Dr. Brocklesby for the cure of what is called a gun-shot wound, from the circumstance of the Doctor's having been several years Physician to the Army; but at the same time entertains a real esteem for Dr. Heberden's great merit; and though he cannot say that he wishes to see the Doctor at present, he hopes in a few weeks he shall be well enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in Great George-street."

Wilkes wrote somewhat of a similar note to Mr. Hawkins; but in justifi-

cation of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, he sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majesty's Surgeons in Ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his Majesty's Sergeant Surgeons, who attended him accordingly: the reason he humourously gave for sending for these two Gentlemen was, "That as he found the House thought it proper he should be watched, he himself thought *two Scotchmen* most proper for his spies."

Wilkes's sudden recovery, and the *bruit* which this transaction occasioned in the political world, gave great increase to the Doctor's rising reputation; and what perhaps still rendered his popularity of a more permanent nature, was his well known and sincere attachment to his country; for though he was a member (in common with some of the most distinguished characters in the kingdom) of "The Constitutional Club," and a warm protector of Wilkes respecting *General Warrants* and *the Middlesex Election*, he never once deviated from the respect he owed his Sovereign and the Laws; and, as one proof out of many of this sincerity, he quitted that Club the moment it branched out into other doctrines, and under other leaders.

Though the events in the life of a medical man, particularly after he has arrived at the top of his profession, in general excite little curiosity; having a busy uninterrupted practice to fill up almost the whole of his time; yet there are incidents in his private life which might produce some good impressions; and let it be recorded to the memory of this worthy man, that although he was scrupulously attentive to every call of profession, and felt the *curse of manual practice* in common with the most attentive and industrious of his class, his medical advice, as well as his purse, was ever open to the poor, as well as to men of merit or those in professional lines who were narrowed in their circumstances; and this he did not only when his fortune was at the flood, but proportionably in the ebb of his profession, when his means were small, and his practice little. Thus a well-timed economy, amongst other comforts, enables a man to be good to others as well as to himself; and adds a lustre to benevolence, "which not only blesses him that gives," but sets an encouraging example to him who receives.

We could give many instances of his acts of benevolence, were it necessary to detail them here; but though his own manner of doing good has set us the example

example of *silence* on this subject, justice to departed worth, as well as the benefit of emulation, require the statement of a few particulars.

Beside giving his advice to the poor of all descriptions, which he did with an active and unwearied benevolence, he had always upon his list two or three poor widows, to whom he granted small annuities; and who, on the quarter day of receiving their stipends, always partook of the hospitalities of his table. To such of his relations who wanted his assistance in their business or professions, he was not only liberal, but so judicious in his liberalities as to supersede the necessity of a repetition of them. To his friend Dr. Johnson (when it was in agitation amongst his friends to procure an enlargement of his pension, the better to enable him to travel for the benefit of his health), he offered an establishment of *one hundred pounds per year* during his life: and, upon Doctor Johnson's declining it (which he did in the most affectionate terms of gratitude and friendship), he made him a second offer of apartments in his own house, for the more immediate benefit of medical advice.

To his old and intimate friend Edmund Burke, he had many years back bequeathed by will the sum of *one thousand pounds*; but recollecting that this event might take place (which it afterwards did) when such a legacy could be of no service to him, he, with that judicious liberality for which he was always distinguished, gave it to him in advance, *ut pignus amicitiae*: it was accepted as such by Mr. Burke, accompanied with a letter, which none but a man feeling the grandeur and purity of friendship like him, could dictate.

Passing through a life thus honourably occupied in the liberal pursuits of his profession, and in the confidence and friendship of some of the first characters of the age for rank or literary attainments, the Doctor reached his 73d year; and finding those infirmities, generally attached to that time of life, increase upon him, he gave up a good deal of the bustle of business, as well as his half-pay, on being appointed, by his old friend and patron the Duke of Richmond, Physician General to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Engineers\*. This was a situation exactly suited to his time of life and inclinations; hence he employed his time in occasional trips to

Woolwich, with visits to his friends and patients. In this last list he never forgot either the poor or those few friends whom he early attended as a medical man *con amore*. Scarcely any distance, or any other inconvenience, could repress this benevolent custom; and when he heard by accident that any of this latter description of his friends were ill, and had through delicacy abstained from sending for him, he used to get peevish and say, "Why am I treated thus? Why was not I sent for?"

Though debilitated beyond his years, particularly for a man of his constant exercise and abstemious and regular manner of living, he kept up his acquaintance and friendships to the last, and in a degree partook of the pleasantries and convivialities of the table. The friends, who knew his habits, sometimes indulged him with a nap in his arm chair after dinner, which greatly refreshed him; he then would turn about to the company, and pay his club of the conversation, either by anecdote or observation, entirely free from the laws or severities of old age.

In the beginning of December 1797, he set out on a visit to Mrs. Burke, at Beaconsfield, the long frequented seat of friendship and hospitality, where the master spirit of the age he lived in, as well as the master of that mansion, had so often adorned, enlivened, and improved the convivial hour. On proposing this journey, and under so infirm a state as he was in, it was hinted by a friend, whether such a length of way, or the lying out of his own bed, with other little circumstances, might not fatigue him too much; he instantly caught the force of this suggestion, and with his usual placidity replied, "My good friend, I perfectly understand your hint, and am thankful to you for it; but where's the difference whether I die at a friend's house, at an inn, or in a post-chaise? I hope I'm every way prepared for such an event, and perhaps it would be as well to elude the expectation of it." He therefore began his journey the next day, and arrived there the same evening, where he was cordially received by the amiable mistress of the mansion, as well as by Doctors Lawrence and King, who happened to be there on a visit. He remained at Beaconsfield till the 11th of December, but recollecting that his nephew Dr. Young was to

\* 13th March 1794.

return from Cambridge to London on the next day, he instantly set out for his house in town to meet him. On his arrival he found his two nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, before him; and he had the satisfaction of eating his last dinner under his own roof, with his nearest friends and relations. He seemed to feel a particular satisfaction at this interview; and, though somewhat fatigued from the preceding day's journey, he supported himself with cheerfulness, and repeated several lines from Juvenal (his favourite Author) in the course of the evening.

About nine o'clock he desired to go to bed; but going up stairs fatigued him so much, that he was obliged to sit in his chair for some time before he felt himself sufficiently at ease to be undressed. In a little time, however, he recovered himself; and, as they were unbuttoning his waistcoat, he said to his elder nephew, "What an idle piece of ceremony this buttoning and unbuttoning is to me now!"—When he got into bed he seemed perfectly composed, and gave orders to his man relative to some domestic affairs, which were to be executed the next day—that day to him, however, was an eternity; as in about five minutes afterwards he yielded to the gentle gradations of decay, and expired without a groan.

On Monday the 18th of December following he was buried in the Church-yard of St. Clements Danes (according to his own particular request), in the most private manner possible; blowing no trumpet before his fame, but leaving the silent virtues of a good and well-spent life to be his best and only monument.

His fortune, which amounted to near thirty thousand pounds (after a few legacies to friends and distant relations), he has nearly divided between his two nephews, Robert Beeby, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Young. He in a great measure educated them both: the first he early sent out to India, where he arrived to a juridical situation, which he filled for some years with honour and ability, and now lives upon his estate in Suffex: the other he allowed three hundred pounds per year, to enable him to travel and finish his education. He is just returned from Groningen, where he has taken his degree, and is now at Cambridge, in order to qualify himself for a fellow of the College of Physicians, London. He is considered as one of the best Greek scholars of his age; and from his particular attachment to study, and his

ardent ambition to excel in all parts of general knowledge, there is every probability he will reflect great credit on his uncle's judgment and liberality.

Though Dr. Brocklesby had no brother, he had seven sisters, four of whom died young. One of the surviving three was married to Mr. Davis, of Minehead; the other to Robert Beeby, Esq. a respectable merchant in Cork; and the elder, who never married, lived with the Doctor till her death, which happened about eleven years ago. She was a very prudent sensible woman, and did the honours of the Doctor's table so satisfactory to his guests and creditable to him, as perhaps was one of the reasons why he never married. On her death, many hints were thrown out to him to *change his condition*; but the Doctor very prudently replied, "he thought *sixty-five* too advanced an age to try such an experiment."

As a physician Dr. Brocklesby must be placed in the first *forum*, if he is to be judged by the regularity of his education, his long and extensive practice, the many noble families who patronised him, and his high medical association. To the knowledge of a physician he added that mildness of behaviour and benevolence of heart which conciliate esteem in no one line more than that of the medical profession.

His general literature was respectable, and his taste for it still more so, as he not only drew about his table some of the first characters for learning or genius, but always supported the cause of art and literature either by his aid to public works, or by his private benevolence to men of genius struggling with distress.

As a man and a good citizen, no one could fill those duties with more credit; and in his friendships he possessed that *active spirit*, which considered neither time or assiduity any obstacles to its pursuit. He seemed to have a pleasure in being thus employed, and it may be truly said of him in a moral as well as a medical line, "That he daily went about doing good."

As a companion he was polite, cheerful, and entertaining; he often quoted from the best authors, ancient and modern, with great propriety, and had a fund of agreeable anecdote, which he told with simplicity and without intrusion.

In short, take Dr. Brocklesby "for all in all," he was a most honourable and useful member of society; whether we estimate

estimate him by the *good deeds* he has done, or the *good example* he has left behind him.

The following is a correct list of the Doctor's publications :

(1) *Dissertatio. Inaug. de Saliva Sana et Morbosa*, Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

(2) *An Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle*, 8vo. 1746.

(3) *Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversari Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii, Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, Die xviii Octobris*. 4to. A. D. 1760.

(4) *Economical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals*, 8vo. 1764.

(5) *An Account of the poisonous*

Root lately found mixed with *Gentian*, Phil. Trans. N. 486.

(6) *Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes*, Med. Observ. No. III.

(7) *Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water*, *Ibid.* Vol. IV.

(8) *Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Messrs. Bromfield and Ingram*, *Ibid.*

(9) *A Dissertation on the Music of the Antients*.

We do not know the date of this last article, but believe it to be amongst his early literary amusements. When Dr. Young was at Leyden, a Professor, understanding he was a nephew of Dr. Brockleby's, shewed him a translation of it in the German language.

## DROGHEDA,

[ WITH A VIEW. ]

**D**ROGHEDA, a large populous Town, in the county of Meath, is 23 miles North of Dublin, on the banks of the Boyne, and five from the main sea. It was formerly a place of great strength, being surrounded by a wall that stood the test of many sieges; but during the Common Wealth, Cromwell, in the year 1640, made an attack on the place, and after a most obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm. Whether he designed to strike terror in the other unconquered towns, or owing to the furious brutality of his soldiers, is only surmise, but every person found in arms was slaughtered: amongst the number were the Governor, Sir Arthur Ashton, Sir Edmund Varney, and Colonels Warren, Tempest, and Finglas, with many others of inferior note. Ships of large tonnage can unload at the Key, where is a good Custom-house, an Exchange, three large Inns, and every accommodation in point of travelling that could be wished for. There are several Meeting Houses, a Church lately built in the Gothic stile; one also at the end of the town, in the church-yard of which are, erect against its walls, two figures in stone, about six

feet high, said to represent a Nobleman and his wife, who were cast away upon the coast; but more probably as a memento for the giddy and unthinking passenger, to prepare him for that state he sooner or later must change to: these images being in their shrouds, and in the last stage of decay, give rise for the conjecture. Instances of the like are in many places in England; particularly, Bishop Chicheleys, at Canterbury; Fox, at Salisbury, Gloucester, &c. They had a broad inscription of the old text round them, but that is now scarce legible. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, returns two Members to Parliament, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in Corn and Sheetings: the latter remarkable for their strength. The only Uiquebaugh that can be called genuine is made here, and has frequently relieved the most dreadful fits of the gout, even when the patient has been given over. Immediately across the river is Mr. Ogle's domain; the wood from his grounds gives a fine piece of back scenery to the Town, and is described in the annexed Plate.



## PROGER'S PAPERS.

BY the favour of a Gentleman, in possession of some original papers formerly belonging to Edward Proger, Esq. we are enabled to present to our readers the following Letters from King Charles the Second and other distinguished personages.

The family of PROGER is very ancient. The first traces of them are to be found at a respectable mansion-house, called WERN : DDU, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. They were numerous and widely dispersed, and we find that in 1620 a Philip Proger was one of the equerries to King James the First. He had issue James, who left a son Wroth, who either sold or bequeathed the manor and estate of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell, in Brecknockshire, to Henry Proger, Esq. (afterwards Sir Henry) son to Philip before-named, and one of the equerries to King Charles the Second. Sir Henry Proger dying, left his estate of Gwernvale to Charles Proger, his only son, a Colonel in the foot-guards, who mortgaged it to Samuel Awbrey, coach-maker, at Charing-cross, London; and upon the death of Charles (which happened a few years afterwards), Alice, his widow, sold it to Edward Proger, who had been page of honour to King Charles the First, groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles the Second, and ranger of the middle park of Hampton Court, in which office he died, in the reign of King George the First. Edward Proger died towards the end of the year 1713, leaving all his estates, real and personal, to his three daughters Philippa, Catherine, and Frances. In the partition of the property Philippa, the eldest daughter, possessed the estate of Gwernvale, just as Sir Henry left it; and, on her marriage with Samuel Croxall, D. D. (Author of *The Fair Circassian* and other celebrated works), on his surviving her, this estate, under a settlement made previous to their marriage, became his property. Dr. Croxall died in the year 1751, making a will, and giving his personal estate to a lady who was a distant relation, and since dead, who gave these papers in her life-time to the present possessor.

"Edward Proger, Esq." says the writer of the Notes to the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, "was, in the

year 1669, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the King. By a letter from Cowley to Henry Bennet, dated 18 Oct. 1650, Mr. Proger appears to have been then active in his master's service (Brown's *Miscellanea Antica* 1702, p. 153). In the lampoons of the times, particularly in those of Andrew Marvell, Mr. Proger is described as one devoted to assist his master's pleasures. In 1660 he was named, says Lord Orford, one of the knights of the Royal Oak, an order the King then intended to institute. By the same authority we are informed that he had permission from the King to build a house in Bushy Park, near Hampton Court, on condition that after his death it should revert to the Crown. This was the house inhabited by the late Earl of Halifax. Mr. Proger died, says Le Neve, "December 31st, or January 1st, 1713, aged 96, of the anguish cutting teeth; he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof," (*Monumenta Anglicana* 1717, p. 273.)

From the papers now before us we learn that Mr. Proger was sworn groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince at Paris in 1646, and in the year 1650 had a warrant made out to him, granting him 2000 acres of land upon the continent of Virginia, next adjoining unto the colonies and plantations then already settled. On the 24th January 1670 he was sworn housekeeper of his Majesty's palace at York. On the 21st of March 1678-9 he had a grant of the office of chief searcher of the port of London, to take effect from the death, surrender, forfeiture, or other determination, of the estates and interests of Peter Percival and William Fowlys, Esq.

At the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne he presented a petition to her Majesty, in which he stated that King Charles the Second, by letters under his sign manual, dated the 27th of August, in the fifteenth year of his reign, had granted to him the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, payable out of the fund given by the adventurers and soldiers of Ireland, to reward such as had served the Crown, of which sum he received only one thousand pounds. This security failing, he received from the King, by letters

letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 19th March, in the 29th year of his reign, a pension of 400l. per annum, payable out of the revenue of that kingdom by half yearly payments, until 4000l. should be received. Of this he only received 200l. The petition then states, that at June next he should have served the royal family threescore and nine years, and that he was exposed to more dangers in the time of the rebellion than any reformed officer that had half pay to subsist on. He therefore prayed that such a fund might be settled on him as might preserve him and his family from extreme want. The effect of this petition is unknown.

The following epitaph seems to have been designed to be inscribed on his tomb; but whether executed or not, does not appear.

"Here lies, in hopes of a happy resurrection, the body of EDWARD PROGER, Esq. descended from the PROGERS of Gwernvale, in Monmouthshire. He was page of honour to King Charles the First; and, though very young when the civil wars broke out, behaved himself with so much courage, and acquitted himself of many secret and important employments with so much judgment and fidelity, that that prince, during his imprisonment at Hampton Court, found means to send an order to have him sworn one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his son the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the Second, in which post he continued during the life of that prince, having served his country seventeen years as a Member of the House of Commons for the county of Brecon: upon the death of King Charles the Second he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his days in zealous prayer for the good and prosperity of his church and country.

"He was sincere to his friends, affectionately kind to his children, affable and courteous to his servants and inferiors, and good to all people.

"He was born June the 16th 1621, and died December 31st 1713.

"In and near this place lie also the bodies of ELIZABETH PROGER, wife of the said EDWARD PROGER; of Henrietta Proger, Philip Proger, Edward Proger, and Anne Proger, sons and daughters to the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger.

"Also the bodies of Mary, the wife of John Edwards, Gent. daughter of the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger, and of Philip Edwards, son of the said John and Mary Edwards."

A portrait of Mr. Proger is in the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, p. 231. from an original picture of Sir Peter Lely.

---

No. I.

SIR,

I HOPE you remember the promise you made to me when you went from hence: my liberty perhaps will not be granted, yet, methinks, some enlargement should, and I not be thought to intend my pleasure more than my health in desiring it. You can best judge how far it will be best to proceede in my behalfe. I would have nothing askt that may be thought unfit, nor any thing that is not so, if likely to displease. This you may be sure of, and therefore not doubt to use your own liberty (without regard to mine) in considering first what is safe, then the satisfaction and benefit of

Your loving freind,

H. GLOUCESTER \*

*For Author: Mildmay,  
Esq. at White Hall.*

No.

\* Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of King Charles the First. He died of the small-pox 3d September 1660. "Though mankind," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "are apt to exaggerate the virtues of princes who happen to die in early youth, their praises seem to have done no more than justice to the character of Gloucester. He joined in himself the best qualities of both his brothers: the understanding and good-nature of Charles to the industry and application of James. The facility of the first was in him a judicious moderation. The obstinacy of the latter was in Gloucester a manly firmness of mind. Attached to the religion, and a friend to the constitution of his country, he was most regretted when his family regarded these the least. The vulgar, who crowd with eminent virtues and great actions the years which fate denies to their favourites, foresaw future misfortunes in his death; and even the judicious supposed that the measures of Charles might have derived solidity from his judgment and promising parts. The King lamented his death with all the vehemence of an affectionate sorrow. The Duke of York was much affected with the loss of a brother, whose high merit he much admired. 'He was a prince (says James) of the

greatest

## No. II.

PROGERS, I wold have you (besides the embrodered sute) bring me a plaine riding sute, with an innocent coate, the suites I have for horsebacke being so spotted and spoild that they are not to be scene out of this island. The lining of the coate and the petit toies are referred to your greate discretion, provided there want nothing when it comes to be put on. I do not remember there was a belt or a hat-band in your directions for the embrodered sute, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them.

\* CHARLES R.

*Yearsley, 14th Ja. old stile,*

1649.

*For Mr. Progers.*

## No. III.

Oct. 16.

*Hardings Cypher.*

POGE, I have received yours of the 13th of this month, and find that you are in some apprehension that 232 should lessen my good opinion of you, and make me charge you as being one of the chiefe authors in this last unhappie busines:

for the first, I hope you will be confident that nobody can alter that good opinion I have allwais had of you: to the other, you are in no danger; for I do not here 232 so much as mention you in it, and you may be assured that I shall not. The Comittie of Estats have voted a generall act of indemnity to all those who have bine in the late rising, and likewise all those who have had a hand in it, upon condition they come and make supplication to me and the Comittie for it; and that none are to be refused it, but are to be in the same condition they were in before. I send you here inclosed two letters to 29. 60. 85. 81. 90. 23. 78. 20. 84. 86. 27. 75. 69. 63. 18. 90. and pray fetell a way how my letters may come safe to his hand, and to whome I shall direct my letters to in Holland, and I desire you likewise to lett me have a copie of the pickture you have of 15. 22. 77.

I am,

Your affectionate frind,

CHARLES R.

*Directed*

*For yourselfe.*

[ *To be continued.* ]

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

*Newbury, March 29th, 1798.*

THE following Letters, I conceive, are of sufficient importance to lay claim to a place in your valuable Miscellany; they are an American production, and an attack on the character and veracity of Mr. Jefferson † as an historian: they will, no doubt, be acceptable to all readers of American history, as well as to lovers of truth in general; and I shall preface them with no other remark than that Mr. Jefferson has not thought proper, at present, to answer them, notwithstanding a twelvemonth has nearly elapsed since their first publication.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your obliged humble servant,

FRANCIS BAILY.

*Baltimore, June 24, 1797.*

SIR,

THE letter of which I enclose you a copy, will be delivered to Mr. Jefferson immediately after the rising of Congress. You will greatly oblige me

by having the copy published, if possible, on the evening of the day when Congress shall rise.

Your very humble servant,

LUTHER MARTIN.

*To Mr. William Cobbett ‡.*

greatest hopes, undaunted courage, admirable parts, and a clear understanding." He had a particular talent at languages. Besides the Latin he was master of the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and Low Dutch. He was in short possessed of all the natural qualities, as well as acquired accomplishments, necessary to make a great prince." (Macpherson's History of England, Chap. 1.) Bishop Burnett's character of this young prince is also very favourable. See History of his own Times, Vol. i. p. 238.

\* From this letter it seems as though Charles the Second did not wear mourning for a whole year for his father Charles the First, who was executed 30th January 1648-9.

† Vice President of the United States of America.

‡ Editor of "Porcupine's Gazette," and published in his paper of the 17th of July 1797.

(COPY)

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

In your Notes on Virginia, combating certain sentiments of the celebrated Buffon, you have given us an eulogium of the North American savages; and, to establish their eminence in oratory, have introduced the speech of LOGAN (whom you have dubbed a Mingo Chief) to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia; a morsel of eloquence, in your opinion, not to be excelled by any passage in the orations of Demosthenes, Cicero, or of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished more eminent. And that your reader might be the better enabled to distinguish all its superiority of lustre, you have given him the following preliminary statement of incidents: "In the spring of the year 1774," you say, "a robbery and murder were committed on an inhabitant of the frontiers of Virginia by two Indians of the Shawanese tribe. The neighbouring whites, according to their custom, undertook to punish this outrage in a summary way. Colonel Cresap, a man infamous for the many murders he had committed on those much injured people, collected a party and proceeded down the Kanaway in quest of vengeance. Unfortunately a canoe of women and children, with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed, and unsuspecting an hostile attack from the whites. Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the bank of the river, and the moment the canoe reached the shore, singled out their object, and at one fire killed every person in it. This happened to be the family of Logan, who had long been distinguished as the friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. He accordingly signalized himself in the war which ensued. In the autumn of the same year a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanaway between the collected forces of the Shawanese, Mingo, and Delawares, and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated, and sued for peace. Logan, however, disdained to be seen among the suppliants: but lest the sincerity of a treaty should be distrusted, from which so distinguished a Chief ab-

sent himself, he sent, by a messenger, the following speech to be delivered to Lord Dunmore."

*This story and that speech of Logan, having been selected by Mr. Fennel, in his "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," induced me to address to that Gentleman a letter on the subject, which perhaps you may not have seen, for I know not whether you are in the habit of reading the newspapers; but that you may, if you please, have an opportunity of seeing it, permit me to refer you to the twenty-sixth number of Porcupine's Gazette\*, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in which paper a copy of my letter was published.*

To the world at large, and to every individual interested, you, as an historian, *must* be considered answerable that the speech of Logan is *genuine, unadulterated,* and not a *fiction*. And as, that the beauty and excellence of that speech might be more clearly perceived, you thought good to enter into a detail of facts; to the world, and to every person interested, you *must*, as an historian, be considered answerable for the *truth* of those facts.

I first became acquainted with Colonel Cresap in the year 1772; I was then on a journey to Fort Pitt; Colonel Cresap was at that time living at his seat by Old Town. He was never on the West side of the Allegany mountains from that day until his death. Nor was Logan's family killed on the Kanaway, but at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the East side of the Ohio River, and about forty or fifty miles above Fort Wheelan. And as you have so much mistook the *place* where the transaction happened (which, by the bye, is a little remarkable in an *enlightened* historian, volunteering on events which happened in the state where he lived, and those too of so recent a date), it is not very improbable that you have been equally mistaken in the *person*, or in the *title* of the person, whom you have fixed upon as the principal personage in those transactions. Although the Cresaps all lived within a few hundred yards of your state, and the North branch of the Potomac, one of its boundaries, ran through their possessions. I will therefore take no advantage of any error you may have made in the *designatio personæ*, but will give you full liberty to select out of the *robote family*,

\* From which the accompanying letter was extracted.—F.B.

the individual on whom you wish to fix the charge.

And now, Sir, to lay the proper foundation for the further investigation of this subject, permit me to request, and not only to request but to expect, your answer to the following questions:

1st. From what document did you copy the speech of Logan; or, from whom did you receive your information of that speech and its contents?

2d. What person was meant to be designed by the *title* and *name* of Colonel Cresap, as used by Logan in his *speech*, and by *yourself* in your *statement of the incidents* necessary for the better understanding that speech?

3d. Whence did you procure your information that Colonel Cresap, or any *person of that name*, was "infamous for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians?" When, and where, were those murders committed? And who of those "much injured people" were the victims?

It is not in the human heart to feel that I need an apology for proposing to you these questions; but if an apology was wanting, I have it:—In two amiable daughters (a parent may at least be pardoned for thinking them such), who are directly descended from *that man*, whose character your pen, I hope from no worse motive than to support a philosophical hypothesis, has endeavoured to stigmatize with *indelible infamy*! A variety of circumstances have combined to give an *unmerited* celebrity and extensiveness of diffusion to an unfounded calumny. This calumny *I will efface*.

The letter I have written on this subject to Mr. Fennel; the letter I now address to you, and all those I shall hereafter address to you on the same subject, I shall transmit to the authors of the Annual Register in Great Britain, by them to be published; and to the Rev. Mr. Morse, to Mr. Lendrum, and to every other author, by whom the speech and story of Logan may have been copied from your *notes*, will I also send *the same*, to be hereafter inserted by them in a republication of their works.

If my directions are complied with, this will be delivered you immediately on the rising of Congress; for I would not wish to take off your attention one single moment from the concerns of the public, while Congress is in session.

With due respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LUTHER MARTIN.

Baltimore, March 30, 1797.

MR. FENNEL,

By the late Philadelphia papers I observe, Sir, that in your "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," among your other selections, you have introduced "The Story of Logan, the Mingo Chief." In doing this, I am satisfied you were not actuated by a desire to wound the feelings of a respectable family in the United States, or by a wish to give a greater publicity to a groundless calumny.

You found that story and speech in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia: you found it related with such an air of authenticity, that it cannot be surprising that you should not suspect it to be a *fiction*.

But, Sir, philosophers are pretty much the same, from old Shandy, who in support of a system sacrificed his aunt Dinah, to De Warville and Condorcet, who for the same purpose would have sacrificed a world.

Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher; he too had his hypothesis to establish, or what is much the same thing, he had the hypothesis of Buffon to overthrow.

When we see him employed in weighing the rats and the mice of the two worlds, to prove that those of the *new* are not exceeded by those of the *old*. When, to establish that the body of the *American Savage* is not inferior in form or in vigour to the body of an *European*, we find him examining minutely *every part* of their frame, and hear him declare that, though the wrist and the hand of the *former* are smaller than those parts of the *latter*, yet "*ses organes de la generation ne sont plus foibles ou plus petits*;" and that he hath not only as many hairs on his body, but that the same parts, which are productive of hair in the one, if left to themselves, are equally productive of hair in the other.—When we see him so zealous to establish an equality in such trifles, and to prove the *body of his savage* to be formed on the same module with "the *Homo sapiens Europæus*;" how much more solicitous may we suppose him to have been to prove that the *mind* of this savage was also formed on the same modula.

Than *the man* whom he has calumniated, he could scarcely have selected a finer example to establish the position that the human race in this western world are not *be-littled* in body or mind; but that unfortunately that man was not born in America.

For

For the want of better materials he was obliged to make use of such as came to his hands; and we may reasonably conclude whatever *floury* or *speech* he could pick up, calculated to destroy the hypothesis of Buffon, or to establish his own, especially in so important a point, instead of being scrutinized minutely, would be welcomed with avidity. And great and respectable as the authority of Mr. Jefferson may be thought, or may be in reality, I have no hesitation to declare, that from an examination of the subject I am convinced the charge exhibited by him against Colonel CRESAP is not founded in *truth*; and also that no such specimen of *Indian* oratory was ever exhibited.

That some of Logan's family were killed by the Americans, I doubt not; whether they fell the victims of justice, of mistake, or of cruelty, rests with those by whom they fell. But in their death Colonel *Cresap*, or any of his family, had no share. And in support of this assertion I am ready to enter the lists with the author of the Notes on Virginia.

No man, who really knew the late Colonel *Cresap*, could have believed the tale. He was too brave to be perfidious or cruel. He was a man of undaunted resolution. A man of whom it might be said, with as much propriety as I believe was ever said of man, "that he knew not fear."

Courage, hospitality, candour, and sincerity, were the prominent features of his character! These also are the leading traits in his descendants.

Immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he established himself at Old Town, on the North Branch of the Potomack, only fifteen miles this side of Fort Cumberland, and one hundred and forty miles to the westward of Baltimore town. What must have been the situation of himself and his family on so distant a frontier, during the war which terminated in the year 1763, and during the troubles which preceded that war, may be easily conceived by those who have any knowledge whatever at that time of the settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

After the defeat of General Braddock, a company, raised and commanded by his oldest son, Thomas *Cresap*, and in a great measure supplied with arms and other necessaries by the Colonel himself, attacked the invading savages, and drove them over the mountains; but this victory was embittered by the loss of their

*gallant* leader; he and one of the Indian Chiefs fell by wounds, mutually inflicted, and expired together. Soon after this event Colonel *Cresap* and his then eldest son raised another company at their own expence, crossed the mountains, and defeated the Indians with considerable slaughter. After the inhabitants of that part of the country where he resided had generally fled from their houses, and retired to the neighbourhood of Conogochaque, he remained with his family at his house, near Old Town, which he had surrounded with a stockade, for twelve months or upwards; when at last he was induced to withdraw from so dangerous a situation, removing with his books and papers, accompanied by a few of the former inhabitants, who had been in his neighbourhood collecting their cattle, and were driving them down the country, he was attacked by the Indians, who lay in ambush for him, and four of his party were killed on the spot; the Indians were however repulsed with considerable loss, and he had the good fortune to escape unhurt.

That Colonel *Cresap* and his family were frequently and actively engaged in the conflicts which took place between us and the Indians is well known. That some of the Indians have fallen by their hands is not denied; but those were not in the number of our friends.

To the Indians, who were attached to our cause, his doors were ever open. At his house was their frequent rendezvous; there often they met messengers from the then Governors of Virginia and Maryland: there they were often furnished with arms, with ammunition, and with provisions, and not unrequently out of his own stores, and at his own expence.

It was to those savages, who were employed by the French nation (before it became our very good friend and ally) to ravage the frontiers and butcher the peaceful inhabitants, that he and his family were *terrible*. And to those they were *terrible*, though not "as the fires of Heaven."

But perhaps it was from the facts which I have here stated that Mr. Jefferson considered himself authorized to say "Colonel *Cresap* was *infamous* for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians." And lest some future philosopher, in some future notes on Virginia, might be tempted to call him also "*infamous* for his many murders of the much injured." Britons, may perhaps have been his motive for  
 flying

flying with such precipitation from the seat of his Government, not many years since, when the British army invaded that state.

As to Logan; lightly would I tread over the grave even of the untutored savage, but justice obliges me to say, I am well assured that the Logan of the *wilderness*,—the *real* Logan of nature had but little, if any more likeness to the *fictional* Logan of *Jefferson's Notes*, than the brutified Caffree of Africa to the enlightened philosopher of Montecello.

In what wilderness Mr. Jefferson called this fair flower of *aboriginal* eloquence; whether he has *preserved* it in the same state in which he found it, or by *transplanting* it into a more genial soil, and *exposing* it to a kinder sun, he has given it the *embellishments* of cultivation I know not.

There are many philosophers so very fond of representing savage nature in the most amiable, and most exalted point of view, that we feel ourselves less surpris'd when we see them become savages themselves. To some one of this class of philosophers, I doubt not it owes its existence.

Yet, but for Jefferson, "it would have breathed its poisons in the desert air." Whatever was the soil in which it first sprung up, it soon would have withered and died unnoticed or forgotten, had not he *preserved* it in his *collection*. From thence the authors of the Annual Register have given their readers a drawing as large as nature. The Rev. Mr. Morse in his Geography, and Mr. Lendrum in his History of the American Revolution, have followed their example; and you, Sir, are now increasing its celebrity, by exhibiting it to thronging spectators, with all its colouring retouched and heightened by the flowing pencil of a master.

Do you ask me, how I am interested in *this subject*?—I answer, The daughter of Michael Cresap *was* the mother of my children. I am influenced also by another motive not less powerful. My much lamented and worthy relation, who died on the expedition against the western insurgents, bequeathed to me as a sacred trust, what had he lived he intended to have performed himself, to rescue his family from this unmerited opprobrium.

Do you ask me, why have I so long neglected this duty? I answer, because for a long time past every feeling of my mind has been too much engross'd by the solicitude, though an unavailing solicitude, of preserving the valuable life of one of that family, to attend to any objects which could bear a postponement. The shock is now past. I begin to recal my scattered thoughts to other subjects; and finding the story of Logan in the catalogue of your readings, it instantly brought me to the recollection of a duty, which I have hastened thus far to fulfil.

And now, Sir, to conclude; I arrogate to myself no authority of prohibiting the story and speech of Logan from being continued in your Readings and Recitations; this I submit to your sentiments of propriety and justice; but from those sentiments I certainly have a right to expect, that on its conclusion you will inform your hearers it is at best but the ingenious fiction of some philosophic brain; and when hereafter you oblige an audience with that story and speech, that with the poison you will dispense the antidote, and by reading to them this letter, also oblige your very humble servant

LUTHER MARTIN.

To Mr. James Fennell.

## THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Concluded from Page 237.)

HAVING, in the first part of this Treatise, considered the \* Copper Coinage in general, from the earliest antiquity down to modern times; and in

the second made an application of such observations as this consideration introduced, both to this kingdom and to Ireland: and, still farther to elucidate the

\* It will be understood, that when I speak of the ancient copper money, I mean also the brass. Indeed those two metals, as applied to coinage, have not been by the Medalists very accurately distinguished. They have frequently mentioned coin and medals as of brass, when it is certain that they contain a much greater proportion of copper, and *vice versa*.

the subject of this disquisition, having described a number of these Coins, small indeed if compared to the vast multitude which are in circulation, but such as struck me as being from their publicity, or some other particular, most worthy of notice: it now becomes necessary, in order to prosecute my design to its completion, to carry the reader a little out of the track in which we have hitherto travelled; and, before we determine upon the particular inconvenience and the loss accruing from this species of fraud upon the revenue, and consequently upon the public, advert a little to the evils arising from base and counterfeit copper coin in general.

It is a pleasing circumstance to me, in this part of my labour, to find the ground cleared, and the prospect opened, by a Gentleman whose superior experience as a Magistrate has made him much better acquainted with the subject; and whose acute and penetrating mind has led him to those researches which have enabled him to trace the evil to its source, and to delineate, with perspicuity and truth, that infamous traffic which has long subsisted, and deluged the land with those base metal halfpence, known by the appellation of Birmingham's.

The Provincial Copper Coin I take to be a branch from the same stream, diverted from its original channel; or, in other words, a fraud more cautiously concealed, under the specious form of en-

couraging the arts, promoting trade and commerce, perpetuating public events and public institutions, and even of elucidating the history of the country.

The Gentleman to whom I have alluded (Mr. Colquhoun), in his excellent Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, page 110, speaking of the counterfeit copper coin, says, "Of the copper money made in imitation of the current coin of this realm, there are many sorts, sold at different prices, according to their size; but in general they may be divided into two, namely, the stamped and the plain halfpence. Of both these kinds immense quantities have been made in London, and also at Birmingham, Bilston, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, &c."

"A species of counterfeit halfpence, made wholly of lead\* has lately been circulated.

"The plain halfpence are generally made at Birmingham, and from their thickness afford a wonderful deception. They are sold, however, at about a farthing each, 100 *per cent.* profit. These dealers are not the *utterers*; but they sell them again, in pieces, or five shilling papers, at the rate of twenty-eight, or thirty-one shillings for a guinea, not only to the *smashers*, but also to persons in different trades, not only in the metropolis, but country towns †, who pass them, in the course of their business, at the full import value."

To

Through all the northern counties of this kingdom, the custom is to call the copper coin "brass." "This is good brass!"—"That is bad brass!"—are phrases equally applied to the Tower, Birmingham, or Provincial halfpence, as either may happen to be current in the district. With respect to the two latter species, they are, generally speaking, nearer the mark; for they are, as I have observed on one of them in the beginning of this speculation, of that composition which founders denominate *metal*, i. e. a mixture of copper and brass, in which the latter predominates. The same may be said of the coin and medals of the ancients: few of them being either of pure copper, which they judged would be too soft, or of pure brass, if that term may be applied to it, which would be too hard, and consequently fly to pieces under the stamp. They sometimes contain also a portion of tin.

The well-known story of the origin of Corinthian brass (a mixture of gold, silver, and copper) induced many curious persons to have some of those pieces, said to be composed of it, tried by the refiners: but it proved a mere fiction, and hath been long since exploded.

\* I have one of these in my possession: it seems rather to be of pewter than lead. The impression is from a die better executed than the generality of this rubbish; but the curiosity of it is, that it is coloured so as exactly to resemble copper. I am not acquainted with the method of giving it this *Patella*.

† In the month of February 1797 a circumstance occurred, which, as it will show the mode in which this nefarious traffic is conducted, I shall briefly state:

The principal of the Mail Coach Manufactory was informed by the person that is appointed to inspect those machines when they return from their journeys, that in rummaging the Gosport coach he had found three parcels of considerable weight, which, upon examination, were discovered to contain a large quantity of counterfeit halfpence. The Gentleman to whom this was communicated, much to his credit, had the guard arrested and conveyed to Bow-street, where the matter underwent several long and very accurate investigations, in the

course



To apply what has been quoted of counterfeit copper coin in general to the provincial halfpence in particular, I must observe, that all the mischiefs, and all the inconvenience which is attached to the reception of base money, operates, with respect to these, in as great a degree, and to as full an extent, as it does from those pieces which have been described as being made to resemble (faintly, I confess) the genuine coin of the country.

If, as many authors have, I had taken up the pen to write a panegyric upon the Provincial Coin, it would have been very easy for me to have selected several that are, it is certain, admirably executed: perhaps there may, among the immense number, be found some that are, in point of workmanship, nearly equal to those of the independant states of Greece, and superior to many of the Roman medals, particularly those of the lower empire. I might also have much enlarged the preceding catalogue, and have selected several as deserving of attention, for bearing the impressions of buildings, either remarkable for their antiquity or their eminence: such as Ipswich Cross, Somerset House, Bigod's Castle, York Minster, Mebron Abby, &c. which will convey the resemblances of those buildings to posterity long after the originals have mouldered into dust: but it was not my intention to write a panegyric upon the subject; for however great my desire may be to see the arts flourish, and the emanations from them extended from the one end of the island to the other; nay, from their centre in this country over the face of the globe; yet I do not conceive, even in this point of view, that any real and permanent advantage can possibly be derived to the arts from the strange and heterogenous jumble of events, systems, characters, opinions, and operations; from portraits, symbols, figs, and inscriptions, which a collection of those pieces exhibit. From this motley mixture of city conceits, town sentiments, and village records, ill formed, ill conducted, and ill applied, I do not conceive, as I have just observed, that

any advantage that could be derived can in the smallest degree counterbalance the evils that accrue, when we consider that many of these provincial pieces conceal an imposition upon the public in general, and the lower class of society in particular, under the patriotic and specious pretence of transmitting to posterity those occurrences which, though *highly* important to us who at present exist, would perhaps, without some such mementos, be obliterated, and their remembrance consequently lost to the next generation. How would it be to be *lamented* if there was any reason to suppose that, perhaps a century hence, the world would be in a state of ignorance of some things that have dignified the close of the present; such as, that in the year 1792 an eminent tailor lived in one of the principal streets in Birmingham: that a panorama was to be seen near the same spot: that a large collection of wild beasts was exhibited at Exeter 'Change, London: that it was necessary to strike a medal to announce that tea, coffee, and chocolate, might be purchased in the market-place of one town, and soap and candles in that of another: that the cheapest hats in the world were to be sold in one part of the metropolis; the cheapest books in the world in another: that it was thought necessary to obtain a patent in order to secure to a trusty and well-beloved shoemaker the right to make a pair of boots of a certain construction: that beautiful lace might be purchased in Bond-street: and ribbands at Coventry.

These intimations, engraved on permanent substances; on substances, the *value* of which cannot, as has frequently happened to medals of gold or silver, cause their diminution or dissolution; will be discoveries to those that engage in the numismatic study, perhaps a thousand years hence: though no one will pretend to say that the posterior advantage, which the mind may contemplate from these tokens of our domestic pursuits and avocations, can be of sufficient consequence to us to make us blind to the fraud that is concealed under the specious pretence for the circulation of these and

course of which it appeared that this fellow, who was appointed to protect the property of the public, and also the persons and effects of passengers, had been long in the habit of carrying on this nefarious traffic. That he had at different times received great quantities of these kind of halfpence, and probably of other goods, from a Jew at Portsmouth, and conveyed them to the hands of some of the same fraternity, either upon the road or in the metropolis, where they are circulated in the manner Mr. Colquhoun has stated.

The weight of the halfpence in question was upwards of seventy pounds.

hundreds of the same species: for if we do but consider that many of them are made of a smaller size, and much thinner in substance, than the Tower halfpence; that they are in fact, both with respect to their metal and their weight, exactly upon a par with those counterfeits of the current coin which have been mentioned; that they are sold at the same price, viz. twenty-eight nominal pounds in Provincial halfpence for fourteen pounds sterling, which is four for a penny, 100 *per cent.* profit: though, I have heard, that when a new mint has been established, and there has been a great desire to circulate its produce, five for a penny, and even a discount for *prompt* upon them, has been allowed: my readers will therefore judge that where the profit has been so immense, the temptation to engage in this nefarious traffic has borne an equal proportion; and that the loss to the public has been in an exact ratio.

How the vast multitude of these coins are circulated? may now become a question: and the evils that attend such circulation will then be an object of inquiry. With respect to the first, I am sorry to observe that this species of traffic could not be carried on to any great extent, or consequently with any effect, if it had not its rise among, or was countenanced and assisted by, persons in considerable business, and of great opulence, either as manufacturers, tradesmen, shopkeepers, or those engaged in public works, where a number of men are employed.

These persons, who have in the existing scarcity of silver a pretence, though not an excuse, either make or contract for large quantities of these Provincial halfpence, at prices seldom higher than those I have stated: and the two first and the last disperse them to their workmen and labourers, in the proportion of five shillings in silver, and five shillings *worth* of copper: though it frequently happens that these poor mechanics, and the labourers that are, in particular, employed in canals, in which branch of visionary industry there is *even* now considerable

speculations, are paid their ten shillings per week wholly in these kind of tokens\*.

The shopkeepers in provincial cities and country towns, who from farmers receive more gold and silver than circulates through any other medium, pay these halfpence in the small change for which they so frequently have occasion; therefore, if they have a considerable trade, they utter them in sufficient numbers to make this a profitable branch of traffic to themselves. And that it is so may be conjectured by the industry and sedulous anxiety with which they appear to encourage their circulation. The consequence of this has been the depreciation of those which used to be current, namely, the Birmingham or counterfeit halfpence, which are now called, and will only, in the country, be taken as *farthings*.

It does not to me appear singular, that one species of fraud should wear out and give place to another, because experience has convinced me that it is so in more instances than this: but it certainly does seem strange, that a *base* should be preferred to a *genuine* commodity; yet so it is with respect to tradesmen's tokens, which are not only held in *double* the estimation of the counterfeit, but are really preferred to the true Government halfpence in many, perhaps in all the counties north † of the metropolis; where the authorized copper coin of the kingdom is frequently, and certainly illegally, refused, except it is parted with at less than its real value ‡.

With respect to the authorized copper coin of the country, it is generally known that three Tower halfpence will weigh an ounce: they are very frequently used in this way in retail shops, if the ounce or two-ounce weight happens to be mislaid: therefore the pound of copper (Averdupoize) produces *forty-eight*, which, taken at its medium price of seventeen pence, flatted and in a state fit for coining, leaves a profit of sevenpence, subject indeed to the expence of the press labour, upon every pound. The very

\* These Provincial halfpence are packed up in five shilling papers, for the convenience of payment. Two of the said papers are the remuneration for a *week's* labour in the neighbourhood of Chester, and in many parts of the North. I have frequently observed large piles of them in the offices for aquatic speculations, and have more than once been present at their distribution.

† I have only stated their circulation in the North, because that part of England has only come within the scope of my particular observation; but I believe the evil is general.

‡ This circumstance I experienced at Chester, where I offered three genuine Tower halfpence in payment for half an ounce of snuff. The shopkeeper refused them, saying, that he must have *six* of these, or *three* of the Provincial!

beautiful penny pieces, lately published, are proportionably heavier, and consequently not so profitable to Government. Many of the Provincial halfpence produce *seventy-two* from a pound of metal, not intrinsically worth, in a state fit for coining, more than *elevenpence*; leaving, therefore, a profit of two shillings and one penny per pound, more than two hundred *per cent.* to the original *founders*; they can, consequently, well afford a *large discount*; or, in other words, to make the uttering of this base and illegal coin a matter of considerable importance to manufacturers, canal-undertakers, tradesmen, and shopkeepers, especially when to large profit is joined another inducement, which is perhaps, if we even consider them as in some degree connected, a still stronger stimulus to the human mind: I mean notoriety, fame, celebrity, avarice, or by whatsoever appellation that passion, which leads a man to publish his own works, or his own shop, is distinguished: it is therefore no wonder that their circulation is immense.

Having now considered our Provincial halfpence in several points of view in the former pages, and the particular mode of circulating them in the latter, I shall conclude this treatise with a few observations upon the evils and inconveniences which arise from such circulation.

The Drapier, in his Address to the People of Ireland, asks this question:

“Do you think that I would give you a yard of tenpenny stuff for twenty of these (Wood’s) halfpence?” and then answers himself, “No! I must have two hundred at least.”

So do I! so does the people of the metropolis say: that they will not take Provincial tokens at a greater than the intrinsic value of the metal; and that, I have shewn, is scarce of any.

But although this dross is in London exploded, it is still current in the country. How current? It has not, I confess, that unlimited circulation which it had while a novelty: you cannot now pass at Barnet, nor even at Doncaster, a Provincial halfpenny which you took at York; but still it is certainly current in a district, from which local currency arises a considerable fraud upon, and a

considerable inconvenience to the indigent part of the public; as, for instance, suppose a poor man is paid his wages as a labourer on the Chester canal in the Provincials that are the favourites in that city: he is perhaps discharged, or chuses to remove to another scene of employment. If he travels to Shrewsbury on the one side, or Manchester on the other, or indeed to any town at twenty or thirty miles distance, he will find more than half the coin which he took at the former city of little use to him upon the road, and of none when he gets to the end of his journey. At one place he will learn that they are people of such taste that they will not take a *wig* halfpenny: at another, a *bat*\* offends them. In some towns they dislike the *mottos*, in others the portraits, which those pieces exhibit. One man, they say, has brought so many children from distant parts, that he has depressed the price of labour, and raised that of provisions, therefore they will have nothing to do with his image. The machinery of another has, they state, deprived the poor of employment, therefore they will not suffer his face to be current amongst them. Of the politics of some they disapprove, of the principles of others; in short, these pieces are the sport of caprice, the unconscious objects of applause or of detestation, subject to all the various operations of passion, of interest, of malevolence, of commercial opposition, and of party prejudice: all which, if they are even carried no further than to sharpen the invention, and awaken the mental powers, of their circulators or depreciators, are, with respect to this coin, of serious consequence to the poor; many of whom, owing to the circumstances just stated, have large quantities by them, or have been obliged to sell to the *tinker*, for the mere trifles, that trash which they had been weak enough to receive as the reward of industry and ingenuity.

In the course of a tour of near five hundred miles through the Northern counties I experienced the operation of that caprice, with respect to these tokens, which I have just made a subject of observation. The change, which I had received at one turnpike gate, was very frequently refused at the next. The Provincial halfpence, which were in one

\* The people of this metropolis, before the establishment of the Royal Academy, were not so antique in their ideas: I have seldom heard any objection made to an equestrian statue, although the head of the hero was adorned with a kafferskuller: and “Claudfley’s wig” has perhaps had more admirers than the chastest effusions from the chiffl of Roubiliac, Bacon, or my ingenious friend Nollakins.

town of general currency, were in another scrupulously examined, and perhaps half of them rejected; or only deemed passable at a diminished valuation. I remarked the operation of this capricious system in many places, particularly in markets, and saw that it was productive of considerable contention, and consequently hindrance of business; of fraud in the original promulgators, and loss and inconvenience to the poor: I therefore determined, through the medium of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE (a vehicle in which they were the most likely to attract the attention of the public), to state my thoughts upon the subject. This I should much sooner have done, had not a number of avocations precluded me; but it is not yet too late; the evil still continues, and indeed, as I am informed, increases: therefore, although the Legislature has not armed the hands of the Magistrates with very strong weapons, I still think that they are equal to the suppression of this illicit kind of traffic, which, if suffered to prevail, must not only cause a further depreciation of the authorized copper coin of this king-

dom, and that too in a moment when, from the exertions of the artists concerned, it has acquired an elegance and beauty unknown to that of former ages; but will totally impoverish the lower order of the people, to the burthen of their respective parishes, by inducing them to exchange their commodities, their labour, their time, and talents, for a vile kind of dross, of no value in itself, and subject to the capricious estimation of those who may, for sinister purposes, find it convenient to depreciate in one county or town those tokens, to which they are sedulously endeavouring to give an artificial currency in another. I therefore do seriously recommend to the said Magistrates, in every district, to pay that attention to the suppression of these instruments of fraud and oppression which their duty demands, and which the public expects from them; convinced at the same time, that they only needed the slightest hint to stimulate their activity, especially, as while it will have in view the protection of the revenue, it will also be exerted in the service, and for the relief of the poor.

---

## THE WANDERER.

### NO. II.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus orci,  
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia curæ:  
 Pallentesque habitant morbi, tristisque senectus,  
 Et metus, et maleuada fames, ac turpis egestas,  
 Terribiles visu formæ; Lethumque, Laborque;  
 Tum consanguineus Lethi sopor, et mala mentis  
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine bellum,  
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,  
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

Virg.

### IMITATED.

Here fleeing phantoms of the heated brain  
 Swarm forth like locusts from the prefs of LANE;  
 Grim-visaged heroes, clasp'd in martial hosts,  
 And walking skeletons, and sheeted ghosts,  
 Here hold their court, from German fetters free,  
 And doom poor common sense to slavery.  
 Ye female scribes! who write, without a blot,  
 "Mysterious Warnings" of—the Lord knows what;  
 O quit this trade, exert your proper skill,  
 Resume the needle, and lay down the quill.

**L**ITERATURE, like States and Empires, has its period of prosperity and decay; prosperity which human power has ever been unable to prolong, and decay which no sagacity

can foresee or prevent. All that human wisdom can effect, is to consider the state of learning in remote times; and, by comparing the probable causes of its downfall with those appearances that at present

present exist, endeavour by analogy to prevent those consequences which history in similar cases has recorded. It has been well observed that a passion for the marvellous is the distinguishing characteristic of a nation emerging from, or sinking into, barbarity; as man, in the opposite extremes of childhood and old age, requires rocking in a cradle. If this statement be true, and history certainly confirms it, the prospects of the present age are of a nature extremely alarming; for perhaps there never was a period, since the days of Charlemagne, that teemed with such extravagant romances. I have, during my peregrinations, watched with some attention the decline and fall of novels in the present age. I remember the time when genuine nature was the taste of the town; when we condescended to be pleased with the transactions of an inn, or a kitchen fire-side, delineated by the masterly pen of a Fielding or a Smollett: wit was then thought a necessary appendage to a writer, and the simple descriptions of real life were perused with avidity and satisfaction. This period, however, vanished; and "Britain, changeful as a child at play," grew so luxurious and dainty, that common life ceased to interest her. Sentimental delicacy succeeded next, and a whole host of fishing swains, with the voluminous Richardson at their head, continued to entangle the town in delicate distresses, errors of innocence, and excessive sensibility. Nature, though thrown in the back ground, was yet not totally deserted; but was occasionally brought forward, like inferior objects in a picture, to increase the effect. It was reserved for the present times to "out-herod Herod," and introduce extravagancies hitherto unheard of, and catastrophes which the most fertile imagination could not have conceived. Not that the sentimental class is totally excluded; we have still a flying squadron (as any one who takes the trouble to peruse Mr. Lane's catalogue may perceive), composed of embarrassed attachments, exalted attachments, errors of sensibility, excessive sensibility, &c. &c. but the main body is put to flight, and in their stead a race of exotics is introduced, incumbered with the Gothic pomp of German armour, which I sincerely hope, for the credit of our nation, will not be long suffered to keep their ground. We have generally and justly been reckoned an honest and upright people; but should a foreigner of ordinary nerves take up a catalogue of

our present publications, he would certainly suppose us a set of the most insidious and sanguinary creatures that ever infested the world. The Danish Massacre, The Mysteries of Udolpho, Mysterious Warnings, Phantoms of the Cloisters, or The Mysterious Manuscript, interspersed (as the fair Author kindly informs us) with *beautiful pieces of Poetry*, The Mysteries of the Black Tower, The Sorcerer, with a countless *et cætera* of books of the same tendency, would certainly deprive us of all claims to openness and candour, if the manners and dispositions of a people are to be discovered from the state of Literature among them.

Thus it appears that the Literature of our country has been divided into three classes, the natural, the sentimental, and the marvellous, answering precisely to the periods of prosperity, decline, and fall of the Roman Empire; and perhaps the causes of both may be traced to the same source, namely, an enormous increase of luxury, and the repeated inroads of *Gothic barbarians*.

It is worthy observation, that most of the romances above enumerated are the productions of female pens; and it will be discovered, that Mr. Lane is obliged to the female sex for furnishing at least three-fourths of his ample library, where, to quote his own words, "the soft, tender, sympathetic soul, who wishes poetical amusements, will find solace;" and where, "for his gay, volatile friends, whose desires center in a cheerful amusement of their leisure hours, an assiduous collection has been made of *every novel and romance that has ever been published!*" Heavens, what a slough of despond to wade through! how inexpressibly is the world obliged to him for his care and attention! What praises are sufficient to celebrate this Mæcenas of the age; and how much more should we be delighted, if, instead of the present emblematical device in the frontispiece of his catalogue, of Minerva protecting Literature, he had depicted himself, like another Jupiter, sitting in state, with his inferior deities around him, and Minerva issuing from his head.

I was led into this train of thought by a conversation which I lately overheard in the library in Leadenhall-street. I had not been many minutes there, when the appearance of two very pretty women drew my attention, between whom the following conversation passed: "My dear Laura, have you read the new novel

I recommended to you, The Animated Skeleton? I assure you it is the production of a very young lady, and is her first appearance in that character."—*L.* 'Heaven grant it may be her last! What, a young lady in the character of an animated skeleton? I protest I shudder at the bare idea.'—"Pooh! You will know better soon! To be sure they used to frighten me a little at first, but it is nothing when you are used to it; there is nothing else read now, and for my part I would not give a farthing for a novel that had not something about ghosts, and skeletons, and hobgoblins, and Emily walking alone with a great lamp in her hand through a parcel of damp cellars, in search of something to terrify her to her heart's content."—*L.* 'Well, it is surprising to me what pleasure you can take in such shocking books, that ought to inspire you with horror; for my part I never touch a novel that is not recommended by Captain O'Brien, and he always sends me *Disinterested Love, Excessive Sensibility, Delusions of the Heart,* and all those charming books that melt my very soul, and make me weep while sitting under the great Oak in our garden.' Here the conversation sunk to so low a whisper that I could not overhear what passed, but retired, convinced of the error of the race of snarling moralists, who find fault with the tendency of those innocent recreations.

To speak seriously, I cannot approve of the present rage for writing that infests our fair countrywomen; the pen in the hands of a woman (when thus applied) is almost as uncouth an instrument as a lance or a musquet; and if, like the Amazons of old, they are determined to wield the arms of men, they will, like those warlike virgins, be obliged to disfigure themselves in order to be qualified for the undertaking. Authorship is at best but an idle trade, and all the private anecdotes I have been able to collect of those females who have devoted themselves to its perils, have not induced me to alter my opinion. The fate of many a female writer may be considered in two points of view. In youth she is perhaps handsome in her person, and possessed of an ardent imagination, strong passions,

and weak judgment. She sets out with a determination to distinguish herself in the world, but unluckily is not very nice with regard to the manner. From her eccentricities she is shut out from the few modes by which a woman may render herself independent, and thus at an early age relies on the exertions of her pen for support. If such a woman be any way attractive in her person, she cannot fail to fall a sacrifice to some artful suitor, who, attacking her with her own arguments, persuades her to live with him unshackled by the marriage tie. The consequences of such an union are easily foreseen; a few months of joy, then indifference on the one side, and frantic upbraidings on the other: a separation ensues, and if the lady be a *thorough-bred modern philosopher*, she claims the liberty of doing as she pleases with her own person, and quits the world in a rage. If this event does not take place, she in her eccentric course attaches herself to some man, who, having like her tasted of the fruit of perverted knowledge, is, like her, self-exiled from the paradise of social pleasure. With him she labours in the vineyard of innovation, and rails at her sex for not adopting maxims, which to her have brought nothing but disappointment and misery. Such are her pursuits while youth and beauty in some sort extenuate her foibles; but when old age approaches, that time in which singularities of any sort are less easily tolerated, her situation becomes much worse. She is now negligent in her appearance, slighted by her acquaintance, and ridiculed by the world; and sits like the female *Writer of Tragedy*, so well described by Smollett, in all the confusion of genius and literary dishabille, "while hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by." Happy the woman who is content with the lot in which Providence has placed her; who can improve herself by the literary labours of others, without wishing to become one of the fraternity; and who, in old age, looks back with transport on her past life, conscious that the well-educated family around her are indebted to her steadiness and prudence for the various advantages they enjoy.

## DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIV.

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

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[ Continued from Page 244. ]

MR. SAMUEL WESTLEY.

**P**RECOCITY of talents, or of understanding, are not always desirable, as progression of talent and of understanding does not always attend them, and it is too common a complaint, that *primis ultima cedunt*, that the latter efforts bear no proportion to the first \*. Mr. Westley is an exception to this rule; he composed an oratorio at the age of eight years, and played well on the organ at five †. Yet his compositions are now much more forcible than they were, and his manner of touching the organ more learned and more varied. His fingers are extremely well managed, and he has all the grand and serious graces which that solemn instrument demands in the highest perfection. He is an exquisite performer for a church, as he contents himself with playing such music as the dignity and sacredness of the place require. He accompanies the voice with the organ with great feeling and delicacy, and supports it without overpowering it. His talents, his manners, and his virtues, shew that he does not degenerate from his family, who have now for nearly a century been distinguished for their genius and their piety, and shew how eminently fitted he is to conduct the music of an Hospital, no less distinguished for the excellence of its charity, than for the honourable and disinterested manner in which it is governed.

Nothing could be conceived more affecting than the countenances of the excellent father and mother of this extraordinary young man, whilst he was eliciting his celestial strains from the organ. Their eyes, nearly suffused in tears, were uplifted to Heaven, and their hands

clasped together in pious gratitude and thankfulness to the great Author of every good and perfect gift, for having bestowed upon their son talents so transcending the ordinary qualities of mankind. It made a picture fitted for the pencil of Dominichino himself, that great painter of sentiment and of affection.

ERASMUS.

“ In the Convent of St. Antony, near Vienne, in Dauphiné, we saw an original letter of Erasmus, in which he says, that he had rather be hacked in pieces than not believe the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Sacrament.” — *Voyage Littéraire de Deux Bénédictins.*

VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SAR-  
DINIA.

Nearly the last words this unfortunate Prince uttered, whose death was occasioned by disappointment and chagrin at the invasion of his territories by the French Republic, and the faithlessness of his own subjects, were, “ How hard is the task of governing now become †!” A similar sentence was uttered a few years ago by a learned and excellent Divine, when his friends were lamenting to him that he had not succeeded to the government of a great College in Cambridge.

POPE PIUS VI. BRASCHI.

This unfortunate Pontiff, who has been placed at the head of the Catholic Church in these times of its tribulation and distress, was a native of Caccena, and was an excellent Canon Lawyer. He was, like his great predecessor Leo X. very dignified in performing the functions of his sacred office. As a temporal

\* See *Traité de M. Baillet sur les Enfants célébrés par leurs Etudes passim.*

† “ These airs,” said that great musician Dr. Boyce, on hearing the oratorio played, “ are some of the prettiest I have seen. This boy unites by nature as true a base as I can by rule and study.”

‡ “ If men,” said Antigonus, “ were but to know for one day only the miseries of exercising the office of a King, no one would envy a Sovereign the splendor and exaltedness of his situation.”

prince,

prince, he has been accused of nepotism, and of favouring too much a nephew of his own name, whom he created a Duke.

His journey to Vienna to see the Emperor Joseph the Second (with whatever wary politeness he might have behaved there) by no means contributed to the splendor and dignity of his high and sacred character. Pasquin said of him on the occasion, in allusion to two parts of the Mass, "Our Pope is gone without Glory to visit a man who has not the Creed;" and our Dr. Johnson was much disgusted and indignant at the peregrination of the Head of the Western Church. Some of his plans were magnificent, particularly that of draining the Pontine marshes, and restoring salubrity to a great tract of territory. It failed by the excessive rainy weather, and from want of money, that sad destroyer of many an excellent project in a State. The Pope was reckoned a man of some vanity, and anxious of distinguishing his Pontificate by erecting buildings, sometimes without necessity, sometimes without taste, and sometimes to the detriment of very beautiful edifices which had been built. His arms are lilies, an eagle, and Boreas blowing, and some stars. Some Latin lines were made upon him, which may be thus translated:

Let Gallia's King his beauteous lilies wear,  
Nor from the Pole its glories longer tear;  
Restore to Austria's race her plumed crest,  
Then for thyself, good Braschi, keep the rest.

Yet what events have happened since these lines were made! Gallia has no longer a King, the proud crest of Austria is cruelly debased, and the Pontiff himself is an exile and a wanderer! With what other disasters the womb of fate teems for Europe is known only to Him in whose almighty hands are the issues of life and of death, the lot of mankind, and the fortune of states and empires.

#### COUNTESS OF ORMONDE.

"It was my chance," says the learned Sir Thomas Smith, in one of his Orations on the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, "to be at dinner with the Countess of Ormonde, whom Sir Francis Benyon married. She said she had now borne ten children, and that she was brought to bed not so nicely as the ladies are here in England, but either in a tent or a wide barn, after the manner of her country Ireland: 'and I tell you,' said she, 'that I felt no manner of pain at these

births; nor I see no cause why I should make so nice of the matter as you do here in England: we do not so in our country.' Whereat an old Lady was wonderfully offended, and said that they were beasts, and that Lady Ormonde was but a beast to say so. Then Lady Ormonde, as a witty Lady, turned the matter, and said it was a gift which Saint Patrick begged of Our Lady for his countrywomen. But the truth is," adds Sir Thomas, "that all women do not stir about to travail and to labour as they do there, and do not use themselves to rest and to ease, as they can better away with travail because of use, so they bear that travail of childbirth with much more ease, or in manner without pain." — *Sir Thomas Smith's Life*, 8vo. 1718.

#### CHARLES THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

Nothing is so bad as the excess of good; it makes the real good to be disliked, and causes persons to find fault with the good itself, and not with the abuse of it. Charles the Second's dislike of religion is supposed to have arisen from his being obliged, when he was in Scotland, to hear six sermons a day, and to spend the whole Sabbath day in his room, without stirring out to take a walk.

The Proclamation respecting the allowance of Sports, made in 1633, restored to our countrymen the salutary use of the Lord's-day, which before that time had been made a day, not of rest, nor of leisure, but a day of mortification, and of too laborious devotion, by the Puritans.

"The inconveniences," says the Proclamation, "that the prohibition of Sports on the Sabbath-day occasions, are, that it keepeth the common and meaner sort of people from using such exercise as may make their bodies more able for war; sets up drinking, tipping, and filthy drunkenness, and breeds a number of idle and discontented speeches in the ale-houses: for when shall the common people have leave to exercise, if not upon Sundays and holidays, seeing that they must apply their labour and win their living on all working days.

\* \* \* \*

"His Majesty's pleasure is, that, after the end of divine service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged,



couraged, from any lawful exercise \*, such as dancing, either men or women, *archery for men*, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation; nor from having of May-games, Whitsun ales, morrice-dancing, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therein usual, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of divine worship."

The Puritans, indeed, had gone so far as to prevent brewing on a Saturday, for fear the beer should *work* on the Sunday afterwards.

Genoa of all the towns in Italy used to be the dullest and the most wicked. "I wish," said the acute Signor Catesia, "that we had as many harlequins as at Venice, we should then have fewer jealousies, fewer intrigues, and fewer assassinations. Idleness is more dangerous than amusement to the peace of the mind, and public amusement less corruptive of its purity than private pleasure."

#### BEAUMELLE.

The ingenious writer of the 'Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon' wrote a whimsical book, called '*Mes Pensées*,' in which there are these observations respecting England:—"The solidity of English credit," says he, "is such, that the nation procures a source of wealth from a species of borrowing that would ruin a private person. When France borrows (he speaks of Old France), it creates a debt, and often a want: in England, when it borrows, it extinguishes always a want, and at the same time creates a revenue.

"England is a very striking proof, that an eternal and immoveable constitution is an effect that cannot be bought too dear. The constitution of England," concludes he, "must be immortal; for a wise people can never be enslaved by an enemy from without, nor can a free people be ever enslaved by an enemy from within. Rome has perished; and, indeed, could it have subsisted? Its system tended to destroy its greatness, and not to its preservation. England is arrived to that point, that it can never perish, because the revolutions that should have

been the destruction of its system have been its establishment."—*Mes Pensées*.

#### CARDINAL ALBERONI

found the way to the heart of his protector, the Duke of Vendome (who was a great *gourmand*) by the means of his palate. He was continually presenting him with Perigord pies.

#### WILLIAM THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND,

according to Duclos, being once extremely embarrassed about a matter of state, was advised to consult Sir Isaac Newton. "Newton," replied he, "Newton, why he is nothing but a great philosopher!"

"There are never any measures to be kept with the Turk," said this intrepid Prince.

#### STERNE.

This once popular writer used to declare to his friends, that the motive † for his writing '*Tristram Shandy*,' was a desire to expose pedantry and false pretensions to learning. This does not appear very probable, and perhaps he was glad to give some plausible reason for the objectionable parts of his book. When first he came to town, he was extremely *fêted* and caressed by the great and the wits of the metropolis. He was the idol of every company; and Dr. Johnson used to say, that the liveliness of his conversation had made such an impression on Garrick and Reynolds that he removed with some difficulty.

The ingenious Dr. Ferrior, in a paper printed amongst the '*Philosophical and Critical Memoirs*,' published by the Literary Society of Manchester, has very fairly proved how much Sterne borrowed from Bishop Hall, Burton's Anatomy, &c.

The following Letter of Sterne to the late Earl of Effingham is by the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Valpy presented to the Public:

"*Coxwold, near Easingwold,*  
May 29, 1766.

"MY GOOD LORD,

"(For I believe you from my heart to be so, or my pen would not have belied

\* Rousseau says prettily, that the nymphs of Diana (who were always exercising themselves in hunting) were never reckoned as votaries of Venus.

† An acute man, when any of his friends were mentioning the motives of their actions to him, used to say, "Give me your *second* reason, not your first; your second is your true one most probably."

my opinion of you : and since I've begun with an article of belief, give me leave to add, that *I believe* you have power to be any thing—but no thanks to you—so I hope you render them to whom they are due, and so God prosper you !) As all this is included in a parenthesis, your Lordship has a right to leave it out—It will not hurt the sense—I mean your own ; for as for mine—the point has been long settled by the world—tho', by the by, I intend to puzzle it by some feeble efforts in the work I am about—tho', was I to tell you the subject of the first Sermon I've begun with, you would think it so truly Shandæan, that no after-wit would bring me off—Nothing venture—nothing have : all which being duly perpended and considered by your Lordship, I return you thanks for your subscription ; as I do to the *aimable Comtesse votre chere mere*, for the honour of her name, &c.

“ Hall left me bleeding to death at York of a small vessel in my lungs—The deuce take these bellows of mine ! I must get 'em stopped, or I shall never live to *persist* Lord Effingham again.—Apropos ! will you be at York races ? for next to the pleasure of getting my five and forty shillings out of my hands, I know nothing will give me more delight than to see you \* \* \* great Scroope and Blaquiére. In my name present not my brotherly love [but my fraternal pity to ——. What should not such a fool pop into my head ? My own vile passions, and that's the truth of the matter—and so I cross it all out \*.]

“ If the whole letter had been served the same way, it would not have fared the worse with your Lordship ; but I should have lost the honour and satisfaction of saying that I am,

“ With the highest esteem for your

“ character and talents,

“ My Lord,

“ Your most faithful

“ and obliged humble servant,

“ L. STERNE.

“ *To the Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Effingham,*

“ *St. James's Coffee-house, London.*”

\* The enclosed sentence between crotchets is crossed out in the original.

† Cardinal Richlieu used to say, that he had the happiness to govern a kingdom that could in six weeks time raise three hundred thousand foot and fifty thousand horse, and send them into the field ten days afterwards.

‡ The French are at present leading the world into a more serious mistake : we took them to be men, and we find them to be devils. “ *Je vois des Singes qui deviennent Tigres,*” says Voltaire to D'Alembert, respecting their countrymen.

|| “ *Res ut plurimum proficere ac valere possunt collocari debent.*”—CICERO.

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

reigned more despotically than any other Prince of Europe of his time ; yet he permitted libels to be written against him with the supreme impunity. “ My subjects and I,” said he, “ agree perfectly well together : they write what they please, and I do what I please.” A person had once sent him a libel in MS. He sent for his favourite bookseller, and said to him, “ Take and print this libel directly ; it will put a hundred pounds in your pocket.”

He idolized every thing that was French ; their table, their manners, their literature, and their country. He said, that the most pleasant dream any Sovereign could have, would be to dream that he was King of France †.

When the sex of the celebrated and the unfortunate Chevaliere D'Eon was discovered, he said, laughingly, to the French Minister at his Court, “ What strange kind of folks you Frenchmen are ! A man thinks he has to do with a man, and he finds him to be a woman ‡.”

LUTHER.

“ In the Library of the Abbey of Tongrelo we saw the ‘ Life of Martin Luther,’ in MS. year by year (of whom there is as yet no good Life written). The religious of this Abbey,” add they (Two Benedictines), “ are not contented with possessing a good library, but they apply it to the use for which it was destined || ; they are very hard students.” —*Voyage Litteraire.*

DUKE OF ROHAN

says, in a little book written by him, very little known, intitled “ The Interests of States,” that the interest of England is to keep itself well united together ; “ for that country,” adds he, “ is an enormous animal that can never die but of suicide, never die unless it chuses to destroy itself.”

CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF  
ENGLAND,

when he was matriculated at the University of Oxford, subjoined this sentence to his name :

Si vis omnia subjicere, subjice te rationi.

If you wish to subject all things to yourself, begin by subjecting yourself to reason.

He was so observant of the statutes of the University, that wishing to borrow a book from the Bodleian Library, and being told it was contrary to the statutes to lend a book from that collection, he

walked to the Bodleian immediately, and read it there.

JOHN CALVIN.

Spifames, Bishop of Revers, became a Protestant, and followed this four and crabb'd Reformer to Geneva, who caused him, like the ingenious Servetus, to die by the hands of the hangman. Converts, indeed, are not often well received by those whose religion they adopt; but that a convert should destroy another convert, seems reserved for Calvin to do\*.

---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Charge to the Overseers of the Parish of ———, I met with the other day by accident; I think the observations it contains are so just and so humane, that I wish, for the benefit of the Public, it may have a place in your Magazine.

Your humble servant,

W. S.

CHARGE

TO THE

OVERSEERS OF THE HUNDRED OF STOKE, BUCKS.

TO ———, OVERSEER OF THE POOR FOR THE PARISH OF ———,  
IN THE SAID COUNTY.

SIR,

THE office, to which you are this day appointed, is of no small importance; inasmuch as the welfare of a considerable part of our fellow-subjects depends upon the due execution of it. It is your duty, Sir, to be the GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR OF THE POOR;—and, as such, to provide employment for those who *can* work, and relief and support for those who *cannot*; to place the *young* in a way of obtaining an honest livelihood by their industry, and to enable the *aged* to close their labours and their life in peace and comfort.

In the execution of this office, it is your duty to consider how you may best improve the situation of the Poor in your parish, so as to lessen the calls for parochial relief, and thereby to diminish your parish rate. In this respect, much may be done by *occasional* aid and encouragement to parishioners with large families; much, by means of regular

employment for children, either at home or in schools of industry, so as to fit them to be placed out in service at an early age; and much, by a judicious management of your poorhouse, if you have one, and by making a proper distinction and separation between the honest and industrious, who are driven thither by age, infirmity, or misfortune, and the idle and profligate, whose loose and vicious habits of life have made them a burthen and a disgrace to their parish.

You are, Sir, within the space of fourteen days, to receive the books of Assessments and of Accounts from your predecessors, together with such money and materials, as shall be in their hands; and, if any balance is due to them, you are to pay it out of the first monies that come to your hands.

In conjunction with the churchwardens of your parish, you are, by a parish rate, to raise money to purchase a suf-

\* Spifames was once giving the Sacrament at his own Cathedral of Revers after the manner of the Catholics: he said, on presenting the consecrated wafer, "*Accipe figuram corporis Christi.*" "*Mentiris impudentissime,*" exclaimed his Dean.

ficient stock of materials, for setting the poor to work; and to supply competent sums for the relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such among you as are poor and unable to work, and for putting out poor children apprentices.

In making the poor's-rate, it is necessary that a majority of the churchwardens and overseers should concur; and it is your duty to make an equal and impartial rate, without favour or affection, upon every *occupier* of lands, houses, tithes, mines, and saleable underwoods in your parish. When such rate is made, it is to be approved and signed by two justices, dwelling in or near your parish; and, on the Sunday after, published in your parish church.

In case the rates, so made, shall not be regularly paid, you may obtain a summons for the person making default to appear before two neighbouring justices; who may, by warrant, authorize such rates to be raised by distress in your parish; or, if sufficient goods of such person making default be not found in your parish, then, upon application to one justice, to be levied in any other county or district, where the defaulter may have property.

With regard to the *poor's-rate*, we know that there are instances in some parts of England where it has been levied upon the *Poor*: we mean by the poor, those who have not the advantage of any profession, trade, property, or income, nor other means of support, except their daily labour; and who have only a cottage, a little garden, and a few articles of furniture, merely such as are necessary for them and their families; and we think it our duty to observe, that, to charge such poor persons to the rate at all, appears to us to be directly contrary to the authority under which the rate is made; viz. the Statute of Elizabeth, which was passed soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, and intitled "An Act for the Relief of the Poor;" an Act, in which if cottages had been intended to have been included, they would have been expressly named, as well as houses; from which they were then considered as totally different, and distinguishable in point of law.

It is impossible to read that statute, without perceiving that it was never intended to compel the *Poor*, who are frugal and industrious, to support those who are not so; but that there is throughout a distinction made between

the class of men, not having income or property, which is to be intitled to relief under it, and those who, from the income of their property, profession, trade, or occupation, are to contribute to that relief: that by the *Poor* are intended the labouring cottagers; who, if out of employment, are under that Act to have work found them; if lame, impotent, old, or blind, and unable to work, are to receive pecuniary or other relief; who, if habitations are wanting, are to have them erected at the charge of the parish; and whose children, if unemployed, are to be set to work, and, at a fit age, to be placed out apprentices in service, or to a trade.

But, whatever may be the opinion as to the *law*, there can be no doubt in point of *prudence*, that while the day labourer, who has children, is exerting himself to maintain his family without parochial aid, it is a dangerous experiment to attempt to make him contribute to the support of your other poor, with the probable, or even a possible, consequence of driving a large family on the parish.

There is, however, one class of labouring men, who have still a superior claim to exemption from parish rates;—the members of Friendly Societies, who are acquiring for themselves, out of the savings of their own industry, an eligible and honourable provision, independent of the poor laws. As these societies, particularly where they enjoy the advantage of having their rules framed and confirmed according to law, have the effect of greatly reducing the poor's-rate, it is required of you, as an act not merely of justice but of prudence, not to endeavour, in any case, to compel such labouring men, being members of Friendly Societies established according to law, to contribute to the support of the other poor of their own parish.

In applying the rate for the relief of the poor, we request that you will attend to the permanent improvement of their condition, rather than to the little expedient or economy of the moment. If a poor man's family is visited by sickness or calamity, it is better for your parish that he should receive a timely supply of medical and other necessary assistance at home, and be re-established in the power of maintaining himself and his family by his labour, than that they should be neglected, until it becomes necessary to move them into the poor-house,

house, where they may probably remain a burthen to the parish for many years : If the poor of your parish want employment, there is more economy in supplying them with instruction, encouragement, spinning-wheels, wool, and other means of earning a livelihood, than in leaving them to be oppressed by poverty, and by that languid and desponding indolence, which is often rather the misfortune than the vice of the Poor; with the consequence of being obliged to maintain the family afterwards, at ten times the expence that would have been incurred at first by a timely supply of relief to themselves. Upon this head we have one earnest request to make: that whatever is made by their labour, they may have the *whole produce* of it, without any deduction, on any pretence whatever. The earnings of the poor should be sacred and inviolate, in order to encourage them to work, and to exempt the character of their employers from the imputation of interested motives.

Upon the authority of the case of the *King and North Shields* (20. Geo. III.) we have, where parents have applied for support for their infant children under seven years of age, ordered them relief at home, without removing the parents or children into the parish workhouse; adopting the humane and judicious sentiments, which Mr. Justice Buller delivered on that occasion:— That it would be injurious to parishes, if, “when *one* of a numerous family wants relief, the *whole* must go to the parish workhouse;” and that it would be very unjust “that the parish should be intitled to the labour of a *whole* family, because *one* of them might want relief.” Any difficulties, however, that have remained on this subject, have been removed by the Act (36. Geo. III. cap. 23.), which enables Magistrates to make special orders for the relief of industrious poor persons *at home*.

It is your duty, Sir, to see that there are proper habitations for the poor of your parish; and if, by the decay of cottages, or by the increase of population, more habitations are wanted for them, you are, with the leave of the lord of the manor, to erect cottages for them, at the parish expence, on the waste, or common, within your parish.

After every thing has been done for

the encouragement and protection of the deserving poor, there remains another class, which it will be necessary to reform by punishment; I mean those drones of Society, *idle* and *disorderly* persons, whom the law has described as *vagrants*, *rogues*, and *vagabonds*. It is due to the honest exertions of the industrious cottager, that, while he receives aid and encouragement, they should not escape correction: that every distinction should be made between him and those who wander about, endeavouring to subsist, without labour, on the industry of others; of whom many have deserted their families, and almost all have quitted the place, or situation, where their services might have been useful, and where they ought to have been employed. In bringing these to punishment, with a view to amendment, it will be prudent for you to apply for directions to this Bench, where you have found regular attendance and assistance from the Magistrates for the space of nine years; and it will be merciful so to select the objects, as that the punishment of few may have its effect in the reform of many.

As in your conduct towards the poor out of the workhouse, so, in respect of those within its walls, there should be a *marked distinction* between the *industrious* and the *idle*, and between the *orderly* and the *profligate*. There is nothing, in the internal regulation of this country, more subversive of its credit, or more inimical to its prosperity, than the uniform and unvaried treatment, which the best and the worst of our fellow-subjects receive in a parish workhouse. In that place, it is of the utmost importance, not merely to the poor persons who are driven thither by the tempest of fortune, but to the very well being of the country itself, that there should be a decisive boundary—a line of separation—drawn between the *industrious* and *honest* poor, who are suffering under a calamity from which neither you nor we can presume to be exempt, and those *vicious* and *abandoned* characters, which are the pests of society, and the objects of punishment.

In administering relief, we inquire into the industry and character of the person who applies. We have found no small benefit in adhering strictly to this rule; and we confidently recommend to you, as an encouragement to the energy  
and

and good habits of the poor, not to give to the idle and the vicious the same encouragement as is due to the honest and industrious labourer, suffering under sickness or misfortune. If it appears that the person who applies has exerted himself *honourably* and *diligently* in his situation, it is your duty, Sir, and it is the *interest* of your parish, that he be relieved *kindly* and *liberally*.

There is an Act of Parliament which enables you, *if you are so disposed*, to farm your workhouse. It is possible, that a *farmed* workhouse, confided to a deserving person, like *absolute power in the best and most virtuous hands*, may be the instrument of good; but there is no instance whatever, in which the *duty* and *interest* of the person *intrusted* are so completely in opposition to each other, as in that of the farmer of a parish workhouse. For, while his duty should direct him to improve the state of the workhouse, it is his interest to keep it in such a condition, as to deter any competitor from offering for it, at the end of the year. The necessary consequence of this is the increase of parochial expences: and we find, from the different returns throughout the kingdom, that where workhouses have been farmed, though there was some saving at first, yet in a few years the expences have thereby been greatly increased, and the poor's-rate accumulated to an alarming amount. Where, indeed, a principal land owner, or land occupier, of a parish can be induced to contract for the parish workhouse, *he has an interest in the permanent improvement of its condition*, and in the diminution of the distresses of the poor; but where a *vagrant speculating contractor* visits your parish, with a view of making his *incidental* profit by farming your workhouse, we trust you will consider the Christian principle of **DOING AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY**; and that you will not confide the poor, whose **GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR** it is your duty to be, to one, into whose hands you would not trust an acre of your land, or any portion of your own property.

With regard to your workhouse, we have another observation to make, and that respects your parish children. As you regard your own interest and their welfare, we entreat you to educate them *out* of the workhouse. You can do it with as little, and even less, expence to the parish; with much less annoyance to the old people in the workhouse, who are too often the sport of these little unthinking, and uneducated creatures; and with much more benefit to the children, who get earlier, and more advantageous situations in service, and succeed better in life, proceeding from a parochial school, or cottage, than from a workhouse.

With regard to the removal of labourers belonging to other parishes, consider thoroughly what you may lose, and what the individual may suffer, by the removal, before you apply to us on the subject. Where you have had, for a long time, the benefit of labour, and where all that is wanted is a little *temporary* relief, reflect whether, after so many years spent in your service, this is the *moment* and the *cause* for removing them from the scene of their daily labour to a distant parish. There are cases, in which removals from one parish to another are proper and justifiable; but in every instance, before you apply for an order of removal, consider whether it is *prudent*, and if prudent, whether it is *just*.

Within four days after the appointment of your successors, you are to produce your accounts before two of the neighbouring justices for examination; and, within fourteen days after such appointment, you are to deliver your books, materials for work, and balance of cash, to the persons appointed to succeed you. If you shall have executed your office duly and conscientiously, you will then quit it with the blessings of the poor, the esteem and respect of the other classes of society, and the approbation of your own conscience.

CHAIRMAN,

23d April, 1798.

GENERAL

## GENERAL WARRANTS.

THE following Letters that passed between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. L. on the subject of a General Warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, are now, by the kindness of an eminent and able Solicitor, presented to the Public.

## COPY OF THE WARRANT.

Angl: St. - - WHEREAS I am informed that there are divers ill-disposed persons who write, print, and publish, Treasonable, Popish, Seditious, and Scandalous Books, Pamphlets, and Pictures, endeavouring thereby to disturb the minds of his Majesties Subjects, and the Peace of this Kingdome:

THESE are therefore in his Majesties name to charge and command you and every of you, upon sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting to Robert Stephens, his Majesties Messenger for the Press, in making diligent search in all suspected places, and to seize all such Books, Pamphlets, and Pictures, as he shall be informed of in any Bookellers, Printers, Binders Shops or Warehouses, or in any Ship or Vessel, or other place whatsoever, to the end they may be disposed off according to Law. Likewise, if you shall be informed off the Authors, Printers, Publishers, or any other Persons in whose Custody you shall find such Books, Pamphlets, or Pictures, you are to apprehend and bring them before me, or any of his Majesties Justices of the Court of Kings Bench, or some other of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Here-

of fail not at your Perills.  
Dated the 1st day of September, Anno Dom. 1684.

To all Mayors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other Officers and Ministers whom these may concern.

To Robert Stephens,  
Messenger for the  
Press, and Custom-  
house Waiter and  
Searcher.

Monday, 27th August 1781, the Original Warrant was sent to Mr. Wilkes in the following Letter:

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose an Original Warrant of the noted Chief Justice Jeffreys, which it will afford me peculiar pleasure if you shall think curious enough to preserve. I do not recollect to have ever seen any such printed, or indeed taken notice of in any History of England; and therefore imagine they were not looked upon formerly in the same justly odious light they are at present.

The kingdom is certainly much indebted to you, Sir, for the abolition of such vile instruments of power; and I own I never could read the Warrant inclosed without feeling, as an Englishman, my obligations for your conduct in that important business.

I hope Posterity will do justice to your merits in so strenuously opposing the Jeffreys's of the present reign; and that your public services will engage its admiration and respect to the remotest period of time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient and most humble servant,  
T. L.

Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire,  
Monday, 27 August, 1781.

To John Wilkes, Esq.  
Prince's Court, Storie's Gate,  
Westminster.

MR. WILKES'S ANSWER.

Prince's Court, Westminster,  
Wednesday, August 29, 1781.

SIR,

I CANNOT delay a single post acknowledging the distinguished honour I have

The arms  
of the  
Chief Justice  
Jeffreys.

Geo: Jeffreys.

have just received by your very polite letter, and the present of a great curiosity with which it was accompanied. To have the warm approbation of the zealous friends of this free Country and Constitution, is one of the highest gratifications I can enjoy. It will ever be my ambition to transmit my name to Posterity as that of a man sincere and honest in the public cause, and inflexible in the defence of our laws and liberties, over which we cannot keep too watchful an eye, when we observe almost all the neighbouring Nations sunk in abject despotism.

The General Warrant of Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys was new historical matter, I confess, to me. I observe that it is issued at a degrading period, when Charles II. was almost absolute, in Sept. 1684, after the City of London, and most of the Corporations, had been

tricked out of their charters. It was a very bold step of Jeffreys; for his predecessor, Sir William Scrogs, so lately as in 1680, had been impeached by the House of Commons, for having, "since his being made *Chief Justice* of the Court of *King's Bench*, in an arbitrary manner, granted divers *General Warrants*, for attaching the persons and seizing the goods of his Majesty's subjects, not named or described particularly in the said Warrants."

I should felicitate myself, Sir, if any lucky circumstance might bring you soon to the Capital, and to Prince's Court, to have an opportunity of convincing you with what true regard I am,

Your obliged and very humble servant,  
JOHN WILKES.

T. L. Esq.  
Shaftesbury.

---

THE  
LONDON REVIEW  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR MAY 1798.

---

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

---

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published. In Three Volumes. By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of Bemerton. 4to. 1798. 3l. 15s.

**T**HIS Work, which is not to be read as a mere book of entertainment, contains an important period of the History of England, accurately and impartially written from documents to which no former historian of the times has had access. The Author is well known to the public by his former productions, and the reputation he has acquired will not be diminished by the present performance.

From the preface we learn that Mr. Coxe, having undertaken to write "The Historical and Political State of Europe," in the prosecution of that work, obtained access to various collections of original

papers, particularly those of the Earls of Hardwicke, Harrington, and Peterborough, and of Sir Benjamin Keene. He had made such progress in this work that the histories of Spain, Portugal, Austria, the German Constitution, Russia, and part of Prussia and Sweden, were prepared for the press. He had also sketched the histories of the Italian States, Holland, and France; when, finding it impossible to obtain sufficient information in England respecting foreign countries, he visited Germany in 1794, with a view to obtain accurate knowledge of recent events.

On his return to England he went to Wolterton,



Wolterton, to inspect the papers of Lord Walpole during his embassies in France and Holland, in which business he employed himself some time, and in the course of his occupation traced motives of action unknown to historians, which placed in a new light the foreign and domestic transactions of the Cabinet. The French Revolution, and the uncertain position of Europe at this period, induced him to forego his design until the return of more quiet and favourable times.

He then proposed to select and arrange some of Lord Walpole's papers for the public eye; when, finding several of Sir Robert Walpole's letters and papers, he became solicitous to obtain further information concerning his character and administration. This led to still further information; he was permitted to see the papers of Lord Orford, Lord Townshend, Lord Grantham, Lord Waldegrave, and Mr. Poyntz.

With these sources of information the work gradually expanded; and Sir Robert Walpole, from being a secondary, became the principal object. He determined to give the world Memoirs of the Life and Administration of this great Minister, drawn from these copious and original sources, and to illustrate, by interesting and authentic documents, the transactions of the busy and eventful period in which that Minister acted a conspicuous part. In the execution of his plan he also obtained the use of the Stanhope, Middleton, Melcombe, and Egremont papers.

The plan of the Work is to give an uninterrupted narrative of the life and administration of Sir Robert Walpole, illustrated by original correspondence and authentic papers; divided into eight periods, comprehending a term of sixty-nine years, from his birth in 1676 to his death in 1745.

Mr. Coxe then gives an account and character of the materials he has employed in his Work, and adds, "With the assistance of these extensive sources of information, I have been enabled to elucidate many parts of secret history either totally unknown or wholly misrepresented, and to trace the motives of action which influenced the conduct of the Ministry, and directed the conduct of the British Cabinet. I have not been biased by the prejudices of party hatred or party affection. I have always considered the connections and principles of the persons

from whom I derived political information; and, after duly weighing all the circumstances, have equally avoided the extremes on either sides."

The first period of the History is from the year 1676 to 1714, which includes an account of Lord Orford's family. He was the eighteenth male, in a lineal descent from the Conquest, of a respectable family, which took its surname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk. He was the third son of Robert Walpole, Esq. and was born the 26th of August 1676, at Houghton. He received the first rudiments of learning at a private seminary at Massingham in Norfolk, and completed his education on the foundation at Eton. On the 22d of April 1696 he was admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, but resigned his scholarship on the 25th of May 1698, on becoming the heir of his father's estate by the death of his elder brother. On leaving the University he returned home, and addicted himself to pursuits which had no reference to learning or politics. On the 30th of July 1700, he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty and accomplished manners; and the amusements of London succeeded the more active employments of the country. Soon after his marriage his father died, and he inherited the family estate, the rent-roll of which exceeded 2000l. a year.

On the death of his father he was elected Member for Castle Rising, and sat for that borough in the two short Parliaments which assembled in the two last years of the reign of King William. He soon became an active Member, particularly in what respected the county of Norfolk, and joined himself to the Whig party, to which he adhered during life. On the accession of Queen Anne he was again returned for Castle Rising, which he represented until he was advanced to the peerage. He now became a conspicuous figure in the House of Commons, and was noticed by Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1705 he with several of the Whig party was brought into office as one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. In the year 1705 he was instrumental in reconciling Lord Godolphin to the Whigs, and in 1708 succeeded Sir John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, as Secretary at War, on the recommendation of the

the Duke of Marlborough. On the decease of Sir Thomas Lyttelton he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office for a short time he held with that of Secretary at War.

In 1710 he was a manager for the impeachment of Sacheverel, and principally conducted that imprudent business in the House of Commons. The event of this trial was different from what was expected, and the Ministry, in consequence of intrigues and cabals, was soon after dismissed. Mr. Walpole might have continued in his office, to which he was solicited by Harley; but he rejected every advance made to him, and treated with contempt the threats thrown out against him. So unwilling was the new Ministry to come to hostilities with him, that he was suffered to continue in his post of Treasurer of the Navy several months after his friends were completely dismissed.

His opposition to the new Ministry was so violent and determined, that it was thought advisable to silence him by any means whatever; and Bromley, a Tory Member, declared, that his expulsion was the *unum necessarium*, as they could not carry on the business, if he was suffered to continue in the house. "It is no wonder, therefore," says Mr. Coxe, "that his enemies, who could command a majority, should find a plausible pretext. The Commissioners of Public Accounts laid a charge of venality and corruption against him for forage contracts in Scotland, while he was Secretary at War. They accused him of having taken in two contracts, two notes of hand, one for 500 guineas, the other for 500l. the first of which had been paid, and a receipt given in his name, and of the other 400l. was paid. It appeared on examination of the witnesses on oath, that the contractors, rather than admit into their partnership Robert Mann, agent for Walpole, who, according to the tenour of the original agreement, reserved a share for a friend to have a benefit of the fifth part, if not redeemed by the contractors with a sum of money, had preferred paying the 500 guineas and 500l. and that Mann had received the money for the first note, and had obtained the second note as a deposit for the sum specified to be paid.

"In consequence of these reports, Walpole was heard in his own defence, though no particulars of his speech are preserved in the proceedings of Parliament: after he had withdrawn, a warm

debate took place, which lasted till past ten at night. His friends on this occasion supported him with so much zeal, that the House was divided four times in the same sitting; and the Ministers, who carried all political questions in this Session with only a trifling opposition, gained the motions for his condemnation and expulsion by a small majority. On the first division, in which Pultney (then his intimate friend, afterwards his most bitter opponent) was teller, to leave out the words "and notorious corruption," was negatived by a majority of 52. The main question passed in the affirmative by 57. The motion for committing him to the Tower by only 12; and his expulsion was decreed by 22. These small majorities sufficiently prove, either that Walpole possessed great personal influence in the House; or, that many of the Tories considered his accusation a scandalous prosecution, and would not give their votes against him. The House however resolved, "That Robert Walpole, Esquire, was guilty of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption; that he should be committed prisoner to the Tower of London;" and on a subsequent motion, which was carried only by a majority of 20 votes, "That he should be expelled."

"On the next morning Walpole surrendered himself a prisoner, and was committed to the Tower. It was expected that he would have petitioned, and submitted himself to the censure of the House; but he refused making any confession, which would imply a consciousness of guilt, and he therefore remained a prisoner until the prorogation of Parliament. In the mean time a new writ being issued for Lynn, he was re-chosen for that borough; but a petition being preferred against the return by Samuel Taylor, the opposing candidate, the Commons resolved, "That having been expelled this House for an high breach of trust in the execution of his office, and notorious corruption, when Secretary at War, he was incapable of being re-elected a member to serve in the present Parliament.

"While he remained a prisoner he was considered as a martyr to the cause of the Whigs, and repeatedly visited by persons of the highest distinction and abilities, particularly by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Godolphin, Sunderland, Somers, and Pultney, and his apartment exhibited the appearance of a crowded levee.

"During

“ During his confinement he had sufficient leisure to compose a clear and judicious vindication of himself, which was published under the title of “ The Case of Mr. Walpole in a Letter from a Tory Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country.” In this masterly defence he fully justifies himself, and appeals to evidence taken upon oath, from the two principal charges, high breach of trust, and notorious corruption. In regard to high breach of trust, he shews that he had no advantage in the contracts; that he was not the only person concerned in making them; and that they were settled on the best and most advantageous terms to be obtained at the time: in reply to the charge of notorious corruptions, he proves that a share in the contract being given to his friend Robert Mann, the contractors preferred paying him a sum of money in recompence for giving up his share; that the contractor who had negotiated this bargain with Mann dying, the other, not knowing his name, made the note of hand payable to Walpole, or order, for the use of his friend; that the note was indorsed by himself only for form, and the money received by Mann was for his own use and benefit, and that Walpole had not the least interest directly or indirectly in this affair.”

The Session was prolonged beyond the usual time for the purpose of retaining him in prison, from whence he was not released until the 8th of July 1713. The remainder of this first period of his life was employed in writing, and otherwise opposing the Ministry, in every way which offered itself.

The next period commences with the accession of George the Second in 1714, and ends with the commencement of the South Sea scheme in 1720. On the elevation of the new Sovereign, the Whigs immediately expelled their opponents, and took their places, and Mr. Walpole was appointed Paymaster of the Forces. The Minister, who at this period took the lead, was Charles Viscount Townshend, of whom Mr. Coxe gives the following account :

“ He was the eldest son of Sir Horatio Townshend, who was so highly instrumental in forwarding the Restoration of Charles the Second, that in 1682 he was created a Peer. Charles took his seat in the House of Peers in 1696, and, being of a Tory family, attached himself so strongly to that party, that he signed the protest respecting the impeachment of the

Whig Lords. But his zeal for the Tories soon abated, and even took a contrary direction, to which the representations and conduct of his friend Walpole greatly contributed. He then attached himself to Somers, and acted so cordially with the Whigs, that when William formed a new Administration, principally composed of that party, a rumour was confidentially circulated that he was appointed Privy Seal. In 1706 he was nominated one of the Commissioners for settling the union with Scotland; in 1707, Captain of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard; and, in 1709, accompanied the Duke of Marlborough to Gertruydenberg, as joint Plenipotentiary to open a negotiation for peace with France: he was deputed in the same year Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, and concluded with them the barrier treaty. Soon after the change of the Whig Administration he resigned his Embassy, was removed from the post of Captain of the Yeomen, and censured by a Tory House of Commons for having signed that treaty. During the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, on account of his youth, he had acted only a subordinate part, and was not considered as one of the great leaders of the Whig interest; but towards the close of that reign, his services and decisive conduct raised his consequence, and he gained great accession of character with his party on being prosecuted at the same time with the Duke of Marlborough.

“ Though naturally of slow parts, he had acquired from long experience the talent that rendered him an able man of business, which was the sole object of his ambition: he was rough in manners, impatient of contradiction, of a sanguine disposition, impetuous, and overbearing; though inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument, yet he spoke sensibly, and with a thorough knowledge of his subject. He was generous, highly disinterested, of unblemished honour: initiated in diplomatic transactions during the Congress at Gertruydenberg and the Hague, he cherished too great an attachment to negotiation; and, fond of visionary schemes, was too apt to propose bold and decisive measures, which the more temperate and pacific disposition of Walpole was continually employed in counteracting.”

With this Minister Mr. Walpole acted for two years, and during that busy period was very active against the Ministers of the four last years of Queen Anne.

Anne. He drew up the Report of the Secret Committee, was the chief manager of the Impeachments, and on the 11th of October 1715, was appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the year 1716 the famous septennial bill was passed; a measure which appears to have had the approbation of the great Lord Sommers. The remainder of the time

of the administration of Lord Townsend was filled up with the intrigues of the Duchess of Kendal and some Germans who came over with the King, and acted with intolerable rapacity. A coolness and difference of opinion soon took place between Walpole and Townsend, which ended in the dismissal of the latter.

(To be continued.)

A Tour in Switzerland; or, A View of the Present State of the Governments and Manners of *those Cantons* \*: with Comparative Sketches of the Present State of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinsons. 1798.

**I**N this revolutionary age, an Author hazards much who professes to describe the *present state* of a Country on the Continent of Europe: for, in probability, the very System of Government, or of Customs and Manners, which the writer is painfully labouring to analyze and explain, may, by the day of publication, be entirely overthrown; and a state of things have taken place, to no part of which the remarks that are offered to the reader may be applicable.

The subjugation of Switzerland by France, and the imposition by that overbearing power of a new form of Constitution on the Helvetian Republic, are very important circumstances that might indeed have been foreseen, but certainly could not be discussed by our fair Tourist. The Reader of these Volumes, therefore, will bear in mind, that it is Switzerland on the eve of a Great Revolution, and not under its operation, that is the subject of her pen.

Miss Williams in her Preface professes to be aware that the paths which she trod had been trodden before, and the objects on which she gazed with astonishment had been already described: but she adds,

"It is true that the sketch I have pencilled of that sublime scenery, however rude, will be found to be an original drawing, copied from nature and not from books; yet I should scarcely have presumed to obtrude that unfinished outline on the public eye, if the other parts of my journal offered nothing new to its observation. It is the present moral situation of Switzerland that justifies the appearance of these Volumes, in which an attempt is made to trace the im-

portant effects which the French Revolution has produced in that country, and which are about to unfold a new *æra* in its history."

To her journal she professes to have endeavoured to give additional interest by connecting the view of the manners and customs of the Swiss towns, with a comparative picture of the present state of Paris.

It will be remembered by many of our Readers, that Miss Williams was, with many other English subjects, imprisoned in Paris under the tyranny of Robespierre †.

"In this situation (says she) an opportunity presented itself of obtaining a passport for Switzerland—A passport!—they who can judge of all the blessedness that word unfolds, are not those who, at a safe distance from the Government of Robespierre, have heard of its terrific influence, but those who were placed within its savage grasp. Alas! at the moment of my escape, how many imprisoned in the dungeons of the tyrant vainly wished to purchase, at the price of all they possessed, the privilege of forsaking a country, composed only of executioners and of victims."

Her readers might have been interested, perhaps, by a relation of the means through which she became liberated from prison, and placed in a situation to demand or to use a passport. As, however, Miss Williams has been silent on this head, her Reviewers cannot be expected to be more explicit.

Two loosely-printed pages transport us from Paris to Basil, in which latter place our Tourist makes some reflections that might naturally enough be excited

\* This is a negligent mode of expression, no *Cantons* having been mentioned before. *The different Cantons of that Republic* would have been more accurate.

† See *European Magazine* for July 1795, Vol. XXVIII. p. 39.

in her mind, but which are not of sufficient importance to arrest our attention. She finds *interest* to be the *primum mobile* of the burghers of Basil, and that even their hours of recreation are under its influence.

“The men have formed themselves into different societies, called *tabagies*, or smoking-clubs, because all the members smoke most furiously. Each club is composed of nearly the same age, a custom to which the love of equality perhaps gave rise, but which is observed to be extremely prejudicial to the manners of the young men of Basil, by excluding all forms of deference and politeness, as well as all means of improvement. With respect to these things, there is indeed nothing peculiar to the clubs of Basil; since from Brooke’s, composed of the honourable members of the British Parliament, to these *tabagies*, filled with the senators of the laudable Helvetic Body, a man who has long frequented such meetings becomes entirely unfit for all other society; he soon thinks it an hardship to pass an evening elsewhere, and terms all other company constraint, because it wants the ease of a tavern, where tumult is mistaken for gaiety, and familiarity for friendship. But while in other places the taste for clubs is confined to a few persons, Basil is a town of clubbists, containing no less than twelve smoking societies, each composed of about sixty members, who meet every afternoon at an early hour, drink tea amidst the exhilarating fumes of tobacco, discuss the political situation, but far more indefatigably the commercial affairs of the town, calculate the gains and losses of the day, form new schemes of acquiring wealth, and separate at the hour of supper before they have said one word on any subject of taste, or literature.

“The ladies of Basil, abandoned by the men, have recourse to clubs also, and sometimes twenty ladies assemble together without one man being of the party, although to such as present themselves, admittance, far from being refused, is even gratefully accorded; and sometimes a stranger, taking advantage of the posture of affairs at Basil, which leads a coterie of young handsome women to consider his company as a favour, pays his homage to the ladies, while clouds of other incense are rising in every quarter of the town from the *tabagies* where their absent husbands are convened.

“The female societies of Basil are

formed from infancy of children of the same age, and of the same class; and during their childhood, the equality of years is so strictly observed in these societies, that sisters, whose ages differ three or four years, have their separate coteries in the same house. There is something soothing in the idea of these infant associations; it seems forming another barrier for our helpless sex against the future tempests of the world; and no doubt many a fair member of these young societies, when assailed by those forms of misfortune, which often beat with the most pitiless fury against hearts that can least resist their violence, recalls with tender regret the social circle of her childhood; and perhaps finds in the sympathy of some female companion, to whom she is endeared by the charm of those early recollections, a source of consolation and relief. The young unmarried women, and the dowagers, have all their distinct circles, sometimes increased by the admission of sisters-in-law, who become part of the family, and sometimes by the introduction of accidental acquaintances.

“They assemble by invitation successively at each other’s houses, usually at three in the afternoon; an hour which, though morning with respect to dinner, and all the busy occupations of life, at London and Paris, finds the day far advanced at Basil; where dinner is served when it is noon by the clocks of that city, which, for several centuries past, have kept the vanguard of time, and for some reason, forgotten in the lapse of ages, probably because not worth being remembered, strike twelve in defiance of common sense and convenience, when the solar shadow points eleven.

“The ladies present themselves at their coteries with their work-bags upon their arms, and work and conversation begin together; the latter turns, as in other uninstructed minds, upon the every-day gossip of ordinary life. When the domestic detail of household anecdote, and the tattle of town scandal fail, they hasten to cards—what other resource is left? Time cannot be filled up, as it often is in mixed societies, by the flutter of coquetry and the arts of affectation on one side, and by the offices of gallantry or the stare of libertinism on the other.

“Where none admire, ’tis useless to excel;  
“Where none are Beaux, ’tis vain to be a Belle.”

“At these assemblies the place of honour is at the window, to which, in every

every house at Basil, convex mirrors are fixed, and give a view of all that is passing in the streets to a considerable distance. These mirrors, consulted every moment by the ladies of Basil, not to view themselves but their neighbours, would have furnished Thomson, had he lived in that city, with another image in his Castle of Indolence, of the means of murdering time.

"Tea is brought at four in the afternoon, accompanied by an handsome collation, consisting of pastry, fruits, creams, and sweetmeats, and often of ham, and other cold meats. This substantial kind of refreshment is not found unacceptable after a very copious dinner, and with the perspective of a solid supper; the Swiss in general being possessed of a most powerful appetite, perhaps arising from the keenness of their mountain air. A dull game of commerce drags on the lingering hours till eight in the evening, when the ladies separate, after a profusion of compliments, which they have not yet relinquished for the French mode of gliding out of the room.

"Sometimes their Liege-Lords, the clubbists, make a sacrifice of one dear evening of smoke and stock-jobbing, to the women; on these gala occasions, the card-party concludes with a supper, sufficiently luxurious, but which might be more amusing; and as the law forbids any carriages to roll through the streets after eleven, the company usually separate at that hour.

"Fathers and mothers of families, who have children married, fix one day of the week, which they call *leur jour de famille*, when all their offspring assemble at their house at dinner, sometimes to the fourth, fifth, and even sixth generation; for the women marry very young, and not long since there were not less than six ladies in Basil, whose grandchildren were grandmothers. There is something respectable, and even affecting in these patriarchal meetings; they seem a means of drawing closer those ties of consanguinity which are the best refuge against human ills; in which the purest affections of the heart mingle themselves with the wants and weakness of our nature; guiding with watchful tenderness the wanderings of youth, and supporting with unwearied care the feebleness of age.

"The public amusements of Basil were suspended by the magistrates, we were told, on account of the public calamities; the chief of which was the

dearths of provisions: an evil the more easily to be borne, as the town was then reaping an abundant harvest of gold from the calamities of other countries. Once a week indeed, the dulness of a card assembly was permitted to replace that of the coteries; and an occasional concert harmonized the soul; but dancing was a diversion too light for the times, and even a set of dancing-dogs, offending against the statute, were formally expelled by the *Cbasse-Coquin*, probably in consequence of the general order of the Commission of Six, instituted at that period for clearing the town of unprofitable strangers."

Miss Williams then draws a comparative view of the Spirit of Commerce in France before and since the Revolution, making some shrewd and sensible remarks on the system of paper-money, which contributed to raise and cherish a new spirit of speculation in that country; and concludes her second Chapter with the following account of female traders, contractors, and negotiators:

"The most trifling purchase or transaction, at that period, had something in it of founding greatness; a pair of shoes cost a thousand livres, an ell of ribband five hundred; and as the women in France have even more active spirits than the men, every lady who had fifty, or a hundred thousand livres in her pocket-book, considered herself as a sort of capitalist; and hearing incessantly from all parts, and in all directions, that commerce was the infallible road to wealth, immediately set up with those solid funds some species of trade. One lady provided herself with a cargo of pocket handkerchiefs, another with an assortment of shoes; some sold tallow candles, some wax; some dealt in powder, and others in snuff; but all had their little traffic, all were animated by the same restless spirit of gain. This species of commerce, however, was of fleeting duration. Sterne has observed, that Frenchmen conceive, better than they combine; still more justly may this observation be applied to French women; who, when they became adventurers in the new world of traffic, exulted in the rapid augmentation of their wealth; and were astonished to find that the merchandize, which was to replace the stock, could no longer be purchased with the same capital; till at length they discovered, that their magnificent commercial profits were a sort of fairy-gold, which,

which, when touched, turned to sand; and that it was not [the merchandize which had increased in price, but the assignats that had diminished in value.

“A few of the most beautiful, and the most intriguing of the fair Parisians, became the agents and emissaries of their friends, lovers, or husbands, in the public offices; and the marine, the war, and the home departments, were filled with female contractors and negociators, who, for the most part, found that Republican Committees made no better defence than polished Courts, against the formidable artillery of bright eyes, gay smiles, lively sallies, and animated graces; artillery which French women know better how to wield, than the women of any other country. Ministers and commissaries felt the energy of arguments uttered by ruby lips, and the claims of a petition offered by a soft hand, of which the naked well shaped arm was gracefully stretched out; and, upon the whole, the women of France, to whom, by the Constitutional Act, all rights have been denied, find that they still hold a tolerably despotic empire over their lords and masters, the sovereign people.

“Of a different class from these female negociators and merchants were those women, who, once possessed of all that rank and fortune could bestow, were now reduced to supply the pressing wants of the moment, by a melancholy species of traffic; by selling various pieces of ornamental needle-work, which they had once been taught to execute as an amusement, or by making a profession of those arts which they had once acquired as the accomplishments of an elegant education. Above all, drawing has proved an useful resource in these circumstances. Many a lady has found in her pencil, a means of subsistence for herself and family; many a finished landscape, destined to grace a crystal *boudoir*, or decorate a gilded pavillion, has served to furnish the fair artist with the crust of bread which, in some lonely garret, she moistens with her tears.”

We pass over her Third Chapter, wherein she describes the amusements of Paris; as we recollect to have seen it republished in newspapers and other periodical works; and proceed with her on her road from Basil to Soleure, and thence to Baden and Zurich. Her descriptions always betray the pen and mind of a poet. At Zurich she paid a

visit to its first literary ornament LAVATER, of whom we have the following sketch:

“He received us in his library, which was hung thick with portraits and engravings, of which he has a considerable collection, forming a complete study of the ever varying expression of the human face divine. Some very wise men, who admit of no scope to that faculty of the mind called imagination, and are for ever bringing every theory to the square and the compass, consider his system of physiognomy as the fantastic vision of an heated brain; but though it may be difficult, it is surely ingenious and interesting to attempt reducing to rules a science, which seems to be founded in nature. It is surely curious to analyse what it is so easy to feel, the charm of that expression, which is the emanation of moral qualities; that undefinable grace which is not beauty, but something more; without which its enchantments lose their power of fascination, and which can shed an animated glow, a spark of divinity over the features of deformity:

“Mind, mind alone, bear witness earth,  
and heaven,

“The living fountain in itself contains  
“Of beauteous and sublime.”

“Lavater is a venerable looking old man, with a sharp long face, high features, and a wrinkled brow: he is tall, thin, and interesting in his figure; when serious he has a look of melancholy, almost of inquietude; but when he smiles, his countenance becomes lighted up with an expression of sweetness and intelligence.

“There is a simple eloquence in his conversation, an effusion of the heart extremely attractive; he speaks French with some difficulty, and whenever he is at a loss for an expression has recourse to German, which I in vain begged a Swiss gentleman, who was of our party, to translate for me: he told me, that for the most part the German words Lavater employed were compound-epithets of his own framing, which had peculiar energy as he used them, but which would be quite vapid and spiritless in translation.

“The great rule of moral conduct, Lavater said, in his opinion, was, next to God, to respect time. Time, he considered as the most valuable of human treasures, and any waste of it as in the highest degree immoral. He rises every morning at the hour of five; and though

it would be agreeable to him to breakfast immediately after rising, makes it an invariable rule to earn that repast by some previous labour; so that if by accident the rest of the day is spent to no useful purpose, some portion of it may at least be secured beyond the interruptions of chance.

“Lavater gave us a most pleasing account of morals in Zurich. He had been a preacher of the gospel, he said, in that town thirty years; and so incapable were the citizens of any species of corruption, that he should have rendered himself ridiculous had he ever, during that long period, preached a sermon against it, since it was a vice unknown. ‘At what a distance,’ thought I, ‘am I arrived from London and Paris.’

“When we took our leave of Lavater, he begged we would write our names and place of abode in a book, which he appropriates to the use of inscribing the long list of his foreign visitors. An hour after my return from his house he came to pay me a visit, which I was taught to consider as an unusual compliment, since it is his general rule not to return the visits of strangers. Religion was the theme of his discourse, and he talked of its pleasures, its consolations, and its hopes, with a solemn sort of enthusiastic fervor, which shewed how much his heart was interested in the subject, and how warmly his sensibility was awake to devotional feelings. Although his zeal was not without knowledge, yet it was somewhat difficult to discover what was

his system of belief: whether he was of Paul or Apollon, a follower of Calvin according to the established creed of the Swiss church, or whether he was not in some sort the framer of a new doctrine himself.

“One of my fellow-travellers, who was anxious to wrest from the venerable pastor his confession of faith, brought in review before him the various opinions of the fathers, orthodox and heretic; from Justin Martyr and Origen, down to the Bishop of St. David’s and Dr. Priestley. But Lavater did not appear to have made polemics his study; he seemed to think right and wrong, in historical fact, of far less importance than right and wrong in religious sentiment; and above all, in human action. There was more of feeling than of logic in his conclusions; and he appeared to have taken less pains to examine religion, than to apply its precepts to the regulation of those frailties and passions of the human heart, the traces of which, hidden from others, he had marked with such admirable accuracy in the character and expression of outward forms. For myself, I own the solemn, meek, affectionate expression of Lavater’s pious sentiments, were peculiarly soothing to my feelings, after having been so long stunned with the cavils of French philosophers, or rather the impertinent comments of their disciples, who are so proud of their scepticism, that they are for ever obtruding it in conversation.”

[To be continued.]

---

*Count Benyowsky; or, The Conspiracy of Kamshabatka; a Tragi-Comedy, in Five Acts; translated from the German by the Rev. W. Rander, Teacher of the German Language in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 1798. Deighton.*

The original Author of this Play is Augustus von Kotzebue, President of the Magistracy of Ehstland, who is already known to the Public by the popular play of *The Stranger*, now acting at Drury Lane; by *The Negro Slaves*, a dramatic historical piece; *The Beautiful Unknown*, a drama, in which the scene lies in London; *The Virgin of the Sun*, an opera; and several other dramatic performances, besides some novels, and a *Tour to Paris in 1790*. The Hero of the present performance is a real person, possibly still living, whose adventures have already

made some noise in Europe. These, in the year 1790, were printed at London, in two volumes 4to. The piece now under our consideration deviates but little from the original story; which is rather retold in dialogue, than meriting to be termed a new performance. It is, however, forcibly and pathetically written, is calculated to arrest attention, and to produce the effects intended by tragical representations. Those who are pleased with *The Stranger* will not be dissatisfied with the entertainment set before them in *Count Benyowsky*.

*The Stranger; a Comedy; freely translated from Kotzebue's German Comedy of Misanthropy and Repentance. 8vo. 1798. Dilly. 1s. 6d.*

This Play is by the same Author as the preceding; and, by the exertions of Mrs. Siddons



Siddons and Mr. Kemble, is become a very popular performance. The piece now before us, however, is not that represented on the stage, but another Translation, which had been transmitted to the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre about a year and a half since, and rejected by them as unfit for performance. When we compare the present drama with the play now acting, we cannot but agree with the Translator, that he has reason to complain of the preference given to his rival's production, considering the small variation which appears in the acting play from the present. The slight improvements introduced would with ease have adapted the play now before us to the public taste, and rendered it successful on the stage. The Translator's name, we are informed, is Schink, a Gentleman of the city.

*Religious and Philanthropic Tracts: consisting of*  
 I. *A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties of Christians.* II. *An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies.* And III. *Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment.* By James Cowe, M.A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. 8vo. Robson. 1797.

These Tracts are calculated to do much service to the Public, and intitle the Author to much praise. The Discourse has been already printed for the use of the Author's parishioners. "In the Essay many of the causes which have combined to depress the understandings, and increase the miseries of the lower classes of society, are stated; proper means of instruction, improvement, and relief, suggested. The beneficial effects of the Friendly Societies at Sunbury in reducing the poor rates, and the importance of such societies to the public as the means of preventing poverty, elucidated. With observa-

tions on Female Benefit Clubs." We recommend this useful and benevolent pamphlet to the notice of our readers.

*Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb.* 12mo. 1798. Arch.

From this blank Verse we learn that the first of these Authors is an admirer of the character of Mrs. Godwin, "whose undescrib'd sufferings (he says) have excited his indignation and pity, and whose virtues, both of heart and mind have secured his warmest esteem." That a woman with talents like those of Mrs. Godwin should have deviated from the paths of propriety, and put herself on a level with those of her sex who are not intitled to the most respect, is certainly a subject calculated to excite both indignation and pity; but we apprehend those passions would be directed differently from what Mr. Lloyd would hope. We are not much surprized at this Gentleman's attachment to the Lady's memory, when we read that "the individuality of an attachment constitutes its chastity. For this remark (says he), to which I implicitly subscribe, I believe I am indebted to the 'Emma Courtney' of Miss Hays." A very convenient sentiment for ladies of strong passions and loose principles, who, by acting according to it, are very likely to excite at least indignation, if not pity. The laxity of morals of late attempted to be introduced, *a la mod de Francoise*, we trust is too alien from the modesty of the English female character, ever to gain much ground, notwithstanding it may have received the sanction of Miss Hays's approbation, or Mrs. Godwin's example. Of the Poems it may be said, they seldom rise to excellence, are chiefly on domestic subjects, and the verse is sometimes so familiar as scarce to be verse at all. The gratitude and affection both Authors shew to their relatives, however, deserve praise.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 24.

**B**LUE DEVILS, a Farce of one Act, taken from the French of Monsieur Patrat, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. This piece will probably be heard of no more.

27. Mrs. Abington, whose health, spirits, and appearance, have lost none of their former force and attraction, had the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; a new piece in one act, taken from *The Sonnambule*

or *Sleep-walker*, and intitled MATRIMONY; with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS; for her benefit. In each of these pieces she performed with her accustomed spirit and propriety, and evinced that a few years recess from the stage had not in any manner diminished the powers with which the formerly delighted the audience.

28. HOOLY AND FAIRLY; or, THE HIGHLAND LAD AND LOWLAND LADS; a musical

a musical pastoral Scotch piece, of one act; was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Johnston. This piece comes from Scotland; for the meridian of which country it is better adapted than for England. Mr. Graham, from Edinburgh, appeared in it the first time in London, in the part of the Old Woman.

30. *THE ECCENTRIC LOVER*, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This play is another instance of the rapidity of Mr. Cumberland's pen, and of imprudence in obtruding such hasty performances before the Public. It is rather a collection of detached scenes than a regular drama. *The Eccentric Lover* is little distinguished from many other lovers on the English Stage, who are ignorant how far their happiness depends on their mistress's smiles. The rest of the characters are a benevolent Misanthrope, a generous Admiral, a medical Coxcomb, a foolish Husband, a careless Wife, and a young Widow, who gives encouragement to a lover, while she affects to reject his passion. This last character appears the only original one in the piece, but seemed to give but little satisfaction. Some benevolent and some loyal sentiments obtained applause, but the reception of the whole but little encouraging. It was given out for a future representation, which seems to have been prevented by the illness of Mr. Quick. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman, and an Epilogue, in the character of a sprite, by Mrs. Mattocks.

MAY 1. *THEY'VE BIT THE OLD ONE*; or, *THE SCHEMING BUTLER*; a piece of one act, was performed first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks. This is on the stale subject of a young gallant, aided by an intriguing servant and a willing mistress, outwitting an old and not very sapient father, who, after the deed is done, and cannot be undone, pardons the rashness of his daughter, and receives the happy pair into his good graces.

7. *HANNAH HEWIT*; or, *THE FEMALE CRUSOE*; a musical drama, of two acts, by Mr. Dibdin; was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. This piece is taken from a novel by the same author, and with the same title; and will owe its success (if it meets with any) more to the music than the writing.

8. *BOTHERATION*; or, *A TEN YEARS' BLUNDER*; a Farce; was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Johnstone; for whose performance of the Irishman it seems to have been principally written. *The Ten Years' Blunder* arises from a mistake of an Adventurer, in reading a matrimonial advertisement of ten years old for one of the day.

12. *VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS*, a dramatic piece, by Mr. Porter, Author of *THE CHIMNEY CORNER* (See Vol. XXXII. p. 262), was performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Murray. This slight performance is more to be commended for its loyalty than any other merit. Afterwards Miss MURRAY, daughter of Mr. Murray, appeared the first time on the London Stage, in *Perdita*, in the farce of *Florizel and Perdita*. She performed the character with great delicacy and propriety, and promises, under the instructions of her father, to become a valuable acquisition to the Theatre.

#### HACKNEY THEATRICALS.

*The Play of Cymbeline* was performed at Mr. Newcome's school on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th of May. *The Hackney Plays* have long and justly been held amongst the finest specimens of acting, and the last will still add to the reputation of Mr. Newcome and the Gentlemen who performed in it. On a theatre where you can both hear and see; where the speaking is strictly classical; and the greatest attention paid to the minutæ of the scene; a treat is given to the admirers of the drama, and of Shakspeare in particular, which perhaps cannot any where be exceeded. *The Dramatis Personæ* was as follows. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Grey; the Epilogue by Mr. Partridge.

#### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cymbeline,	Mr. Gottling,
Cloten,	Mr. Puller.
Leonatus Posthumus,	Mr. Grey.
Belarius,	Mr. Seymer.
Guiderius,	Mr. Freeman.
Arviragus,	Mr. Partridge.
Philario,	Mr. Martin.
Iachimo,	Mr. Thompson.
Caius Lucius,	Mr. Crockatt.
Pisano,	Mr. Calley.
Cornelius,	Mr. Bird.
French Gentleman,	Mr. Liell.

First Lord, Mr. Redhead.  
 Second Lord, Mr. Tonym.  
 Third Lord, Mr. Raitt.  
 First Gentleman, Mr. Money.  
 Second Gentleman, Mr. Canning.  
 Roman Captain, Mr. Brooks.  
 Queen, Mr. French.  
 Imogen, Mr. Sulivan.  
 Helen, Mr. Nailor.  
 Lords, Soldiers, Messenger, Pages, and Attendants.

## PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. ——— PARKINS.

WHEN, on the modern stage, in times like these,  
 For wit and humour, mimicry can please;  
 When nothing plain will suit the pamper'd taste,  
 And gaudy fiction nature has displac'd;  
 When all is trick, and noise, and vain expense,  
 And modern dramas nothing want — but sense.  
 Yet, tho' th' attempt perhaps be rash we own,  
 We wish to please by Nature's rules alone.  
 We bring no hideous monsters to your view,  
 No pale-fac'd *Speetre*, and no *Beard of Blue*;  
 These like the visions of the night we see,  
 The head records not what the hands decree.  
 To hit such palates we have no *ragout*,  
 We hate French dishes — would the world did too!  
 Our scenes to-night what Britain was unfold;  
 Still may the colours live, the likeness hold.  
 That portrait which from Nature Shakspeare drew,  
 Like Nature's self shall still continue true.  
 When Rome's proud legions dar'd insult our land,  
 And mean submission to her will demand,  
 Each Briton felt his country's cause his own,  
 And rally'd, as his standard, round the throne.  
 Her ancient blood still flows within her veins,  
 And still submission to a foe disdains:  
 When danger's nigh, Britons will all unite,  
 The only contest to be first in fight;  
 But now with keener edge they point the sword,  
 The GALLANT SYDNEY\* to their arms restor'd.  
 All will their zeal a ready offering bring,  
 True to themselves, their Country, and their King.

By acts like these Britannia yet shall be,  
 Amidst contending nations, great and free.  
 But yet, methinks, while here so bold I'm standing,  
 And bid defiance to the Frenchmen's landing,  
 When this fair circle I around survey,  
 We still must wear our chains, must still obey.  
 Yes, with submission pay our tribute too,  
 But then, fair victors, 'twill be paid to you.  
 All other claims a British bosom braves,  
 To none but you, will Britons e'er be slaves.

Music—"Rule Britannia."

## EPILOGUE.

BUT why act Plays? some formal *Grey Beard* cries—  
 I'll answer that, who am not over-wise.  
 To learn their lessons, and to play the fool,  
 Are the two chief concerns of boys at school;  
 And our good Masters, prudently discerning  
 How much we learn to folly more than learning.  
 Contriv'd these Plays; by which the veriest dunce  
 May learn to speak, and play the fool at once.  
 For Greek and Latin we have small devotion,  
 Terence himself goes down a sickly potion;  
 But set us once to acting, never fear us,  
 Our qualms are gone; 'tis you are sick who hear us.  
 Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the school,  
 Tread the great Stage of Life to play the fool:  
 No partial friends will there our faults conceal,  
 Should we act characters we cannot feel.  
 If we act law, are Judges, then are we,  
 Like Justice, blind?—As counsel, we may }  
 fee  
 Enough to know the colour of a fee.  
 In physic, practice is our best adviser,  
 The more we're puzzled—we must seem the wiser.  
 If war's our trade, and we vain, blust'ring, young,  
 Should, *Thraaso*-like, fight battles with our tongue,  
 Soon 'twould appear how ill these airs became us,  
 The foe comes on—*Quid nunc?*—*Quin—Redeamus.*  
 No *Thraafoes* we.—The parts we've play'd to-night  
 Teach us how ancient Britons dar'd to fight.

\* Sidney Smith, who arrived in London, after his escape from France, on the 6th.

So when, a twelvemonth since, the Gallic  
 host  
 Pour'd forth her troops upon the Cambrian  
 coast,  
 The modern Britons, to their country true,  
 Rose in a mass, and to the conflict flew ;  
 Like us, their arms and menaces defied,  
 Bound them in chains, and captive led their  
 pride :

And if once more the haughty power of  
 France  
 Should on this land of freedom dare advance ;  
 Boys tho' we are, we'll rally round the throne,  
 And for our Sovereign's life expose our own,  
 " Think England's peace bought cheaply  
 with our blood,  
 " And die with pleasure for our country's  
 good."

Music—" God save the King."

## POETRY.

### METASTASIO'S ODE TO VENUS,

FREELY TRANSLATED.

" Scendi propizia,  
 " Col tuo splendore ;  
 " O bella Venere,  
 " Madre d'amore."

**D**ESCEND, sweet queen of life and love,  
 In native splendor shine ;  
 Thou art the source by which we move,  
 And taste of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus ! thou alone  
 Man's secret blessing art ;  
 Where'er his fancy bids him roam,  
 Still thou shalt rule his heart

Yet not to man confined sole,  
 Is thy resistless power ;  
 The Gods even own thy lov'd control,  
 And seek thy rofate bower.

Thou, with thy lucid azure eye,  
 Our inmost soul dost melt ;  
 All nature gladdens when thou'rt nigh,  
 For there thy sway is felt.

And when thy smiling tranquil star \*  
 On Heaven's couch reclines ;  
 The rude winds fly at distance far,  
 The clouds like tim'rous hinds.

For thee with shadowy verdure crown'd,  
 The grassy meadow grows ;  
 And Neptune's steeds, for noise renown'd,  
 Lull'd in their seas, repose.

For thee, the trembling face of Heav'n †  
 Bursts thro' its misty veil ;  
 For thee Aurora's charms were given,  
 And morn's reviving gale.

And when the grateful zephyrs rise,  
 Spring's lively laughing train ;  
 Ah ! how they vent their gentle sighs,  
 To celebrate thy name.

Then do the warblers of the grove  
 Salute thee, queen of love ;  
 And in their breast, where'er they rove,  
 Let thy soft ardors move.

For thee the timid doves do leave  
 Their youngling's nests alone ;  
 While the wild schoolboys these receive,  
 Without the mother's moan.

For thee renounc'd within their cave,  
 Behold the savage brood ;  
 Hyrcania's tygers scorn to save  
 The offspring of their blood.

For thee disclos'd, all nature's charms  
 Lay open to our view ;  
 For thee, the heart to love's alarms  
 Beats soft'y, soft'y true.

Ah ! with thy dear extatic bliss,  
 Come steal each melting sense ;  
 Beyond thy power we know no wish,  
 No purer blessing thence.

Descend, sweet queen of life and love,  
 In native splendor shine ;  
 Thou art the source by which we move,  
 And taste of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus ! thou alone  
 Man's secret blessing art ;  
 Where'er his fancy bids him roam,  
 Still thou shalt rule his heart.

I. GREAVES.

Portsmouth, April 20, 1798.

### THE DILEMMA.

AUT CÆSAR, AUT NULLUS.

**W**HENE'ER the streets with Ned I walk,  
 He always tires my patience ;  
 Still of himself is all the talk,  
 His friends and great relations.

\* The star of Venus.

† Alluding to the break of day.

No carriage then can pass toll-free,  
 But frait he nods his head ;  
 Coach, curricle, or vis-a-vis,  
 'Tis all the same to Ned.  
 Sure one in his exalted station  
 By far too low must bend,  
 Thus to desire my conversation,  
 And chuse me for a friend.  
 Fain would I probe the boastful youth,  
 His lofty schemes to try ;  
 Admire him if he speak the truth,  
 But scorn him if he lie.  
 Then solve me, Ned, the dubious plea,  
 And fix the matter true ;  
 Art thou to be ashamed of me,  
 Or I ashamed of you ?

S.

## SONG,

BY MR. GRAY,

Author of The Church-yard Elegy :  
 To an old Air of Geminiani's.  
 (The Thought from the French).

**T**HYRSIS, when we parted, swore  
 Ere the spring he would return.  
 Ah! what means yon violet flower,  
 And the bud that decks the thorn ?  
 'Twas the lark that upward sprung,  
 'Twas the nightingale that sung.

II.

Idle notes! untimely green!  
 Why this unavailing haste?  
 Western gales and skies serene  
 Speak not always winter past.  
 Cease my doubts, my fears to move,  
 Spare the honour of my love.

## SONNET TO LAURA.

**S**WEET is the murmur of the vernal bee,  
 Wand'ring so wild the sunny flow'rs  
 among ;  
 And sweet the soft and soothing minstrelsy,  
 Of the lone Red-breast, in her ev'ning  
 song.  
 But sweeter far thy voice, dear honour'd  
 Maid!  
 A voice that lulls my ev'ry pang to rest ;  
 When musing near the dusky wood's cool  
 shade,  
 Its accents mild upon my poor heart prest.  
 Dear honour'd Maid! accept this pensive  
 lay,  
 My bosom melts with warm respect for  
 thee ;  
 Yes, I will journey a long summer's day,  
 To cull the wild flow'rs sweet of poetry.  
 The myrtle and the rose together throw,  
 And weave a fragrant Garland for thy brow.

HORTENSIVS.

*Frampton upon Severn,  
 May 12th.*

## SONNET TO THE SAME.

**H**OW dear the hope that sooths the woe-  
 ful hour,  
 Howe'er so faint, yet my sick bleeding  
 heart  
 Would not resign the gleam, tho' wealth  
 should pour  
 In rude exchange its gilded stores of art.  
 I'll nurse this glimm'ring spark when sore  
 distressed,  
 When the soul bursts in agonies of care,  
 It lulls to gentle dreams the hour of rest,  
 Paints life's sweet prospects fancifully fair.  
 Yes, fanciful, I fear ; but hope is so,  
 The gay but baseless vision of the brain :  
 First sunny bright, but ends in clouds of woe,  
 Its sweet flow'rs crush'd, ne'er spring to  
 life again.  
 Yet to the last its images will gleam,  
 Like the moon's ev'ning rays upon the shaded  
 stream.

HORTENSIVS.

*Frampton upon Severn,  
 May 12th.*

## THE BO-PEEP SQUADRON ;

OR,

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL MASSEREDO  
 TO THE  
 ENGLISH ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT.

“ **B**O-PEEP ! ” quoth prudent Masseredo,  
 As he from Cadiz harbour pops ;  
 “ Thou shalt not, great tho' our bravado,  
 “ Entice us to thy channel's chops.  
 “ When thou, Great Vincent! dost appear,  
 “ And from thy Ville de Paris thunder,  
 “ Our crews are paralyz'd with fear,  
 “ Or fixt immoveably with wonder.”

So have I seen a cautious rat,  
 His head thrust thro' a crannied room,  
 But spying near a watchful cat,  
 Would peep, but further not presume.  
 AN AMATEUR.

## LATINE REDDITUM EODEM.

**E**PORTU Hispaniæ quando Masseredo  
 salute  
 Navigat exultans, Anglicè, “ Bo-peep,” ait.  
 “ Haud nos allicies, Vincens! tua littora  
 juxta.  
 “ Heu! nautæ exanimis belligerare negent.”  
 “ Mus ait haud aliter, vigilat dum callida  
 felis.  
 “ *Inspiciam*”—verùm non licet ire procul.  
*Cbeltenham, May 14th, 1798.*  
 [Masseredo with one s for quantity.]

A LOYAL SONG,  
 BY CAPTAIN MORRICE;  
 SET TO MUSIC BY SIR WILLIAM PARSONS,  
*Master and Conductor of his Majesty's Band.*

*Maestoso, but not too fast.*



Ye brave Sons of Britain, whose glo-ry hath long sup-plied



to the poet proud themes for his song, Whose deeds have



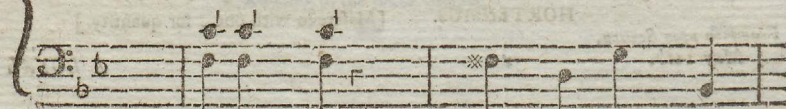
for a—ges a—stonish'd the world, When your standard you've

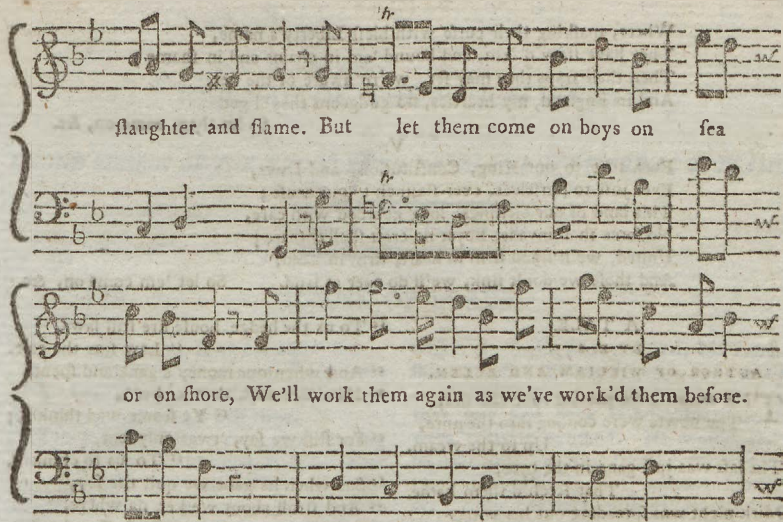


hoisted or fails have un—furl'd, France raging with shame at

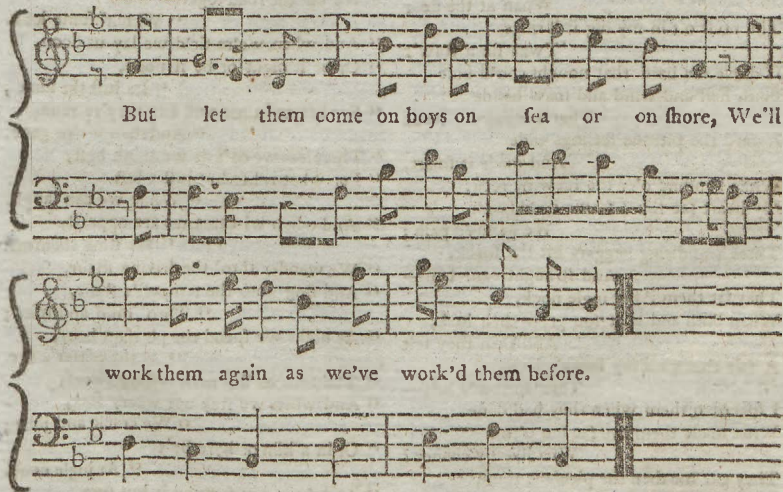


your conquering fame, Now threatens your country with





slaughter and flame. But let them come on boys on fea  
or on shore, We'll work them again as we've work'd them before.

*Chorus.*


But let them come on boys on fea or on shore, We'll  
work them again as we've work'd them before.

## II.

Now flush'd with the blood of the slaves they have slain,  
These foes we still beat swear they'll try us again;  
But the more they provoke us, the more they will see,  
'Tis in vain to forge chains for a Nation that's free:  
All their rafts, and their floats, and their flat-bottom'd boats,  
Shall not cram their French poison down Englishmen's throats.

So let them come on, &c.

## III.

They hope by their falsehoods, their tricks, and alarms,  
To split us in factions, and weaken our arms;  
For they know British hearts, while united and true,  
No danger can frighten, no force can subdue:  
Let 'em try ev'ry tool, ev'ry traitor, and fool,  
But England, old England, no Frenchman shall rule.

So let 'em come on, &c.

## IV.

How these savage Invaders to Man have behav'd,  
We see by the countries they've robb'd and enslav'd;

Where,

Where, masking their curse with blest Liberty's name,  
They have starv'd 'em, and bound 'em in chains and in shame ;  
Then their traps they may set, we're aware of the net,  
And in England, my hearties, no gudgeons they'll get.

So let them come on, &c.

## V.

Ever true to our King, Constitution, and Laws,  
Ever just to ourselves, ever staunch to our cause ;  
This land of our blessings, long guarded with care,  
No force shall invade, Boys, no craft shall ensnare ;  
United, we'll stand firm in heart, firm in hand,  
And those we don't sink, we'll do over at land.

So let 'em come on, &c.

## A TALE.

BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

THE weans were playing roun the fire,  
The nowte were coming thro the mire,  
Up to the weam.  
The las was just gane in the byre,  
That fetch'd them hame.  
Mirk night was spreading out his wings  
And darknes clad the face of things  
Whan at the door  
The noise o't in my lug still rings  
'Twas sic a staw'r  
It drave sae hard that nought cou'd bide  
Baith hail and wind and snaw befide  
That through my heart  
It gard the piteous feelings glide  
And made it sinart,  
While bending o'er the spewing reek,  
My heart sae fou I scarce coud speak,  
We pensive pain ;  
Three wand'ring beggars list the sneck,  
And straught eam ben—  
They sat them i' the ingle nook,  
When blith and cheefou grew their look,  
And then they telt  
A tale that gard my fancy's jook,  
Thro'orrow's belt—  
I speerd o'them when they had done  
What made them ay'e sae fou o'fun  
Wha live by chance ?  
They gae me then the pleasant roun,  
O' their life's dance.  
" We beg aur way from door to door,  
" And oft we bear the tempest's roue,  
" A' the lang day ;  
" At night we spend a pleasant hour,  
" And crack away.  
" For ev'ry time we meet together,  
" Where ay'e were weel aquaint wi ither,  
" Or gaun about we ken na whither,  
" Unshud, unfarkit.  
" Haw great the jay, how sweet the blessing  
" O' friend wi friend in sweet careffing  
" On pleasure's wing  
" Where ev'ry ane is ay'e sae presting  
" To drink and sing.  
" There we sit, and there we braufe,  
" The weary night we do carause,  
" To mony a tale ;

" To us the hedge-houfe fire still laws,  
" Law frae the gale.  
" And when our money's gane and spent,  
" Nae ither use o't's ever kent,  
" Ye scarce wad think it ;  
" For still we say, 'twas only lent,  
" To us to chink it.  
" Sae when its gane we quit the fair,  
" And stroll about we ken na where,  
" Wi staff and poke ;  
" We tak the road together mair,  
" Wi blithsome look.  
" And when we're tir'd we lay us doon,  
" Or be it night or be it noon,  
" Its just the fame ;  
" For life and time will hae they're raun,  
" And then we're gane.  
" Therefore we us't as we think best,  
" For what is life but just a jest  
" While we can laugh.  
" And when wi cares we are opprest,  
" We sing them off.  
" We wander thro' the driving shaur,  
" And sing unto the tempest's shaur,  
" Thro' mud and mire ;  
" At night we spend the pleasant hour,  
" At the cotter's fire.  
" The toils of life mak resting sweet,  
" And when we stay our weary feet,  
" We crack and joke ;  
" Or in a kiln or byre be't  
" An ingle nook.  
" And since aur fortune is but fina  
" It is enough ; tho' nought av'a  
" The less our care ;  
" We're never plagu'd wi land or law,  
" Nor curst wi lear.  
" To me that life seem'd best of ony  
" And ev'ry day to them seem'd funny,  
" There was three o'them,  
" I had nae haufe, I had nae money,  
" So I gaed wi them.  
" And now I rove wi fancy sweet,  
" And pleasure that is ay'e so great,  
" I dance and sing,  
" And crack wi ev'ry ane I meet,  
" 'Bout Courts and King."

E. S. J.

JOURNAL



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 273.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

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

The Earl of Moira rose, and having stated that he understood a noble Peer then near him had thrown out some observations tending to controvert what he had solemnly asserted before their Lordships on a former occasion, relative to the affairs of Ireland, and in such a way, as if it appeared he had it in his power completely to refute it; he had hitherto desisted from going farther into the subject until he saw him in his place: being then present, he thought it incumbent upon that noble Lord to come forward and speak explicitly on the subject.

The Earl of Hillsborough (Marquis of Downshire in Ireland) feeling himself called upon, rose and avowed his readiness to meet the noble Earl fully upon the subject in question; and would stake his credit upon the issue of the discussion: he would then repeat the tenor of what he advanced on a former night; which was, that whatever casual excesses might have been committed by the army in Ireland, they were never performed by the order of Government, nor did the latter afford its sanction to them in any shape.

Lord Grenville deprecated the farther discussion of the subject.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

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

The Earl of Carlisle rose, and apologized to their Lordships for taking that moment to remark upon a subject which was not before the House. After making a few remarks upon the progress of the French arms, and the critical state to

which the Swifs were reduced, his Lordship expressed his hope that in some mode or other something might be done, before that free and once independent people were entirely crushed. He would then forbear offering any specific proposition upon the subject, but content himself with calling their Lordships' attention to the circumstance.

Lord Grenville observed, that no sort of apology was necessary on the part of the noble Earl for coming forward as he had done. The subject, undoubtedly, was not in a regular manner before Parliament; but he hoped, that on a future day, and that at no very great distance, the opportunity would arrive, when the subject could be regularly adverted to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The Earl of Dorchester (late Lord Milton) was sworn, and took his seat in consequence of the decease of his father, the late Earl.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

A Bill to revive certain expiring Laws, together with two private Bills, were presented from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Several Bills were read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Defence of the Realm Bill, and thirty-five public and private Bills.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; and, after making some amendments with respect to the private business, the House adjourned for the Easter Recess.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Lord Grenville brought down a Message from his Majesty, which was read by the Chancellor, relative to the increased preparation of the enemy, and the measures

measures necessary to be taken for the tranquillity and security of the realm.

[For the Message, see the Proceedings of the Commons.]

Lord Grenville then rose and moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the thanks of that House for his Majesty's gracious communication, and to assure his Majesty of the most effectual support, in every measure calculated to ensure the security of the Crown, and the independence of the Nation."

The Address was carried *nem. con.* and, upon the motion of Lord Grenville, ordered to be presented to his Majesty.

Lord Grenville then moved the first reading of an Act, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Majesty's Person and Government.

The Bill was then read a first and

second time, committed, read a third time and passed, and sent to the Commons for their concurrence.

The Bills on the table then passed through the Committee.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Duke of Portland delivered a Message from his Majesty.

The Message stated, that his Majesty recommended to the House to enable his Majesty to advance to Ireland, from time to time, any sum or sums not exceeding two millions sterling, provision for the interest and charges of the same being made by Ireland.

His Grace then moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

**T**HE Bill for repealing the Clock and Watch Duty was read a first time. Ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. W. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to call out a part of the militia in Scotland. Leave given.

Mr. Huskison, in the absence of a Right Hon. Friend of his, gave notice, that to-morrow a motion would be made for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to direct that measures should be taken to remove cattle, &c. from the sea coast in case of invasion, or for the use of his Majesty's forces.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Secretary Dundas rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision for the security and defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property in case of emergency. In different parts of the country, he said, regulations, similar in principle to those contained in the present measure, had been made by the Sheriffs and Lords Lieutenants of counties; but doubts had been entertained whether they had sufficient power to carry their plan into effect: the object of the Bill he stated to be, to gain information of those who would be ready, in their respective neighbourhoods,

to co-operate with the regulars, and be placed in convenient positions; that no persons might be induced to drive away live stock; to indemnify the proprietors for the stock used by the military; to indemnify land-owners for pieces of land appropriated for the erection of batteries; to enrol labourers to act, if necessary, as pioneers; to drive off cattle; to remove from village to village the aged, infirm, and destitute; and to vest in the Lords Lieutenants power similar to those they possess with regard to the regular militia. There were persons, however, in the country, whom it would be unsafe to trust with arms: they must be watched. It was not, he said, his wish to disturb unanimity; but he was sorry to remark, that there were persons (few in number he hoped) who were not only inimical to the Constitution, but who, by a traitorous correspondence, had proved their design to be, to establish their system on a French invasion; he did not say that all who professed themselves to be advocates for Parliamentary Reform wished to favour the schemes of the enemy, but many of those with whom they were associated wished to carry their object by nefarious and treasonable means. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the purposes above-mentioned.

General Tarleton declared his readiness to give his support to any measure that

was calculated for the better security of the Country against foreign invasion, at the same time he could not refrain from imputing all the dangers and difficulties to which we were exposed to the misconduct of Ministers.

Mr. Nicholls gave it as his opinion, that Peace could not be accomplished without uniting Ireland to this country, by abandoning the system of coercion and terror which had been adopted by the present Administration.

Mr. Pitt said, during the present reign conciliation had been uniformly pursued, but the word was prostituted, if concession was meant instead of vigour, to those who were attempting to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and who were desirous to establish in that country a Jacobin Republic, under the wing and protection of France. Conciliation to Ireland could only be by supporting lawful authority against the machinations of traitors.

Leave was then given, the Bill brought up, read the first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the National Defence Bill,

Mr. Pitt said, the object of this measure having been so generally sanctioned yesterday by the House, he should not now enlarge upon the subject. If any Gentleman was disposed to state any objections, the Bill had been printed, and an opportunity would occur in the Committee. Expedition was necessary, and he should propose that the Bill should be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Secretary Dundas stated to the House, that in consequence of suggestions from persons most interested in the Bill for the better security of the country, he thought it right to propose that the Committee should be postponed for one day; in consequence of which Mr. Wilberforce's motion on the slave trade was deferred till Tuesday next.

Mr. Pitt said, on Monday he intended to submit certain propositions on a subject of great national importance, namely, for the redemption of the land-tax; and, in order that Gentlemen might have time to consider a measure so new and important, he should propose going into the Committee on Wednesday, and taking

the Report into consideration on Thursday, the last day before the recess.

The Solicitor General brought up the Bill for continuing and amending the Alien Act, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for enabling his Majesty to provide for the defence of the country, Mr. S. Douglas in the chair,

Mr. Dundas brought up an amendment, proposing that the persons serving under this Bill should not be under the age of 15, or above that of 60; which was agreed to. Mr. Dundas then brought up a clause, empowering his Majesty to nominate officers, in case the Lords Lieutenants should not have appointed a sufficient number. Agreed to.

The Bill being read through, and agreed to by the Committee, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Douglas brought up the Report of the Committee upon the Bill for providing more effectually for the defence of the kingdom.

Several new clauses were proposed by the Solicitor General and Mr. Dundas, which were agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The National Defence Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider the Land Tax Bill,

Mr. Pitt said, though much labour had been bestowed upon the subject which he was about to introduce, yet it was not his intention now to call upon the Committee for an ultimate decision on the subject. With respect to the object of the measure, it was to invigorate public credit, to facilitate the means whereby we were to continue the struggle with an implacable enemy, and to animate the spirits of the people, by shewing the extent of our resources. His proposition was to convert the Land Tax into a perpetual annuity, which should be equally destined to the public service, and in making this conversion to produce a large pecuniary advantage to the public. It was not, however, on this point that he should lay the principal stress. He wished, by diminishing the quantity of stock in the market, to remove the pressure which of all others was most deeply felt.

His first object was therefore to do away the depreciation of the public funds. This was, in his opinion, a clear and substantial measure of policy. On this principle Parliament had acted, in confining a large proportion of our supplies within the year. The expediency of that measure had been admitted. The resolutions he should propose were merely for the sanction of the Committee. He adverted to the æra of the Revolution, and stated, that the produce of the Land Tax had continued at the same rate of assessment for a century. The annual amount was about two millions sterling, which sum he proposed to commute for 80 millions at 3 per cent. stock, by selling the produce of the tax at 20 years purchase, and receiving stock in payment for it at par, instead of money. The stock being transferred, the interest on 80 millions, at 3 per cent. would produce 2,400,000*l.* Thus the present amount of the tax would be replaced with an increase of one fifth, or 400,000*l.* a year, as a saving to the public.

He then enumerated the various modes of redemption, observing a due proportion between landed and funded property. With respect to the landholders the case would be this: If a person bought stock at the present price of 50*l.* it would cost 2000*l.* and he would thus have redeemed his tax at twenty years purchase. Should he pay  $52\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the stock, it would cost 2100*l.* or twenty-one years purchase, his profit would be 900*l.*; at 55, twenty-two years purchase;  $57\frac{1}{2}$ , twenty-three years purchase; 60, twenty-four years purchase; and so on, even to 75, which would be thirty years purchase. It would be, Gentlemen would perceive, optional to the landholders to redeem their tax at twenty years purchase, delivering stock in payment for it at 50*l.*

Having gone through the scale with much perspicuity, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated the question to be, whether 20 years purchase was a sufficient temptation to purchase, and next, whether the proportions were fairly made out. To him twenty years purchase appeared a very desirable bargain. After going very much into detail upon collateral points, he concluded by moving a string of Resolutions founded on his statement.

Lord Sheffield gave it as his opinion, that the present was the most unjust and oppressive measure that ever was brought

into that House. His Lordship asked how it was possible for persons to redeem the Land Tax, when he could with difficulty raise money to pay the assessed taxes.

Mr. Tierney objected to several parts of the measure, and particularly to the making annual taxes perpetual, and permanent taxes annual. He also objected to the measure as unconstitutional.

After a few more remarks the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday; and the Resolutions were, on motion, ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. Wilberforce, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill "for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited." Notwithstanding the numerous attempts he had made to accomplish this object, and the ill success that had attended his exertions, he came once more to call most solemnly upon the House to be faithful to its own Resolution of the 3d of May 1792, which was, "That from and after the 1st of May 1796, the Slave Trade should be abolished." This was not a hasty decision; it was the result of ample discussion and mature deliberation; and though every principle of justice, humanity, and policy concurred, that Resolution never had been carried into effect. Having enlarged upon the state of slavery in the West Indies, he proceeded to remark upon the dreadful atrocities perpetrated in Africa, in order to secure a sufficient supply for the West Indies, where, he was sorry to say, these enormities were regarded merely as mercantile transactions. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade at a period to be limited, and also that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the said question.

The motion being read from the chair, Mr. Pitt, in a short and energetic speech, supported the motion.

Sir W. Young and Mr. Henniker Major opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox made a very eloquent and argumentative speech in favour of the motion.

A division took place:—For Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 83; against it, 87. Majority, 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing

lishing of newspapers, and for regulating the printing in other respects. One object was the better to prevent the printing of newspapers on unstamped paper. 2. To prevent the exportation of unstamped papers. And 3. To prohibit the exportation of stamped papers to countries with which we are at war.

Mr. Sheridan said, in this measure he could foresee the commencement, or rather the continuance of a system that had been acted upon for some time past. He wished to be understood that he viewed any invasion of the liberty of the Press of this kind with great jealousy, and should reserve himself to a future opportunity to state his objections at large.

Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to open the Budget on the 20th of April.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to consider in a Committee the Resolution on the Land Tax Redemption Bill, after a debate of some length a division took place on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared for it 105; against it 13.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Chairman should report progress, with a view to meeting at an early hour to-morrow, and going through the business.

The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Resolutions respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax,

Mr. Pitt said, he rose merely to propose the reading of the several Resolutions, and to propose that the Report should be received as soon as possible after the recess; he mentioned Monday se'night as the day for the consideration of the Report.

After a great deal of repetition and desultory arguments, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'night.

Mr. Wilberforce brought up the Bill for allowing Coats in cases of Milderemeanour, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday fortnight.

The Report of the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs was brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday se'night.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

The Ship Owners' Relief Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Order of the Day being read for considering the Report of the Committee respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax, the several Resolutions were read the first, and on the question being put for their being read the second time,

Mr. Hobhouse said, if this measure was likely to produce a sum of importance for the exigency of the country, exceptionable as it was in principle, he should agree to it; but when he considered that it was calculated to produce much mischief, and comparatively no good, he was determined to give it his decided negative. Its effect, if he might judge from the Resolutions, would not, till the expiration of five years, produce more than four hundred thousand pounds a year; a sum which might be exceeded by the abolition of certain sinecure places and pensions.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the opposition of the Hon. Gentleman proceeded from his ignorance of the Resolutions. Besides the pecuniary aid, the measure, he stated at the opening, would be the means of raising the price of stocks, and retrieving our resources. If it succeeded, it would furnish us with fresh and progressive resources, as long as the contest might be continued by the obstinacy of the enemy. He stated the impropriety of proposing to prevent discussion, by opposing the present stage of the Resolutions, and concluded by expressing a wish that Gentlemen would not throw any obstacles in the way, at a moment when we ought to use every effort to relieve our embarrassments, and repel the common enemy.

Mr. Hobhouse said, his objections went so much to the principle of the measure, that it was not susceptible of any alterations or modifications that could remove them. He contended that by making the Land Tax permanent instead of annual, was relinquishing the constitutional check of Parliament against the encroachments of the Crown.

Mr. Ryder defended the measure with much warmth.

Sir W. Pulteney objected to the Resolutions being read a second time. The price of the funds, he argued, must always depend upon the whole money in the country, and any attempts to raise the funds, without increasing that, would be ineffectual. In a constitutional point of view he deprecated the measure, and contended, that it required the Commons to give up a real for a nominal controul on the Executive Government.

The

The Resolutions were then read a second time, and a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in, in pursuance thereto.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

The Report of the amended Amendments on the Assessed Tax Bill was brought up. Several additional amendments were proposed and adopted; the principal of which was, that horses used in voluntary corps shall not be liable to the duty. It was proposed, that horses not used should also be exempt from the duty, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who urged the necessity of extending, at the present conjuncture, rather than diminishing the operation of this measure. The Report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Rose moved, "That the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Finance should be deferred to this day se'nnight."

Mr. Hobhouse remarked, that this subject had been repeatedly postponed, and desired to know the reason.

Mr. Rose assured the Hon. Gentleman that the subject had been repeatedly postponed on account of the Spirits' and Hawkers' Bills not being ready; there was no reluctance on the part of the Ministers to meet the discussion; the delay proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether the regulations respecting Spirits and Hawkers ought to be persisted in, or not.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

A variety of accounts were presented from the Custom House relative to the Slave Trade, which were ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Report of the Consolidated Tax Bill.

The amendments were read, and several additional ones proposed.

The clause enjoining that no goods shall be seized under an execution by any creditor, without a previous undertaking to pay the duties to the Crown, produced a conversation of some length.

Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Jolliffe, and Sir M. W. Ridley, maintained that this provision precluded the right of the landlord, and so far changed the existing law of the land.

It was argued on the other side, that it was necessary to prevent collusion, that the principle was recognized already, and that at a period when the nation was threatened with invasion, it was not un-

reasonable to give the claims of the State a preference to those of individuals.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, a division took place; for the clause 40; against it 33. Majority 7.

Mr. Jolliffe proposed as an addition, "Provided that the landlord shall not be prevented from his right of distraining," which was agreed to.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should defer the opening of the Budget in the Committee of Ways and Means, from Friday to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow a motion for the augmentation of officers in the militia, in consequence of the drafts from the Supplementary corps; and also to propose some regulations respecting the yeomanry cavalry.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, in conformity to notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better dividing the different militia corps into regiments, battalions, and companies; for augmenting the number of field and other officers; and for making other arrangements in the militia and supplementary militia. In opening the provisions of this Bill, Mr. Dundas adverted to the Act of the present session, for enabling persons enrolled in the supplementary corps to enlist in the regular regiments; whence it was in the power of the Lord Lieutenant to reclaim many of them, from their having enlisted before the Bill passed. As they were usefully employed, however, where they were, it was his intention to propose that they should continue in their present situation. In order to augment the number of officers, who, from the late levies, bore no proportion to the men, he should give officers who had served in the East India Company's service an opportunity of contributing to the general defence of the country. He then moved as above, and leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Land Tax Redemption Bill, which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

On the question, that the Consolidated Assessed Taxes Bill be now read a third time,

Sir W. Pulteney urged the propriety

of delay. The Bill, he said, would produce so much litigation, and subject every householder in the kingdom to so many penalties, that it would require a professional education to avoid them.

Mr. Rose said, it had been discovered that such gross and palpable evasions had been practised in the returns of the Horse Duty, that not half the horses in some counties had been returned. In consequence of those evasions, and to facilitate the collection by parochial officers, penalties had been superadded, similar to those under the management of the Commissioners of Excise.

Sir W. Pulteney moved, that instead of *now*, "Tuesday next" should be inserted.

Mr. Pitt, wishing the measure to be thoroughly understood, professed his readiness to second the motion, and suggested the propriety of printing the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, as was the motion for printing the Bill.

The Solicitor General moved, "That the order for the commitment of the Alien Bill should be postponed to Tuesday next."

Mr. Jones deprecated the delay. The House, he said, would recollect what he said some time ago on the suspicious conduct of the Emigrants, and the danger of delaying the adoption of strong measures respecting them.

The Solicitor General said, the delay was occasioned by the importance of the subject, and the necessity of procuring proper information. It must be obvious that in providing for our own security, it was our duty not to injure others.

On the report of a Committee of the whole House, a Bill was ordered for the encouragement of the British herring fishery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought down a Message from his Majesty, which, after alluding to the avowed design of the enemy to attempt the invasion of his Majesty's dominions, and adverting to the correspondence with our enemies, carried on by traitors in this country, states it to be his Majesty's intention to call out the whole of the provisional cavalry and supplementary militia, and recommends the adoption of such further measures as may enable the Executive Government to defeat the wicked machinations of the disaffected.

The Address being read, which was,

as usual, an affirmation of the Message, and the question being put,

Mr. Sheridan said, it was impossible for any one, who considered the present alarming situation of the country, to suppose that he rose for the purpose of opposing the motion. Whatever measure was brought forwards, which had for its object to render our situation more secure, and enable us to repel, with greater facility, the attempts of our enemy, would meet with his warmest support, and in so acting, he conceived he did but do his duty. The times demanded the most animated exertions. He rejoiced to see that that spirit was at length rising, and he wished, if he could, to awaken and rouse it to its utmost extent. He allowed he was the political enemy of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt). He had as unalterable an attachment to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox): but he should think himself the meanest of wretches, if, either from motives of enmity, of prejudice, or of apprehension, he was for a moment to hesitate to lend his best assistance to repel any foreign enemy from our shores.

The Speaker then put the question upon the Address, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the payment of any debts, &c. to persons residing in Switzerland, and for various other purposes. Leave was given.

A Message from the Lords was delivered, stating that their Lordships had agreed to a Bill to arrest and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Person and Government.

Mr. Dundas moved that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was extremely sorry, after what he had said, to be under the necessity of opposing this measure. If the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was justified merely upon the ground of the threatened invasion, he should not have opposed it; but when they put it upon the ground of Traitorous Societies existing in this country, he could not agree to it without more specific proof.

The House then divided: for the motion 183; against it 5. Majority 178.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Hawkebury in the chair, on the duration of the suspension.

Mr. Tierney moved to leave out the words

words "the 1st of February," and to insert the words "the 1st of November, or within 10 days after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament."

The Committee then divided: for the amendment 14; against it 113. Majority 99.

The Bill then went through the Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Black Rod summoned the attendance of the House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read for giving the Royal Assent to such Bills as had passed both Houses. The Speaker, accompanied by the Members present, went accordingly. On their return, the Speaker acquainted the House, that the Royal Assent had been given to the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to an Inclosure Bill.

The Bill to prevent the Transmissiion of Money to Switzerland during the present War was committed for Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply to consider various accounts from the public offices.

The Secretary at War moved, that a sum not exceeding 1,351,391*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* should be granted to his Majesty, for the Extraordinaries of the Army, from December 24, 1796, to December 24, 1797, and not provided for by Parliament.

Several other sums were likewise voted, after which the several Resolutions were read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, that the Land Tax Redemption Bill be now read a second time,

Mr. Jolliffe opposed the principle of the Bill; and, in order to give more time for consideration, moved, that instead of *now, this day fortnight* should be inserted.

A division took place, when there appeared for the original motion, ayes 153; noes 38.

The Bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

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

The Solicitor General explained the nature of the clauses he meant to bring up. One was to oblige persons taking in foreigners to lodge, to return a list of their names, &c. 2. To give the power of taking such aliens into custody, as it might be deemed dangerous to send out

of the country. And 3. To prevent their landing without previous permission.

The duration of the Bill was fixed to the 1st of August 1800, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

The Report was brought up, ordered to be further considered on Friday, and in the interval to be printed.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from the King, similar to the one delivered to the House of Lords on April 23*d.*

Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to consider of the Supply,

The following sums were voted on the motion of the Secretary at War, viz.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the maintenance of Chelsea hospital	216,167	4	3
For the out-pensioners of ditto	26,547	17	6
For pensions to the widows of commissioned officers	12,904	15	3
For military roads in Scotland	4,500	0	0
For the Provisional Cavalry	130,000	0	0
For the Volunteer Corps	350,000	0	0
Supplementary Militia	2,323,708	0	0
For the expences of the Barrack-Master General's department	520,717	0	0
For Foreign Corps	226,083	0	0
Convicts at home	3,338	0	0
Printing journals, &c.	1,250	0	0
Supplies before voted, with additions.			
Navy	13,448,000	0	0
Army (exclusive of the above)	10,112,000	0	0
Extraordinaries	271,000	0	0
Ordnance	1,393,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	680,000	0	0

#### THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, alluding to his statement before Christmas, said it would probably be in the recollection of the Committee, that he then estimated the probable expences at twenty-five million and a half. It was a great satisfaction to state, that what he had now to lay before the Committee was so plain and intelligible, that he should not occupy much time in explaining the difference between this and the former statement. After a period of six months a sum of 28,490,000*l.* was found requisite for the supplies of the year, differing



differing about three million beyond the original estimate, the greater part of which difference had been occasioned and rendered unavoidable by the increased activity of the enemy.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Pitt said, the sum which was the loan of this country, and for which taxes were to be devised, was	£. 15,000,000
The interest to be provided was	763,000
The sum total to be provided for was	28,140,000

He then stated his Ways and Means to provide for this as follows :

Land and Malt	£. 2,750,000
Affixed Taxes, including the sum reserved for the deficiency of grants of last year, and the voluntary contributions	7,500,000
Lottery	200,000
From the Bank, by Exchange Bills	3,000,000
Loan	15,000,000
Total	£. 28,490,000

The next topic to which he called the attention of the Committee was the terms of the Loan. The favourable terms on which the Loan had been negotiated, he attributed to the sale of the Land Tax, and the confidence the people of England placed in themselves, and their determination to be safe from the attempts of the enemy. The total he stated to be 8l. 5s. for every 100l.

Having taken a review of the Unfunded Debt from the commencement of the War to the present period, he said he saw no necessity for funding the Navy Debt Bill till the moment of Peace.— And proceeded to state

## THE NEW TAXES.

The first article was the imposition of an additional 2s. 6d. per bushel on salt. The pressure on the lower order of the people, he conceived, would be very little felt, as he understood the consumption in a poor family did not exceed half a bushel a year. When they considered how particularly they had been exempted from the operation of other taxes, and how heavily they pressed up-

on the higher, who, perhaps, did not enjoy a greater portion of domestic comfort, and above all, how much they were interested to keep out the French, who had uniformly duped and plundered the lower orders, they would not, he was persuaded, think they were harshly treated. The produce he took at 502,000l. The second article was a duty of 5 per cent. on the *higher* kinds of tea. This, he said, would exempt the lower sort of people, as it was not intended that the additional duty should attach on any which sold *below* 2s. 6d. per lb. The produce he estimated at 111,000l. The third was not an article of consumption; it was interwoven with the habits of men, not a necessary of life, and he could not properly call it a luxury; it was a tax on the use of armorial bearings. He was afraid he should incur the censure of having become a convert to the levelling system, but he was persuaded that it would rather be felt that he set a real value on those devices, and so far from thinking them a reproach, he considered them as the most important link in the chain of society. Viewing them in this light, he hoped no person would object to pay a tax to oppose an enemy who would destroy those family distinctions.

He proposed that every housekeeper, having armorial bearings painted on a carriage, should pay an annual tax of two guineas; a person not keeping a carriage, but being a housekeeper, having arms on a seal or plate, should pay one guinea; and a person not being a housekeeper, for using family arms on a seal, should pay half a guinea. This he calculated would produce 150,000l. which added to the former sums, would amount to 763,000l. the sum required.

He then took a summary review of the whole statement; hoped the taxes would be adequate, and founded on such a plan as would give reason to suppose they would be productive. If they proved satisfactory, the House would perform their duty by acceding to the Resolutions which he read.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Pitt, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Jolliffe, said each a few words, after which the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Thursday.

Adjourned.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ship *Canada*, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. has been received at this office.

*Canada, Plymouth Sea Road,  
March 30.*

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 22d inst. at seven A.M. the *Anson* having discovered a sail in the East quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the *Phaeton*, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garonne, but struck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordovan Light House; she was left by most of her crew who had previously thrown her guns overboard. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

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

JOHN WARREN.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Queen, in Port Royal Harbour, Jan. 6, 1798.*

SIR,

HAVING yesterday received a letter from Captain Ricketts, of his Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the vessels therein mentioned, in Guadilla Bay, in the island of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts, I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who I am confident will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, seamen, and marines, under his command.

I am, &amp;c.

H. PARKER,

*La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zebu,  
SIR, Dec. 28, 1797.*

HAVING received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the Island of Porto Rico, I proceeded there with the King's ships *La Magicienne*, *Regulus*, and *Diligence*. On the 27th, at noon, we anchored close abreast of the forts, and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection. To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able support that I on this occasion met with, as well as upon many others since the *Regulus* has been under my orders. Captain Mends, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, executed that service much to his honour and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the Squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises.

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

W. H. RICKETTS.

[Then follows a list of six wounded; a list of vessels captured, amounting to one privateer of 9 guns, one ship, three brigs, and one schooner; and another Letter from Vice-Admiral Parker, stating the capture of a French corvette, of 14 guns and 110 men, by his Majesty's ships *Severn* and *Pelican*.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 10.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majesty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 4, 1798.*

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon this day, 12 leagues to the eastward of Scarborough, with the convoy and *Narcissus* cutter in company, I fell in with two French privateers, a brig and a schooner, and, after chase of six hours, I came up with and captured the brig, which proves to be the *Legere*, three days from Dunkirk, with 10 guns on board, pierced for 16, and 60 men. On my getting near them they parted, when I made the *Narcissus*'s signal to chase the schooner, but without success, as she escaped by superior sailing.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 7, 1798.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cleopatra arrived here this day. By the inclosed letter from Captain Pellew, their Lordships will be informed of his having captured L'Emilie, of 16 guns and 110 men.

*Cleopatra, Falmouth, April 6.*

SIR,

I HAVE to request you will inform the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, after separation from Sir Edward Pellew, agreeable to his orders, I had the good fortune, on the 26th ult. at half past two in the morning, to discover a ship standing to the northward, and immediately gave chase, and in an hour and a half came along-side, and after giving her all our larboard guns, she struck, and proved to be the Emilie French ship privateer, en razée; a very fast sailer, from L'Orient, mounting 16 six pounders, and two brass twelves, manned with 110 men, out 39 days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISRAEL PELLEW.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 5.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cambrian anchored in this port to-day, blown in by the late gales.

I have the pleasure to inclose a letter from Captain Legg, giving an account of his having captured two privateers, and retaken an American ship.

*Cambrian, at Sea, March 27.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Cæsar, a French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 80 men, belonging to St. Maloes, and 35 days from Brest.

On the 21st, in company with his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, I recaptured the William Penn, of Philadelphia.

I remain, &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.*

*Cambrian, at Sea, March 30.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Pont

de Lodi, French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 102 men; she was five days from Bourdeaux, on her first cruize (being quite a new vessel) and had not taken any thing.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR LEGGE.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.*

*Prince of Wales, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, Dec. 15, 1797.*

SIR,

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

Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men.

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

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

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 4, 1798.*

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Potty, in his Majesty's ship Alfred, captured the 16th ult. off Martinique, La Decidée, French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 10 guns and 89 men, which he sent to this Bay. She had been out three days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for the information of their Lordships, a letter addressed to me from Captain Mainwaring, of his Majesty's ship La Babet, relative to the capture of the French privateer schooner La Desirée, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Samuel Pym, who per-

Y y a

formed

formed the service with great gallantry and good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Babco, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17, 1798.*

SIR,

IT is with great pleasure I acquaint you, that Lieutenant Pym, of his Majesty's ship under my command, yesterday afternoon captured (in the pinnace the launch following), after a most desperate resistance, the French Republican schooner *La Desirée*, mounting six carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I discovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominique, standing towards me; soon after the wind died away, and she, having made us out distinctly, took to her sweeps, and rowed off, which Lieutenant Pym observing, in the handsomest manner volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I alone consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct on former occasions. I hope you will be of opinion that he merited the confidence placed in him, with every encomium I can bestow, when you know that the two boats contained but 24 men; that he was three leagues from the ship, and had been rowing four hours before he got within reach of their cannon, from which they kept up an incessant firing till he boarded. He reports, that the Officers and men under him behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. I am sorry to add, that we lost a very valuable seaman, and had five wounded; amongst the latter, a Mr. Alinhurst, a young Gentleman of very promising expectations, and a volunteer on the occasion. The enemy had three killed and 15 badly wounded. She had been out six days from Guadaloupe, had taken one American brig from St. Vincent bound to Boston.

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

JEM. MAINWARING.

*Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.*

*Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.*

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Matilda*, Captain Mitford, captured the 19th ult. off Antigua, *La Ceres*, a French ship privateer,

pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 2, bound to Guadaloupe from St. Bartholomew's for her further equipment, with a cargo of pitch and tar, completely furnished, except in men and guns, having only 45 of the former on board when taken.

You will also be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop *Zephyr*, Captain Champion, captured the 8th inst. off Desada, *L'Espoire* French privateer sloop belonging to Guadaloupe, of 8 guns and 66 men. She had been out 16 days, but had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HARVEY.

*Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.*

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Alfred*, Captain Totty, on the 16th inst. captured off Guadaloupe *Le Scipion* French national corvette of 20 guns and 160 men. She was taken near the road of *Basse Terre*, within fire of the enemies batteries, which they opened on the *Alfred*, both with shot and shells; but by the exertions and good conduct of Captain Totty, she was brought off, and without any damage to the ships.

This corvette has been for a considerable time about these Islands, and a very active cruiser, to the great annoyance of our trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

*Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.*

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the undermentioned French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, have been captured and sent into the different Islands, at the periods, and by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed, and I have the pleasure to add without having made any captures.

By *La Concorde*, Captain Barton, January 3, 1798, off St. Bartholomew's, *La Caye du Pont* schooner, of 16 guns and 129 men; sailed from Guadaloupe the 1st with troops, for St. Martin's and St. Eustatia—January 8, 1798, off Montserrat, *La Proserpine* schooner, of 8 guns and 82 men.

By

By the Lapwing, Captain Harvey, January 9, off Martinique, L'Intrique sloop, of 6 guns and 64 men.

By the Alfred, Captain Totty, January 20, 1798, to windward of Dominica, La Rencontre sloop, of 6 guns and 49 men.

By the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins, February 2, 1798, off St. Lucia, Le Batten Republican sloop, of 4 guns and 38 men.

Four small row-boats, armed with swivels, &c. have likewise been captured under the Islands, by the several cruizers, and sent into port.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

[Another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey encloses a list of fourteen merchant ships captured, re-captured, or detained, by his Majesty's cruizers.]

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 9, 1798.*

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Lord Henry Paulett, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Thalia*, acquainting me with his having captured a brig and schooner, Spanish privateers; another from Captain Hood, of the *Zealous*, giving an account of his taking the *Dragon* (formerly a French frigate), from Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo; and I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that *El Pid*, a ship with a similar lading, which sailed in company with the last-mentioned, was captured on the 20th ult. by Lieutenant Worth, of his Majesty's hired cutter the *Stag*.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Thalia, March 6, 1798.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 27th of February, being 40 leagues N. W. of Lisbon, after a chase of six hours, I captured the Spanish schooner *San Josef*, mounting six guns and ten swivels, with 40 men on board: she sailed from *Villa Nuova* the 15th of February, and had taken nothing. And on the 4th of March, at sun-rise, being off the rock of Lisbon, I discovered a brig in shore, which I gave chase to, and at nine arrived up with her, when she proved to be the *Victoria* Spanish brig, of 14 guns and 10 swivels:

she took an English brig in ballast the day before off St. Ube's, and sent her into that port.

I am, &c.

H. PAULETT.

*To the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, &c.*

*Zealous, off the Tagus,  
March 5, 1798.*

MY LORD,

I LOST sight of the *Culloden* on the 27th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, by chasing a cutter to the N. W. The following day, standing to the Southward, a sail was discovered West by South; on the 1st instant, made her fall out to be suspicious; in the evening it became almost calm, and a possibility of her escape if it came on bad weather or foggy. I sent the launch and barge with the First and Second Lieutenants of the *Zealous* towards her, she having before dark hoisted Spanish colours. By the judicious attack of the boats in the night, they obliged her to strike before the *Zealous* came within shot. She proved to be a Spanish merchant ship, named the *Dragon*, of 600 tons, 8 guns, and 45 men, four months from *MonteVideo*, for *Cadiz*, with a valuable cargo. Her being a bad sailer, and the wind holding to the East, I thought it my duty to see her safe to the Bar of Lisbon.

SAM. HOOD.

*Earl St. Vincent, &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 22, 1798.*

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters from the Commanders of his Majesty's sloops *Speedy* and *King's Fisher*, acquainting me with their further success in capturing separately two of the enemy's privateers, *Le Lynx*, a French ship, pierced for eighteen guns, by the latter, and *San José* Spanish lugger, by the former.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Speedy, River Tagus, March 18,*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop *Speedy* captured, on the 15th inst. 20 leagues West of Cape Mondego, the *San José*, alias *El Gavelan*, Spanish lugger privateer,

of 6 carriage guns and 48 men; out from Vigo three days; not made any ptures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DOWNMAN.

*Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. B.*

*King's Fisher, in the Tagus,  
March 18.*

MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, on the 15th instant, Oporto bearing S. E. by E. distant forty leagues, I fell in with, and after a chase of three hours captured, *Le Lynx*, copper-bottomed ship privateer, pierced for 18, but mounting only 10 guns, four pounders, and 70 men: she had been six days from Rochelle, but had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. H. PIERREPONT.

*Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 14.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, stating the capture of two French privateers; a letter from Admiral Peyton, stating the capture of one French privateer; and a letter from Captain Thomas Campbell, stating the capture of one French privateer, and re-capture of three brigs.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Sir Henry Trollope, stating the burning of a small French brig, and capture of a French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, inclosing a list of eleven armed vessels, with several schooner-rigged row-boats, taken and destroyed by his Majesty's cruisers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

*Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, at Sea, the 22d inst.*

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that *L'Hercule*, of 74 guns, was taken by his Majesty's ship *Mars* last night.

The inclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant Butterfield will best shew to their Lordships the spirit and judg-

ment manifested on this occasion. No praise of mine can add one ray of brilliancy to the distinguished valour of Captain Alexander Hood, who carried his ship nobly into battle, and who died of the wounds he received in supporting the just cause of his country. It is impossible for me not to sincerely lament his loss, as he was an honour to the service, and universally beloved; he has fallen gloriously, as well as all those who are to handsomely spoken of by Lieutenant Butterfield. I have appointed him to the command of *L'Hercule*, to carry her into port, and I have given a temporary appointment to Captain James George Shirley to command the *Mars*, and Lieutenant George White, First of the *Royal George*, to command the *Megara*. Lieutenant Henry Combe, the Second, will deliver to you this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Mars, at Sea, April 22.*

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that the ship chased by his Majesty's ship *Mars* yesterday, per signal, endeavoured to escape through the Passage du Raz, but the tide proving contrary, and the wind easterly, obliged her to anchor at the mouth of that Passage, which afforded Captain Hood the opportunity of attacking her, by laying her so close alongside as to unhinge some of the lower deck ports, continuing a very bloody action for an hour and a half, when she surrendered.

I lament being under the necessity of informing your Lordship, that his Majesty has, on this occasion, lost that truly brave man, Captain Hood, who was wounded in the thigh late in the conflict, and expired just as the enemy's ship had struck her colours. This ship proves to be *L'Hercule*, of 74 guns and 700 men, her first time at sea, from *L'Orient*, to join the *Brest* fleet.

I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery and good conduct of the surviving officers and men, who merit my warmest thanks: I must particularly recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Southey, the signal midshipman.

Lieutenant Argles and Ford are the only officers wounded. Captain Hood, and Captain White of the *Marines*, are killed. Lieutenant Argles, though badly wounded, never quitted the deck.

From a number of the people being with

with Lieutenant Bowker, in charge of the prize, I cannot at present inform your Lordship the exact number of killed and wounded; but from the best information circumstances afford, I think about 30 killed, and as many wounded, most of them dangerously.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BUTTERFIELD.

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

[It appears also, by a letter from Admiral Lord Bridport of the 21st inst. that his Majesty's ship *Jason* had captured, on the preceding day, a new gun brig, named *L'Arrogant*, carrying 6 long 24 pounders and 92 men.]

[ FROM OTHER PAPERS. ]

VIENNA.

THE conduct of the Republican General Bernadotte, as well as those attached to his suite, had been marked by an uncommon degree of insolence ever since they arrived at Vienna. Their general language respecting the Emperor and the Austrian Government was indecent and undisguised. Soon after Bernadotte's arrival at Vienna, he imitated the conduct of Buonaparte at Rome, by demanding that the quarter of the city wherein he resided should be free, and that all Frenchmen living in Vienna should be amenable to him only for their conduct. But the Austrian Government, less acquiescing than the weak and pliant Government of the Pope, repeatedly refused this application.

On the 13th of April 1796, the mass of the population of Vienna had voluntarily arrayed themselves in arms, to defend their city, and the palace and person of their Monarch against the attack of the French army, then supposed to be on its full march towards Vienna. The Emperor had received it with gratitude and delight—it had been acknowledged and recorded in the public acts of the Government, and its anniversary was to be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp and religious solemnity.

On the evening of this day, and during the ferment of these sentiments among the populace, for the first time was the *tri coloured Flag* displayed in triumph on the balcony of the *French Ambassador's* hotel).

The flag was hoisted a little before sunset; and the report of this circumstance suddenly spreading, produced murmurs of discontent among the populace, and occasioned their assembling in small

groups in the different streets. One of the Chief Commissioners of the Police immediately waited upon the Ambassador, and pressed him to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were so exasperated, that it was impossible to answer for the consequences, if it were suffered to remain. The Ambassador received him with great haughtiness, and putting his hand upon his sword, announced his determination to defend the flag, which was hoisted in consequence of orders from the Directory, to the last extremity.

The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crowds to the house of the Ambassador. They demanded, by loud and repeated cries, that it should be taken down, and at length proceeded to assail the house with stones, by which all the windows were soon destroyed. The loudest acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor were heard on all sides, accompanied with the strongest expressions of execration and detestation of the French. A small picket of cavalry, with some infantry, soon arrived, but they were unable to overcome the violence of the people. A boy, assisted by those who were next to the hotel, mounted to the balcony, and pulled down the flag, which was instantly torn, and the standard, to which it was attached, was burnt.

The resentment of the people, however, put in motion, did not stop here. They burst open the gate of the hotel, threatening in the most violent language to sacrifice the Ambassador and all his Suite to their vengeance. They demolished every thing that they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambassador's carriages, and dragged them, the one to a neighbouring square, and the other to the court of the palace, and broke them in pieces. While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of military arrived, and availing themselves of the absence of the mob, occupied the entrances into the street in which the Ambassador's house is situated, and prevented their return.

Early in the evening M. Bernadotte wrote to Baron Thugut, to inform him of the insult offered to him, and to demand protection. M. de Degelmann was immediately dispatched to him, with orders to express the concern with which the Austrian Government had learned the disturbance that had taken place, and to assure him, that an adequate number

of troops was already detached to protect him.

In the beginning of the tumult, the Ambassador invited the Ministers of the Powers in alliance with France, to visit him at his house. The Spanish Ambassador and Dutch Minister, the former by his secretary, the latter in writing, expressed their concern that the state of their health did not permit them to leave their rooms at so late an hour.

In the morning they both waited upon him, when he declared his intention to quit Vienna. Shortly after, his first secretary was dispatched with a letter to the Emperor, containing the following requisitions as conditions of his continuing at Vienna:

1st, The dismissal of the Minister Thugut.

2dly, The immediate and exemplary punishment of the Chief of the Police, and of the Commanding Officer of the Military.

3dly, The establishment of the Privileged Quarter in the City of Vienna (already required and refused) for the French Mission, and its Compatriots.

4thly, That the Emperor should repair, at his own expence, the flag and flagstaff, and the picture of the French arms.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the whole of these demands were peremptorily refused. Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna, denouncing vengeance against the Austrians, and threatening to return, and punish upon the spot, the outrage upon the dignity of the GREAT NATION!!!

#### AMERICA.

March 19, The President of the United States laid before the Congress the papers received on the 4th of that month from the Commissioners in France, accompanied by the following message:

*"Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

*"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"The dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my Message to both Houses of Congress of the 5th inst, have been examined and maturely considered.

"While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjustment of the differences between the two nations have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation

that the objects of their mission can be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation.

"The result cannot with justice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indisposition to forego secondary interests for the preservation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reasonable concessions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our Envoys were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism, and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed.

"After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing which could have insured or contributed to success, that has been omitted on my part: and nothing further which can be attempted, consistently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis of our national Sovereignty.

"Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made; and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, decision, and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our arsenals, establishing founderies and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue, as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences, and supply the deficiencies, which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

"The present state of things is so essentially different from that in which instructions were given to Collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which those orders were issued has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

"In all your proceedings it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigour, and concert, in defence of the national rights,



proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

“JOHN ADAMS.

“United States, 19th March, 1798.”

By letters from New York of the 12th ult. we are informed, that the Congress of the United States have agreed to adopt all the measures of defence recommended by the President, in consequence of the hostile intentions of the French Republic towards that country. The proposition for arming their ships was carried only by a majority of four; but all the other questions, which related merely to defensive operations, were carried unanimously. Our advices add, that the mercantile interest of America, confiding in the protection of Great Britain, entertain little or no apprehension from the hostility of the common enemy. The demands of the Executive Directory appear to have been of the most exorbitant nature. They insisted in the first place, through their agents (for they never condescended to give the American Ministers an audience), that all commercial connections between Great Britain and America should be broken off; secondly, that the United States should pay to the French Republic the sum of 500,000*l.* previously to any negotiation being entered into; and thirdly, that America should grant a loan of 2,000,000*l.* sterling to France. To these extravagant demands the Ministers replied, that their instructions did not empower them to agree to any such terms, and that the justice of their cause had led them to expect more equitable and honourable conditions for their country. The rejoinder was, that the French Republic could treat on no other terms; in consequence of which one of the American Ministers left France, and the other has since received an order to quit the territories of the Republic.

The President of the United States has been induced, from the present gloomy and threatening aspect of affairs, to issue a Proclamation, recommending a General Fast. This Proclamation bears date the 23d of March, and states, that “As the United States of America are at present placed in an hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct, and demands, of a Foreign Power, evinced by repeated insults, in refusing to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-

citizens while engaged in their lawful business on the seas;” he has thought it a duty to recommend to the people the 9th of May, to be set apart for “solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in order that Christians of all denominations may (in the way they think most suitable and proper) implore the protection of the Divine Being, and beseech him to avert the impending calamities which threaten them as a Nation.” Similar Proclamations have been issued by several of the Governors of the individual States.

The Senate of the United States, on the 26th March, brought forward a string of Resolutions, which had for their object these several points:—To lay an embargo—to complete and garrison the fortifications—to raise a provisional army—and to provide for the supply of arms and military stores. These Resolutions were not decided on when the accounts came away, except the first, which was negatived.

The papers have been since published, and contain the letters of credence to Mess. Pinkney, Marshall, and Gerry; then come their full powers as Ambassadors, to restore a good understanding. The President of the United States explains that he substitutes initials, and omits passages, that might discover the persons alluded to, who negotiated with the Ministers; but these, he assures Congress, he knows, by the key established with the Ambassadors.

The first letter from the Ambassadors to the President, is dated October 22: and after giving an account of the refusal the Ministers met with in their attempt to be received by the Directory, it begins:—

“On the morning of October 18, Mr. W\*\*\* of the house \*\*\*\* called on General Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had seen, \*\*\* was a gentleman of considerable credit and reputation, \*\*\* and that he might place good reliance on him.

“In the evening of the same day, Mr. X. called on General Pinckney; and after having sat some time, \*\*\* whispered him, that he had a message from M. Talleyrand, to communicate when he was at leisure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room; and when they were alone, Mr. X. said, that he was charged with a business in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with M. Talleyrand,

rand, \*\*\* and that he was sure he had a great regard for America and its citizens, and was very desirous that a reconciliation should be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready (if it was thought proper) to suggest a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would answer the purpose.— General Pinckney said, he should be glad to hear it. Mr. X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the Members of it, were exceedingly irritated at some passages of the President's speech, and desired that they should be softened, and that this step would be necessary previous to our reception; that besides this, a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and Ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand; and that a Loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry, Mr. X. could not point out the particular passages of the speech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the Loan; but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thousand livres, about 50,000l. sterling. Gen. Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himself, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great slight and disrespect; that they earnestly wished for peace and reconciliation with France, and had been entrusted by their country with very great powers to obtain those ends on HONOURABLE TERMS; that with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues: that after he had done so, he should hear from him. After communication and consultation had, it was agreed that Gen. Pinckney should call on Mr. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and, for fear of mistakes and misapprehensions, that he should be requested to reduce the heads into writing. He said, his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence; this proved afterwards to be Mr. Y.—

[It appears, that several meetings took place on the subject, the following is a brief statement.]

“October 29.

“M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and requested that one

more effort should be made to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation was repeated. We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable, and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally pass over to America, if that event should find us in peace.” [Here follows the answer; after which the account proceeds as follows].—“The sum of his proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expression), the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were, until one of us could go to America, and consult our Government on the subject of a Loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the Minister of Portugal had treated. We asked, if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of privateers' men, to be restored? He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not. But M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, as the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures would be made.” [Here follows the answer of the Envoys, in which they complain of the hostile proceedings of the French, and state,] “That they would not give a shilling, unless American property, unjustly captured, was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that, without this, they would not even consult their Government concerning a Loan.” “He said, that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to consider the consequences; the property of the Americans would be confiscated, and their vessels in port embargoed.” Here follows the answer, which thus concludes: “We told him it was a subject on which we had considered maturely, and on which we were immovable. He parted with us, saying, if this was the case, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come; but in the evening M. Y. and M. X. called, and were invited by M. Gerry to breakfast with us next morning.”

“October 30.

“After breakfast M. Y. renewed the subject, saying, what he had to offer had not the sanction of the Directory. But Talleyrand had acquired such firmness in his

his situation by the peace with the Emperor, he was so intimate with Buonaparte and the officers of the Army of Italy, that he would probably be Minister six months, and could now undertake what he could not venture upon before. M. Y. then called our attention to our inability to defend ourselves against the power France could bring against us. The fate of Venice was one which might befall the United States. But he proceeded to observe, it was probable we might rely on forming a league with England. If we had such a reliance, it would fail us. The situation of England was such as to compel Mr. Pitt to make peace on the terms of France. A variety of causes were in operation which made such an effect absolutely certain. To say nothing of the opposition in England to the Minister, and to the war: an opposition which the fears of the nation would increase: to say nothing of a war against England, which was preparing in the North: an army of 150,000 men, under the command of Buonaparte, spread upon the coast of France, and aided by all the vast resources of his genius, would most probably be enabled to invade England; in which event their Government would be overturned. But should this invasion not be absolutely effected, yet the alarm it would spread through the nation, the enormous expence it would produce, would infallibly ruin them if it was to be continued, and would drive them to save themselves by peace: that, independent of this, France possessed the means which would infallibly destroy their Bank, and their whole paper system. He said he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would not leave Italy and the army which had conquered under him, and which adored him; he assured us that nothing could be more unfounded than the conjecture. He said that Pitt himself was so confident of the necessity of peace, that after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had signified his readiness to treat on the same terms which he had offered before that action: we could not then rely on the assistance of England. What, he asked, would be our situation, if peace should be made with England before our differences with France were accommodated? He then stated the advantages of the influx of wealth that would be the consequence to America of the destruction of England; and repeated, that all these

propositions were to be considered as coming from us. M. Y. continued, you imagine the unreasonableness of these demands will unite America against us. You are mistaken, said he; you ought to know, that the diplomatic skill of France, and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negotiations on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but on the British party, as France terms you; and you may assure yourselves this will be done. We then urged the injustice of this proceeding, representing that America had been the only power that had remained friendly to France, when all Europe was against her: that America had sent the Messengers of Peace; but instead of being received, a demand was made for money, and America threatened to be erased, like Venice, from the list of nations: it was threatened to destroy the only free Republic on earth which had shewn real friendship to France. To give money would only encourage further demands. We had no regard to our situation with Britain, but we were determined to support American Independence. France miscalculated on the parties in America: all would unite against her. M. X. said, Talleyrand would not lay our propositions before the Directory, unless he previously received the 50,000l. or the greatest part of it. Y. left his propositions, and we gave our answer in writing."

The next papers are copies of the written propositions, interchanged by the parties; some of public letters that passed, of no consequence; and fresh requests of money made, one on the 20th December, by a lady, an acquaintance of Talleyrand's, and others again made by Y. in which all the former arguments were renewed. In an interview with Talleyrand, he, in writing, proposed that America should advance 16 millions on Dutch rescriptions. This writing he immediately burnt. Y. proposed, that if America would allow the claims of Beaumarchais on Virginia, amounting to 150,000l. he (Beaumarchais) would pay 50,000l. to Talleyrand for the Directory. The last of these papers is dated the 8th of January, when, in consequence of the decrees of France against all neutral ships with English goods, the negotiations appear to have terminated.

## IRELAND.

APRIL 14. John Hay and Timothy Hickey were tried before Mr. Serjeant Stanley, at Cork, for the murder of the late Colonel Maniergh St. George and Jasper Uniacke, Esq. and after a long trial, which lasted from morning until eleven o'clock on Saturday night, were convicted by the Jury without leaving the box. The evidence of Mrs. Uniacke, the widow of the deceased Mr. Uniacke, and of her son, a boy of 12 years old, was the most affecting narrative that ever was disclosed in a Court of Justice. The picture she gave of the tragical scene wounded the feelings of every man who heard it. Her evidence as to the identity of the prisoners was clear, strong, and consistent. The learned Judge, after a pathetic exhortation from the Bench, passed sentence of death upon the prisoners very late on Saturday night, and ordered them to be executed on Monday morning at Kilworth, near where the barbarous murder was committed.

21. This afternoon the Lord Chancellor finished his visitation of the College of Dublin. Dr. Stokes is suspended for three years, that is to say, he cannot be admitted to the rank of a Senior Fellow, if vacancies should arise during that period. The pupils he has at present are ordered from him, and he is not permitted to receive any more. If, on the expiration of three years, any improper conduct should attach to his character, then to be expelled. It was clearly proved upon his examination, that Lord Moira had received the information, upon

which he founded his statements, chiefly from this Gentleman. Nineteen students, scholars, and sizers, have been expelled; and of that number, it is said, four are to be prosecuted for seditious practices. They are all either Roman Catholics or young men from Belfast, and that part of the country.

DUBLIN, MAY 4. In consequence of the troubles in the sister kingdom, all persons of property are deserting their homes, and taking shelter in the great towns. The Queen's County, as well as the County of Tipperary, has been almost totally deserted; and this emigration has come to such a height, that in the latter the High Sheriff has lately issued a Proclamation, charging persons with cowardice for leaving their houses, desiring "*such Emigrants*" to return in 48 hours; to which is added the following postscript:

"N. B. The High Sheriff thinks it his duty to return his warmest thanks to Mrs. Bunbury, who, with the assistance of two men servants, so gallantly defended her house, and compelled the rebels to retire, though they had broken into the house, and were in possession of the hall; and he hopes that such heroic conduct of a lady of such high distinction, eminent for beauty and elegance of manners, will raise the crimson blush of shame on the pallid cheeks of those heroes who so disgracefully and cowardly surrendered large quantities of well-loaded arms to the rebels on their first approach, without having *spunk* enough to fire even a single shot."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 6.

SIR William Sydney Smith, who was taken prisoner the 18th of April 1796, arrived in London; having effected his escape from Paris the 24th of April.

8. At twelve o'clock, the remains of the gallant Captain Hood were brought on shore at Plymouth, for the purpose of being conveyed to his place of residence in Somersetshire, there to be interred. The corpse, on its being landed, was met by all the Captains and other officers of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, and a Field Officer's Guard of Marines; when a procession was formed in the following order:

Field Officer's Guard, composed of  
Marines.

Music playing the Dead March in Saul.  
English Colours under which the Mars  
fought.

Clergyman and Surgeons.  
Two Captains of the Navy, as Chief  
Mourners.

Three Captains { *Corps* } Three Captains  
Pall-bearers. { } Pall-bearers.

Officers of the Mars.

Captains of the Royal Navy.

Generals, Officers of the Army, off Duty.

Colours taken from the Enemy,  
trailing on the Ground.

The

The whole proceeded through the principal streets, lined by all the troops in the garrison. A sincere regret appeared manifest amongst all descriptions of people, who, whilst they reflected upon the late heroic firmness of his conduct, sympathized with every feeling heart upon the loss their country had sustained.

This gallant officer died shortly after he received his mortal wound, having repeatedly exclaimed, "Why was I brought below!—Why was I not suffered to die at my post!"—He stretched out his hand, received the sword of his vanquished enemy, and instantly expired.

The meeting of the Whig Club, at the Freemason's Tavern, was remarkable on account of Mr. Fox's avowal of some bold and extraordinary sentiments; who said,

"I'll give you a toast, than which I think there cannot be a better, according to the principles of this Club; *I mean the Sovereignty of the People of Great Britain.*"

He then, in a speech fully declaratory of his sentiments in these critical times, condemned Ministers in the most pointed

manner for the measures adopted in Ireland, and which measures they certainly intended should soon be enforced in England. Mr. Fox, however, said, that he would be one of the first to aid in repelling any foreign enemy, under whatever Government England might be. He compared the Ministry with the Directory of France; affirmed that he was resolved upon retirement; but that he would be happy to come forward whenever the country demanded his services. He entertained no apprehensions of an invasion; and was fully persuaded, that should the enemy be rash enough to land even with a formidable force, that the spirit of the people would soon rout them, and destroy the invaders.

In consequence of this extraordinary conduct, Mr. Fox has since been struck out of the list of Privy Councillors.

21. James O'Coigley, Arthur O'Connor, John Favey, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, were brought to the bar at Maidstone, on a charge of High Treason; when, after a trial of two days, the Jury declared the first Guilty, and acquitted the rest. He accordingly had sentence of death passed on him.

---

## MARRIAGES.

APRIL 30.

**W**ILLIAM Stanley Clarke, esq. commander of The True Briton East Indiaman, to Miss Charlotte Raikes, of Gloucester.

MAY 1. The Rev. Daniel Veyse, rector of Plymtree, Devonshire, to Miss Arnold, of Queen's-square.

8. At Goodhurst, Mr. Hingeston, apothecary, of Cheapside, to Miss Milles, of Combwell, Kent.

John Opie, esq. R. A. of Berners-street, to Miss Alderson, only daughter of Dr. Alderson, of Norwich.

11. James Wake, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster.

18. At St. Lawrence's church, Southampton, the Earl of Yarmouth to Mademoiselle Fagniani.

---

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 9.

**A**T Shrewsbury, in his 85th year, Isaac Stephenson, esq.

12. At Harrow Weald Common, Mr. Geo. Stanway, attorney at law.

At Doncaster, aged 69, Roger Crole, esq. late of Fryton, near Ferrybridge.

13. Mr. David Willison, late merchant in Edinburgh, in his 86th year.

17. At Chelmsford, W. Reynolds, esq. cne

one of the coroners for the county of Essex.

Aged 38 years, Captain Francis Cole, of his Majesty's ship *La Revolutionnaire*, in whom the public has lost a most excellent officer, and his friends a truly amiable man. His manners were attractive to a degree scarcely credible, when it is considered that he entered the service at ten years old, and remained on board a ship of war till the age of twenty-three, almost without intermission; being thereby deprived of those advantages, which are in general deemed necessary to the acquisition of accomplishments, which he however attained in an eminent degree. He stood deservedly high in the estimation of his brother officers, and to him they looked with a very general expectation that he would become one of the most distinguished ornaments of his profession.

In the year 1779 he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the *Bedford*, commanded by that able and discerning officer Captain (afterwards Sir Edmund) Affleck, who soon discovered his merit, and strongly recommended him to Admiral Digby, to serve with Prince William, as an officer well adapted to exhibit to the royal youth a pattern of professional talents, combined with the most exemplary virtues. He was immediately appointed with Mr. (now Captain) Keats to the watch on board the *Prince George*, in which his Royal Highness served, and from that moment to the time of his death was honoured with peculiar marks of his Royal Highness's regard. In 1782 he was made master and commander by Admiral Digby, and in 1790 was raised to the rank of post captain by the interest of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. At the commencement of the present war he was appointed, by the recommendation of his old mess mate and dear friend Lord Hugh Seymour, to the command of the *Eurydice*, and about two years afterwards, by the same interest, to that of *La Revolutionnaire*, which he commanded with equal honour to himself, and satisfaction to the ship's company, who, at the time of the mutiny, and on other occasions, gave uncommon proofs of personal attachment to their commander: for although he was strict to all points of discipline, he was considered by them as a father and friend.

He died, as might be expected from the habitual virtues of his life, with a magnanimity so dignified as to display at once the fortitude of which he was possessed as a man, and the hope of which he was full as a christian. Agreeably to his express directions, he was buried without parade at

the church of St. Hillary in Cornwall, near the wife whom he had loved with the tenderest affection, and whose death he most deeply lamented as long as he survived her.

[The preceding character is from a Correspondent.]

18. At Great Bookham, Surry, Mr. Edward Bennett, farmer, in his 80th year.

At Walworth, Captain Thomas Dyson, of his Majesty's royal navy.

George Omalley, esq. of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the aldermen of Welsh pool.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Tankersley and Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.

21. Thomas Davenant, esq. formerly a justice of peace for Shropshire.

23. At Hackney James Chauvel, esq. lieutenant colonel of the first regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

Lately, in Queen Anne-street east, Parker Hatley, esq.

Lately, in Lower College Green, Bristol, Thos. Rothley, esq.

24. At Camberwell, Mr. Richard Kemp, a partner in the house of Messrs. Baxter, Kemp, and Noble, St. Mary at Hill.

25. John Cockhutt, esq. of Huthwaite, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Pindleton, painter.

At the same place, Mr. Edward Loxham, in his 75th year.

26. Mr. Coles Child, of Camberwell, aged 60.

27. Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

Mrs. Kettle relict of Tilly Kettle, esq.

At Bishop's Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, Martin Yorke, esq.

Lately, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, Redmond Kelly, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Devonshire militia.

28. Mr. James Jennings, at Hammer-smith, aged 62 years.

29. At Bramcote, in Northamptonshire, Geo. Robinson, esq. aged 86 years.

At Hoidon House, near Exeter, Sir Robert Palk, bart. many years representative for Ashburton, in his 83d year.

Mr. Jeremiah Baker, banker, of Bristol.

The Rev. Richard Wright, rector of East Harling, in Norfolk.

30. At Forfar, in his 89th year, John Ure, sheriff clerk of Forfar.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Bell, brewer.

Lately, Richard King, esq. of Alkerton, near Frocester, Gloucester.

Lately,

Lately, David Jenkins, esq. barrister at law, of Birmingham.

MAY I. At Bath, Parson Fenner, esq. of Bryanstone-street, Portman square.

At William's-Town, near Dublin, Lieutenant-General James Stewart.

2. At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

3. Mr. Thomas Holcombe, brewer, in the Maze, Southwark.

At Swansea, Lieutenant Richard Littleworth, of the royal navy. He received his commission for his gallant conduct at Quebec, on the attack of Montgomery.

Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Richard Dalton, esq.

At Chester, aged 53, Edward Gastrell, esq. who on account of a pecuniary disappointment secluded himself from society, for 28 years.

4. Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of York, architect, aged 70.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Hamerton in Huntingdonshire. He was admitted B. A. in 1753, M. A. in 1756, B. D. 1768, and D. D. 1789, in which year he succeeded Bishop Hinchliffe as master of the college. He was the author of two Discourses preached at Cambridge on Isaiah vii—14—16. 4to. 1781.

The Hon. Augustus Windsor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

The Rev. Richard Stainby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary le Strand.

5. At Windsor, Mr. Cox, many years gunner and keeper of the Round Tower.

Lately, at Hunt Fold, in Tottingham, Lancashire, Mr. Richard Hamer, aged 102 years.

6. At Epfom, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of John Graham, esq. formerly of the council of Calcutta.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Turnpenny Altree, aged 63, son of the late Dr. Altree.

Lately, at Colney, Bucks, Mrs. Anne Barry, widow of the late celebrated actor Spranger Barry.

Lately, in York-street, Dublin, William Robnett, esq. many years a proctor in the courts of admiralty and prerogative.

7. Mr. Lawrence Archer, of Hatton.

8. At Upper Tooting, Surry, George Wilson, esq.

At Badsworth, the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

The Rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, formerly fellow

of St. John's, Cambridge, and chaplain to the late duke of Bedford when ambassador in France.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Archibald John Macdonnel, esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the late 113th regiment of foot.

9. Thomas Lock esq. of Devizes.

At the Bell inn, Derby, Mr. L. Bird, of Manchester.

10. At Wanstead, Essex, John Paris, esq. Samuel Price, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

At Peterham, Captain Geo. Vancouver, of the royal navy.

At Melvill House, Scotland, the Countess of Leven and Melvill.

Mr. Henry West, alderman of Worcester.

11. At Reading, in his 76th year, William Blandy, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

Thomas Saunders, esq. Upper James-street, Golden Square.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. Edward Waterford, surveyor, aged near 80 years.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Hedges, aged 60, formerly brewer of Oxford.

Lately, Mr. John Webb, attorney at law, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

12. Mr. John Bullen, brandy merchant, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street.

13. At Croydon, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, of King-street, Golden square.

At Cheyney-walk, Chelsea, — Duffill, esq.

14. William Myddleton, esq. at his chambers in the Temple, aged 76.

15. At Bath, James Rees, jun. esq. B. L. of Cambridge.

Mrs. Ann Bowles, widow of Mr. Carington Bowles.

At Bath, David Godfrey, esq.

Lady Sophia Augusta Lambert, youngest daughter of the earl of Cavan.

Mr. Henry Jaffray, apothecary to his Majesty's forces at St. Domingo.

16. Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Brewer, of Stepney.

In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. John Danby, professor of music.

Lately, in Norton street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart.

Lately, the Rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton, Seagrave, and Cranford St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 18. At St. Helena, on his passage home from Bengal, Charles Fordyce, esq. son of John Fordyce, esq. M. P. Whitehall.

At Hanover, Sir John O'Carroll, bart.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, S. Sea 1778. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		58 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$					147						
25																		
26	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	6				148						
27	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	13 $\frac{1}{8}$					147 $\frac{1}{2}$						
28		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		58 $\frac{3}{8}$	72	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1-16										
29	Sunday																	
30		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		59	73	13 5-16											
1																		
2	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59	72 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 5-16	6 1-16										
3	118	47 $\frac{1}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59	73	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 1-16				148 $\frac{3}{4}$						
4	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{7}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 1-16										
5		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		59	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 5-16	6 1-16										
6	Sunday																	
7		47 $\frac{1}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59	73 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 1-16										
8	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1-16										
9		47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 5-16	6 1-16										
10	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 1-16										
11		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		58 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										
12		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		59	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 7-16					149						
13	Sunday																	
14	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 7-16											
15		47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		60	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 7-16	6 3-16										
16		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		60	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 7-16	6 3-16										
17																		
18	119	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3-16										
19	119	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 7-16	6 3-16										
20	Sunday																	
21		47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										
22	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 a $\frac{1}{4}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	75	13 7-16	6 3-16										
23	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$		60 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 7-16	6 $\frac{1}{8}$										
24	118	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 a $\frac{1}{4}$		60	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 7-16					148 $\frac{1}{2}$						

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